"THE NEW ELDORADO."

An Interview With the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

No Region of the World Where Mining Enterprise Has More Reasonable Prospects.

(From the St. James Gazette, London.)

Not everybody knows that on the Pacific slope of British North America there is one of the great auriferous regions of the world. But certain well-nformed persons in the city do know that, and they would not be at all surprsed if before long there were a "boom" in Columbian gold comparable with those which have enriched many, and impoverished rather more, over South Africa and West Australia. Not that a boom is what the wisest folk in British Columbia want. On the contrary, though they would heartily welcome the genuine British capitalist investor, they don't at all desire the attentions of the British speculator and the British promoter. "We can do our own promoting and speculating, thank you," say these shrewd and hard-headed settlers; and as most of the claims worth having are now in solid local hands and not likely to be parted with except for uncommonly good consideration, the adventurous financing gentleman on the lookout for a "vendor's" profit will not do much in British Columbia. But all good judges think the province has a future, now that the Canadian Pacific has opened it and annihilated that excessive remoteness from the world's centres which has held it back so long.

On this and other matters connected with the province there is no better authority than the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, who has been on a brief visit to London. Mr. Dewdney is one of the pioneers of British Columbia who went out to that country nearly forty years ago, in the gold rush to the Fraser River, which for a time threatened even to rival that of California and drew 30,000 miners from that state. The Lieutenant-Governor, a bronzed middle-aged gentleman, whose manner has that pleasant mixture of English repose and Yankee alertness characteristic of the Canadian colonist of the West, talks freely of his experiences. He tells you how he went out to Vancouver in '59, when Sir Edward Lytton was Colonial Secretary and was inducing a good many young Englishmen of good family to try their luck in his pet colony. "It was the articles in the newspapers on the new gold fields which took me out," says Mr. Dewdney. "I remember reading in the Times how gold could be picked up in the streets of Yale."

"I hope you got a few nuggets, Mr. Dewdney?" said our representative.

"Well, sir," replied the Lieutenant-Governor, "there *was* gold in the streets of Yale. But," he added drily, "it was not present in payable quantities."

Then Mr. Dewdney explains how the ear. It was the remoteness of the province that checked immigration. We regard British Columbia now as a part of the Dominion of Canada; but thirty years ago Quebec was further from Vancouver than it now is from Peking. The early colonists mostly went by sea, via Panama or round Cape Horn. But there are men in British Columbia to-day who made the long journey by wagon across the Northwest—a journey of weeks and months. Hundreds died by the way and left their bones to bleach upon the great plains. Then when they had got into the province it was hard to make way into the gold districts among the valleys and passes of that Alpine land of mountains and magnificent scenery; and, when the gold was won, difficult and costly to get it to the world's markets. And, in spite of all these obstacles, there was a great gold industry in British Columbia for years. As a matter of fact, some fifty million dollars' worth of gold has been taken out of the alluvial washings of the Cariboo region and the Fraser river. But some of the rivers got worked out, and the appliances in the hands of the miners were not sufficient to make quartz-mining pay.

"Now, however," said our representative, "I understand that the great mining enterprise of the province is the search for reef gold in Cariboo?"

"That is so. The alluvial washings are still being worked, and in the Kootenay region there is a great silver and gold industry; besides which prospectors are at work all over the country looking for new deposits. When I was steaming down the Columbia river, not many weeks ago, I saw prospectors, who had been up in the mountains looking for new veins, coming down to meet the steamer at every turn of the river. But, of course, the main centre of activity is the lower Kootenay districts, just north of the United States boundary. Here are some enormously rich mines, like the Le Roi and the War Eagle, already at work and smelting large quantities of rich ore; and no doubt before long there will be many more quite as productive. Immense numbers of claims have been pegged out, and within the last couple of years the towns of Trail and Rossland have sprung into existence, and already there are all the signs that a large population will speedily be attracted to the district. There ought to be 100,000 people living in the Kootenay district in the course of the next two or three years. The completion of the new branch, the Columbia and Western, between Rossland and Trail, has greatly helped to open up this region. Until recently most of the ore had to be sent into the United States to be smelted. Now we have smelting works at Trail Creek, and shall be able to deal with the ore on the spot. There is no doubt that some of the mines besides those mentioned will turn out to be of phenomenal richness."

"Is it a country for the small capitalist?"

"Hardly; as a general rule, perhaps no new gold-mining country is quite healthy for anybody but the man who can afford to lose a little money at the start. Moreover, our Kootenay gold-seeking is not poor man's mining. You cannot start with no better outfit than a pick and shovel and a tin pan, as we used to do in the old alluvial days. In the Kootenay it is deep-level work. They are working already at a depth of 500 or 600 feet and hope to get down to 1,500 or 2,000. This means a considerable outlay in plant and labor. Powerful boring machines and drills are necessary, with good pumps and engines, and expensive operations have to be carried on before you can begin crushing. Our mines will need a fair provision of working capital, if they are to be made to pay. Given these conditions, with prudence and sound management, and I believe there is no region in the world where mining enterprise has a more reasonable prospect of abundant reward than in the Kootenay."

"I believe the provincial government is anxious to encourage immigration, is it not?"

"Yes. As has been said, we don't want the speculator and the wildcat financier; nor is there much room for him. But we do everything to encourage bona fide settlers, and, of course, we want to see English capital attracted to the country. As it is, some of the richest mines have been developed by American capital. But there is no reason why Englishmen, as well as English money, should not go there, when they understand all the possibilities of this fine country, which is now a fortnight from your doors."

"I suppose I need hardly ask you, Governor Dewdney, whether the movement for annexation to the United States, of which Mr. Goldwin Smith tells us in the old provinces of the Dominion, has made any headway in your province?

"None at all, I should say," replied the Lieutenant-Governor. "We are very good friends with our southern neighbors. But we joined the Canadian Confederation of our own free will and for very sound reasons, and we are quite content to remain in it. To be partners in the great Dominion, and loyal subjects of the Queen, will suit us very well on the Pacific slope, whatever others may feel. But I believe there is no real annexation sentiment in any part of Canada."

MARCUS A. HANNA.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna, who has general charge of the Republican Presidential campaign, is a strong-brained, strong-framed, strong-willed man. He was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, on September 24, 1837. His father Leonard Hanna, was Ohio born, but of Virginian descent, and the family were members of the Society of Friends or Quakers. Mrs. Hanna was a Miss Converse, she having been born in Vermont, and in religion she was a Presbyterian. So Scotch and Irish, the staid, determined Quaker and the rigid blood of the Puritan crossed in the child. The result is somehow apparent in the quiet, sturdy instance of the man who is today wielding a President-making power.

At the age of twenty, after finishing a term at the Western Reserve University, he became connected with the great Cleveland wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garretson & Co., of which his father was senior partner. Six years later this business was closed out, and he became a partner in the coal and iron firm of Rhodes & Co., the senior partner of which, D. P. Rhodes, was his father-in-law. Finally Mr. Rhodes retired, and then the firm became M. A. Hanna & Co., the style it bears to-day. The organization was effected in 1885.

In 1872 he became a director of the Western Transportation Co.; nine years later he organized the West Republic Mining Co., of Marquette, Mich., and was elected president of it, and a year later he was elected to the presidency of the Pacific Coal and Iron Co., of St. Paul. In addition to all these interests, he is one of the heaviest vessel owners on the lakes; the head of the largest steel shipbuilding firm known to the lake country, the Globe Iron Works Co.; and the chief owner of the Cleveland street railway. These vast interests make Mr. Hanna a large employer of labor. The different companies with which he is connected have upon their pay rolls between five thousand and six thousand persons.

Mr. Hanna first interested himself in politics in 1880 when he took an active part in support of Garfield. He had charge of Ohio in the Presidential campaign of 1884, and was also prominent in 1888 and '92. Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley have been strong personal friends for thirty years.

Personally Mr. Hanna is one of the most delightful men, but one must know him well to appreciate the fact. To strangers he appears brusque and unsociable: but he is not that kind of man. He is democratic and unassuming in his manner, and while he does not strive to make a good impression upon every stranger he meets, the sunny side of his nature is always turned towards his friends, and they are numbered by the thousands. Mr. Hanna lives in the west end of Cleveland with his wife and two daughters, his only son, Daniel R. Hanna, having married and set up home for himself.

Mr. Hanna is fond of his home, and has established a reputation as a generous and hospitable host. He makes no pretensions to literary or artistic tastes. His library is not large, neither are the walls of his house hung with expensive paintings. Nevertheless, when he is at home he is surrounded with luxury; the dinners he gives to his friends are prepared by one of the best cooks in Cleveland, and the table is always laid for ten or twelve guests, whether they are there to occupy their places or not. While the Hannas are celebrated as entertainers they make no pretensions to social leadership in other ways. There is nothing of the aristocrat about Marcus A. Hanna or a single member of the family.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 3.—(Special)—Rather heavy frosts were reported from portions of the province last night. The damage, however, will not be much as most of the grain is harvested and the greater part of what is standing is too ripe to be seriously injured. Throughout the southwestern portion of the province, from Brandon to Souris and Napinka, the frost was most severe. Fortunately the wheat in this section is practically all cut. Frost is reported all over the Dakotas and there are indications of frost temperature again to-night. A Portage la Prairie dispatch says: "Wheat cutting in this neighborhood will be finished this week. A large portion has been on the green side, farmers fearing to delay cutting on account of the danger of frosts. In some places also the wheat has ripened unevenly, owing to the very wet summer. For these reasons the standard of the grain may be somewhat affected. The yield will be above the average for the acreage sown, but will not be nearly as heavy as last year."

[FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Sept. 4.]

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

An Able Paper by Rev. Mr. Gordon Presented to the Presbyterian Convention.

Interesting Proceedings of the Second and Last Day of the Annual Session.

The delegates in attendance at the Presbyterian synodical Sunday school convention reassembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the First church, Pandora avenue. This well known place of worship had in honor of the important occasion been decorated with flowers, the arrangement of which reflected much credit upon the artistic taste of the young ladies responsible for the transformation scene. The walls at the rear of the platform were harmoniously ornamented with Sunday school banners—some belonging to the school of the First church and others to that of St. Andrew's, and all contributing to the general good effect. A large white banner with a blue border had these words in gold letters, "Faith, Hope and Charity—First Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, Organized 1864." This was the first Presbyterian Sunday school in British Columbia.

Excellent addresses and papers were given during the forenoon on the following subjects: "The Bible, a book to be studied," by Rev. J. A. Logan; "The Bible in the home," by Rev. W. L. Clay; "The Bible in the teachers' meeting," by Rev. J. C. Forster; "The Bible to be studied by the aid of lesson helps," by Mr. J. Burkholder; and "The Bible illuminated," by Rev. A. B. Winchester.

In the afternoon papers and addresses were given on "How to conduct a model school," by Rev. J. S. Gordon of Vancouver; "The teacher as a citizen," by Mr. J. McQueen; "Mistakes in Sunday school teaching," by Rev. Dr. Campbell; and "The Sunday school library," by Miss MacNab. The following is Mr. Gordon's paper, which is a fair specimen of the papers and addresses of the convention, and merited the attention of a larger number of Sunday school workers than were present during the day:

"For my guidance in the preparation of this paper, I am indebted to men of wide experience in Sunday school work, for many of the ideas which I advance. I have examined very carefully methods recommended by Sunday school workers in Nova Scotia. By three year's experience and observation as a teacher in Montreal, I have ascertained what is generally believed there to be the model school; and, by a brief experience in this province, I have learned what some at least among us regard as the ideal way of conducting a Sunday school session. This, however, is noticeable—the opinions of those who may be allowed to be competent judges on this question vary in many particulars. This diversity of opinion is doubtless due to the different standpoints from which the question is viewed. The model school of Halifax may not be the best for Montreal and it may be even worse for this western land. My endeavor, therefore, in writing on this theme will be to look at it, as nearly as possible, from a western standpoint, and, at the same time, to recommend any features in eastern methods which I think might be profitably introduced here. I realize, however, that my few months' experience in British Columbia as a Sunday-school worker is not sufficient to make me as competent a judge on the question before us as many of you are who are present. All I can hope, therefore, is that my remarks may call forth from you criticism and honest discussion which will be edifying to those of us assembled to learn as well as to teach. To begin with, to have a model Sunday-school we must have a model superintendent. In him certain traits of character are indispensable. He frequently is and, I think, always should be, one of the church elders, with the qualifications for such as laid down by Paul in his letter to Timothy (1 T. iii, 24). He should be an energetic, enthusiastic man, a good organizer, a man born to rule, and still to be loved, honored and respected by old and young. In short, should be a man filled with God's spirit and whose sole desire as a Sunday-school worker is to bring boys and girls to a knowledge of the truth. Next in importance to the superintendent comes his staff of teachers. Whether our schools are to be model schools or not depends largely on the efficiency of these. I would strongly recommend that they be all church members, and that of the highest order. They should be conscientious workers; and, if they are, their place in the school will never be found vacant. If they cannot be there themselves, they will send substitutes or notify the superintendent in time for him to secure them. To have a model school these model teachers should come prepared to teach. They should be thoroughly familiar with the lesson, and know before taking their places with their scholars, just what truths they wish to impart and how best to impress them upon the young. To this end the teacher needs to be a student. There cannot be a model Sunday school if one or two or more teachers meet their classes so poorly prepared for their work that their teaching is neither instructive nor interesting. We hear much complaining now-a-day of the bad conduct of children in Sunday school classes. I know of no better remedy for this evil than this—give them an energetic, wide-awake, enthusiastic teacher. Such a teacher will soon arouse, even in careless and indifferent scholars, an interest in the lesson taught. Thus we will have model children; and these are most essential in the formation of a model school. A word or two more may be in order in our description of model boys and girls in a model Sunday school. They should come to their classes having, at least, a general idea of the lesson they are to study. Their so coming will depend, among other things, largely on the teacher's honest efforts to create within them an enthusiastic interest in Bible study. Enough, I think, has been said regarding the kind of children that go to make up a model school. Now, for a word as to the size and general character of each class. The number of scholars in the various classes may vary according to their characters and ages. If the children are between four and eight, and have parents who teach them *something* at home, the class may contain ten or twelve. If their home training is neglected, a teacher may find half that number quite sufficient. In classes where the children range in age from eight to eighteen, the number of scholars should not exceed six or seven, unless they are better behaved children than are commonly found. For scholars over eighteen years of age there should be a teacher for every sixteen, unless there be separate rooms for the Bible classes. Under such circumstances, a competent teacher may do good work with a class of forty or even more. Another feature in a model school is a Bible in the hand of each scholar, instead of a lesson-leaf from which ready-made answers may be, and too frequently are, stolen when a question is asked by the teacher. Give each child a Bible and teach him to use it. Teach him to think for himself as he reads his Bible, and you have accomplished much. Another advantage in banishing the lesson-leaf from the class is that it obliges children to commit to memory at home the golden texts and catechism questions instead of depending on ingenious theft in class to conceal their ignorance. The use of the Bible in the Sunday school will also make the children familiar with the book itself, as they could not otherwise be. This benefit is inestimable. In a model Sunday school there should be good singing. To secure this, some enthusiastic young man or young woman should be got to play the organ and organize a choir composed of such musical talent as can be obtained from the different classes. This choir need not be large. Quality should be the first requisite in its members; regularity and punctuality in their attendance, the second. As a further equipment of an ideal Sunday school, there should be a secretary—a man of business ability, who will do his work in a systematic manner. For this position, we need a man who need seldom or ever be away from his post, for *his* work is such as cannot be done well by a mere novice. Last but not least in the staff of officers come the librarian and his assistant, who should be at their posts in the library every day during the school hour. The above list we may regard as the machine work of a model school. The following I would suggest as an outline of the work of an ordinary session: The time for opening being fixed, say for 3 p.m., officers and teachers should be in their places five minutes earlier to attend to their various duties and to greet the scholars with a kindly glance as they come filing in during those five minutes. The hymn books may be placed by the doors so that scholars, officers and teachers can each get one as they enter. The library, too, should be so located that the children can pass by it and leave their books and orders for new ones as they enter the room. At the end of the five minutes all should be in their places—the organist at the organ, the choir on the platform near the organ, the classes, if the school be small, all seated in a solid body in the front part of the room, or each class with its teacher in its own place, if the school be large. The superintendent then takes his place at the desk, and, as the clock strikes three, calls the school to order by one ring of the bell. Perfect order should prevail ere he announces the opening hymn. 1. The singing of this hymn will occupy about three minutes. 2. This is followed by prayer, not by the superintendent, but by the officers, teachers and scholars led by the superintendent. The superintendent should impress especially upon the minds of the scholars that, in this prayer, it is their duty and privilege to commune with God, and not to talk with each other while he himself prays alone. If he gets the children to realize this and to pray to God as he leads them in a short but appropriate prayer of three minutes, he has done much to secure a model session. 3. After prayer another hymn, bearing on the lesson if possible, should be sung. This may be very appropriately followed by the Lord's prayer repeated by the school in concert while all remain standing. I do not approve of allowing the children to sit at this point in the opening exercises. It is apt to make them less attentive, for it gives them a chance to talk behind the backs of seats and to remain in ignorance of those beautiful petitions which should ascend from every soul to God. 4. Some recommend a review of last Sunday's lesson at this point by the superintendent. I think, however, it is best to dispense with it here, to be taken up at another time. So when the prayer is ended, the superintendent again touches his bell and gives the order: "The school will now form into classes." The teachers are now in charge of their classes and with them take their places, if they are not in them. The secretary passes round the school promptly, giving each teacher an envelope for collection and a class register, each bearing the numbers of the class. The teacher places his contribution in the envelope and hands it to the scholars, who each contribute something, if the school is properly conducted. While the envelope is going its rounds the teacher marks the attendance in the register. After he gets it back, he asks each child the golden text, the catechism questions, and the memory verses, if he is old enough to learn them; and gives each credit if the home work has been done satisfactorily. The register, with the envelope enclosed, is then placed where the secretary can get it in time to make out his report for the day. The teacher then begins work. A good way of introducing the lesson is to review briefly the lesson of the previous Sunday by asking a few questions, and then filling in briefly, though clearly, the connecting links between the two lessons. The next step is to take up the lesson for the day. Let it be read verse by verse, each child reading in turn from his or her own Bible, not from a lesson-leaf snatched from a neighbor. After the reading the children should be questioned on the general contents of the passage—their answers accepted or kindly corrected by the teacher. Besides questions on the mere historical or other such facts in the lesson, the wise teacher will draw out, by careful questioning, the moral and spiritual teachings contained therein, and impress these on the youthful minds, by enlarging on their answers, kindly correcting them when wrong and making the moral and spiritual truths plain and memorable by the use of well-chosen illustrations. The teacher should so lay out the time for teaching as to finish a few minutes before the closing exercises begin. This time can be used to good advantage in an informal talk with the class. A reference to the lesson for next Sunday and its interesting points, the necessity for preparation of the lesson at home, or some other such topic may be chosen to talk about. During the 35 minutes of teaching the superintendent should be superintending. If he understands his work, he goes from class to class, takes notes of anything that may be out of place in either teacher or scholar and resolves to do his best to have that put to rights. He may make the correction there and then or delay it till a more convenient season, but make it he must and will at some time. 5. At the close of the teaching the superintendent rings the bell, and, when attention is given by every one, announces a hymn which is sung in about three minutes. 6. Next comes the review of the lesson for the day by the superintendent. Let no one else do this. The whole school is his class. His preparation at home should be such as will enable him successfully to discuss with the children the truths which faithful teachers have taught. The repetition of the golden text for the day and the answer to the catechism question by individual scholars, by the girls in concert, by the boys in concert and by the whole school; together with a few, well worded, definite questions, answers on the central truths of the lesson will occupy seven or eight minutes. 6. The secretary is then allowed a couple of minutes to read his report. In it he mentions the number of boys present, the number of girls, the number of the Bible classes and the total attendance including officers, teachers and scholars. He also states the amount of collection. I think it is a good idea too to mention the amount collected and the total attendance on the preceding Sabbath. This shows advance or a retrogression in the school. It is the duty of the secretary also to announce any meetings which are to be held during the week in connection with the school. 6. After singing another hymn one of the teachers leads in prayer. 7. The superintendent then makes any announcements or remarks he deems necessary for the well being of the school and asks that the library books be distributed. This is done by a number of boys appointed by the superintendent for that work. They get the books which were got ready by the librarian and his assistant while the teachers were teaching, and distribute them and the Sunday school papers to the teachers, who in turn give them to the scholars. All this consumes little time. 8. Again the bell rings for order, the school rises and is dismissed with the Benediction by the minister if he be present, or in his absence by the superintendent. As the scholars pass out they bid their teachers good-bye, and thus closes what I regard as near a model school of one hour duration as can be expected in a world where the prevalence of ignorance and sin makes Sunday schools a necessity."

In the evening the convention took up the theme of "The Work," addresses being given by Mr. R. B. McMicking, on "The Duties of the Superintendent;" by Mr. John Meston on "Sunday School Music;" Rev. D. MacRae, on "The Cultivation of the Missionary Spirit in Sunday School:" and Miss Roberts, on "The Infant Class."

The convention closed to meet next year in Union, after adopting a vote of thanks to the session and managers for the use of the church; to the choir for their assistance in the service of song; to the many ladies for having beautifully decorated the church; to the lady friends in the city for their hospitality; to the railway and steamboat companies for their reduced rates; to the newspapers for their reports of the proceedings; and to all who in any way assisted to make the convention a success.

ONTARIO RIFLE MATCHES.

The newspapers now to hand show the winnings to have been as follows:

GILMOUR MATCH—500 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

32nd, $4—Gr. W. Miller, Westminster... 32
38th, $3—Gr. R. Wilson, Westminster... 31
51st, $3—Corp. A. S. Hunter, Victoria... 31

GIBSON MATCH—500 AND 600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

6th, $5—Gr. R. Wilson, Westminster.... 63
22nd, $5—Gr. Geo. Turnbull, Westminster..... 61
42nd, $4—Mr. W. H. Wall, Nanaimo.... 59

GORDON MATCH—600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

34th, $4—Gr. W. Miller, Westminster... 30

TORONTO MATCH—500 AND 600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS

42nd, $5—Corp. A. S. Hunter, Victoria.. 57
50th, $5—Gr. Geo. Turnbull, Westminster..... 56

MACDONALD MATCH—200 YARDS, 7 SHOTS, STANDING.

8th, $5—Gr. Geo. Turnbull, Westmin..... 30
33rd, $4—Gr. J. C. Chamberlin, Westminster..... 29
42nd, $5—Gr. R. Wilson, Westminster... 28

TAIT-BRASSEY MATCH (INDIVIDUAL), 200, 500, 600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

13th, $7—Gr. W. Miller, Westminster... 91
28th, $5—Gr. R. Wilson, " ... 88
49th, $4—Gr. G. Turnbull, " ... 86
65th, $4—Gr. W. J. Sloan. " ... 84

TAIT-BRASSEY BATTALION PRIZES.

5th, $20—Fifth R. C. A..... 507

TAIT-BRASSEY COMPANY PRIZES.

1st, Brassey cup (value $175) and $20—No. 4 Co. Fifth Regiment, Westminster.

	200	500	600	Ttl.
Gr. Wilson	27	34	27	88
Gr. Turnbull	32	28	26	86
Gr. Sloan	31	24	29	84
Gr. Miller	33	32	26	91
Grand total				349

GRAND AGGREGATE.

12th, $5, Gr. Geo. Turnbull, Westminster..... 290
15th, $5, Gr. R. Wilson, Westminster... 288
17th, $5, Gr. W. Miller, Westminster... 287

THE GZOWSKI, SKIRMISHING AND VOLLEY FIRING.

4th, $20, 5th R. C. A..... 222

EXTRA SERIES—200 YARDS, 10 SHOTS.

17th, $4—Gr. J. C. Chamberlin, Westminster..... 45

EL PADRE EXTRA SERIES—500 YARDS, 10 SHOTS.

19th, $3.57—Gr. Miller, Westminster.... 24

ARONSBERG MATCH—800 YARDS, 5 SHOTS.

13th, $4—Gr. Chamberlin, Westminster. 23

ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 3.—William Lafferty was struck by a Niagara Central train this morning and fatally injured.

KINGSTON, Sept. 3.—While attending a steam threshing machine at Inverary yesterday Adam Barr, a farmer aged 55, fell into the feeder, receiving injuries from which he died within an hour.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—Le Soir, a French Liberal paper which was started at the beginning of the election campaign to express the real views of the party on account of the vagaries of La Patrie, has suspended publication.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Is Attracting More Favorable Attention Among English Capitalists Than Ever Before.

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney Speaks of His Recent Trip to the Old Country.

That British Columbia is attracting continually increasing attention in England is borne out by Lieut. Governor Dewdney, who has just returned from a vacation trip to the Old Country. The newspapers and people who had money to invest were continually seeking information from him about this province, which has, on account of its wonderful mining development, been brought more prominently before the eyes of the English public lately than ever before.

"One great reason for this growing interest," said the Lieut. Governor, in speaking of his trip, "is the very favorable opinion the mining engineers and others sent out by English capitalists to examine the mining districts of the province, carry back with them." Reliable information of this kind naturally gives confidence to intending investors, and for that reason the Lieut.-Governor looks for a much greater flow of money here for investment in mining this year and next spring than hithreto. There is plenty of money in England waiting for an opportunity for investment in any part of the world that offers a favorable field; and now that British Columbia has come in for such a favorable and prominent place before the English public she will have her share of capital for investment.

To the question as to whether he had gone over to England in the interest of any particular project, as had been charged by certain local papers, the Lieut.-Governor gave an emphatic negative.

"Is it a fact that you went over to England in the interest of Mr. Heinze's railroad scheme?" was next asked.

"Not any more than in the interest of other British Columbia schemes. My visit to England was for a vacation trip and to attend to some private matters of my own and at the same time I was glad to be able to generally assist the province by giving any information in my power that would advance her interests. While I was there I was constantly consulted by people about one enterprise or another and was naturally always ready to give what information I could. I had not, however, a personal interest in any of them, nor do I propose to have any which would conflict with the official position I hold."

Speaking further on the same subject the Lieut.-Governor remarked that he was anxious to assist in any way the building of railways east and west through the southern Kootenay country, so as to preserve for British Columbia the trade that otherwise went south to the United States. This was in line with the government's policy back in 1865, when he built the trail into the Kootenay from Hope. British Columbia was in a similar position to-day. The Americans are getting the benefit of the trade from the southern part of British Columbia, and every endeavor should be made to keep as much of our own business within ourselves as possible. Any railway running east and west through the rich Kootenay country that would bring to the Coast cities the trade that now goes to Spokane and other United States towns would be of general benefit to British Columbia, and he would like to see such a line constructed. Mr. Heinze's scheme is in that direction, and the newly projected line from the Coast through the Southern part of the province into the Kootenay by way of Hope. Those, or some other practicable route to connect at Penticton with Mr. Heinze's charter, should be encouraged.

As to how Mr. Heinze was progressing with the floating of the bonds for the Western division of the railway to Penticton, the Lieutenant-Governor did not know. Mr. Heinze was travelling on the continent when he left England.

In concluding, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked that Alberni was now beginning to be heard about in England, and he had been asked questions as to the mineral resources of that portion of Vancouver Island.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Few mariners furnish by their experiences a more entertaining story than Captain Ridderbjelk, whose adventures in Northern Pacific waters would fill a book with stories that seem almost incredible. The log of the schooner Worlock on her cruise for seals, starting with the vessel's escape from the Alaskan authorities, and terminating in her sale for debt in some Japanese port after a trading voyage along the Russian coast, is still fresh in the minds of many Victorians, and now Ridderbjelk, according to news just received, has with two others rigged a whale boat into a yawl, and in this diminutive craft has started from Yokohama on a voyage across the Pacific. Their route, it is supposed, will be to the Kurile islands, and then to Alaska. The boat is known as the Norgesho and belonged to the German ship Schliemann, which was wrecked off the coast of Japan. It is 23 feet long, with 5 feet 7 inches beam, and carries a mansisil, jib and jigger.

Having left San Francisco late, and been detained en route by fog, the steamship City of Puebla was late in arriving from the South last evening. Her freight consignments for Victoria amounted to 110 tons, while her passengers for the city numbered 25 cabin and 14 steerage.

The steamship Danube, Capt. Meyer, sailed for Vancouver last night, en route to Northern British Columbia ports. She carried among her passengers: R. Cunningham, A. Oakes, J. Moore, G. W. Oremus, A. Begg, Mrs. Lawson, Bishop Ridley, Mrs. Pierce, J. Hepburn and T. Ward.

Yesterday morning the steamer Rosalie brought in from the Sound 75 tons of wheat for the Victoria Flour Mills, and received as freight in return 50 tons of flour to be forwarded to the Orient on the Japanese liner Miike-Maru, now loading at Seattle.

The steamer Edith has come off the dry dock in Seattle, and is now receiving new cabins, pilot house, etc.