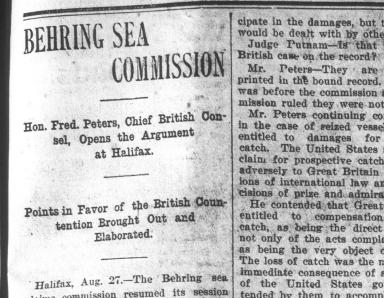
ct Dominion government aided and ed the smuggling of Chinese the United States, consequently Canhas indirectly suffered for this. The ation is relatively about sixteen to and, strange to say, there are more rlish, Irish, Scotch and Welsh in the U. than there are relatively in the United gdom. Cause-coercive enactments and dirical statesmanship. About a miland a half of Canadians are belping to d up the United States. Cause. intrigue and departmental miss

Square pegs were put in round Remedy-round pegs in square Knowledge and skill at a great unt; political trickery most potent, ce the backward state of Canada orty-one years ago Japan was opened

few ports) to foreign trade. The Jap were found to be a highly skilled brave and patriotic. To place them. s on a footing with other nations they oved skilled men to teach their people various sciences and trades unknown themselves. They first found out what wanted, then paid the highest price procure it. What is the result? Japan now the equal of most European nais in science, art and trade, and in most ngs worth knowing. Her people and nufactures are spreading all over the rid, competing successfully in numerous ches of industry. Cause-intelligent action. The anomaly of pegs in wrong es is not found in Japan, hence a min a loss. But I am deviating. is obviously beneficial to d in fruit growing and kindred Indus that they should meet and impart different experiences in dealing with infinity of species of parasites that ct at different times, at different places, different soils and under different conons of heat and moisture, injuriously or erwise. It is the bounden duty of both ion and Provincial governments to ist and protect as far as possible not husbandry but every other industry. experimental farm established by the ainion and the money grants of the wince are both highly commendable is to be hoped that the latter will supnent the grants in a sufficient sum to roy predatory birds that do such imase damage in field and orchard. There no doubt divers other ways in which rnments can and should help husband-

n, but special legislation in favor of branch is obviously wrong, therefore hly objectionable and impolitic-hence criticism, severe, no doubt, but not so than the nature of the case de

have not, nor have I ever pretended have either ordinary or specific knowlof any branch of husbandry. It uld be an ill-founded pretension to claim on the strength of a few. years of tory ranch life. Relatively,. I know en less about insect parasites, but being an inquiring and studious nature I conted everal authorities on the subject. 'A worm known by the name of 'vibro aillula' lives in grains of com while green, and multiplies there to a prons extent; it is it which causes the ase known by the name of smut. 'The ins grow hard and enclose nothing but le dried worms, which remain this hout apparent life, yet without dying, il they are moistened. When they be damp the tissues swell, the organs me their natural appearance, and the ns are restored at the end of a few



claims commission resumed its session in the legislative council chamber at 11 damage complained of. o'clock yesterday morning. A large number of spectators was present dur-on behalf of the United States were sub-brig. Le Robert Phillimore affirmed the ing the argument.

Mr. Peters commenced his argument cn behalf of Great Britain. He said it public policy and hence could not apply Washington, which Mr. Peters alleged was his duty to follow the printed argu-in the present case. In the case of prize were not applicable to the point in is. Mr. Peters analyzed the authoriment with an oral argument and to contrast the different positions of the United States and Great Britain. He proposed to follow largely the line of the rinted argument already submitted. The fact that the case arose nearly eleven years ago made it more difficult to investigate the claims. This matter arose in 1886. Counsel had followed it make the amount of claims larger than given. Into all the cases submitted the

nd from that on to the present convennot pressed. tion. It is alleged by Mr. Dickinson that we have nothing to do with the diplomatic correspondence. He joined issue between the Alabama case and the pres- pensation should be full and ample, so on that question. That diplomatic cor- ent. In the case of the Alabama it was respondence lies at the very root of the not contended that it was the design of

unestion. The facts are that up to 1886 the British government to cause the Canadian sealers went to Behring Sea loss which ensued, nor was such loss the freely and without interruption to ply direct result of the negligence with their industry. In that year, without which they were charged. any warning, the United States seized Here the loss of catch was the necesthree of our vessels. If they had a claim sary and immediate consequence of a to the seal fishery in Behring sea they positive act of the United States govern-

never made their claim' public prior to ment, intended by them to accomplish 1886, and that fact should be taken in- the very damage complained of. Where consideration. That is why the diplo- there is in mind a certain damage, and natic correspondence is referred to. an act is done with that intention, the Another important fact to be noticed damage is never too remote to be taken is that these seizures were made under into consideraion. The same idea runs specific instructions from the United through actions in contract and actions States government. These instructions in tort.

were based on a certain local statute Mr. Peters then referred to some of were based on a certain local statute which went to prevent hunting of fur-bearing seals. So these seizures were inited States authorities to injure Can-tributed to the ship seized plus amount claimed united States authorities to injure Can-for lass of profits. made to prevent the hunting of fur- adian sealers. When the ships were seiz-The United States answered that the

vessels seized in 1886 should be released. Later on they replied, in April, 1887, that

cipate in the damages, but that question damages, p. 177, to support the contenvould be dealt with by other counsel. tion that compensation can be recov-Judge Putnam-Is that part of the ered for loss of prospective catch, and that it was not an insuperable objec-Mr. Peters-They are not actually tion because the proximate loss cannot

THE VICTORIA TIMES TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1897.

printed in the bound record. The matter be absolutely and directly proved. These writers, he contended, were authority for the proposition that the was before the commission and the commission ruled they were not in evidence. Mr. Peters continuing contended that damages may be recovered for proximate in the case of seized vessels they were oss, even although the amount cannot be estimated with accuracy by a fixed entitled to damages for prospective catch. The United States said that the and certain rule. Mr. Peters also cited the case of the

claim for prospective catch was settled adversely to Great Britain by the decis-Risoluto, a French fishing brig which had come into collision with an Italian ions of international law and by the derk, and in consequence was compelled cisions of prize and admiralty courts. put into port for repairs, but her re-He contended that Great Britain was pairs having been completed, returned to the fishing ground before the close of entitled to compensation for loss of catch, as being the direct consequence the fishing season. In an action of dam-ages instituted on behalf of the owners. not only of the acts complained of, but as being the very object of such acts. of the brig against the bark, the court The loss of catch was the necessary and pronounced the bark solely to blame and immediate consequence of a positive act referred the question of damages to the of the United States government inregistrar. The registrar awarded the tended by them to accomplish the very Risoluto the sum of 22,000 francs for loss of fishing, which amount was esti-The cases and precedents submitted mated from the previous catch of the

ject, to a distinction and a difference. report of the registrar. from the present case. In the prize case and other cases cited the rule was one of the cases of the Hiawatha and the cases the acts complained of were not done intentionally, as in the present case. Further, in the Geneva case a decision was given indirectly in favor of a pros-pective catch, as they allowed wages in lieu of damages for a prospective catch. When the commission resumed at 2:30 when the commission resumed at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Peters intentional and wilful the authorities asked leave to amend the pleadings to were agreed that damages should be up from the beginning of the transaction up to the making of the main treaty to the proposed amendment and it was great nations, where private individuals, Resuming his address Mr. Peters are injured, the damages should be as-

argued that a radical distinction existed sessed with a liberal hand, and the comas to leave no doubt as to the rights of the individuals Turning they to the question of inter-

est, Mr. Peters contended that interest on claims is a proper subject of compensation between nations. In the Costa Rica case an international lawyer of great repute allowed interest on all the sums awarded.

Saturday afternoon Premier Peter pursued his argument on the question of interest, citing the Jay treaty case as a recedent in point. The arbitrators at Geneva decided that it was just and reasonable that interest should be alwed at a reasonable rate. Outside of the question of authority, Mr. Peters urged that in case of seizures made in.

As in common law, where no man is bearing seals. Again, there has been a long delay, the whole of which was caus-ed discussing points of international law raised by the United States, which now on the British vessels are not clearly the United States government was not admittedly were wrongly contested by shown from the report of the agent of only to prevent British subjects from the United States. In 1889 Great Brit- the United Staets treasury department, 'killing seals, but also that they might protested against the seizures. In The object was to seize the British ves- kill them themselves. They made their 1886 Great Britain made an inquiry. On sels as a warning to others, in order claim with the intention of getting back 7th December, 1886, she asked what was "that marauding might be broken up." some pecuniary advantage. Mr. Peters to be done in the way of seizures in 1887. That intention appears in all the reports went on to urge that the claims should of revenue officers. These reports show be allowed because the individuals who president had directed that the three that seizures were made to prevent Brit-use researce in 1886 should be released. ish vessels from catching seals. ish vessels from catching seals. The reason assigned why damages their government took it for them. The de-lay on the part of these private individu-

tion and as soon as the matter was set tled Great Britain would be informed. The United States did give instructions to their officers, but no notice was given the United States did give instructions to their officers, but no notice was given to the notice wa to their officers, but no notice was given to the government of Great Britain. was mentioned to show that no carried on under similar difficulties. period. He thought that 7 per cent.



Near Indianapolis-Two Score Trail, Sept. 2 .- The handsomest and speediest boat in the Kootenay service of Victims. of the C.P.R. is to be called the Rossland. This has just been decided upon by the C.P.R. officials, and was made public to-day: It has always been in-tended that it should be especially fast, Six Burned to Death and Thirty Seriously Injured-Large Loss

and for that reason it has been unofficially referred to by the workmen and the public press as "The Flyer," but it will receive this name no longer. The Rossland will by far exceed any-

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 4.-Broad thing in point of speed in the C.P.R. Ripple, a suburb of Indianapolis, ten service. In style of build it will be on Ripple, a subarb of Indianapons, ten service. In size of band it will be on story of the best race meet that has ever held in the Northwest, and shows that the morning the scene of the most terrible will be very similar to the last boat built, British Columbia wheelmen were wise in disaster that has ever visited this state. Six persons were burned to death and thirty people are lying in the homes of vet, although it is expected to beat the bring to Victoria such fiders as were here neighbors, burned, scarred and racked Kootenay by about four miles, and the on Saturday, just so often will they have neighbors, burned, scarred and racked with pain from broken bones. Four buildings, occupying a block of the town, are in ruins. Of the six dead, nothing but charred the town, are in ruins. Of the six dead, nothing but charred and blackened bones with hanging strips

Of the six dead, nothing but charred and blackened bones with hanging strips of foul-smelling flesh remains. Two of the dead are still unidentified, there being no way of identification, ex-cept by listing those who are missing. At ten o'clock a foul odor was noticed in the drug store of J. M. Watts, and a bime bine a dather and the area in the last wach ear time and the area in the data was hown an oticeable in the drug store of J. M. Watts, and a increase in the last week or two, and lamp in a dark room used for amateur photography went out. It was lighted; the freight shipments are very heavy, and as the burning match was thrown especially to Nelson. The transfer at to the floor, streaks of flame of a bluish Robson is heavy, but notwithstanding tint ran along the joint between the this the traffic to Trail and Rossland has so increased that the warehouses boards, showing the presence of escaping are crowded. A carload of light rails has arrived at Rossland. natural gas, and then up the walls. The next instant the explosion came.

The walls were hurled in every direct tion, and the top of the building fell with crunching, grinding sound, covering everything. Fire broke out, and shrieks ould be heard from those buried be neath

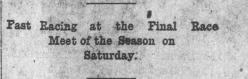
of Property.

Of the seven persons in the store three were burned alive. The rest are still alive and may recover.

A hundred persons were at work on the ruins trying to save Greschek's grocery adjoining, pulling at the ruins to save those buried beneath. While thus engaged, and twenty minutes after the first explosion, a second came from be-neath the grocery. It was a mighty roar, and hurled the building into atoms. Forty people were knocked senseliss, and were strewn in all directions, with broken bones and burned bodies, wh as many more escaped with small bruises. Beneath the ruins Pius Greschek, the grocery man, was caught and crushed to denth. His body was recover-ed before it was entirely consumed. The ruins were added to those of the building adjoining, demolished by the first explosion, and the whole mass, together with a frame cottage and a livery stable. was burned to ashes, only the bucket brigade being on hand in time to do any good, and probably only prolonged the agony of the victims who were burned. disaster was caused by natural gas leaking into the cellars of the buildings from a three inch main that ran through the stand from which the were supplied.

Dead: Chas. Yount, Indianapolis. J. Darling, painter, Broad Ripple.

Pius Greschek, grocery man, Broad Ripple.



3

All the Coast Flyers Come Together on the Best Track on the Coast.

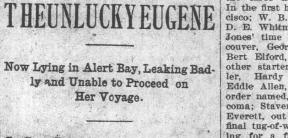
One Canadian and three British Columbla records came tumbling down at the race meet held at the Oak Bay track on Saturday under the anspices of the Vic-toria Wheelmen's Club. This tells the story of the best race meet that has even

ber had it all his own way, winning in 2:42, less than eight seconds under the track record.

The one-third mile professional brought together twelve of the fastest men on the Coast, including Otto Zeigler, who two years ago astonished the cycling world by is performances on eastern tracks. The race was run in two heats of six men each, the three first in each heat qualifying. In the first heat Allen Jones, of San Fran-cisco; W. B. Vaughan, of San Diego, and D. E. Whitman, of Los Angeles, qualified, Jones' time being 47 2-5. Spain, of Van-couver, George Sharick, of Tacoma, and Bert Elford, of San Francisco, were the other starters. In the second heat Zeigler, Hardy Downing, of San Jose, and Eddle Allen, of Spokane, came in in the order named, leaving Jack Sharick, of Ta-coma; Staver, of Portland, and Davies, of Everett, out of the race. / Then came the final tug-of-war, and those who were looking for a fast race saw one, for Allen Jones won the final in 44 2-5 seconds, which is a notch below the Canadian re-cord. Zeigler took second place and Downing third, the former protesting that he had been pocketed on the final turn, but even if that was true, Jones could not be held responsible, as he was well away from Vancouver, Sept. 6-(Special)-The the bunch.

steamer Capilano, Capt. For Special)—The ed at 1 a.m. fo-day from Skagway. She landed her cattle and horses safely in Alaska, but on the horses a duty of \$30 Per head was charged by the two-thirds mile event in 1:36 2-5, with Watt Shipp second and Percy Mott third. Frank Cotter and Christopher were not far

per head was charged by the American behind. customs. She has a full cargo of salheats, six men in each. In the first heat At Albert Bay she spoke the Bristol and the stern wheel steamer Eugene, Allan Jones lost first place just The latter sprang a leak soon after leav- before reaching the wire by coming in coning Union, where she sailed away de-spite the fact that she was under seizure qualified in the second heat, the last named to the hart that she was under selected gan leaking so hadly that the Bristol had to tow her back to Albert Bay, which tock some 24 hoars. Her passengers retock some 24 hours. Her passengers re- Mott third, Christopher again making an fused to go any further on her, and unsuccessful fight for a place, this time wanted to charter the Capilano. This being accompanied at the rear by Wing. The five mile amateur was the race of



Capilano Returns to Vancouver With News of Her Plight and Latest from Skagway.

N.B. S.Y.

mon

series, vol. 19, 249. This great au-ty quotes Mons. Duvaine: "In a of corn affected by smut, 'anquill-without distinct organs are found, may be dried and revived eighteen in succession."

nut and bunt-a walk through of barley in June or July may often g to view one or more ears which covered with a dark powder. Gather an ear and shake the powder upon a e of white paper. It will be found the floral organs and their chaffy enat the floral organs and their charry en-lopes are quite destroyed, so that no ain can be formed. The powder is seen possess a dark chocolate color. It is ade up of innumerable spores of the ngus called smut. The presence of much aut in a field of corn must lead to a con-ierable falling off in the yield. So small e the spores that a row of about 4,000 of am would not measure more than at would not measure more than an The effect of sulphate of copper of ch. The effect of sulphate of copyed of her antiseptic sometimes used is not to stroy the spores of the fungus, which 'n-ed live through the application. But hen the spores germinate, the delicate ung hyphen find themselves in a me um which is fatal to them and the dis and which is fatal to them and the dis-se is thus checked. By persistent 'pick-g' season after season, it is possible to toce very materially the loss of yield ough the activity of the smut fungus." lements of Agriculture," a text book pared under the authority of the Royal featured Society of England, by W. ultural Society of England, by W

n. LL.D. addition to the fungi canker, rus ut, bunt, ergot and many others, thority says: "The few diseases it is possible to notice here mu n as types of many others." ve the names of insect pests would re-tire a folio sheet, therefore I will not at-

That the board of horticulture has me much wrong is simply from the fac at the authority has been but a show ne promulgated, and from the fact that lic attention has been called to chievous enactment it is doubt y transgression will be essayed pendh ification by the Dominion governmen f it affords these philanthropic marty slightest satisfaction to abuse me is em do so to their heart's col sed to see that you gave them e to prove by rational argu y conclusions were erroneous, hich they show to the public le judges) by their puerilities ductions are correct. Mr. Tho. gham's personal vituperat stly the outcome of an advanced a thological degeneracy, and except the conditions it would be extremel me to attempt answering, e inclined, and self-respect d The history of a man is his to transform a character a ry must be undone. What is this ry? It is widely known in Oregon; nothing I could say would What has we should not find him getti mies like the Board of Hot nable him to prey upon his fellow It occurs to my memory that in the question as to whether it w ter for New Westminster to abers of the mental call tham or be disfranchised, unanimous, disfranchised as. Whether this was jealousy ent can only be de cal history. H. J. BO

Moresby Island; Sept. 2nd, 1897.

notice was given in 1887, so that the sealers had almost an assurance from the fishing as in any other fishing. United States government that there would be no interruption of the sealing n 1888. That was the natural assumperel, the hair seal and lobster fisheries,

be intentionally and wilfully prevented When they came to consider the que tion of damages, they had the right to from carrying on the same, the element ook upon all the attendant circumof uncertainty is such as to debar him from recovering any damages except the stances, just as in questions of a private ature In 1888 no seizures were made and

terfered with." Mr. Peters contended that whatever the records show that this was due to some unofficial assurance given to the government of Great Britain by the overnment of the United States. Again, the claims of the United States for seal hunting as in other fisheries are liffered at various times. The place where these vessels were seized was Alaskan waters, and they were seized and fered with. condemned on the ground that the Behr-

ing sea was a mere clausum. That was their first position; they relinquished afterwards and adopted a second and third position. These changes of front on the part of the United States contention. added to delay of the settlement; which was very vexatious and harmful to the alers.

Discussing the scope of the convention. Mr. Peters said he proposed to lay bewenty-six cases to be considered, of on international law, who decided that which only two are in dispute. But in inter alia, "Whereas the unjustifiable considering different cases there is a detention of Captain Carpenter caused

ifference of opinion. Great Britain him to miss the best part of the whalontends that the commission are en- ing season, an award for larger titled to give to each member of the than the original amount claimed should crew of the seized vessel a certain sum be given to Captain Carpenter." of money as damages, etc. This claim

That case is a distinct and apt au amounts to a large sum of money. Mr. thority that damages can be recovered for the loss of the prospective catch where the loss was the very intention. fairly before the commission. The members of the crew were as much entitled to be compensated for the hardships they underwent in prison in The United States contend that this Alaska and on the journey home as the aptains and the mates. There was no matter of compensation is governed by son in justice or fair play why these rules of international law, and not by decisions of municipal courts. en should not be indemnified. the absence of direct authority in in-Great Britain did not go beyond the

ins of the convention, but it did con- ternational law, and where the decisions of the municipal courts of the United nd that it had the right to claim dam-States and Great Britain are not at ses for every person engaged in the instry. The United States says Great variance, it is fair to refer to a munitain cannot go beyond the main cipal decision to establish the principle contended for. In nisi prius case de-cided by Lord Kényon the principle was eaty, the convention and the findings the Paris tribunal. There is no difestablished where injury was done with intention of preventing trading it was a rence between the construction of a statute and the construction of a good allegation for damages. The commission adjourned at 4:30

reaty. A statute is passed to remedy evil, and it must be construed so o'clock until 11 next morning. Aug. 28.—Mr. Peters resumed his ar-gument before the Behring Sea Claims Commission at eleven o'clock this morn as to remedy that evil which the framer ended. So the treaty of 1893 must construed in view of all the attendnt facts and circumstances.

Mr. Peters did not allege that these ims were explicitly made on a parlar day-that the British ambassadelivered these claims on a particuday to the secretary of the treasury,

would do no more than compensate the There is just as much certainty in seal parties for loss sustained. The rate of interest should be liberal as well as the The argument of the United States imamount for damages. plies that with regard to the cod, mack-

Referring then to "agg:avated damages," Mr. Peters cited from Sutherland should the person who prosecutes them on damages in support of his contention that attendant facts and circumstances, the manner in which the act was done, should be taken into considfrom recovering any damages except the mere value of the property seized or in-damages. The United States counsel

had argued very ingeniously that exagmay be the opinion of the witnesses as gerated claims were presented in other to the existence of elements of uncer- cases, but that can only warrant a pretainty the result of years of experience sumption that there is an exaggeration has shown that people properly equipped in the present case. There was a difference between the claims as proved successful when not molested or inter- and as originally presented, but that was due to a claim for personal hardships, which in many cases were worse Great Britain claimed that, they were than imprisonment. A mere paltry adentitled to receive for loss of prospective catch on ground that United States incatch on ground that United States in-terfered with the vessels intentionally. make the claims exaggerated. There There was positive authority for that was a great difference between claims at Paris, claims in formal' statement of

contention. In the Costa Rica packet case, pre-sented to the imperial parliament in were established. May, 1897, a claim was made for loss were established on oath, after most May, 1897, a claim was made for loss searching examination on the part of the United States the master of the ship, was detained in the United States counsel.

prison. The matter was eventually left Mr. Peters paid a high tribute to the entitled to compensation. There are to Mr. Martens, the eminent authority the leading United Structure of Mr. Dickinson, ing that if the award is given to Great Britain it will only be after the most searching and minute scrutiny of the evidence by Mr. Dickinson. Great Briwould stand the investigation of anyone

who reads the record. The claimants were entitled to damages for loss of personal liberty. Nothing was held more sacred in English and American courts than the personal liberty of men; noth-ing is dearer to every British and American subject. For the loss of that iberty, which the sealers had suffered on the Alaskan coast, the government of Great Britain claimed damages. The But in contention of the United States that the treatment of the prisoners was not very harsh or severe would not be considered in an ordinary court of law. Mr. Peters stated that the British

counsel would first deal with the gen eral argument, after which they would uss the particular cases on which the claims for damages were based. Mr Peters finished his argument at 4:10 and the commission adjourned until 10:30 on Monday.

ing. Again a large number of specta-tons were present and the ladies of the commission were interacted hears of the argument. Mr. Peters continued to discuss the right of Grant Print Pr New York, Sept. 6.--A dispatch to the Herald from Montevideo says that the United States gunboat Sastine, which has been stationed in these waters for some time, ran aground yesterday outside the bay, It was raining and there was a wind. Just, what damage is done to the gunboat is not known, but an examina-tion is now being made. Lar day to the secretary of the treasury, and these claims evidently were delivered of unofficially, and if the claims were dunofficially, and if the claims were of delivered the protests were delivered to the United States. One of the most important points in regard to the question of damages is the right of members of the crews to parti-

Herny Ernst, laborer, Broad Ripple John Porter, farmer, near Broad Riplot Albert Hayworth, huckster, Westfield.

Seriously injured: Edgar Watts, badly burned about the hands, face and body; Edward Morris, shoulder dislocated, seriously burned; J. Wambaugh, badly cut above the eye, burned and cut by glass; Orville Heady, left knee fractured and left leg broken two places below the knee, will recover; Chas. Jones, cut in the face and FROM WAWA CITY.

alloover the body by flying glass, will recover; J. B. Watts, extent of injuries not known; Thomas Jones, bad cut on face and bruises on body; Sam. Kelso, shot a number of times by exploding gun shells, condition serious; Thomas E. Mitchell, left leg broken; Jacob Cruse, 67 years old, caught under a piece of flying timber, supposed to be internally njured; Harvey Dugan, shoulder pierced try on Lake Wawa, Ontario. by fragment of wood, face cut, serious; ohn Doaks, back injured, seriously. All the above named injured are resiwhich feads to the lake from the landing

dents of Broad Ripple. Clara Whittaker, Oakland, Ind., ankle place bh the shore of Lake Superior; which in six miles from the gold discovbroken; F. Norville, Indianapolis, fingers As to the gold discoveries developing torn off and arm cut. The fire spread from the Odd Fellows' anything like the indications given, it

hall and the drug store in every direction. Five buildings were on fire at onde, and were doomed before help could be attempted. Hurried calls for held were sent to the city hospitals, and dispensary doctors took the first Ripple cars and the fire department loaded an engine on a Monon flat car and left for tain was anxious to get an award, but she only wanted a fair award, which at noon, with five business houses destroyed. - 3 E -

1 DOWN FROM LARDEAU.

The Gawnor Creek Gold Strike is All the Talk There.

Trail, Sept. 2.-Ralph White came down from the Lardeau country to-day, where he has been prospecting for nearly two months. He says the hills were covered with about eight inches of snow the cold wave of Tuesday night, and that prospectors are coming in to Trout Lake City and Selkirk very rapidly. Mr. White says the chief, interest, in that section centres around the rich gold strikes along Gaynor Creek, and that three cars of ore are being loaded for shipment to the sampling works at Kas-Montreal, Sept. 4.—The protest against

this same quality has been traced for a court. built from Fish creek, along Lexington

ardson, the present member, was re-nominated and accepted. Premier Hardy The Galena pass road, from Galena bay to Tout Lake City, is being com-pleted, by the Horne-Payne syndicate. Present and spoke. Halifax, Sept. 4.—The Behring Sea Claims Commission this morning sus-today. Thirty men are at work, and they are tained the objection of the United States rushing the work in order to get through before ice forms. This road will enable that British counsel could not discuss the evidence on length of sealing season, so far as that evidence concerned the operations since 1890. E. V. Bodwell then resumed argument on the British them to get to the lake without using the Northeast Arm, which is always frozen

during the winter. A boat is being built on Trout lake, and will be on the run from Trout Lake

Captain Powis had to refuse, as she had passengers and cargo for Vancouver on board. He, however, spoke the Tees on the way down and she would doubtless

Country, Ontario.

gold as big as kernels of wheat. The

Probably one hundred prospectors are to-day working on the hills. Another

party of 25 reached here yesterday after-

putes about the priority of the claims,

and nobody can tell who will get the

patent from the government. The coun-

and Hudson Bay traders, and they are

Hamilton, Sept. 4.-Thomas Haskins,

a section man of the T. H. & B. Ry.,

was, killed by a train at Grassie's Cor-

Several thousand acres, have claimed, but there are all kinds of dis-

been

the way down, and she would doubtless when the final effort came was unable to go to their assistance. 'Ine Capilano brings word that dis-heartened miners are daily returning to Dyea, and the chances of a small per-tance as far as British Columbia is con-cerned. Moit was second and Cotter cerned. Mott was second and centage of the crowds now camped getthird, with Christopher and Shipp close ting through this fall are very slim. behind them.

Percy Mott then rode an exhibition half mile, paced by Cotter and Shipp. His time was 59 4-5, lowering the track record. A New Town in the Michipicoten Gold The two mile professional handicap was a disappointment, the only fast riding being done by Zeigler, who started from scratch and soon closed up the space be-tween himself and the leaders. Then it Detroit, Mich., Sept. 6 .- A special dispath was received to-day by the Evening was a slow race until the final turn was News from Wawa City, the newly laid reached, when they all started for a spurt and, as was inevitable, came to-gether with a crash. George Sharick fin-ished first, Downing second and Whitman out town in the Michipicoten gold coun-

## The town is located on a narrow pass third. SUMMARY-AMATEUR.

One mile novice—Fred. M. Humber won; L. A. Campbell, 2. Time—2:30 2-5. Two-thirds mile, open—J. E. Wing won; Watt Shipp, 2; Percy R. Mott, 3. Time-

1:36 2-50 One mile, open, unpaced-Frank Cotter can be said that the quartz found assays won; Watt Shipp, 2; Percy R. Mott, 3 over \$300 per ton. It is found not in one Five miles, open, unpaced-J. E. Wing -2:29 4-5. section, but in different places, extend-

ing over several thousand acres. Quartz won; Percy R. Mott, 2; Frank Cotter, S. Time\_13:00. has been found here containing free

PROFESSIONAL.

gold is in a form which does not have to be subjected to the chemical process to free it from the rocks. Prospectors are every day finding specimens which as-say \$50 to the ton. Probably one hundred prospectors are

won; Otto Ziegler, 2; Hardy Downing, 3; time, 44 2-5. One mile, "open-First heat: H. D. Vaughan won; T. Spain, 2; time, 2:26 2-5. Second heat: Otto Zeigler won; J. Sharick, 2; time, 2:10 3-5. George Sharick and Hardy Downing qualified by pacemaking. Final: Otto Zeigler won; Hardy Downing, 2; Jack Sharick, 3; time, 2:06 1-5. Two miles handicap-George Sharick, 25

Two miles, handicap-George Sharick, 25 yards, won; Hardy Downing, 40 yards, 2; try where the discoveries have been D. E. Whitman, 100 yards, 3.

made has never been opened to settle-ment. The only inhabitants are Indians Percy R. Mott, paced by Shipp and Cot-Percy R. Mott, paced by Shipp and Cot-ter-59. Track, good; wind, light. Ref-erce, C. H. Gibbons; starter, H. Wille.

RECORDS ESTABLISHED. Canadian one-third mile, professionali, ss., U-Allan Jones, of San Francisco, 44

2.5. 2-5.
British Columbia, 2,3 mile, amateur; ss.,
P-J. E. Wing, of San Jose, 1:36 2-5.
British Columbia, one mile, professional;
ss., P-Otto Zeigler, of San Jose, 2:06 1-5.
British Columbia, five miles, amateur;
British Columbia, five miles, 12:00 ss., U-J. E. Wing, of San Jose, 13:00. British Columbia, haif mile, amathese, rador, is, rador, is, P-Percy R. Mott, of Oakland, :59. mile. amateur:

WELLINGTON MEET. and Provincial Secretary Davis were was to have been held at Wellington to-present and spoke. day was postponed until to-morrow. Advices to this effect were received here

> Winnipeg, Sept. 4.-Premier Green way and Attorney-General Cameron leave to-day for Toronto to discuss the Winnipeg & Duluth air line with the promoters. The former is likely to go by Chicago, the latter by the C.P.R.

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