## Mines and Mining.

To the Editor:-The Kaslo Board of Trade by deputation and memorial, brought the matter before the Dominion government last winter, and we were strongly supported by boards of trade throughout the province; also by the Can-adian Mining Institute and the Ottawa Board of Trade, by the press and many members of the parliament of Canada.

Our suggestions were that pig lead and raw white lead coming into Canada should be treated in the tariff as manufactured goods and subjected to a duty of 30 per cent, instead of 15 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively, as now. That "an act for the encouragement of silver-lead smelting" by the payment of a bounty of 50 cents per ton upon ores treated, passed in 1895 and hitherto inoperative, should be amended, and made applicable to the refining, and not to the smelting of lead, and that it should be extended for a further term; and that a government commission should investigate and report upon the possibilities of a foreign market, other than that of the United States, for lead.

decision in regard to our requests has been left by the government in abeyance pending the result of the Quebec conference. The Canadian commissioners to that conference have before them a full statement of the views of the lead mining interests upon the subject of re-ciprocity, and Mr. J. B. McArthur, pres-ident of the Rossland Board of Trade,

ident of the Rossland Board of Trade, is authorized to appear before the commissioners in our behalf.

It can, we believe, be shown to be mutually advantageous that lead and all its products should be free as between the two countries, and it is this primarily that we are asking. There is no doubt that the lead schedule of the Dingley tariff was intended chiefly to check the entrance of Mexican lead—the check the entrance of Mexican lead-the check the entrance of Mexican lead—the product of phenomenally cheap labor—into the United States. This is illustrated by the fact that in 1897, notwithstanding that the Dingley tariff was in effect after the 24th day of July, the importations of Mexican lead into the United States amounted to 60,000 tons. United States amounted to 60,000 tors, against 19,4201 tons from Canada.

As the conditions under which lead is produced in British Columbia are not any more favorable than they are in the mining camps of the United States—the wages paid fully as high—the cost of living greater, and as the total amount of end at present produced equals only about . ut. of the gross consumption in United States; it is not likely that our neighbors will see any great menace to their own industry in its free introduc-

tion in all forms. some 11,000 tons of lead per annum; that American capital, American enterprise, American mining machinery and American labor, skilled and unskilled, are freely admitted to share with our own in the profits of the mining business, and that the mining camps contiguous to the border furnish a large and acceptable market for many of the products of the United States. Moreover, the developments up to the present time indicate that the mines of the United States furmish a large preponderance of "dry" or "silicious" ores, while the ores of Britich Columbia are chiefly "non-silicious"

ture of the two kinds.

A correspondent, "British Columbia," in the Globe suggests that our commissioners said to have the duty of \$42.50 per ton upon bullion, which he wrongly states as \$40, be reduced to the same rate as that levied upon ore, viz., \$30. We are asking to have the duty taken

by all legitimate means, we consied a sound business proposition, but that an additional burden in the form of a fine are to prevent him from selling it in the

policy of coercion. We have been hoping from it the removal of artificial restrictions and unneighborly trade barriers, and expecting that our Canadian commissioners in re-turn for some of the concessions which they will be asked to make to American interests would bargain not only for the free admission into the United States of eastern products, such as fish, lumber and agricultural produce, but of silverlead ores and smelted bullion as well.
"British Columbia" has apparently lis-

tened to the romancing of the mining ex-pert. The smelters of Kansas City and Omaha cannot be running almost exclusively on Kootenay ore, for the total quantity shipped last year, 38,000 tons, would feed one 100-ton smelter only one year, and such a smelter would not em- satisfied that the mines do exist though ploy thousands, but only 100 to 200 men. Again, the Pilot Bay smelter was operated not under the Dingley tariff, but under the Wilson tariff, which imposed a duty of 3-4 of one cent. per pound (\$15 per ton) upon lead in ore, and one cent Even under these comparatively favorable conditions, that particular experiment of smelting in Canada was not successful, the fact being that other causes than the discriminatory duty against bullion led to its failure. It is not, however, in ruins, and the people of Kootenay Lake look to see it in full blast

at an early date.
We will all endorse the quoted esti-"Whitemate of Mr. Brown, that the water" is yet to produce twenty-five mil-lion dollars' worth of ore, but not with expenditure within the province of ly one million. The Whitewater as a only one million. mine is a gem, but the reported dividend paid its owners for 1897 was only \$87, 1000, and the total dividends paid to date in the Slocan and Airsworth mining divisions will probably not exceed four mil-lions of dollars. By far the larger portion of our galena ores are of that grade where the margin of profit left above working expenses is but narrow, and slight recklessness—such as that involv ed in the proposal of an export duty of \$12.50 per ton upon ore—would shut down many properties and produce commercial distress without doing anything to accomplish the object in view. Our total production of silver-lead ores last year, 1897, was about 38,000 tons, which averaged almost exactly 50 per cent. lead. The values were \$8.844,135 pounds of lead at \$3.58, \$1,390.517, and

5,472,971 ounces of silver at \$5.98, \$3,-272,836; total, \$4,663,353, This quantity of ore, as I have shown, would furnish a supply for only one smelter, and this ore is of a class that from a smelting man's point of view can only be smelted—without a large admix-ture of "dry" ores—at a great waste and as a foundation for successful lead smelting in British Columbia is that there should be a much larger production of ore than at present. This can only be the operation of more mines and the development of more prospects.

treatment are too small to afford any An export duty of 5-8 o one cent per pound upon lead would simply intensify the present evil, close down more mines, discourage development and postpone the date at which the volume of production would assume such proportion that capital would be naturally attracted into the business of smelting, r fining and manufacturing our lead at home.
G. (). BUCHANAN. Kaslo, B. C.

The Le Roi Deal Closed.

The Turner faction of the Le Roi company has agreed to dispose of the company has agreed to dispose of the stock held by its members to the British American Corporation at a trifle over \$8 per share. Some say the price is \$8.12½, while others assert with equal confidence that the figure is \$8.25. The price met the approval of Governor Mackintosh, who cabled to London the recommendation that the deal be closed. It is confidently predicted by those on the inside that the deal will be con-summated to morrow or Tuesday at latest, and that the ownership of the mine will finally be vested in the big Lendon syndicate. There were smiles on the faces of the Turner faction yesterday in consequence of the receipt of the good news, which was really too good to keep.—Spokane Spokesman-Re-

Grand Forks.

The Prospecting Syndicate of British Columbia has bonded the Jewel in Lon-Lake camp to an English synd cate. M hon, McFarlane & Mahon of Valcover, made the deal. The purchasers have set aside \$25,000 for immediate development work. Already over 600 feet o work has been done on the Jewel, and much valuable mining machinery was sold with the mine. George H. Suther-land, a mining man from Christina lake. is authority for the statement that D. C. Beach, the owner of the famous Cracker Jack mine at Christina Lake has discovered a large body of copper ore on one of his properties assaying 53 per cent, copper. This is the highest copper assay ever made from Christina ake ores.

The owners of the City of Par's and Lincoln properties in White's camp, have started to run a 600-foot tunne which will be commenced at the end of No. 1 tunnel and strike the ledge at a depth of over 400 feet. It will take six months to complete this tunnel.

Greenwood Camp.

Twenty thousand dollars is the amount expended by the British Columbia Copper Company at the Mother Lode in the past three months. Th's expenditure represents a power house 30x50, equipped with two 60-horsepower boders, a 10 duplex drill sir com-On the other hand, we are pointing pressor, an electric light plant, a hoist out that the Canadian market absorbs good for 500 feet, a sinking and station good for 500 feet, a sinking and station pump, a boarding house, office and many minor improvements which go to make up a complete plant for the economical working of a most promisur, property. The property is situated in Deadwod guleh, three miles west of Greenwood City. The property was located in 1801 and of the property had cated in 1891, and after pass g hrou h the various stages usual to pro p cts. became the property of the British Con-lumbia Copper Company, a corporation composed of New York capitists. Their first experiment was to run a prospecting tunnel to ascertain the width of the ledge. After going in about 40 feet they and economy in treating requires a mix- struck a wall which they called the ture of the two kinds. tered mineral which assayed f.om \$12 to \$40 in copper and gold. To their surprise the ore body continued for nearly 200 feet, when they struck another well defined wall. This prospecting tunnel only gained about 100 feet in depth, but this was a We are asking to have the duty taken off altogether. He suggests that, failing this, the Dominion government levy an expect duty of \$12.50 per ton upon lead in one. We regard this proposition as water drove them out. They then put machinery and improvements first mennachinery and i depth, and will drift every 100 feet both ways. The shaft is a double compart-learth. The pay gravel was about 30 ment, each compartment being five by four feet, and is being timbered with He seems to think of the Quebec conference as an occurrence destined to be the precursor of commercial war and a survey runs within 200 feet and when 270 or 300 feet depth is attained cages will be put in. The Canadian Pac fic railway survey runs within 200 feet as survey runs within 200 feet of this and these, as the tunnel progressed, had erected at once. This company paid \$21,000 for the property, which includ s the Mother Lode, Primrose and two small fractions. \$20,000 in tunnels and shafts up to the time they put in machinery, and present improvements at a cost of \$2,000 more, and it is estimated another \$40,000 wil be paid out, making an expenditure of \$100,000 before the company ships

> The Cassiar Country, F. S. Lack, a Denver mining engineer. who has been prospecting through the Cassiar country for the Cassiar Central

car of ore.

Railroad Company, has returned. As a as to their richness he is yet in doubt. The country he found seamed with large veins of ore, possibly of great value, but of this he cannot be certain until assays have been made of the large number of samples brought out from the wilderness. No free milling gold ores were found. Many of them appear to be concentrating, but in all probability most of the samples are of smelting ores. Mr. Lack is thoroughly familiar with the mines of the United States, Mexico and Canada, and thinks the ores of Cassiar approximate those of the Ross , district more nearly than so saying Mr. Lack does not wish it understood that the two distrits are in the same mineral belt, inasmuch as there are many dissimilarities in

ores, and the two are at least 1,000 miles apart. The best prospects found by Mr. Lack were over the great divide of the Rockies and near the boundary line between British Columbia and the Northwest Ter r.tories, at least 1,000 miles north of Seattle. It will take, perhaps, seven years, Mr. Lack thinks, to thoroughly prospect the Cassiar mining country the meantime he believes the English company will go ahead and build the railway as projected, in order to facilitate the prospecting. To aid the comtate the prospecting. To aid the company the British Columbia legislature has made to it a concession of 750,000 acres of mineral lands, to be selected in one block from the territory between Glenora and the Northwest 128th and 132nd meridians east and west. All the mines to be developed will be quartz propositions; it is well known that the Cassiar placers, which once almost equaled the Klondike in richness, ar which once almos now almost wholly worked out. expedition encountered many hardships. and men less accustomed to the trials of the frontier would have failed entirely in the task, but Mr. Lack's party came through without accident of any kind. Not only were the 25 men safe and sound when they returned to civilization, but the 25 mules and five saddle horses belonging to the expedition also came good condition. Most of the country of low grade mines, notably those travelled over was a vast bog, covered Ainsworth camp, are now idle— with heavy underbrush and timber. In

wading up and down the streams, sometimes almost swimming them. In the possession of Mr. Lack and Mr. Houston are a large number of photographs taken with a small hand camera on the trip. These show plainly the difficulties encountered. One is of the little pack train wading down Quartz creek. little mules are in the water nearly up to their eyes. A large number of the negatives obtained on the latter part of the trip were destroyed by light get-ting to them, to the regret of the ex-

bish and game they found abundant. The streams, large and small, were fairly alive with gamey trout, willing to bite at any excuse for an artificial fly. Mr. Lack says he never saw such fishing in his life, and he is something of an enthusiast on angling, too. He tells one good story of how he and Mr. Houston caught three seven-pound trout with a knife and fork lashed to a couple of long poles, the fish being unwilling to bite and fresh meat a necessity. Large and small game abounded. There were moose and caribos, bear of all sizes and colors, with sheep and goats, and hundreds of the grouse family. There were few t mes that the explorers were compelled to take to bacon and beans except from choice. The moose were easy victims, but the bears were more difficult to kill. One great drawback to the pleasure of the trip was the abundance of mosquitoes, which came in swarms to welcome the newcomers almost as they are said to do in Alaska. The Lack expedition left Victoria on May 13th and proceeded to Fort Wrangel and up the Stik'ne river. There the expedition was divided into five parties of five men each. At Cariboo camp the first party was separated and sent to prospect the Touyeo river district. The second party was sent into the country at the head of Dease lake, Party No. 3 left the main expedition at Tibbetts creek to prospect around that stream and Dease creek. Parties 4 and 5 proceeded down Dease river, the out-let of the lake. At Sylvester's landing. 100 miles down, party No. 4 went off into the Walker creek country, 40 miles to the eastward. Party No. 5, consisting of Mr. Lack, Mr. Houston, J. C. Frawley, Wm. Lee and W. D. Sprunt, went on northward, leaving Dease river and going up McDames creek 30 miles to Quartz creek, up that stream 15 miles

to its head waters, then over the divide to the head waters of the Little Glycer-ine river. Down this stream the Big Glycerine was reached. From the Big Glycerine the party went to State creek, north to French creek, over to Rosulla creek, next to Poorman and Snow creeks and finally south again to Spring creek. From this stream the party struck for the Third fork of the McDames creek and proceeded down to the main stream and thence back to the starting point. To tell all this takes but little space and the distance was about 150 miles for the round trip, yet to make it occupied from June 25 to September 6th. Every inch of the ground within the big loop was thoroughly prospected. Camps were made every ten miles or so and the surrounding country thoroughly examined. On McDames, Snow, Quartz and Rosulla more or less placer mining was being carried on by a few white men, more Indians and still more Chinese. None of the miners were making more than a living. Food and supplies of all

kinds were scarce and costly and the season hardly more than five months long. Most of the white miners had been in the ountry from 15 to 20 years and were still poor men. Near the mouth of Quartz creek Mr. Lack found one of the most wonderful placer mines in some respects ever coming under his observa-tion. The owners were Dan McQuaig and Jack Mitchell, who had been working it for 20 and 14 years respectively. In that time the claim had produced, it was estimated, fully \$50,000 in gold. feet wide and not more than 6 or 8 inches in thickness. All this gravel was inches in thickness. All this gravel was got a clerk in the store named Bielenger and washed out; got a clerk in the store named Bielenger and washed out; got a clerk in the store named Bielenger and washed out; got a clerk in the store named Bielenger and the feet of loose boulders had to be moved been piled back along the walls, almost filling it with solid masonry, leaving but a narrow track for the tramway. tunnel was ventilated by a shaft and water blast from the surface, a shaft and upraise having been made to meet almost perfectly without the aid of an

engineer or instruments of surveying. At the time of Mr. Lack's visit gravel was paying about \$4 a day to each of the two men. At some times it had paid as high as \$10 and at others nothing. McQuaig had already gone to the Klondike, and Mitchell was thinking of following in the spring. In 14 years Mitchell had been out to civilization but three times. Vet he seemed contented and passed lightly over the fact that the thermometer got down as low as 70 degrees below zero and that for more than two months the sun never appeared above the horizon. The tunnel claim could be worked all the year round, but on Snow creek Mr. Lack found an old miner named John Allen who had mined for 20 years on a claim which could worked but seven months. The rest the year he spent in his cabin, alone and without reading matter, waiting the return of a short summer. The geological formation of the McDame's district, in which Mr. Lack's division of the exeditión prospected, was sedimentary. The veins were all large and well filled. Considerable iron pyrites was found, in-dicating a possibility of free gold. Several large deposits of galena lead ore was

through a very similar country, so far as minerals were concerned.

scovered. The other parties seemed, Mr. Lack's opinion, to have passed

Notable Purchase The Alaska Gold Fields, Limited, London, has purchased for \$1,000,000 twenty-three claims on El Dorado, Bonauza, Dominion, Sulphur and Hide creeks, from Isaac Rosenthal and other claim owners.

The sale was negotiated by Guggenbeim, Untermeyer & Marshall, of New York. The buyers were represented by Mr. J. B. King, of Chicago, a cousin of Vice-President Hobart. Mr. King has returned from Alaska and confirms the news of the sale.

The properties have been examined by an expert and the purchase money said to be on deposit in the Commercial National Bank, New York city.

The Total Output. The Canadian Geological Survey places the total value of the mineral output of the Dominion last year at \$28,000,000, an increase of \$6,000,000 over the previous year. The output is divided as follows among the principal mining provinces: British Columbia, \$10,455,268; Nova Scotia, \$6,000,000; Ontario, \$5,000,000; Quebec, \$2,063,263; Northwest Territories and Yukon \$3,000,000.

Important Deal. An important mining deal was put through at Ottawa last week when the Red Mountain Consolidated Mining Comin the Ainsworth camp, are now idle— with heavy underbrush and timber. In any dozens of prospects are left understand dozens o

was converted into a Canadian compony The headquarters of the company will be changed to either Ottawa or Toronto. capital stock of the company has increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,-500,000 and work will be vigorously

An Asbestos Find,

Messrs. Charles Connors and A. E. Watts have discovered an asbestos prospect several miles above Cranbrook. They took samples of their find to Cranbrook. It is good looking, and if the fibres are of sufficient length to be utilized they have a valuable property. A Slocan Pioneer.

Mr. J. C. Eaton, the well known Slocan mining man, has left for San Francisco with Mrs. Eaton. Mr. Eaton recently sold his interest in the Whitewater mine to an English company, call ed the Whitewater Mines, Limited, one-third heing retained by his partner. third being retained by his partner, Mr. John L. Retallack, and Major J. M. Montgomery. Mr. Faton is now opening up the Madison group, one mile above Sandon, which he says is only a pros-

In telling of the prosperity which has come to that section he made a striking contrast between conditions when he first went there and those existing now. "I have just come out of the Slocan," aid he, "and the mines are producing said he, "and the mines are producing more than ever. The advance in the price of silver has made mines pay to work which did not pay before. The silver-lead portion of the Kootenay country is producing a great deal more than the gold portion; in fact, more money will come out of that district than will come out of that district than will come out of the Klendike this year. The Payne is shipping \$100,000 a month, having shipped a few dollars less than \$600,000 in the first six months of this year. The Whitewater is putting in a new mill. On the Whitewater Deep Mr R E Brown is putting in a Deep Mr. R. E. Brown is putting in a ew compressor plant, and is starting large tunnel from the Kaslo creek evel. I should think it would strike ore at a depth of 700 feet vertically low the present workings. Chance is putting in a new tram, which strikes the railroad a mile and a half above Sandon, and has become a won-derful producer. Mr. Brown is building up the town of Whitewater, and has put whitewater, and has but up a house of sixteen rooms at the mine. When I went to see him the other day he asked me if I wanted to take a bath, saying he had two bath rooms. Why, I built that trail to Whitewater with

shirt.

A combination has been made between the Kaslo & S'ocan railway and the International Navigation & Trading Company, which operates the steamers on Kootenay lake. This means that the new comenny will also control the Nelson & Bedlington railroad; and will probably build that road and extend it to Bonner's Ferry and probably to Spokane. It will also extend it to Lardeau, in the other direction, which means great traffic, for the Lardeau has large bodies of low grade ore. The Kaslo & Slocan railway has been the salvation of that railway has been the salvation of that country. I paid \$40 a ton for packing my first shipment of ore from the Whitewater mine to Kaslo, and it cost me \$100 a ton altogether for packing, fieight and treatment. Now we pay \$20 a ton for freight and treatment. We get returns on our ore in three days; when I first went in there it took two months. I went to Rossland the other day

found it very active. The last time found it very active. The last time daily. He is a brother of Prof. O. S. I was there there were only three or four cabins; now it is a city of 10,000 people. One can hardly imagine how fee for the successful work in negotiating the sales. when it gets transportation. It is only seven years ago on the 21st of this month that the first stampede took place Payne Gulch, as it showed the most float. They discovered the Payne ledge, located some claims and took specimens to Ainsworth, but had no money berg to pay for the assay, which ran 150 ounces of silver. Carpenter did not lell Seaton about the assay, but took Bielenberg in with him and left Seaton. Carpenter and Bielenberg went to Nelson and got a Peterboro came and went up the Slocan river. A day or two later the assaver told Seaton what the assay was. Seaton then gathered what is now called the Noble Five crowd and on the Payne, the Noble Five and other claims. When they returned to Ainsworth they gave their specimens to Steve Bailey, and they assayed so high that he hired one of the men for \$100 and took two Indian reckers and went

to Payne and bought it." A Heavy Mining Deal.

Seattle, Oct. 4.-The sale of four big mines in British Columbia was consum-mated to-day in Seattle. It is evidently one of the largest mining transactions that has occurred for a long time in the West. The mines include the Esmeralda, endent and Confederate, in the Trail Creek district, and the Kennebec the Fort Steele district. The mines io'n the notable Lee Roi, War Eagle and Deer Park and are part of the same group. The sale was made by J. R. Rol-Jones, of this c.ty and Kitsap County, an old friend of the owner. The purchasers are John R. Finch and R. C. Caldwell on behalf of the same English syndicate that tried to buy the Le Roi and which owns the War Eagle and Deer Park mines. The consideration is private, but it is

known to be a large sum, running into six figures. The transfer is said to be complete and the purchase money now lies in the Bank of Montreal at Vancouver, to the credit of the late owner of the mines. Mr. Rollins, who is now in Seattle, his wife, Mr. Jones and wife and Messrs. Finch and Caldwell leave here in the morning early for Vancouver on another deal which includes the transfer of other large mining property practically sold at a sum also reaching

nto six big figures. J. R. Rollins, the man who sold the mines, is an old-time miner and has lived in this city at various times during the past years. He has had big offers before, but not what he cared and being in a position to hold his own has done so. A great many thousand dollars has been spent in developing the

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## **Plebiscite**

Has passed and gone. The excitement is over and no hard feelings. We can now look around for something good to eat and drink and avoid "Elk Lake water on draught."

3 Tins Owl Brand Milk, 25c. Asparagus Tips per Tin, 25c. Tomatoe Catsup in Stone Jars, 50c. New Jams, 5-lb. Pails, 50c.

Self-Rising Buckwheat and Aunt Jemima's Pancake Four.

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R P. RITHET & CO., Victoria Agents

Hungarian, Premier,

property, which gives every indication of being as great dividend payers as the famous Le Roi.

Hillman F. Jones, who has acted as

Mr. Rollins' agent in the sale, is well known in Seattle, having lived here most of his life. He was at one time police

The Golden Cache.

Mr. W. Skene was interviewed by News-Advertiser reporter yesterday with reference to the various reports being bery. Mr. Skene stated that with the amount of amalgam stolen and the \$2,500 brick sent down to this city recently, the September clean-up would ave exceeded \$4,000 or have been a trifle better than the December clean-

The amount stolen weighed about 231 pounds, but when retorted down and the quicksi.ver absorbed would have been reduced to about seven pounds. The robbery took place on either the Friday or Saturday night, and the robbers could easily have removed the amalgam, gone into the mountains, reduced it to seven pounds of pure gold and got away by an old Indian trail leading over the mountains. The manager left the mines for Lilloott on the Friday afternoon and did not return till very late on Saturday, and discovered went off with them on the night of Septhe broken safe on Sunday morning. Mr. fember 21st. They located extensions Skene stated that from his observations on the Payne, the Noble Five and other it appeared quite possible for the amalous the Noble Five and other it appeared quite possible for the amalous the Noble Five and other it appeared quite possible for the amalous the Noble Five and other it appeared quite possible for the amalous the Noble Five and other it appeared quite possible for the amalous the Noble Five and other it appeared quite possible for the amalous the Noble Five and other it appeared quite possible for the amalous the Noble Five and other it appeared quite possible for the amalous the Noble Five and other it appeared quite possible for the amalous the Noble Five and other it appeared quite possible for the amalous the Noble Five and other it appeared quite possible for the amalous the Noble Five and other it appeared quite possible for the noble five and other it appeared quite possible for the noble five and other it appeared quite possible for the noble five and other it appeared quite possible for the noble five and other it appeared quite possible for the noble five and other its appeared quite possible for the noble five and other its appeared quite possible for the noble five and other its appeared quite possible for the noble five and other its appeared quite possible for the noble five and other its appeared quite possible for the noble five and the noble five gam safe to have been robbed by one, who knew the plan of the place without being seen by the workmen, and the noise of the works would have prevented the breaking of the safe locks being heard. It had all been planned, however, so as to throw the blame on the men working inside the building. Only one man had been really arrested and examined by the magistrate, though another had been kept under observation. When Mr. Skene arrived he found the evidence so flimsy against the man in custody that he decided not to

go on with the case. The mill has now been closed down for this year and will remain closed until the tunnel, now being put lower level, strikes the lower tunnel is 240 feet below the present one, which inclines downward very steeply, and it is expected that another 100 feet put through in the lower unnel will tap the ledge. Mr. Skene found the water-wheel, ma-

chine-drills and other recent improve nents to the property, in a very satisfacory condition. The directors will probably obtain the opinion of a first class expert upon the property within the next few months.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES. Arrangements Which Will Prove of Great Service to Members and Others.

The superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Mr. J. R. Anderson, is having a marquee erected on the grounds at New Westminster, for the official headquar-ters of officers and members of institutes, and where it is the intention that meetings shall be held for the discussion of institute matters and arrangements made for institute meetings during the coming autumn and winter. Writing conveni ences will be provided for the use of members and farmers generally, all of whom are cordinatively to make use of the accommodated.

Mr. Anderson will be in attendance to give such information as may be needed and to superinford the arrangements.

and to superintend the arrangements generally. Those who have not yet become members of institutes are invited to take the opportunity of joining. Membership rolls will be provided for each institute, which can be signed on the spot.
To Lieut. Colonel Peters the thanks of

the committee are due for the loan of the marquee above mentioned, and for another for the use of the commissioner of the exhibition. Old fashions in dress may be revived,

but no old-fashioned medicine can re-place Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoon Remedy. For sale by Langlev & Henderson agents. Victoria and Vancouver.

TO TEST THE STATUTE. Hotel and Saloon Keepers Will Take Action to Decide the Validity of Compulsory Closing.

Ever since the announcements were made in connection with the prohibition plebiscite, there have been those who contended that under the provisions of the act, the saloon and hotel keepers were not obliged to close their doors on the day of the election. While the licensing board in the publication of extracts from the respective acts, refrained from expressing an opinion on the matter, police in distributing the circulars warned the parties affected, that not only would they be obliged to close their bars, but that they would not be allowed to serve liquors at the table on the day in question. Respecting these instruceir bars scrut But the thirst of some of the patrons one saloon and of a hotel in the city to informations being sworn out now said, will be made the occasion testing the validity of the action of the

The cases against the Driard and the Bank Exchange were adjourned at Monday's sitting until Friday, when Messrs. Duff and S. Perry Mills will defend the houses named. The other hotel and saloon men of the city, however, feel that the opportunity should not be lost of pressing their view of the statute and to-night a meeting of the Licensed Victuallers will be held to take concert ed action. Their view is that should the action of the police be decided upon by the bench as illegal that all these places of business will be entitled pensation at the hands of the city. they so desire. A wealthy gentleman who is immediately concerned in one of the actions is mentioned as being willing to personally defray the expenses of the

FIGHTING FOR AMERICAN PORK Berlin, Oct. 3.—The chamber of com-merce of Hamburg has taken up the fight in behalf of American nork. Pub lished statistics show there has not been single case of trichinosis in Prussia o Hamburg, due to American pork, for 15



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a billious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most

able in so many ways that they will not be wil-ling to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dos They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe purse, but by their gentile action please all wi use them. In vialant 25 cents; five for \$1. So by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Fill Small Doss, Small Price THE "LOST

Miners Discover and Old and Fa Rich Mi

One of the Original Secret to

Writing from Juneau ember 23rd, the specia the San Francisco Call ocation of an old Ala tlin country as follo round the central locat be new placer diggings sumed, avers that he named Jenks, who disco The "Lost Rocker"

the traditions of A

ously rich. Men have

for it for nearly twenty-

an old miner and f ere, Doc Mulcahy, who

aloon with kegs arrayed

place like the muzz ins off Santiago de Cul e broke three times Not an old miner pard about it. Many tarted out for it if t that direction to take he story of the "Lost daily newspaper ot a mining state, ter nere that has not had Lost Mountain," "Lo mething else mine. is peculiarly Alaskan: the spring of 1874 look at some creeks ing on their route be land. They prosper veral creeks on Baran dmiralty islands, three lands n the Southeast lago, and finding no further exploration natham Straits and t e mainland. There, storm, they were driv all boat at the mouth After having made cam nook they looked about t hat the bed of the creek uartz. Next morning anning out the gravel the gold was very hat by following up rould find it in coarser ng all their supplies exc n needed for a short rior they started up rush brought them Below a short ay a beautiful little lak seen emptying into. nd another stream flowi ended and camped that in of the lake. Again vas in the gravel from the west. He une. As they prospected nd that every panful half a spoonful of coars uggets were found wei ounce. The little s aciers and snow banks vas lost in making a ro old-hunters were soon stream as grain flows hey worked industrious must have had seve sand dollars' worth of occasional trips were n the beach near the n

At noon one day, as work to prepare dinner, upon by Indians. These ays been thought to h hilkats, the two flerces tern Alaska. The St inhabit the interior from pasin to the coast range arently the Indians we isions and other supp One of the miners was

supplies without a

The other, uninjured, oods and was out of nd volley could be fired. amp by the lake, he noe and remainder beach. He hastily quantity of provision ck to Sitka and retur with a large party. But igs, as the sky in Alask fogs for days at a ing for Sitka he took ward Victoria. He w sing ship and finall ets in his pockets. The next spring he id made up a party t the bonanza by the story becomes slight known to be a fact ave Victoria in the s arch of a lost Alaska arty arrived at a point out where the settlem ow located, the miner place where he and led and cached their s nding no big pay on guide thought there ame enraged and the im to the main boom of te an expedition had seems that the miner i mentioned the bonant sons of his own. No et after the threat he nself, and the party mpty handed. Scarcely a season has

ome prospector has no opes of finding the "Lo wards have been offer nd down the coast to probably through fer d and punished for fess to know nothing enks is said to have trail to the place, s in of finding his way ly man who has introd story. If he has for doubtless staked all w allows. He mysteric on as between Lake