, $10, $12, $15

o.
ST., VICTORIA

$3.00

ELEPHANT

, Ltd.
Canada.
R and VICTORIA

Lty.

RE

ies, Cutters,
plements

KAMLOOPS

ND

ed by physicians
mited

ING DINNER!
less you visit us and
make it. We have
eeded and chopped
g and pie. No more
over raisins, currants

ms 25c
bs. for 25c
3 lbs. for 25c
3 lbs. for 25c
50c
50c
35c
oss & Co.

n tying the president.
ore.
omes C. S. Milliken
adly in 91 net, with
er a close second at

s Flanders, of Port-
d in the ladies' four-
of only one stroke
Mrs. Medlicott, of
and entries won four
singles, captured by

ntries in the putting
r and Wirt Minor,
rst, with 12 out of a
dlicott, of Tacoma.

NERVOUS.

ally nervous, and for
's Clover Root Tea.
nd strengthened my
. I was troubled
idney and Bowel
n cleansed my sys-
I rapidly regained
Mrs. S. A. Sweet,
by Cyrus H. Bowes.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMUR

She Brought Few Passengers Having Left Skagway Behind the City of Seattle.

Glowing Reports of the Atlin Lake Country Given by Returning Miners.

Having left Skagway just a few hours later than the steamers City of Seattle and Danube, the Amur, which arrived last evening, brought but few passengers and most of them were men who had been working for the Bennett Lake Company, including some members of the crew of the steamer Flora, the last vessel to make the trip from Dawson to White Horse. The Amur experienced very disagreeable weather on the trip, snow, rain and wind being the order every day. However, she made a speed of 12½ knots from Queen Charlotte Sound to Victoria.

The trails are now impassable and no more arrivals may be expected from the interior or even from the lakes until the snow hardens.

Like all late arrivals the passengers on the Amur are full of the Atlin country, for which all have a good word. Mr. H. E. Battin, of Skagway, recently spent four days in the country and of it he says:

"In all my mining experience I have never seen as favorable a field, a field which possesses such advantages for miners and prospectors for ruch returns as does the entire Atlin country. Two men can prospect any claim in the district in three days, and learn in that time whether or not the claim is worth working, while in the Klondike they work all winter thawing ground on a claim, and by spring they may not have a color. If a man can take out one ounce of gold a day, as hundreds are doing at Atlin, he will make money much easier and much faster than the Klondike miner who takes out three ounces per day.

"Atlin is to-day the most promising mining field in the world, and the amount of gold which will be taken out there next year will be very large. People are reaching there every day with their outfits, and I estimate that at least 1,500 people will winter there. Those on the ground are not tenderfeet, but are old time miners."

Mr. Battin brought out with him for Atlinites gold for shipment, to the amount of $2,800.

BODY FOUND AT TAKU.

Supposed to Be That of John Anderson, Owner of a Rich Atlin Claim.

Patrick Crowley, a recent arrival from Atlin, states that on Monday of last week the body of a man was found on the edge of Taku Arm, and the appearance of the body indicated that he had been dead, drowned, for several days. There was nothing on the body to indicate where he was from or what his name might be. Crowley says the body appeared to be that of a man 45 or 50 years of age. It is possible it may be the body of John Anderson, who has been missing for some time. Anderson was at work on the White Pass railroad when the news reached Skagway of the Atlin discoveries. He quit work, joined the rush and reached that country among the earliest arrivals and secured a claim on Pine creek. A man named Fred Alexander disputed Anderson's right to the claim, but the latter held it, taking in with him as partners two young Englishmen. Together the three men went to work, sinking a shaft to bed rock. Their labors were crowned with success, and they were taking out large quantities of gold daily up to the 28th day of August, when Anderson, leaving his partners at work on the claim, went to Taku to procure provisions for the trio. He reached Taku in safety, made the necessary purchases and started back to his claim in the afternoon. He has not since been seen or heard of by his friends, and the chances are against his ever being seen alive. When asked by neighboring miners as to what had become of "the old man," the two Englishmen are reported to have said he had gone out to Skagway for the winter, but inquiry reveals the fact that he did not go there, and he never had expressed to any of his friends the intention of doing so. At last reports the Englishmen were still working the claim, which is said to be very rich.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. Martin Scorns Local Talent and Imports a Man From Manitoba.

The following is from the editorial columns of the Vancouver World:

"From private sources from Winnipeg it is learned that the present deputy attorney-general of Manitoba, Mr. H. A. McLean, has been offered, and has accepted, the position of deputy attorney-general, under Hon. Joseph Martin, for British Columbia. Mr. McLean is reported to be an able and capable man, and in every way qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon him. But exception will be taken to the action of the Attorney-General in giving the appointment to an outside man, when there are so many in our own province thoroughly capable of filling the position. Mr. McLean has discharged the duties of the office he now holds for some time, and with acceptance to all with whom he comes in contact, and especially to the legal fraternity.

"One of the reasons advanced in favor of selecting an outside man, by the Attroney-General, is said to be that, of the many making application for the position, in his estimation, none were thoroughly competent to fill the office. Be this as it may, the appointment, we have every reason to believe, has been made, and there is no help for it now. It is no secret that the Attorney-General does not favor the restrictions which prevent gentlemen qualified in other provinces, from practicing here until after a residence of six months, or by legislative enactment, and that he will set the act in that behalf at defiance. However, time will tell.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

Liberal Amendments Are Giving No Cause For Complaint at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The first month of the new Canadian tariff does not appear to have had the depressing effect upon exports from the United States into Canada that was anticipated by some people. The report of the department of trade and commerce in Canada, covering the month of August, 1898, and comparing with the corresponding months of 1897 and 1896, has just reached the treasury bureau of statistics. The figures which it presents are especially interesting, since they cover the first month of the operations of the new tariff which gives to goods coming into Canada from Great Britain and certain British colonies 25 per cent. advantage in tariff rates over those coming from the United States.

The new Canadian tariff law, enacted in 1897, provided that when the customs tariff of any other country is made as favorable to Canada as her own tariff rates, the duties upon the products of that country should at once be lowered one-eighth, and after the expiration of one year should be reduced another one-eighth. The 12½ per cent. reduction went into operation August 1, 1897, and was held to affect goods coming into Canada from Great Britain, Germany, Belgium and several other countries, thus giving to the imports coming into Canada an average of 12½ per cent. in rates of duty, as against those from the United States, which were required to pay the full rates named in the new law. Additional legislation in 1898 so modified the act that the reduction of 25 per cent. which was to take effect on August 1, 1898, is held to relate only to goods coming into Canada from the United Kingdom, Bermuda, British West Indies, British Guiana, or "any other British colony or possession the customs tariff of which is on the whole as favorable to Canada as the British preferential tariff is to such colony or possession."

This modification of the tariff act of 1897 thus gives to goods from Great Britain and most of her colonies an advantage, on and after August 1, 1898, of 25 per cent. in rates of duty over those from the United States; or, in other words, requires goods from the United States to pay 33 1-3 per cent. higher tariff rates than those from the countries in question. The figures showing the imports into Canada during August, the first month under the new arrangement, are therefore especially interesting.

It was expected that the imports from Great Britain and her colonies in August, 1898, would be abnormally large, because of the fact that importers, knowing that they would obtain better tariff rates in August than in June or July, would, wherever practicable, hold back their imports until the new rates should go into effect August 1, while no such condition would apply to goods from the United States. It was presumed, therefore, that whatever might be the final effect upon the relative growth of British or American imports into Canada, those of the month of August would show much greater gains for Great Britain than for the United States.

The figures presented in the report in question, however, do not justify this expectation. While the report does not state the total amount of goods from Great Britain imported into Canada during August, it does give a table containing quantities and values of "principal articles of merchandise imported from Great Britain to British North America during the month of August, 1898, compared with August, 1897 and 1896." The total value of these "principal articles" exported from Great Britain to Canada in August, 1898, was 11.4 per cent. in excess of the same class of articles exported to Canada in August, 1897, when the tariff advantage was but 12½ per cent., and is actually less than in August, 1898, when the tariff gave no advantage to articles from Great Britain. On the other hand, the reports of the bureau of statistics of our own government show that the exports from the United States into Canada in August, 1898, were 12½ per cent. greater than in August, 1897, and more than 25 per cent. in excess of those of August, 1896.

FACTS ABOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The following array of facts illustrate the vastness of the British Empire:

Half the ships in the world are British.

The best of them can be converted into ships of war in 48 hours.

We have a million of soldiers in India. Some of them have been brought to Malta.

As the sun rises, the British drum beat follows it round the world.

We can travel entirely round the world without leaving the British Empire.

There are 400,000,000 of people in the British Empire.

It is said that our Queen would have to live another 70 years to enable her to see them all pass before her night and day for all that time.

She is the greatest Mahommedan ruler in the world.

"God Save the Queen" is sung in 20 languages.

The total value of the United Kingdom is now said to be 10,000 million pounds.

Added to this several thousand millions are invested out of this country.

The British own one-fourth of the railways in U. S. America.

And half of the railways in South America.

We own the largest part of North America; that is, Canada.

The house property in the British Isles is valued at 2,000 million pounds.

The railways at 900 millions.

The shipping at 120 millions.

Olice Schreiner, authoress of An African Farm, says that, if any big misfortune were to happen to England, 60 millions of English-speaking people in other countries would "leap to their feet!"

There are 1,000 miles of tramways in the British Isles.

In 1893 the total wealth of U. S. America was said to be 1,300 millions sterling.

Neither of the ancient Empires, like that of Persia, Greece nor Rome, were equal in size or wealth to the British Empire of to-day.

British manufactures are now valued at 800 millions a year.

Two-thirds of the shipping of the world is done by the British.

As much as 2,500 millions sterling have been lent to other nations by the British.

The annual revenue of the British government is now 96 millions sterling.

One remark of the New Zealand premier the other day is suggestive of the latent strength of the British power. He was justifying the sending to England of a Maori contingent, and said that any foreign foe of New Zealand would have not only to reckon with its European settlers, but with the Maoris fighting shoulder to shoulder with them, one of the finest fighting races in the world. That is true, too, of the French Canadians, the figuting native races of India, and scores of diverse people under British rule.

The British have 689 ships of war.

They could fire off 7,530 guns at once.

any marksmen in the world.

Three-fourths of the letters which are posted in the world are written in English and sent to persons who speak English.

There are forty British colonies.

The trade of Great Britain is worth £700,000,000 a year.

Half the exports from U. S. America are brought to England, and for all this food she pays 85 millions sterling yearly.

There are 230 British millionaires.

The British Empire, if cut into a strip a mile wide, would reach round the world 450 times.

British Columbia.

Spoils System in Nelson Gaol--A Too Sympathetic Jury--Rosslanders' Profit on Foreign Mine.

NELSON GAOL TROUBLES.

For some months the warden of the Nelson gaol, says the Tribune, "and some of those who were under him have been working at cross purposes, and charges and counter charges have been made, the effect of which has been the resignation of several of the warden's subordinates. Should the resignations now in be acted upon, there will remain on Tuesday next but one active officer on duty at the provincial gaol, in addition to the warden himself, in an institution in which there are some 25 prisoners. There can be no doubt that the belief in the minds of some that the new government intended to introduce the spoils system in the matter of appointments has very largely contributed to the present unsatisfactory conditions of affairs, and something in the way of a definite announcement by the government to the contrary is necessary to remedy matters. The result of the voting in the general elections in July was barely announced before candidates were out for the wardenship in the event of Captain Fitzstubbs' removal, an event which was counted as among the sure things. From this time down to the present the condition of affairs has grown more unsatisfactory. That charges have been laid against Warden Fitzstubbs is a development which the people of Nelson may look for but there is a well-grounded belief in the minds of many people that the chief offence which Captain Fitzstubbs has committed has been in retaining an office which is sought by others."

GREAT WESTERN MINE.

The Vancouver company, known as the Two Friends Mine, Limited, which has been attempting the development of the Great Western mine in the Slocan, held a special general meeting on Saturday. During the operations of the company nine carloads of clean ore averaged 114 ounces in silver and 64.3 per cent. lead, and 325 tons of concentrating ore produced 104.5 ounces silver and 59 per cent. lead. The directors of the company state that it will require another $8,000 to carry on development, but being unable to raise this amount they recommend the further development and working of the Great Western on the basis of a four months' lease, the lessee undertaking within four months to pay off the existing liabilities of the company—some $4,500—with an option to purchase within ten months, and at the end of ten months, to organize a new company with a capital of $50,000, of which the Two Friends company will receive $237,500 in paid up stock for its interest in the Great Western. The lessee will be allotted a like amount, and will also pay into the treasury $50,000 in cash for working capital; the balance of the stock, viz., $25,000, will remain at the disposal of the new company, to be disposed of if further capital is required.—Nelson Tribune.

A JUDGMENT CRITICIZED.

On Thursday Justice Walkem gave judgment in the Pender vs. War Eagle case, rendering a verdict for the defendant company with costs, despite the fact that a special jury had rendered a verdict in Pender's favor for $3,000. Pender was an employee of the War Eagle company, and was struck in the head by a drill thrown down one of the passes. His injuries were serious and he was incapacitated for a long time. Pender considered the company were liable for the accident through neglecting ordinary precautions, and accordingly took action. The case was battled about from one court to another with varying results, until finally it reached the Supreme court at Rossland, presided over by Judge Walkem. A capable, conscientious jury was selected, and, after hearing evidence all round, they brought in a verdict for plaintiff, Pender, for $3,000. He claimed $5,000. On Thursday Judge Walkem delivered judgment, which was completely at variance with the finding of the jury. His judgment is, remarkable to relate, entirely in favor of the defendant, War Eagle company, and because of the following side lights which were not observed by the unfortunate jurymen blinded by prejudice and contumacy. Judge Walkem says that "he couldn't agree with the jury because they were evidently in sympathy with Pender. Moreover, Pender disregarded any impending danger and never acquainted the company of the fact he was running of his life. It was consequently taking unfair advantage of his employers to buck against them when he got hurt."—Nelson Tribune.

NEW DENVER MINES.

New Denver, Oct. 28.—The Galena mine was closed down this week and the force of men employed thereon sent down the hill. The pumps are kept working and the property held in readiness to resume operations at short notice. What this move means it is impossible to ascertain. Possibly a change of management is anticipated. It is said a thorough examination of the workings is to be made before any more money is expended in developing. This mine has been working steadily for about two and a half years. The most improved machinery, pumps, drills and hoists have been installed and everything is in sight to make it a great shipping mine but ore. This has been encountered at intervals and at various depths, but not in sufficient quantity and richness to ship.

The California shipped 40 tons to Nelson this week and the property has been closed down for the season. The reason for this is given by A J. Marks, the manager, that the cost of packing to and from the mine is too expensive to make shipments under present difficulties profitable. It costs $240 per carload to have the ore packed to the wharf here, and $415 more for freight charges to the smelter.

While mining activity has enlivened New Denver considerably locally things are very quiet. The opera house is nearing completion and will be opened about the middle of November. Several other buildings, residences and business blocks are going up.

ROSSLAND.

There is more building going on in Rossland at present than at any time since the boom of 1897, and it is with difficulty that the contractors are able to get enough timber to carry on their operations. The British America Corporation buildings on Nickle Plat flat are employing a small army of carpenters, who are getting the new offices up as rapidly as possible, but the delay in getting the necessary timber has retarded their completion for weeks. One of the causes that has put back the construction of the B. A. C. buildings has been the wet weather. It has made the timber roads in the forests almost impassable, and it has been difficult to get the logs to the mill after the trees have been cut down.

The Rossland bar as a fitting termination of the busy session of the past few weeks entertained Mr. Justice Walkem to dinner at the Kootenay hotel. E. V. Bodwell, barrister of Victoria, was among the guests.

"Two hundred thousand dollars in a single day is pretty good," says the Miner, "and yet that much was made by a firm in this city yesterday. This shows that when matters come the right way in mining the profit is very great. The fact that 15 feet of $200 ore had been struck in the Republic mine in the Republic camp on the reservation, and the consequent rise in it and the other shares of the same camp added at least $200,000 to the wealth of Robbins & Long, of this city, yesterday. Patsy Clark, president and one of the principal owners in the Republic mine, telephoned to the firm yesterday morning that there were 15 feet of $200 ore in the Republic mine, and that they were still drilling. The result of this announcement here and at Spokane was to send the stock up so that all that was on the market was withdrawn and it could not be had for love or money. The price has not been fixed yet but it is certain to advance over $1, but put it at 75c. and look how much the firm will make. Messrs. Robbins & Long own 150,000 of these shares. On these the firm made at least $100,000 by the advance in the price consequent up the news of the strike."

At a meeting of Liberal-Conservatives recently it was agreed without dissent that the coming provincial election should be conducted on party lines. Nearly 50 members were present, and the meeting was a most enthusiastic one. Hon. T. Mayne Daly and D. B. Bogle, who were delegates from Rossland at the provincial meeting of the Liberal-Conservatives held early in September at Vancouver, submitted their report. It showed that the party was in a most prosperous condition throughout the province, and that the leaders were confident of success at the coming elections, if all the members of the party would turn out at the polls. Alex Lucas, corresponding secretary for the provincial organization, was present, and made a good speech regarding the future of the party. Mr. Lucas explained that he had formed Liberal-Conservative associations at Sandon, Three Forks and Silverton, while at Ymir and New Denver he had appointed committees to which he had entrusted the organization of the party in their towns. From here he expects to go to Trail where a club will likewise be formed. A. H. MacNeill was made president; Hon. T. Mayne Daly, honorary president; F. M. McLeod, second vice-president; J. L. G. Abbott, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee was named as follows: J. A. Kirk, J. S. Clute, John McKane, D. B. Bogle and Edward Seeton.

OLD WORLD COMMENT.

Vengeance Overtakes One Barber—Ethics of the Pigtail—Sirdar's Title Disputed.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A WARNING TO BARBERS.—Beware of politics in the barber shop. In the neighborhood of the Chatelet, during the past week, certain Parisians of that quarter who happened to be out of doors beheld a little episode of politics in action. A stout Parisian gentleman, with one side of his face shaved and one side unshaved, the lather on his chin entering into chemical combination with the foam on his lips, was dragging an unhappy barber's assistant along with him on a headlong course, and demanding of the spectators the road to the nearest police station, the cells, the bagne, or guillotine. The gentleman was M. Xavier, of the Quarter des Halles, the editor of a commercial paper. Tonsor's name is not given; it is not inscribed on the police register of the district. What the barber had done had been to speak in foolish, violent and disloyal terms of officers in the French army, of course anent the Dreyfus question. What the customer did was to drag the youth out of his own shop and arraign him before the police commissaire. Figaro was released with a caution, and M. Xavier returned home, having demonstrated his patriotism. Where he finished his shave is not recorder.

ANCIENT HOSPITALS.—It is said that the ancients knew nothing about hospitals, unless the temple of Aesculapius could be regarded as such. Hippocrates does indeed speak of cases that were "watched" in the temple of Aesculapius, but the classic cure was hardly effective in its treatment. The patient was carried to the shrines at Coos, Pergamos, Epidaurus, and elsewhere, and left there for any benefit that the mythical God of Medicine could confer upon him. If he got better then it was a case of "Deus, ecce Deus!" and the votive cock of which Socrates spoke at the hour of his death was sacrificed to Aesculapius. In the present year, however, the traces of a real Roman hospital have been discovered—are yet to be seen at Baden, the dull little Swiss Baden near Zurich. Excavations have revealed these vestiges composed of fourteen little rooms, containing a large quantity of surgical and medical properties—tubes, pincers, spatulae, cauterizing instruments, spoons and pharmaceutical weights and measures, and also pots for ointment. The latest money found there dates from the time of Hadrian. Humanitarians have, however, not lost the point of their argument. It is a military hospital built for the 7th and 8th legions, who were quartered near, and held Vindonissa (Windisch) as one of their garrison towns.

From the Leeds Mercury.

THE KHEDIVE JEALOUS.—The Khedive is furious at the idea of the Sirdar assuming the title of Lord Khartoum—an act which he regards as a direct affront to himself, and it is said he had already offered a strong remonstrance to Lord Salisbury on the subject. There are those who say that if the fortunes of the day had gone somewhat differently at Omdurman, the Khedive, who hates the calm assurance of the Sirdar even more than he resents the tutelage of Lord Cromer, would not have been inconsolable. His Highness has never been on goor terms with Sir Herbert Kitchener, and if he had his way someone else would have had the honor of conducting the campaign against the Khalifa. When he was told that the Sirdar was likely to take the title of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum he broke into exclamations of annoyance; but the later news that Sir Herbert Kitchener boldly proposed to call himself Lord Khartoum threw him into a fury, and he stigmatized the proposal as presumptuous and insolent.

From the Lady's Pictorial.

MEDICINE FADS.—Fashion and medicine seem at the first glance to have no particular connection with each other. The fickle dame rules us, it is true, in most things, but it might be supposed she left pills and potions and surgical appliances severely alone. Not so, however. In his introductory address last week to the students of the London School of Medicine for Women, Dr. J. Walter Carr of the Royal Free Hospital, dwelt at length on the influence of fashion upon medicine, pointing out the periodical crazes that are for certain drugs or methods. Society runs mad for a time on a diet treatment or a particular "cure"; it doses itself with antipyrin or morphine or quinine or something else, and the very next season rushes to the opposite extreme in some other direction. Women are usually the worst faddists of the kind, and it was therefore of importance to bring this subject to the notice of female medical students.

From the Graphic.

CHINESE PIGTAILS.—The report that the immediate cause of the recent assumption of power by the Empress Dowager of China was an impending imperial edict ordering officials to do away with the cue and adopt foreign dress, recalls the fact, not generally known, that the custom of wearing the pigtail is of comparatively recent date in Chinese history, and at the time of Marco Polo's journey, and for long subsequently there was not a pigtail in the empire. The ancient Chinese wore their hair long and bound upon the top of the head, and, taking pride in its glossy black, called themselves "the black-haired race." The pigtail in its origin was not a Chinese but a Manchu method of dressing the hair, and it has only been worn in the middle kingdom since the commencement of the present dynasty. When, in 1627, Wu San Kwei, the Chinese imperial commander-in-chief, tendered his formal allegiance to the young Manchu princes, whom he had called in to quell an insurrection, and who stayed to found a dynasty, one of the conditions stipulated was that the Chinese should adopt the national costume of the Manchus, including the plaited cue, on penalty of death, as a sign of allegiance. The enforced adoption of the pigtail was the cause of much friction at first, but it was insisted upon, and now it is considered by all alike as one of the most sacred characteristics of "the black-haired" people, and thus the fashion begun by compulsion is now followed by choice. It is, indeed, a strange irony of fate that the present emperor should give offence by his attempt at doing away with a custom which his ancestors had imposed upon the unwilling Chinese as a sign of subjection to their Manchu conquerors.

LAIR OF THE MICROBE.—Of late the merry microbe has been allowed to rest, and we have eaten, drunk and breathed without bacilli looming large before us. But just as we thought we were free from this bogie, it starts up afresh in another quarter; and this time its abiding place is door-knockers, bell-pulls, railway carriage, and cab door handles. Disease germs left by afflicted persons positively thrive, it is said, on these seemingly non-nutritious articles; and in the course of a round of calls or a railway journey, one may accumulate quite a variety of bacilli, and then wonder how we caught this or that or the other. At least, so we are told, and, of course, we must believe what scientific folk say. But the ingenious scientist who has thus tracked the microbe to his latest lair has found a means for us whereby we can baffle the bacillus. Antiseptic gloves are recommended for the purpose, and with our hand sheathed in those we can defy germs just as the heroes in fairy stories overcome the machinations of the bad fairies with magic swords and invisible armor. Truly we live in a wonderful age!

ANOTHER BIG STRIKE.

Thistle Creek the Latest Gold Producer of the Yukon Valley.

Those who prophesied at the time of the first Klondike excitement that many equally as rich creeks as Eldorado and Bonanza would be found in Northern British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, have very good prospects of being able to say "I told you so." The Atlin Lake discoveries prove the contention as far as Northern British Columbia is concerned and numerous discoveries have been made showing that the Northwest Territories contain fabulous wealth. The very latest discovery in the Yukon valley is told of by Capt. Martineau, of the steamer Flora, the last vessel to make the trip from Dawson to White Horse this season. The Captain reports that very rich ground was found on Thistle creek, which empties into the Yukon about ten miles this side of the White River. There was a big rush in consequence, many men coming up the river to the new diggings on the Flora. The men who came out stated that the ground was very rich, as rich even as the Klondike creeks.

The season along the Yukon, Captain Martineau says, has been a very open one, but winter has now set in in earnest. The Stewart, White and Pelly rivers were throwing a lot of ice and some was also coming out of the Big Salmon. Ice was also forming along the banks of the main river. On October 4 the thermometer registered 5 below zero.

The Flora left Dawson on October 10 and reached White Horse on October 21. The trip across the trail was rendered rather unpleasant by the soft snow.

MR. JAFFRAY'S ADVENTURE.

The Toronto Capitalist Inadventently Disturbs the Peace of a Courtroom.

Vancouver, Nov. 4.—(Special)—An amusing scene occurred at the supreme court in New Westminster to-day. Robert Jaffray, president of the Imperial Bank and the Globe Publishing company, started for the court house with the remark: "I am going to see how the supreme court is conducted in British Columbia."

As the court house was burnt down, the court is held in the armory. Mr. Jaffray arrived at the wrong door, leading to the judge's seat. He pushed, but the door did not give. He put his back against it, still without success. This made Toronto's famous citizen a little angry, and he hammered at the door with his fist. In an instant the proceedings of the court stopped, and blind Justice was so indignant that she almost dropped her scales.

Then Chief Justice McColl, in decided tones, directed Sheriff Armstrong to seize and hold the body of that riotous person. Magistrate, registrar and policeman went out by another door and seized Mr. Jaffray, still banging at the locked entrance.

Mr. Jaffray acquainted the officers with his dignified personality. He was introduced to the Chief Justice as a very respectable person and was forgiven, and peace reigned again.

CONFIDENCE IN ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The Austria cabinet considers an English protectorate of the Philippines the only solution of the question.

THE LAST BIG CROWD.

Steamer City of Seattle In From the North With a Hundred and Fifty Passengers.

American Tug Wulloa Ashore on Mary Island—Recent Stewart River Finds.

Instead of a small number of passengers as was expected she would have in view of navigation on the Northern lakes having closed, the steamer City of Seattle on her arrival from Lynn Canal at noon yesterday had a very large passenger list. She had about 150 on board, 14 of whom debarked here. There were few very wealthy ones in the crowd, and among the best known were W. O. Gates or "Swittwater Bill," and W. J. Partridge, or "Sailor Bill," the late proprietor of the Australian hotel. The latter has now some very rich property on Hunker creek and is said to have come south for the purpose of securing mining machinery. The Klondikers aboard have spent the last few weeks on the coast and there was probably not more than two or three men among them but have made up their mind to try Atlin in the spring, all having satisfied themselves of the richness of the place. The Seattle left Skagway on Monday afternoon. When passing Mary Island the tug Wulloa was seen piled up on the rocks near the customs house where she had struck on Tuesday afternoon while en route to the Sound from Skagway with the bark Columbia in tow. She was lying on her beam ends, but to Capt. Hunter of the Seattle did not look to be in a very bad condition. Her tow, the Columbia, was lying at anchor close by, having had no encounter with the rocks.

James Cessford and W. A. Millington, of Victoria, who have been working for Norman Macaulay, returned on the steamer, having left the White Horse about a week ago. They report that the upper rivers were just beginning to freeze when they left and that on the summit there had been quite a heavy snowfall. They brought back with them one of their faithful pack animals, in which they take a special pride, owing to the brute being the first horse to ever pass through the White Horse. The scow he was on was wrecked and he swam through where others had perished. They say they will return North next February and spend the coming season in the Atlin country.

Mr. J. G. Stephens brings additional news of the recent strike on the Stewart river, in fact he was the discoverer of the creek, which he named Scroggie creek. It is 20 miles from the mouth of the Stewart river. He washed out $1 to the pan and as soon as this news got around there was quite a stampede. Now there are 350 men on the ground and 55 cabins have been built. Other tributaries of the Stewart river, Mr. Stephens says, are proving rich.

WEST INDIAN TROUBLES

Governor Reprimands and Warns Disorderly Maroons—Nature of Their Grievances.

By Associated Press.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 4.—General Hallowes, the acting governor, arrived yesterday at the Maroon district, where he convened a public meeting and denounced the recent distrubances with soldierly directness and determination. He made a speech of eight hundred words, but each sentence was pregnant with indignant reprimand and warning. He said that he wished everyone to understand that he did not blame the Maroons for the recent occurrences so much as he blamed that lawless part of the community which by meetings, money contributions and other means encouraged a serious breach of the laws.

Continuing, the General said he would warn these persons that were well known by name and action to the government, adding that the law must be maintained and that he intended to maintain it with the utmost vigor. The General then dealt with the land question, which was the root of recent troubles, promising ameliorating legislation and pledging the government to do justice in the matter. The visit of General Hallowes has produced an excellent effect, seemingly completely appeasing the feelings of discontent which existed among the Maroons.

The nature of the grievances and the spirit in which they are presented by the natives of the West Indies is shown by the utterances of the press. The St. Lucia Voice, for instance, has the following:

"The patience and loyalty of the people of the West Indies and British Guiana have been put to a severe test owing to the delay on the part of the mother country to grant us justice. When we consider the crying injustice we have suffered for years; when we remember how hope again and again deferred has made our hearts sick; when we recall how petition after petition has been presented to the home government, and in reply we have received expressions of sympathy at our difficulties and recognition of the justice of our grievances, but that owing to the policy of drift adopted by the responsible ministers of Her Majesty's government nothing has been done to remove those difficulties or to remedy our grievances—when we remember all these things, can we help feeling that our misfortunes are in a large measure directly due to our connection with England."

The Barbadoes Advocate says: "The British parliament and the British people are aware that these colonies are fast drifting to ruin. They cannot plead that they have not had full warning of our condition, and if these colonies are allowed by England to perish it will be a shame and a disgrace. It will be a disgrace to them that beet growers can command the home market, while the produce of these colonies is shut out and the colonists reduced to ruin and starvation. If we had asked the mother country for preferential treatment, such as is given their colonies by other nations, she might well have granted it; but we have not asked for preferential treatment—we have asked for justice. Great Britain is prepared to go to war to maintain an open door in China, and yet she is willing to allow the door of her own market to be closed to these colonies by a system which enables beet sugar to be sold below the natural cost of production."

Civil Service Exams.—The Dominion civil service examinations will commence on Tuesday at the City hall. Rev. Dr. Campbell is the examiner.

FIGHT WITH THE ICE

Arthur St. Cyr, the Explorer, Has an Exciting Experience on the Big Salmon.

Result of His Season's Work in the North for the Dominion Government.

Ater the tightest squeeze for his life that he has yet experienced in his adventurous career, Arthur Saint Cyr, the Dominion explorer and surveyor, is back again in Victoria, quite prepared to laugh over the adventure that brought death close to his side. It was such an experience as men of his mould and calling must expect when they go into the wilderness and as he chatted about it at the Dominion hotel last evening Mr. Saint Cyr dealt with the incident as worth only passing reference. But less than a month ago he had about concluded that it would mean the blotting out of his life in the icy waters of the Big Salmon, and a trip North for some other surveyor to do again the work upon which he has been employed during the summer.

This work had been completed to the explorer's thorough satisfaction, and with his photographic plates neatly packed and the end of the season upon them, Mr. Saint Cyr and his assistant started back to civilization by way of the Big Salmon. This river where it traverses the unknown land to the north of Lake Teslin is so full of rocks and rapids that Indians as well as white prospectors wisely give it a wide berth. Time pressed upon the explorer, however, but that there was nothing for it but to trust to fate.

At the time the canvas canoes were launched, no snow lay upon the face of the valley land, yet out in the river the drift ice was already crunching and grinding in great cakes three inches thick. As the canoes found the current and the descent of the river commenced the ice thickened with amazing rapidity, and had the boats been of wood or any other material than the yielding canvas, the end would have come quickly for the surveyor's party.

There was no time to study or engineer the dreaded rapids. One by one the canoes shot them, chancing everything rather than risk being caught in the clasp of the winter. Fortune was with them, and although rocks, snags and floes time and again seemed destined to work the instant demolition of the boats, they lived through all until the landmarks of the north fork, some thirty miles above the mouth of the river, were sighted.

By this time the anchor ice as well as float had to be reckoned with, and together the agents of destruction closed in on the canoes as they charged into an impenetrable field of ever-shifting, crunching, grinding ice.

Here it was that Mr. Saint Cyr made up his mind that escape remained only as a remote possibility, but as he and his men were desperately fighting for their lives amidst the ice, they saw on the shore two prospectors, who inspired hope for safety.

They had a rope, and threw it, but it fell short. They would not venture on the side ice to throw again, for such a step seemed to them suicidal. There remained to Mr. Saint Cyr only the chance of trusting himself to the river, a raging tumult of ice. A day or so before he had picked up on the shore a vagrant piece of plank, putting it in the canoe on the thought that it might in some way prove of service. This he thrust out from the canoe, and balancing himself on it as the Ottawa rivermen ride their logs, he passed over the ice, lying flat across the working blocks, as he shifted the plank shorewards until the lifeline could be taken. After that came the emptying of the canoe and its final transfer over the now solid river.

The country in which the explorer has been engaged this season comprises roughly some 4,000 square miles and heretofore unknown territory, north of Teslin lake, and running from the Liard river to the east. Its two waterways are the Big Salmon and the Nisutlin, the latter the chief feeder of the Teslin lake. All maps of this district as yet in existence were found to be very much at fault, as they would be, based upon Indian reports. As a conspicuous example the Uisutlin is shown as heading from the east, while as a matter of fact it heads from almost due north, and has half a dozen tributaries from the mountain side, and one from the east a third as large as the river itself. The country to the east again, supposed to be mountainous and so described by the geographers, proves to be valley land almost exclusively—an immense wooded plain.

Goods prospects of gold are reported along the upper reaches of the Big Salmon, and it is as a mineral country that the district will claim recognition chiefly. Its value as such is as yet unknown, but not long to remain so as prospectors are already flocking in, making their way comfortably up the Nisutlin and prepared to stay through the winter and for two years or more. These men are for the most part Americans who have decided to give the field a thorough and systematic trial, trying the headwaters of all the "likely" streams.

They have an ideal country to work in it may be said, abounding in wood and water; while famine need never be dreaded, as game and fish—moose, caribou and bear especially—are to be found everywhere. The shortest highway to the outside is of course the Big Salmon, but its rapids will always make it an unpopular avenue, despite the fact that its valley lies so near to that of the Nisutlin as to be reached at one point with a portage of but fou rand a half miles.

In the early part of the season Mr. Saint Cyr found his photo-topographical survey sadly interfered with through the smoke of bush fires, resulting in many cases from the carelessness of prospectors. The Mounted Police have decided to deal with these men with a firm hand, and notices have been posted all through the North giving fair warning that no excuse will be accepted from anyone who fails to properly extinguish his fires before moving on.

Such a stand is necessary, for the fires threaten the lives of the prospectors and are of necessity an unsurmountable obstacle to the prosecution of their very important work.

Rich Mount Sicker.—A. Newhouse has struck a 12-foot ledge of very rich gold and copper ore on his claim at Mount Sicker. A sample taken from four feet below the surface assayed $31.35 to the ton.