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NDEMNITY.

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TELEGRAPHY.

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EEN MINES.

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THE WHITEWATER DEEP

Development That Has Proven Continuity of Depth Obtains in Slocan Mines.

This Fact Adds Greatly to the Value and Permanence of the Galena Mining Industry.

(Special Correspondence of the Colonist.)

Whitewater, B.C., July 16, 1898.

The success of the Whitewater Deep mine, the result of the persistent scientific low level tunneling has brought the Slocan country into prominence more favorable than ever.

The Whitewater District of silver and lead mines is in the Ainsworth Mining Division of West Kootenay in British Columbia. The town of Whitewater at the base of the mountain through which the Whitewater vein or ledge extends is on the Kaslo & Slocan Railway, over which two trains run daily from Kootenay Lake to Slocan Lake, bringing to Whitewater the day before's papers from Spokane in the State of Washington, U.S.A., from Victoria, the Capital of British Columbia, and from Vancouver, the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. From the east or west, Whitewater may be reached by a variety of routes. One may take the Canadian Pacific Railway, a branch of which now having its terminus at Sandon, twelve miles north of Whitewater, is to be extended to the latter town to compete with the Kaslo & Slocan Railway for the freighting of ores from the Whitewater District. Or from east or west one may take the Northern Pacific Railway, the Union Pacific Railway, or the Great Northern Railway to Spokane, Washington, and connect thence with the Spokane and Northern Railway, the road recently purchased from D. C. Corbin by Pierpont Morgan, which runs to Kootenay Lake and tranships by steamer to Kaslo, making the entire journey to that town from Spokane in twelve hours. From Kaslo to Whitewater the distance on the Kaslo & Slocan Railway is but seventeen miles. Another route from Spokane to Kaslo is via the Great Northern Railway which connects with Kaslo-bound steamers at Bonner's Ferry on Kootenay River. All these routes into Whitewater continue through regions noted both for the wealth of their minerals and the impressiveness of their scenery.

Whitewater, enjoying an altitude of 3,400 feet in the Selkirk Mountains, fifty degrees north of the equator and 117 degrees west longtitude, has a beautiful summer and a long winter of snow; but storms are infrequent and at no time is the weather sufficiently inclement to impede mining operations. Every day in all seasons teamsters are able to haul the ore down the well-built mountain road from the Whitewater mines, 8,000 feet distant from Kaslo & Slocan Railway depot, and from the Whitewater Deep mines midway on the road. In the summer the ore is loaded on wagons and in the winter time on sleighs.

The Whitewater Mining District derives its name from Whitewater Creek, a turbulent mountain torrent that plunges 15,000 feet into Kaslo River, and whose shower is employed both at the Whitewater Group and at the Whitewater Deep Group for purposes of mining and concentrating. Its water, which is in abundance, will also be used for the development of the Elkhorn Group on its eastern banks.

The centrally located mines of the Whitewater District include the Whitewater Group, the Whitewater Deep Group, the Pauper's Dream Claim, and the Elkhorn mines. Adjacent property in all probability traversed by the Whitewater vein has not yet been developed, but work has been confidently started on several of the numerous prospects lying east and west of the Whitewater at points where the ledge is expected to be uncovered.

The Whitewater Group comprises the Irene, the Myrtle R. and the Tennie C., their total area being about 100 acres and their length in the direction of the vein 2,100 feet. The altitude of the Whitewater Group ranges from 4,200 feet to 4,800 feet above the sea level. The course of the vein is from northwest to southeast, dipping to the south at an angle of about 35 degrees. It is easily followed and no marked irregularities have been found in the vein which is persistent both longitudinally and vertically. The formation which the vein traverses is slate and the vein a true fissure. The vein varies from three to twenty feet in width.

The clean ore is a fine-grained galena occurring in bands from three to twenty inches. The rest of the vein is concentrating ore which, after treatment, yields a product of about the same value as the clean ore.

The report of Mr. Fowler, manager of the Whitewater mine describes the vein with precision. "The vein so far as shown by the existing workings varies in width from three to more than twenty feet. In it occur (a), on the footwall side, a virtually continuous band of dull, dark-colored and fine-grained galena, which varies from an inch or two to thirty inches in thickness; (b), a very persistent layer from six inches to five feet in thickness of a stiff plastic and highly comminuted slate, which is now practically a clay, but is locally called talc, in which are found, beside quartz and other foreign matter, bunches, nodules and particles of all sizes of the above-mentioned galena, together with some of the following: (c), a lustrous and coarser-grained and softer galena, which is somewhat uncertain in its occurrence, is never continuous, as is the footwall galena, but is frequently accompanied by tertrahedrite of very high grade in silver. This latter class of ore is found generally towards the hanging wall side of the vein, but occasionally is seen mixed with siderite below the footwall ore.

"Although this class is often in such abundance as to be profitably hand-sorted and has formed a large part of the product of the mine, the main portion of that product has been derived from the footwall ore. The hanging wall ore, however, is quite little known, because of the fact that development work has been carried on along and partly in the footwall, and very few cross-cuts have been run to the hanging-wall. In the absence of a concentrating plant, therefore, it has not been considered by the Whitewater management, advisable to exploit systematically the hanging-wall side of the vein, although such exploitation will without doubt be highly profitable."

The development of the Whitewater vein has been carried on through seven tunnels varying in length from 100 to 800 feet. The highest tunnel is 500 feet above the seventh, and all are connected by winzes or shafts giving perfect ventilation to the entire mine. Because of the soft and shattered character of the formation, little blasting is necessary, but for the same reason it is imperative to support all the tunnels and drifts thoroughly with timber, of which there is a great abundance on the property.

Six lots of ore shipped from the Whitewater in 1885 was the first ore sent out of the Kootenay region via Kaslo. The present output is about 35 tons per day (about 12,000 tons per annum). The net value of the ore delievered at the smelter is $55 per ton, which gives, when the working cost is deducted, a net profit of $40 per ton.

Special expert reports have been published concerning the Whitewater Group, notably those of Samuel S. Fowler, M.E., dated at Nelson, B. C., January 8, 1898; and of J. D. Kendall, dated at Vancouver, B.C., December 12, 1897. Mr. Fowler, after presenting in detail the data of the mine's development places the value of the Whitewater claim proper in all about nine unworked acres at $585,000. Mr. Kendall in an equally exhaustive analysis of the property estimates the value to be $595,000.

Since these reports were written development has been carried westward and the vein discovered and opened throughout the entire Whitewater property, greatly enhancing the value of the mine. The Pauper's Dream is the deep-level mine of the west half of the Whitewater.

The Whitewater Deep Group of mines through which the Whitewater vein extends are the Whitewater Deep, the Fresno, Nancy Hanks, Last Link, Hazel C., Maud S., Easter, The Wedge, and Whitewater Deep Fraction; about 100 acres—all ore bearing.

The description of the Whitewater formation and ore vein covers those of the Whitewater Deep as they are simply the normal extension of the Whitewater Group. The notable feature of the Whitewater Deep Group is a tunnel piercing the mountain 1,000 feet below the apex of the Whitewater vein and striking the vein at a distance of 800 feet from the tunnel entrance,—proof of the persistence of Slocan veins. As in the Whitewater, the vein is regular and is readily followed. The hanging-wall, like that of the upper mine, is shattered and requires timbering, but the property, like the Whitewater, abounds in available timber.

Some idea of the vast profit possibilities of the Whitewater Deep is shown in the following tabulations based upon modest factors, all of which are conservative and endorsed by competent authorities and which have been carefully analyzed by your correspondent:

Area (approximate), 100 acres (per official survey), = 4,356,000 square feet.
Dip of vein (approximate, per survey), = 35 degrees.
Area of plane inclined 35 degrees throughout, 4,356,000 square feet = 5,318,700 square feet.
Vein width (per authenticated reports), from 2 feet to 20 feet.* SEE NOTE BELOW.
Width of footwall ore body (per authenticated reports), = from 1 inch to 24 inches.
Average width of footwall ore body (Fowler, M.E.), = 8 inches.
" " " " (Kendall, M.E.), = 7 inches.
" " " " (Stephens, M.E.), = 7 inches.
Width of footwall ore body as per actual exposure in Whitewater Deep = from 3 to 36 in.
Profit value per ton of footwall ore body (Fowler, M.E.), $34.
" " " " (Kendall), $38.
" " " " actually yielded by Whitewater mine, $38.

*The vein has large quantities of ore apart from the footwall deposit scattering through it. This ore can be concentrated and constitutes a reserve upon which we can fall back which will equal if not surpass the clean ore deposits, and therefore, at least, double these estimates.

For the purpose of easy computations, if it be assumed that only 1,000,000 square feet of the ore sheet be profitably worked (less than one-fifth of the whole—to be exact 18 8/9 per cent) it follows that for widths ranging from 3 inches to 12 inches of footwall ore, with profit values per ton ranging from $20 to $40 the following tabulated amounts are the respective totals for various sets of factors:

1,000,000 Square Feet. Inches Wide.	Cubic Feet.	Tons. (7 feet = 1 ton.)	Value at $20 Per Ton Profit.	Value at $25 Per Ton Profit.	Value at $30 Per Ton Profit.	Value at $35 Per Ton Profit.	Value at $40 Per Ton Profit.
3	250,000	35 7·4	$714,280	$892,850	$1,071,420	$1,249,990	$1,428 560
4	333,000	47 571	951,420	1,189,275	1,427,130	1,664,985	1,902,840
5	416,666	59,523	1,190,460	1,488,075	1,785,690	2,083 305	2,380,920
6	5 0 000	71,428	1,428,560	1,785 720	2,142,840	2 499,960	2 857,120
7	583 333	83 333	1,666,660	2,083 325	2 499,990	2,916,655	3 333,320
8	666,666	95 222	1,904,440	2,380,550	2 856,660	3 332,770	3 808,880
9	750,0 0	107 142	2,142,840	2,678,550	3,214,260	3,749,970	4,285,680
10	833,333	119 017	2,380,940	2,976,175	3,571,410	4,166,645	4,761,880
11	916 666	130,952	2,619,040	3,273,800	3,923,560	4,583 320	5,238,080
12	1,000,000	142 857	2,857,140	3,571,425	4,285,710	4,999,995	5,714,280

Obviously these speculative appraisements may be varied ad infinitum. Thus assuming a 6 inch width throughout an unbroken ore sheet of 5,318,700 feet with a profit of $40 per ton would give no less than the remarkable total of $15,196,160.

On the whole, it seems that the Slocan country, though it does not possess the same speculative attractiveness as gold mining camps, its products being wholly silver and lead, is not unlikely to outstrip its rival camps in actual profits, for the Whitewater Deep developments are certainly enhancing the value of every mine and prospet in Kootenay by exhibiting the continued values in depth.

ACCIDENT AT LADNER'S LANDING.

A Bale of Hay Falls on the Shoulder of a Prominent Citizen.

I was badly crippled with a sprained shoulder, and the doctor told me I would not be able to raise my arm for a week. I procured a bottle of Griffith's Magic Liniment, and after three rubbings I was back to work the day after the accident. I have used many different liniments, but Griffith's Magic Liniment is the best. This liniment and my quick recovery are the talk of the village.

(Signed) J. McLAREN,
Carriage Builder.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN 4 HOURS.

Mr. R. H. West, Water street, Vancouver, B.C., writes; I had been troubled with a very painful attack of rheumatism in my right shoulder for four days and could not use my arm. A friend procured a bottle of Griffith's Magic Liniment and with two applications, in less than four hours time, the pain and stiffness disappeared so that I could use my arm as well as ever. It is truly a wonderful liniment, as I have not had the slightest skip of rheumatism returning. Griffith's Magic Liniment penetrates through the joints, relieving pains and aches, and reducing the swelling quicker and more permanently than any remedy previously discovered.

Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

THE WORLD'S COLONIES.

(St. Louis Globe Democrat.)

The possibility that the United States may, as a consequence of the present war, acquire Porto Rico, the Philippines and other Spanish possessions, has given an unparalleled interest at present to the matter of colonial dominions. It is interesting to notice which nations have been most successful in acquiring and retaining these possessions. Possibly, by doing so, light may be thrown on the question now so much discussed, is the United States fitted to hold and rule wisely colonies beyond the sea?

It is sufficiently well known that Great Britain is the world's greatest colonizing power, but it is doubtful whether many realize how her energies in this direction have completely eclipsed those of all the rest of Christendom combined. John Bull's colonies contain nearly three times as many inhabitants as those of all other nations together; that is, 314,870,000, and they have an area of 1,040,000 square miles, more than a fifth of the land surface of the globe. The two great Anglo-Saxon nations, taken together, rule at present considerably more than a fourth of the earth's surface, and very nearly one-third of its inhabitants. To point out in the barest detail the location of England's colonies would require space beyond this article. They are numbered not only by scores, but by hundreds. There is not a single grand division of the earth that does not have several of them.

There are just four continental portions of land outside of their ancestral home that are habitable by Europeans. They are Australia, South Africa, North America and South America. Great Britain possesses all of the first, nearly all of the second, half of the third, and at least a small part of the fourth. British preponderance is equally marked in the tropical and subtropical regions that can never be permanently colonized by Europeans. Russia has the most extensive dominions in Asia, but they are nearly worthless. Great Britain has the kernel of the continent in her empire of India, with its 291,445,000 inhabitants, compared to which Siberia is but an empty shell. She has besides 24 minor possessions in Asia. The great Australian continent is Great Britain's alone, as are New Zealand and Tasmania, with 20 minor possessions in the same region. These have an area nearly equal to that of the United States.

Right north of Australia lies New Guinea, one of the largest islands in the world, which is just at present being reduced to the status of a British colony. Eleven more colonies lie in the South Seas, and seven in the Indian ocean, in the Malay archipelago, and very near to the Philippines, John Bull has a choice slice of Borneo, the island of Labuan, and the Straits Settlements. These include the protectorates over several minor Malay states, and are important because they command the Straits of Malacca, through which nearly all oriental traffic passes. Three are 18 separate British colonies in Africa, with an area of over 1,000,000 square miles. These do not include Egypt, which has, to all intents and purposes, become a British colony, although administered under the name of a protectorate. Entering into the Mediterranean sea, has three colonies subject to Great Britain—Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus.

In the Western hemisphere Great Britain is nearly as well provided with colonies as in the Old World. If the United States were placed over Canada, there would still be enough territory not covered to make several good-sized states. Even the addition of Alaska makes this country but slightly larger than the British dominions. Great Britain neither discovered nor first colonized the West Indies, but she to-day possesses a far larger number of them than all other European powers combined. Spain, France and Holland, the first settlers in this part of the world, had a bad habit of quarreling among themselves. John Bull a long time ago conceived it to be his Christian duty to remove temptation from the path of these naughty powers by taking possession of those islands about which they could not agree. Well would it have been for Spain had he retained Cuba, which once he took from her, as well as the many other bits of valuable territory which are now his. The other American colonies of Great Britain are Newfoundland, the Bermudas, British Honduras, British Guiana, Jamaica and the Falkland Islands. Most of these are important and are of considerable size. The last-named islands are about the size of New Jersey, and have an important strategic position, commanding the sea route around Cape Horn. British Guiana is larger than New York and Pennsylvania together. Even British Honduras contains as much territory as Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut together. Great as a land-grabber is John Bull. He has managed this business with admirable wisdom. While other nations quarreled over petty matters, he has built up the empire on which the sun never sets, far more populous and extensive than that of Rome. His colonial successes have been envied, but never equaled by the other nations of Europe.

Next to the colonial dominions of Great Britain come those of her neighbor and age-long rival, France, but what a disparity there is between the two. A century and a half ago it seemed most likely that were the dominion over North America and India to fall to either of the two, it would be to France. The latter's forces were stronger in nearly every part of the world, and her colonial energies apparently more active. But to-day finds France with colonies little more than a tenth as strong as those of her ancient rival. They are credited with about 1,350,000 square miles in area, and 36,810,000 of population. By far the most populous of these colonies is French Indo-China, which has 18,601,000 inhabitants. Most extensive in area are the possessions on the west coast of Africa. Algeria, however, would probably be regarded as the most important, owing to its close proximity to the mother country. In many respects it is regarded and administered as a part of France. It has over 4,000,000 of inhabitants. Madagascar has a population nearly as large. Outside of those mentioned, the French colonies are numerous, but small and unimportant. There are 10 of them in the Indian ocean and 12 in the South Seas. The establishments of India, which represent the remains of a French empire in India that precedes that of England, only have 283,000 inhabitants. In America, France has nine small colonies, possessing altogether only 377,541 inhabitants. St. Pierre-Miquelon consists of two rocky isles off the coast of Newfoundland, having less than 6,000 people. It is interesting as representing the last remnants of the once extensive French dominions in North America. These islands form, during the season, the headquarters for fleets of fishermen who come from the mother country. The French fishing rights on the Newfoundland coast are causes of frequent friction with the government of Canada and Great Britain. In the West Indies there are the islands of Martinique and of Guadeloupe, with its dependencies, La Desirade, Les Saintes and Petite Terre, Marie Galante, St. Bartholomew and St. Martin. Of these Martinique is the most important, its population of 175,868 being about half that of all the French American colonies. French Guiana occupies a considerable area, but has only a trifling population.

The third colonial nation of the world is neither one of the great powers, nor even one of the second-class nations of Europe; it is the comparatively insignificant country, Holland. This little state has colonies almost as important as those of France. Their population is 32,784,400, or nearly eight times that of the mother country. Holland easily proves herself the most successful colonial power, only excepting England. And such she has been for at least 30 years. Only her political weakness has prevented her possessions from being very much more extensive than they are to-day. She was first at the Cape of Good Hope, in Ceylon, in most of the East Indies and on the coast of Guiana. From most of these positions she has only been driven by the power of England. Her language and customs do not die easily. The descendants of her sturdy colonists in South Africa still strongly resist the encroachments of England, and have proved a difficult element to deal with. As the Dutch are most nearly of all Germanic peoples relates to Anglo-Saxons, it is not surprising to find them exhibiting a similar power of fostering colonies. Holland has two small colonies in America. Curacoa, in the West Indies, has about 42,247 inhabitants, and Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, 70,500. The other colonies are all found in 70,500. The other colonies are all found in rice. Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Timor, Bali and Lombock are the principal islands of this archipelago, which has altogether 32,666,600 people under Dutch rule.

After these three principal colonial powers the next is Portugal, which, although only a fourth as populous as Spain, has much more extensive colonies. These are said to have a population of 14,213,000, and are mostly in Africa. The single colony of Angola has the greater part of these people, besides which there are the Cape Verde island, St. Thomas and Prince islands, Guinea and East Africa. In Asia there are Portuguese India, Macao, a city of China, and elsewhere. There are no colonies in America.

Spain, at least at the beginning of the present war, ranked next to Portugal in the extent of her colonies. Doubtless the end of the conflict will find her deprived of the 10,830,000 subjects who have obeyed her rule. This estimate is on the basis of 7,000,000 inhabitants for the Philippines, including the Marianas and Carolines, a total probably much nearer the truth than the larger figures so often given. Besides these islands and the well-known Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain has a number of small possessions in Africa, with a combined population of about 35,000. These are Fernando Po, Ceuta, Annoboni, Corisco and Elobi. Neither the Canaries nor the Balearic islands are properly to be regarded as colonies, being in all respects treated as parts of the mother country.

Germany is the only remaining country having colonies of importance. These are all of recent acquisition, and mostly result from the late European partition of Africa. In this grand division, Toyo, Cameroons and German East, West and South Africa probably have together over 7,000,000 inhabitants. In the Pacific ocean the empire possesses Emperor William Land, Bismarck Archipelago, the North Solomon islands and the Marshall and Navodo islands. To these must be added the recent acquisition of Kiao-Chau, in China.

Italy is another power that has only in recent times been bitten with the desire for colonial expansion. The efforts in this direction have resulted most disastrously. The Italian colonies, a few years ago, when Abyssinia was counted as a protectorate, were reckoned to contain about 3,000,000 inhabitants; they are to-day, in consequence of the great defeat of Italian arms by the Abyssinians, practically non-existent. The only ones which are still retained are Erithrea and a part of the Somali protectorate, both in East Africa.

Denmark has long held a few colonies. They cover about 75,000 square miles and have 127,184 inhabitants. These are composed of the Faroe islands, Greenland, Iceland and St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, in the West Indies. The area given includes only the part of Greenland not covered by ice. Sweden also rules one or two small islets in the West Indies.

This completes the list of European colonizing powers, strictly so-called, although Russia really should be included on the roll. Her conquests in Asia have always been followed by the planting of colonies, although since these were continuous with the mother country, they have generally been regarded as part of the state. Indeed, in the same sense, the United States might also be regarded as one of the greatest colonizing powers of history. Her conquest and occupation of the Louisiana purchase and of the Mexican cession have been among the most successful colonial achievements that the world has ever seen. If these regions had been separated from the older parts of the union by only a few miles of territory, we should likely have called them colonies.

The days of planting colonies are now pretty nearly past, the most of the world being divided up. China, Turkey and Persia are about the only considerable portions that are as yet unappropriated by Christendom. How soon, or whether at all, these will be dismembered yet remains a problem for the future. But whatever happens to the rest of the uncolonized world, John Bull is clearly ahead in the game. His holdings are twice as large and as populous as those of all the rest of the European nations. The Anglo-Saxons and their nearest relatives, the Dutch people, have certainly proved the most successful of all races in planting and ruling colonies. There should, therefore, be little doubt that should the American people undertake the same kind of task they would meet with like success.

Should the United States claim and acquire all the present Spanish colonies as a war indemnity, she would, by the one act, rank fifth in the world as a colonial power. It is not generally known that this country many years ago actually founded and ruled a colony, but such is the case. She founded Liberia in 1822, and continued a protectorate over it until 1847, at last acknowledging its independence in 1861. This fact of itself is an answer to those who maintain that it is opposed to national tradition for the republic to hold colonial possessions. The United States also possesses title to many uninhabited islands in the Pacific.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

Fire in Montreal—Winnipeg Fair a Great Success—International Commissioners.

There is said to be no truth in the announcement telegraphed to Paris that Clara L. Ward, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, the divorced wife of Prince Joseph of Chimay and Coram. She is Joseph of Chimay and Coram is dead. She is said to be in Buda Pesth, and in good health.

The premises of the Macdonald tinware manufacturing company on Nazareth street, Montreal, were damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $15,000. The premises are insured.

The Canadian Pacific representative at the interstate commission fixed for discussion of the passenger war rate will probably be Mr. D. McNicol, the passenger traffic manager.

The Winnipeg industrial exhibition closed yesterday. It has been an unqualified success. It is estimated that sixty thousand people visited the grounds during the week.

The President has appointed the following commissioners to meet a similar commission on the part of Great Britain and Canada for the purpose of adjusting the relations between Canada and the United States: Senator Chas. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Senator Geo. Gray, Delaware; Representative Nelson Dingley, Maine; Hon. J. A. Cason, Iowa; Hon. John W. Foster, District of Columbia.

MENELEK ANGERS ENGLAND.

Abyssinia's King May Be Brought to Terms by Force.

There is every likelihood of Great Britain being involved in another war with Abyssinia before many weeks are past. Captain Harrington, the English diplomatic agent, accredited to the court of Emperor Menelek, has just arrived in London in hot haste from Abyssinia, although he had but quite recently taken up his residence there. For him to have thus left his post at a moment when, owing to French and Russian intrigue, it is absolutely necessary that Great Britain should be represented in Abyssinia, indicates that something very important and gravely affecting British interests in that portion of the dark continent must have occurred.

I hear, on the authority of a highly-placed government official, that the occurrence in question is the information which the captain obtained that Ras Makonnen, the most powerful of Menelek's generals, has established himself with an army of nearly 100,000 men at a point on the right bank of the Nile, between Khartoum and Uganda. On Captain Harrington pointing out to Menelek that this constituted a grave violation of the treaty which he had concluded with the British envoy, Rodd, a year ago, the king replied that his actions constituted no breach of the agreement in question, since his army was not intended to assist the Khalifa, but merely to take possession of the territory which he now claims to form part of his empire, but which England insists is within the British sphere.

England cannot submit to this pretension on the part of Abyssinia without giving up all her pet projects of exclusive control of the Nile, and of an uninterrupted line of rail and telegraph from the Cape to the Mediterranean, and all the more as there is every reason to believe that Menelek is acting in the matter in concert with both France and Russia, and at their instigation. He is, in fact, a very awkward third customer on the Nile, whose mastery of any portion of the Nile valley, or of the bank of that river, will not be permitted by Great Britain, even if it entails another Abyssinian campaign.

Exactly 30 years have elapsed since England last invaded Abyssinia, defeated King Theodore and destroyed his chief stronghold as a punishment for a failure on his part to adhere to his treaty obligations to great Britain, and the latter is quite in the mood just now to inflict similar punishment, if necessary, on King Menelek.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

New Boxes Being Put Up and Improvements Made.

The Gamewell fire alarm system, installed in this city eight years ago has assisted materially in reducing the losses by fire and further improvements are now being made by Chief Deasy. Residents in the neighborhood of Simcoe and Carr streets, and Burnside and Douglas streets will in a few days be pleased to observe new alarm boxes in the localities mentioned. The system includes thirty-six boxes, arranged in such a manner that alarms may be easily understood. In James Bay district, south of the bridge, all boxes are single numbers—commencing with 3, at the corner of Birdcage Walk and Superior street, and ending with 9 near the outer wharf, on Dallas road. The first of the double numbers include Vancouver and Burdette streets, Humboldt and Rupert streets and Douglas and Humboldt streets. In the business district the twenties predominate, with the thirties strung along in the eastern section, from View and Blanchard streets to the Jubilee Hospital. The forties and fifties run from Quadra and Pandora streets to Oaklands, while the sixties run along Store to Victoria West. A new alarm card has been issued showing the number and location of boxes with the representation of an open box and directions for sending alarms to the fire halls. The simple pulling down of a small brass hook releases all of the horses, registers the number of the box, starts all the gongs and bells and thereby saves time, which is always the principal consideration when a fire is in progress. The new alarm card can be obtained at the engine houses. It is arranged as follows:

3—Birdcage walk and Superior street.
4—Carr and Simcoe streets.
5—Michigan and Menzies streets.
6—Menzies and Niagara streets.
7—Montreal and Kingston streets.
8—Simcoe and Montreal streets.
9—Dallas road and Simcoe street.
14—Vancouver and Burdette streets.
15—Douglas and Humboldt streets.
16—Humboldt and Rupert streets.
23—Fort and Government streets.
24—Yates and Wharf streets.
25—Johnson and Government streets.
26—Douglas street, outside limits.
27—No. 1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.
31—View and Blanchard streets.
52—Fort and Quadra streets.
34—Yates and Cook streets.
35—Yates street and Fernwood road.
36—Junction Oak Bay avenue and Cadboro Bay road.
37—Cedar hill and Richmond roads.
41—Quadra street and Pandora avenue.
42—Chatham and Blanchard streets.
43—Caledonia avenue and Cook street.
45—Spring Bridge.
51—Douglas and Discovery streets.
52—Government and Princess streets.
53—King's road and Second street.
54—Douglas street and Gorge road.
56—Oaklands Hall.
61—Cormorant and Store streets.
62—Discovery and Store streets.
63—John and Bridge streets.
64—Catherine street and Cauliflower road.
65—Esquimalt road and Springfield avenue.
71—Douglas street and Burnside road.
*27 is turned in for all telephone alarms.

BRITISH COLUMBIA IN INDIA.

A Couple of Interesting Letters from Possible Settlers.

The following are copies of letters received by the British Columbia Board of Trade:—

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:—I sent word to two of the papers that I had your pamphlets (Board of Trade reports, 1897) and would send them to all who were thinking of British Columbia as a home. The Madras Mail said they had your papers, would send them to enquirers and so took no notice of mine. The Pioneer, at Allahabad, put in a short note and in three days I received letters from different parts, of which I send you samples, just to let you see how much interest is being taken in British Columbia and how many are looking to it as their future home. I have advised them to write to you for more full information.

Yours faithfully,
J. W.

Dear Sir:—Mr. W. has referred me to you for information as to the prospects of settling in British Columbia, and need I add that I shall be very grateful for any information you may be in a position to supply, or for the indication of such publications—giving price, title and where obtainable—as will assist me in the matter.

About the middle of April next I shall avail myself of eighteen months' leave, and it is my present intention (should the prospects prove sufficiently attractive) to proceed home via Victoria and C.P.R., or to run to British Columbia on a brief visit after I have been at home for a short time.

I am 42 years of age, with excellent constitution, having scarcely been ill for a day during my 21 years fo Indiain service. Am at present in receipt of about £900 a year. It is my wish to retire at the end of 1900, when I will have due me a pension little short of £400 a year.

Do you think I could get along comfortably on such an allowance in Victoria, in Vancouver or on the mainland of British Columbia? What prospects would there be of safely investing my small savings, and what return could I expect? Would there be any prospect of my succeeding in the practice of my profession or in the securing of an appointment under the government?

I am convinced that British Columbia has a great future before it and I would like to get in to take advantage of the inrush of prosperity.

Thanking you for your help. Yours truly,
R. S.

THE LATE F. P. SAUNDERS.

Funeral of the Pioneer of Alberni—Many Tokens of Public Esteem.

The funeral of the late F. P. Saunders took place on Friday afternoon last from the family residence at Alberni, attended by nearly all the residents and miners of the district. The remains were conveyed to St. Andrew's church, Alberni, where an impressive service for the dead was conducted by Rev. S. Asquith, assisted by Rev. E. G. Taylor. The remains were subsequently interred in a lovely spot on rising ground on the Sumas river, by the side of his son, who was accidentally drowned near this spot seven years ago. The following gentlemen officiated as pallbearers: G. A. Huff, Geo. Smith, Geo. Brown, M. A. Ward, M. Sarrault and C. A. Cox.

Among the many wreaths and floral offerings was one from the employees of the Consolidated Alberni Gold Mine, made up in the form of a wheel, the hub being a very rich free gold specimen sparkling with the precious metal recently obtained from that mine; this was accompanied with the following letter of condolence to the widow:

ALBERNI CONSOLIDATED MINE,
July 14, 1898.

Mrs. Saunders:

Dear Madam,—We, the undersigned miners employed at the Alberni Consolidated mine, desire to express to you the sincere regret and deep sorrow with which we have received the news of your husband's death. The many high moral qualities which he possessed, and the universal respect and esteem in which he has always been held by all who knew him, have made his sad loss doubly felt by us all. We trust, madam, that the widespread sorrow which your husband's death has occasioned throughout the country may prove some slight consolation in your sad bereavement, and we hereby beg to offer you, through Mr. Cowell, our representative, our very sincere condolences. Believe us, dear madam. Yours faithfully.

James Moir, Jno. McWarren, Noble Little, James Sabin, William Edwards, Jno. McKinnon, John Irving, Harry Butler, Joseph Richardson, John Cunningham, James Holden.

Miners employed at the Alberni Consolidated mine.

CARIBOO.

(Ashcroft Mining Journal.)

A reward of $250 will be paid by the provincial government for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who shot Philip Gotan, at Savona's Ferry, on the 30th June last.

Joseph Hunter, of Cariboo, came down by last stage and left for the Coast for a few days. Mr. Hunter informs us that the gates to the dam would not be closed yet for a month or so, after which active work would commence mining. In the neighborhood of 100 men will be employed by the Golden River Quesnelle company and perhaps many more during the season of low water.

Mrs. Chas. Armstrong is now on her way down to Ashcroft, being very low with what is feared to be consumption, and it is not expected she can long survive. She is being brought down by the faithful old friend of herself and husband, Mr. Brown, and will endeavor to reach relatives on Orcas Island. Mrs. Armstrong has been an industrious, hardworking woman and is much respected by all of her Quesnelle neighbors who deeply sympathize with her in her trouble.

Professor William Hamilton Merritt, of the Kingston school of mines, left on Thursday for Cariboo, where he goes to look up and report on some mining properties in the Barkerville section. Mr. Merritt has always had a good word for this section, and his well-known reputation has added to the value of his reports. He is a firm believer in the great value of the gold deposits in the old channels, such as those of William, Lightning, and other old creek beds in Cariboo.

It is reported tha tthe Oleson dredger, the first one, as the company have machinery here for a second one, is now nearly completed and will be in operation within a few days. No section of the northern country offers better inducement for practical work at river dredging for gold than does the section around Quesnelle on both the Fraser and Quesnelle rivers. The Pittsburg dredger is about ready to begin operations, the water having subsided several feet.

A washup from the Cariboo mine, and also from the Horsefly Gold Mining Co., where the elevators are at work, may be expected very soon now. From the Cariboo will be good but not as large as the next run is expected to be, as after this washup some of the bottom of the pit is to be washed. Men who have worked in the pit and assisted in sinking to a depth of 35 feet below the present floor of the pit, state that the output when this part of the mine is worked, will be enormous. The Horsefly results will be good from both mines.

Good reports about the Cariboo Gold Fields Company are coming down. A mining man who recently visited the works informed the Journal this week that a splendid quality of gravel is now being sent up from the pit and but for the trouble of the pipe wearing so badly at the point where the gravel is fed into the pit everything would be very satisfactory. This, he expected, will be remedied by a stronger pipe of better material. Good results are prophesied for the season's work but it will be short and not a fair test. Next year will give a much better idea of this valuable property.

S. Tingley met with a severe injury at Hat Creek last Sunday, having been thrown from his buggy by a horse that was not well broken. Mr. Tingley fell on his right arm, breaking a bone near the wrist, also sustaining some other injuries, but fortunately none of them were serious. He will of necessity carry his arm in splints for a month or so.

Captain Black has some samples of splendid barley and small grain grown in