Empress in Port From the Orient

White Liner Brings Contingent of Artillerymen From China Stations.

Pilot Gives Latest News of the Cottage City---Scottish Hills Safe.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The steamer Empress of India, Capt. Marshall, reached port yesterday morning from the Orient. She brought 55 cabin passengers, 14 intermediates, and 138 Chinese steerage, of whom 61 deserted at the Outer wharf. The passenger list also included Capt. R. E. Tilney, and 138 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Horse Artillery, who have been in the garrisons of Tianghai, Tientsin, Shan-hai-kwan and Pekin, and, being now time-expired men, they are en route home. The cargo of the steamer was a light one, 861 tons weight and 2,202 tons measurement, and 500 packages of silk. The India was caught in the outer sweep of the typhoon which caused the Riojun Maru to go ashore, but was undamaged by the storm. The typhoon was preceded by a stiffing hot wave. The steamer was overhauled at Kowloon dock while at Hongkong, the first overhaul she has received since February. The passenger list included the usual number of tourists and Eastern residents, but was lacking in notabilities.

The detachment of Royal Horse Artillery debarked from the white liner at the Outer wharf. There was no band present to meet them, but an officer of the Royal Garrison Artillery and Dr. E. Hart, surgeon major of the Garrison, were present to welcome them on behalf of the local forces, and a number of soldiers from Work Point came over with their large boats to welcome their comrades in arms. The force was formed up on the wharf and marched thence, by Government street and the usual route to Work Point, where the troops are to remain quartered during their stay here. It has not been decided when they will continue their journey to Montreal, from which point they are to sail for home by the Tunisian of the Allan line. The contingent includes a number of men who saw service in South Africa. They expect to get their medals for the China campaign on arrival in England.

FROM COTTAGE CITY.

Pilot Was Alongside the Stranded Vessel—She Will Be Floated.

The tug Pilot returned from the North yesterday morning with the hulk Richmond Hill in tow, laden with concentrates from Tacoma. The tug Pilot was alongside the wrecked steamer Cottage City a few hours after the Alaskan liner of the P. C. S. S. company struck on the reef of Etolin island, and Capt. Cutler put a boat ashore to ask Capt. Wallace if assistance was required. Capt. Wallace replied negatively, the steamer Spokane had already been there. Capt. Cutler reports that the stranded steamer is lying easily on the rock, but she is fast and fast. She is well up on the rocks with her bow high up and her stern in water at high tide. The hull from the stem to the bridge is resting on the bottom. When the tug passed the Cottage City again on the 12th, when engines down, all the bedding, etc., had been taken ashore. Two lines had been laid out to shore points to hold the steamer in position as the tide rose and fell. The vessel seemed to be in practically the same position, and, according to Capt. Cutler's opinion the salvage work which has been despatched North, in all probability be successful in floating the vessel. The Pilot has made fast passage. She left Comox bound South on the 5th, and reaching here yesterday morning she has been ten days on the round trip, bringing down a barge of tow.

THE LINDENHALL.

Details of the Accident to Her Received by China Mail.

The sugar steamer Lindenhall is not expected direct to Vancouver from Nagasaki. When she sailed thence on Saturday she proceeded to Shimonoseki to load her 5,500 tons of sugar, which she is charged there. Japanese papers received yesterday by the Empress of India give the following particulars of the stranding of the sugar steamer: The Lindenhall, from Hongkong for Kobe, went aground on a sandbank near Shirohama, off Matsure island, on the southside of Shimonoseki Straits on August 12. The place is out of the usual track, and the steamer had no means of calling to other vessels for help. The crew in of the steamer hired a fishing boat and went to Moji early on the following morning. Messrs. Urin & Co., of Shimonoseki, agents for the vessel, sent over ten lighters to discharge the cargo on board. The vessel was refloated subsequently, with the assistance of tugboats. The vessel was taken to Shimonoseki on August 18 and her bottom was examined by a diver. It was found that two big holes had been made in the hull. The sugar, 5,500 tons in all, was landed at Shimonoseki and the vessel was taken to Nagasaki for repairs, which were completed on Saturday last.

SCOTTISH HILLS.

The Lumber Ship Spoken All Well Off Australian Coast.

The British ship Scottish Hills, for safety of which there was much anxiety, has been reported all well near her destination. The Scottish Hills sailed from Port Blakeley in June, and ran into a gale off the Coast. Some timbers, and a stanchion identified as part of her deckhouse were picked up on the Vancouver coast, and the vessel was reinsured at 20 per cent. The Scottish Hills was spoken and passed for Port Pirie. She was spoken on August 9 90 miles southwest of Sydney, Australia.

VISITOR FROM SPACE.

Great Meteor Flashes Across the Southern Sky.

Last night about 8 o'clock several residents of Victoria enjoyed the rare spectacle of a very brilliant meteor which passed across the sky almost in a line with the summit of the Olympian range. The meteor appeared to the observers to be about double the size of the planet Venus, and as it shot across the field of vision it left a trail of light behind it, from which bright particles of dust were scattered. The spectacle was grand and exceedingly beautiful, one never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

ENCORES.

Guest came down to breakfast sleepy and red-eyed, but the hotel proprietor blandly queried:

"Did you enjoy the flute-playing in the next to you last night?"

"No? I spent half the night pounding the wall for the idiot to stop."

"Herr Wiffler told me that he played over all the tunes he knew four times because the person in the next room encored every one."

"He must have been strong to have the world on his shoulders."

"But I met a thin Boston girl the other day who was carrying Boston around wherever she went."—*Life.*

Anybody thinks the Northwest wants free land then Sifton thought the Northwest invited Doukobors. Hamilton Spectator.

Protection For Lead Industry

Representative of Nelson Board of Trade Reports on His Mission.

Eastern Manufacturers and Dealers Favor Protection for Canadian Lead.

Mr. Henry E. Crossdale, who attended the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Halifax in the interests of the British Columbia lead miners, sums up the results of his mission as follows in the Nelson Daily News:

I may say that owing to the efforts of our Board of Trade in circulating information among all the boards of trade in Canada, in sending a delegate to the Toronto conference and sending me to bring the matter before the manufacturers at Halifax, I say that through the efforts we have made to arouse interest in the large centres of population in the East, that the lead industry is today recognized by many leading business men there, as being fairly and justly entitled to assistance and protection. I use the two words advisedly, for the more I have gone into the matter of duty on pig lead, the more I am led to realize the difficulty there will be in securing such a duty on pig lead as will really benefit the lead mines, without increasing the duty on the manufactures of lead to an extent that could not be expected to meet with the approval of the government. If the duty on pig lead was advanced to nominally 30 per cent. actually to 20 per cent. (for it is the pig lead from England with a preferential tariff that we have to contend with) and the tariff on the manufactures of lead was so adjusted as to secure the Canadian market for British Columbia lead, the manufacturers of pipe and shot, as an example, would require the duty to be advanced from 35 per cent. to at least 45 per cent., and would even then lose from 5 to 6 cents per 100 pounds on the protection they now have.

As another instance, under the present tariff the duty on white lead in oil is 25 per cent., and if the duty on dry white lead was advanced to 30 per cent., so as to enable corroding works to be established in Canada, the protection on white lead in oil would have to be largely increased. Its protection under the present tariff is 63 cents per 100 pounds, and if the tariff was increased to 35 per cent. the protection would be only 3 cents per 100 pounds; a duty of some 45 per cent. would therefore again be required to maintain the present protection to the manufacturer. I give these instances to show some of the difficulties in the way of getting relief by an increase of duty only. The better way to assist lead mining is by a direct bounty per ton of lead mined, and the protection I referred to above is a re-adjustment of the tariff that will lead to the manufacture in Canada of all the products of lead.

Last year we made strenuous and successful efforts to secure a bounty on pig lead. We believed that that bounty would lead to a large increase in smelting capacity in this district, and that one or more refineries would be built. We believed that this would conduce to cheaper treatment rates, and therefore to increased activity at the mines. But we were wrong. There has not been an increase in smelting capacity, only one small experimental refinery has been built, and the output from the lead mines for this year will probably not amount to half the tonnage of last year, or to over a third of what it was in 1900. It is therefore evident that a bounty on pig lead is no assistance or encouragement to the lead mines.

With an unearned bounty of nearly $100,000 in hand for the past year, and with the same desire to help the lead mining industry, I believe that the government would favorably consider the grant for a bounty on lead, and I may say that I am confident we should have the assistance of our friends the manufacturers, and especially the manufacturers of the products of lead, in obtaining the necessary legislation.

While in Montreal on my way back, I was successful in having a meeting about the lead question held at the office of Messrs. Thos. Robertson & Co. At it were some of the gentlemen most largely interested in lead manufactures in Montreal. They discussed the question with a fuller knowledge that I possess on tariff affairs, they sympathized with the depressed condition of the lead mining industry, and they recognized that it is entitled to relief. They are willing for an increase in the tariff on pig lead, though such an increase must act more or less disadvantageously to their own businesses, but they would not agree to an increase sufficiently great to afford real assistance to lead mining. What was several times said to me while East was: "Get the manufacturers of lead to agree with those representing the lead interests on what shall be asked from the government next session, and then you will have the support of the Manufacturers' Association in pressing your claim."

At the meeting referred to those present were thoroughly in accord with the idea of asking for a bounty from the government, and I may say that personally I am fully convinced that a bounty on lead is the only practical way of securing assistance that will encourage and develop the most important mining industry in British Columbia, and also that if we press our demand for specific duty on pig lead we shall have the opposition of the very men whose support we are anxious to obtain.

I may perhaps also point out that a bounty would benefit every ton of lead mined in this country, whereas a higher duty on pig lead, no matter how high, would only secure a benefit to the extent of the tonnage consumed in Canada, which is not much more than one-fifth of the tonnage that the mines of British Columbia can produce.

In conclusion, I would strongly urge the board to persevere in the good work it has begun. Having put its hands to the plough, it should continue the furrow to the end, even if it be a lone furrow, and no assistance is received from other boards of trade, perhaps more vitally interested than that of Nelson. As the best means of keeping the movement alive, I would suggest the appointment of a standing committee of three, who should be authorized to take all necessary steps on behalf of the board.

VENUS GROUP.

Fifty Men Employed Putting in Tramway to Mill.

Nelson, B. C., Sept. 15.—(Special.)—A force of 50 men are now at work on the Venus group, four miles from Nelson, and the terminals for a tramway from the mine to the Athabasca mill are in course of construction. The property is expected to be a steady shipper this winter.

EXCITED OVER ERIE PLACERS.

Miners Said to Be Taking Out as Much as $15 a Day.

A Ymir despatch to the Spokesman-Review, says: The placer excitement at Erie is assuming very considerable dimensions. The north fork of the Salmon river is now staked for many miles and a large number of claims are being worked either by the owner or by lessees. One stock company has been formed in Spokane under the name of the North Fork company, to operate a number of these claims. In some places men are taking out as much as $15 per day per man. This creek was extensively worked as a placer ground many years ago, the gold being then taken from the side benches. In the present case, however, most of the gold is found in the actual bed of the stream, which is diverted by mans of dams.

TARTE AND PROTECTION.

Minister of Public Works Takes Issue With Sifton.

Montreal, Sept. 15.—(Special.)—Patrie thus describes Mr. Tarte's visit to the Montreal Rolling Mills Caledonia Iron Works, and the Pillow Hersy company, continuing his investigations on manufacturing: "The result of this morning's visit," says Le Patrie, "may be resumed as follows: The manufacture of iron is prosperous and will continue to prosper if the tariff is not touched. It would assume prodigious development if the raw material were all produced in Canada, and if certain articles were protected from United States competition." The Patrie, referring to Mr. Tarte's campaign, says: "He preaches the advancement of Canada by re-adjustment of tariff. "One of his colleagues," says La Patrie, "Mr. Sifton, believed it his duty to make statements in the opposite sense, and to say that if an increase of the tariff was attempted it must be expected that the whole Northwest would refuse its co-operation. We firmly believe Mr. Sifton is deceived about the sentiment of that province. We believe the manufacturing provinces of Ontario, Quebec, etc., ought to have preference over the United States of America for all products we can manufacture here. We do not see why the manufacturers of shoes, furniture, agricultural implements, cotton, wool and paper of Quebec and Ontario ought not to be treated in an arrangement of the Canadian tariff with marked preference; why these manufacturers ought not to sell the fruits of their labor in the Canadian Northwest. This very legitimate, and we might add very popular point of view is what Mr. Tarte defends at the present time."

La Patrie goes on to say Mr. Tarte has been in journalism for 30 years, and knows what he is talking about. Those who attack him will very soon find the position in which they are put.

INVITED TO GO TO SEATTLE

Manager of Sound Service Asks Conference With Board of Trade.

Manager Peabody, of the Puget Sound Navigation Company, has wired over to the transportation committee of the Board of Trade, asking that the gentlemen having in hand the matter of the betterment of the Sound service visit the Sound city in order to talk the proposition over. Mr. Peabody was in town a week or so ago in answer to an arrangement made with the representative of the company, and had an interview with the committee of the Board of Trade. At a subsequent meeting of the council of the board this committee reported the results of the conference, which we such that an immediate move was made to ask the manager of the C. P. N. Company to submit a proposition.

At this the matter stood, and yesterday a communication was received from Mr. Peabody, as stated above, offering the committee transportation to Seattle, if they would make it convenient to meet him there at a date to be named. This proposition was before a meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon, and it was then decided that the invitation of Mr. Peabody should be declined.

SOUFRIERE'S NEW CRATER.

Has Begun to Throw Out Black Smoke.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, Thursday, Sept. 11.—An official at Chateau Belair reports that the Soufriere's new crater, which had been quiet hitherto, is today throwing out black smoke. The old crater, which in the scientists' opinion did all the work since May 7, and which erupted September 3, is still issuing white steam in dense clouds, which can be seen from Kingstown over the northern mountains. The craters and the Waltibou and Richmond districts could be seen yesterday.

The volcanic rst which fell at Richmond and Waltibou was finer than that which fell at Chateau Belair, although the places are very near each other. The pumice ejected September 3 was more honeycombed closely resembling that found in the Mediterranean. There has been a further subsidence at Waltibou in four different places, and the local opinion is that subsidences of the coast line may account for the sand like substances, ejected, September 3.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The French scientific expedition which was sent to the Island of Martinique to study the situation, caused by the eruption of Mont Pelee has drawn up a second report, in which speaking of the eruption of August 30, they say that the disquieting eruptions of that day renders continuous study of the phenomena necessary.

"There is no longer any doubt," the commissioners say, "That the evacuation of the entire Mont Pelee region, which we did not consider indispensible a month ago, should now be carried out. Until the volcanic disturbances have ceased, the southern limits of the mountain ought to be most actively watched, especially if it is demonstrated that the last eruption was due to a new crater in the lateral fissures.

GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

Extensive Use of Wireless Telegraphy and Modern Attack Methods.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—Two novelties at the army manoeuvres just ended were wireless telegraphy and Boer tactics. The results of the wireless experiments seem satisfactory, and in the opinion of military chiefs will enormously affect the transmission of intelligence during battles. The system used was neither the Slaby nor the Marconi, and a description of the apparatus is not available because visitors at the manoeuvres when they came close to the stations were requested to retire. The exterior of the apparatus is simply a cubical iron box, about three feet each way, mounted on a wagon resembling a gun carriage and drawn by four horses. The messages sent were caught on a wire attached to a small balloon several hundred feet above the carriage. These stations were moved freely about the field, the horses sometimes going at full trot; but they were stopped for telegraphing. The operator used a key producing a shrill metallic sound audible for a hundred yards.

The cavalry corps, in making the detour yesterday, kept constantly in touch with headquarters through the wireless telegraph enabling the crops to hasten or retard its movements at will throughout the 32 miles of road. It will now be possible to deliver co-ordinate attacks by widely separated divisions in a way hitherto impossible.

Boer tactics were used extensively during the third day of the manoeuvres, when the infantry deployed in open order and advanced regardless of the regular formation each man or squad taking advantage of the irregularities of the ground for cover and running forward in small sections, instead of in a whole line, lying down again and once more advancing. The artillery also, instead of being massed on prominent points where guns and gunners would become targets for the enemy's guns, was placed in select cover positions, each battery taking its position without regard to alignment with the others.

"Don't you know that your office boy is a very aggressive and overbearing person?"

"Yes," said the business man. "It's not a bad idea. No matter how hurried or annoyed I may be, I impress a caller as good-natured compared to the office boy." — Washington Star.

Weekly Grist Of Civic Matters

Aldermen Deal With Usual Routine Work at Last Night's Meeting

A Few More Street Lights Are About to Be Installed.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

After some months of rush orders and almost daily committee and sub-committee work, the aldermen are now resting on their oars and awaiting the report of the custodian of the shekels as to the copiousness of liquidations made by the long suffering taxpayer. In other words, appropriations made early in the year based on the probable amount of money forthcoming from this year's tax levy have been expended, and any further amounts, over and above the usual necessaries, will have to stand over until the taxes come in. Hence most, if not all demands for new works go to the "burying" committee, and business in the council chamber is correspondingly light. Last night' meeting was no exception to this rule.

From Senator Macdonald came a letter acknowledging the receipt of the city solicitor's opinion as to the inability of the corporation to close all places of business on Sundays. Received and referred to city solicitor for a further opinion.

Pemberton & Son called attention to a defective drain on Charles street. Referred to city engineer for report.

Jno. R. Giscome stated that he had bought a lot at the tax sale in 1899, but had not yet received a title to the same.

The city solicitor stated that the delay was no doubt owing to an amendment to the law which required further notices to be sent out. His Worship in this connection said that so far as the city was concerned the writer had received a proper conveyance, but the registry office required additional notice to be given.

Ald. Williams thought that Mr. Giscome should be given a proper title or the expenses paid.

Ald. Barnard said that if the city were going to make covenants for title, they would have no end of trouble. It was a notorious fact that the title to tax sale lands were bad as the courts always tried to find a loop hole in the title. Those who bought these lands at bargains took the risk as to title.

Mr. Giscome will be advised that the council cannot do anything in the matter.

Three tenders had been received for the supply of 14 cast iron electric light posts for James Bay causeway: Victoria Machinery Depot, $490; Marine Iron Works, $276, and Albion Iron Works, $406. The contract was awarded the Marine Iron Works.

A. Stuart Robertson drew attention to the state of a drain on Catherine street, Victoria West.

Ald. Williams said that many of the box drains in the city required flushing, and no doubt this was what was the matter here.

The letter was referred to the city engineer with power to act.

E. M. Cordew complained of the herds of cows being allowed to roam the streets in the neighborhood of the Jubilee hospital. Referred to the poundkeeper with power to act.

The city solicitor reported in connection with the claim of D. MacIntosh, that the claimant had already been compensated for removal, and that the city repudiate any further claim. Received and filed.

The city engineer's weekly report was then read as follows:

I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration:

Communication from Frank W. Grant, asking permission to plant chestnut trees and to remove oak tree on Chestnut avenue. After examination of the locality in question, I would recommend the request be granted, providing the oak tree be cut down to the present level of the street.

Communication from Chas. S. Baxter, complaining of nuisance caused by an open drain on the corner of Leighton road. On looking over the above locality I find the present drain has been opened across private property to avoid rock on Belcher avenue, the same being in very bad condition. I would, therefore, recommend that permission be obtained to box in the section complained of, or that the rock on the street be removed, which of course, would make a permanent improvement. Estimated cost for rock work and drain on street, $200. Estimated cost for box on private property, $15.

Communication from D. H. Bale, requesting a new drain on Dallas avenue. I may say this matter was reported to your honorable body on August 25th, 1902. Estimated cost, $225.

Communication from F. Kermode re sidewalk on the north side of Ontario street, between Montreal and St. Lawrence streets. I may say that this matter was also reported on May 2nd, 1902. Estimated cost $52.

Communication from Messrs Pemberton & Son, re Johnson street rock work, referred to me for report as follows: 1st. As to cost of completing work. 2nd. The amount necessary to make a passable road. 3rd. As to the amount already expended. 1st. I may say my estimate for completing the work the full width of the roadway in a satisfactory manner is $700. 2nd. I am of opinion a possible roadway about 20 feet wide could be opened up for the sum of $320. 3rd. The following statement shows the amount already expended to September 10th, 1902:

1899	$1,050 52
1900	643 65
1902 to date	1,001 17
Total	$2,695 34

Ald. Worthington was in favor of granting the request to plant trees, but was opposed to cutting down any oak trees. As there was some doubts on the part of the balance of the council, the whole report was referred to the Bridges and Streets committee.

J. Speed and others asked for water connection on Boleskine road on payment of the usual fee. Referred to Water commissioner for report.

Mrs. S. T. Hastings and others petitioned that the drain on Elizabeth street be given some attention. Referred to city engineer for report.

The Electric Light committee recommended as follows:

That an electric light be installed at each of the following places: Corner of Rockland and Oak Bay avenue, cost not to exceed $55; on Terrace avenue, cost not to exceed $90; corner of Kingston and Montreal streets, cost not to exceed $40. Removal of lamp on Belcher street and placement on Linden avenue, estimated cost $20.

The total cost proposed to be expended, as above, is $205, which is an amount within the appropriation for electric light purposes.

With regard to the petitions for a light on Devonshire road, near Ida street, and on Edmonton road, your committee find that the cost of installation, namely, $135, in the first instance, and $475 in the second, is so large as to preclude the possibility of granting the request of the petitioners at present.

Your committee recommend that the applications be deferred until there are funds available for the work.

This was adopted.

The committee of the Home for Aged and Infirm recommended the purchasing of sundry clothing for the institution to the amount of $185. This was accepted.

The Finance committee's report dealt with accounts amounting to $4,459.56, which were ordered paid.

A further report from the same commiteee asked for $335.54.

This exhausted the business of the evening, and the council adjourned until Thursday evening next, when they will sit as the civic board of works.

"Visitor—"Why do you have "Keep off the grass" notices all over this park? You don't seem to enforce the restriction."

Policeman—"We do it so that people will the more thoroughly enjoy being on the grass."—Glasgow Evening Times.

SAWMILL BURNED.

Laquime Plant at Smelter Lake Destroyed.

Grand Forks, Sept. 15.—The sawmill of B. Laquime & Co., situated at Smelter Lake, several miles from this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday. A large number of volunteer firemen from Grand Forks, headed by Mayor Holland, hastened to the scene with hose team and fire engine, and saved a large quantity of lumber. As it was, the flames consumed from 150,000 to 200,000 feet of lumber, a loaded C. P. R. freight car and 300,000 laths. The origin of the fire is unknown, as the mill, as usual, was not in operation on Sunday. The night watchman, who was asleep in the engine room, had a narrow escape. The loss is estimated at between $10,000 and $12,000; no insurance.

HUGE COMBINE.

British Steel Rail Manufacturers Unite.

London, Sept. 15.—The Daily Mail this morning declares that after many months of secret negotiations there has been formed an association of the leading British steel rail manufacturers, for the purpose of controlling prices and the regulation of the output. The firms alleged to have entered the association include the Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., Guest, Keen & Co., of Dowlais and Cardiff, Crawshay Bros., of Methyr-Tyrfdil; the Moss Bar Haematite Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Chas. Commell & Co., Ltd., The Northeastern Steel Co., Ltd., and the Rhymney Iron Co., with an aggregate capital roughly estimated at £60,000,000, not counting large debenture issues. The association is said to affect steel rails only.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

Calcutta, Sept. 15.—Twenty-five villages have been swept away and six thousand people have been rendered homeless by floods, due to the overflowing of rivers in the southern part of the Presidency of Bengal. Relief camps for the sufferers have been started.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD-UP BANK

Skagway Branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce Attacked.

Yesterday forenoon news was received in town of an attempted hold up of a bank at one of the Northern cities, but no particulars were given by which the rumor could be traced. Finally it was reported that the scene of the outrage was Skagway, and circumstantial details were given of two men having entered the bank just before closing hour and at pistols' point having demanded and secured a large amount of money. The rumor was traced to a gentleman from Vancouver, and a query to that city elicted the following information:

"From an authentic source it is learned that there was an attempted hold up of the Bank of Commerce in Dawson. There was no loss of money nor life. There are no other details."

From the officials of the bank here it was learned that a similar despatch had been received by them from Vancouver, and the particulars are looked for today from Skagway.

MINING NOTES.

The Arlington in the Slocan has now the largest showing of ore, and the highest grade, in the history of the mine. Large specimens of it assay as high as 15,000 ounces to the ton.

The following cable has been received in London from the Giant management: "Shipments last week, 130 tons. The width of the ore in the mine is 20 feet. Value is $18. Have struck a rich ore body; average width is five feet; average value $22. Showing a marked improvement."

The following cable has been received in London from Manager Sorenson, of the Velvet mine, who states that he resumed shipments of ore on the 4th of August. The first returns received from the smelter are stated as follows: 85 tons yielded 100 ounces gold, 71 ounces silver, 13,227 pounds copper, wet assay; net proceeds from smelter, $2,441, or an average of $28.71 (£5 14s. 9d.) per ton.

The owners of the Big Bend mica claims have received most encouraging reports from T. W. Bain, who has been doing the assessment work on the property. He says there is lots of mica there. Some fine samples have just been received at Mr. McCarter's office.—Kootenay Mail.

The profits from the ore shipped by the Enterprise mine in June were $2,900. The shipments for July netted the company $3,750. This does not include the profits from the zinc ore sent out.

Many strangers have taken a look at the stupendous ore zones in Phoenix mines this last week—more than usual. When given the figures in feet they looked incredulous, but after literally walking a mile or two through tunnels in solid ore, they acknowledged they had never seen the like.—Phoenix Pioneer.

Sir Bevan Edwards of London, England, chairman of the Slough Creek, Limited, who has returned from a month's visit at the mine, where he was accompanied by Lady Edwards, speaks as very well satisfied with the condition and prospects of the mine as it is today. It is reported that the Slough Creek company has applied for more leases on Willow river or Slough creek, which if correct, may be accepted as proof that they are entirely satisfied with the prospect they obtained when they tapped Slough creek.—Ashcroft Journal.

Pat Nolan and C. B. Hittle have packed two tons of ore from the Emmett group, for a working test. The group is situate at the head of Lemon creek. They brought the ore over the Six-Mile creek wagon road to Six-Mile point. They say the road is now little better than a pack trail in places owing to slides, and that it will be impossible to rawhide ore over it this winter. There are a number of good claims in the vicinity of the Emmett group. The distance is about 17 miles from Six-Mile point on the Outlet and Mr. Nolan says Nelson is the nearest point to the properties.—Nelson Tribune.

The London Financial Times of August 26 contains the following interesting reports from British Columbia mines:

Giant Mines (B. C.)—Cable received from Rossland: "Shipments last week, 130 tons. The width of the ore in the mine is 20 feet. Value is $18. Have struck a rich ore body; average width is 5 feet; average value $22. Showing a marked improvement."

Whitewater.—Cable from Nelson, B. C.):—"During last month 3,929 tons have been milled, producing 218 tons of concentrates. Approximate profit on month's work is $4,092 (£843.)"

ANOTHER MORGAN DEAL.

Antwerp-Montreal Line Gathered In by Him.

New York, Sept. 15.—It is stated that J. S. Ellerman has disposed of the Antwerp-Montreal line of steamers to the Morgan shipping syndicate, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. When the Leyland line was sold to the American combination, Mr. Ellerman retained the Antwerp-Montreal service, together with the Mediterranean and Lisbon and Oporto traders.

London, Sept. 15.—A despatch received by a news agency from Liverpool says J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased from J. R. Ellerman, chairman of the Leyland line, the steamers engaged in trade between Antwerp and Montreal. It is understood, the despatch says, the vessels acquired by Mr. Morgan will be managed by the Leyland line.

Rod and Gun About Victoria

The Sportsman's Paradise.

Shooting and hunting have now replaced fishing in public estimation. The trout fishing is over and the salmon trolling, which has afforded such boundless sport while the "run" lasted, although not a thing of the past, has some what fallen off until next year. However, in spite of the fact that the great catches of salmon being made a week or so ago in the vicinity of Trial Island and off Beacon Hill, are no longer reported, still a good number are being caught, and a reference to this sport may not be amiss at this time.

To those who can handle a sail boat trolling in the waters of the Straits hereabouts is glorious sport, as early in the morning, when the tide is on the flow and the salmon take the spoon readily, the wind is just of the right proportions to keep the spoon in motion. Salmon fishing and early rising go hand-in-hand, but good catches are often made on the flow of the tide in the afternoon. The theory is that the salmon in feeding follow the tide as it comes in, and at this time will take the spoon.

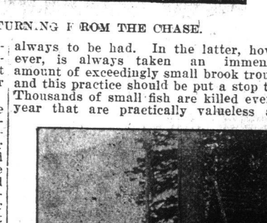
SALT SPRING ISLAND—RETURNING FROM THE CHASE.

Most of the large hauls are made, however, in the early morning, and there appears to be a certitude of a catch at that time, which is not always the case later in the day.

However, apart from the fishing to be done, a row or sail on the waters surrounding Victoria at early morn has attractions that once enjoyed are never forgotten. There are the snowcapped Olympians to be seen at their best, the early sun lighting up their rock-ribbed slopes and bringing out into sharp contrast the pine forests along their lower limits. So clear is the atmosphere at this time of the day that each particular detail of these mountains—even to the trees—stand out with wonderful distinctness. Early trolling, too, has the advantage of the coolness of the forenoon, as the angler may spend a few hours rowing and yet return ere the heat of the day has attained its maximum.

In Southern California great use is made of the tuna fishing off the Island of Catalina as an attraction for tourists, and there can not be the slightest doubt that if a due exploitation of the sport to be derived here during the salmon season that hundreds of wealthy sportsmen would come here every year to enjoy the fishing. During July, August, September and October good sport may be had with the troll; and were it not for weather conditions, for four months more the fish could be taken in plenty. During the early months of the year the salmon are very plentiful in the rivers of the Island, and old fishermen maintain that this portion of the year is the best time for fishing in the streams.

A somewhat new feature of salmon trolling in this neighborhood is that of working the riffles in the tideways about Trial Island. These afford much good sport, and are easy of access. The row around to the island from the harbor is in the line of the salmon run and usually a few fish are hooked on the way. On reaching the island the boat may be hauled up on the shelving rock or anchored close to one of the narrow tideways between the islands, and with a fly rod a spoon can be cast about across the water, and the run of the tide keeps the bait in motion.



A PERFECT BEAUTY.

If the fisherman is also a yachtsman he can hire a goodly sized craft and take a few days' fishing at Pedder or Beecher bays, where the salmon run in vast shoals. With the yacht as headquarters, trolling may be had in these bays that would be difficult to equal anywhere else. In fact to the keen angler Victoria offers facilities for a combination of sport that cannot be surpassed in any part of the world—salmon trolling in the Straits and trout fishing in the lakes and streams hereabouts.

For trout fishing nothing can beat Cowichan lake and river; and year after year the same good record of fine catches is reported from these points. Much has of late been said of the matter of weirs in the Cowichan river and the evil effect these must have on the fishing. But a grave misapprehension exists as to the nature of these weirs. In the first place, they can only be placed in the stream at extremely low water, and when the fish are not running to any extent, and then, again, they are opened—lifted bodily out of the water—during Saturday and Sunday. Hence all old-time fishers in these waters are unanimous that the effect of the weirs on the fishing is practically nil. Many of these gentlemen who have fished in the waters of the Cowichan for the past 30 years say that so far as their experience is concerned, the fishing is as good now as ever it was; they having had fairly good luck even this last season. The greatest evil that, in the opinion of many, attaches to the permission granted the Indians of using weirs, is that of the looks of the thing. It is stated to have the effect of thoroughly chilling the enthusiasm of sportsmen who, hearing of the fine fishing in the Cowichan river, have come long distances to enjoy a share of the sport. On these the discovery of weirs in the river is apt to have an unnecessarily alarming effect, as it is difficult at first view to see how any fish can pass these obstructions, but a little investigation shows that while they certainly are obstructions, they are far from being effectually so, or that they are permanent.

At Shawnigan lake this year comparatively poor fishing was the rule, but the old hands, those who know the lake and the peculiarities of the finny denizens of its waters, always had good average luck. Some fear has been expressed that the lake is being fished out. To the illegal use of salmon roe and other equally reprehensible practices, this has been attributed by the true fishermen, while more than one of these latter has been heard to express doubts as to the usually accepted theory that the cat fish, which have of recent years made wonderful progress in numbers, are perfectly harmless in so far as the trout are concerned. That the cat fish eat young trout is proved by the fact that the minnows have been round inside the former when opened. At little Shawnigan, and in the streams running out of the lake proper, any quantity of fish are always to be had. In the latter, however, is always taken an immense amount of exceedingly small brook trout, and this practice should be put a stop to. Thousands of small fish are killed every year that are practically valueless as food, which if returned to the stream as soon as caught would in the course of a short time grow to respectable size, and by their increased weight make up by heft in the basket what may be lacking in numbers. Now it takes a dozen fish to make a single pound, whereas if the trout were allowed to grow each fish would be good for that weight.

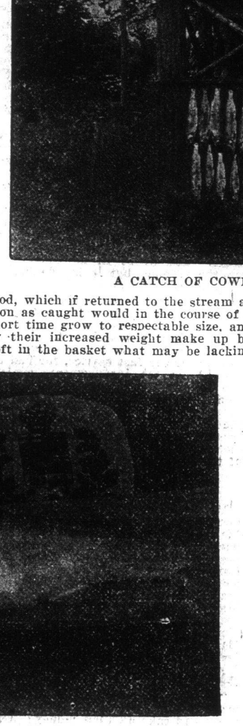
A FINE BUCK.

votee of the immortal Izaac, who had fish down to Victoria, and had them come all the way from Honolulu, was so enraptured with some of the speckled beauties that fell victims to his unerring skill with the rod, that he had his catch packed in ice at the lake, brought the fish down to Victoria and had them frozen in solid blocks of ice, ready for shipment, and took them home with him to Honolulu.

Now for a few words as to shooting. Although a few large bags have been made this season, so far only average luck has fallen to most who have gone out for a try at the grouse. The birds appear to be somewhat scattered, and this is largely due to the presence of the pot hunters, who do their shooting irrespective of close season or anything else. In the immediate vicinity of the city some few hunters have done what may be considered remarkably well when the proximity of the shooting ground to an almost inexhaustibly supply of the small boy with all kinds of guns is taken into consideration, and a couple of brace of birds are not to be despised when they are to be secured at the end of a half hour's ride on a bicycle over roads that are of the very best.

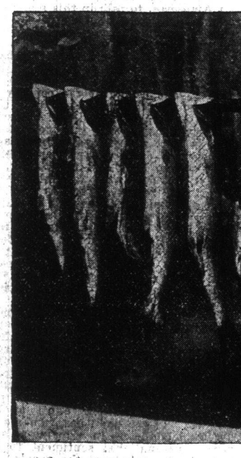
At Goldstream and the Highland districts few birds have been secured, but at Sooke lake, Metchosin, and in some cases at Shawnigan lake good round bags have been produced in evidence of the existence of a healthy supply of grouse. Some particularly hard luck stories have, as per usual, come to light. One mighty of the mightiest of local nimrods, who makes up in keen enthusiasm what he may lack in inches, and who is always on hand on the first of September with dog and gun, and always secures at least a dozen or two birds for the first day, this year was said to return to camp absolutely empty handed, or so he reported; but tell it not in Gath! he got two birds after a climb of the mountains between Shawnigan lake and Saanich arm—he went all the way from the fresh water to the salt and back again and got two birds, while a friends and fellow nimrod of his got a bag of 30 fine plump blue grouse within the distance of the short two miles which separated their respective camps.

At Duncans and vicinity good shooting is being had right along, and certain it is that the Cowichan river valley particularly towards its mouth, is one of the finest game preserves in the province. The land is an Indian reserve, but the owners allow anybody to shoot over it. Pleasant shooting will come in the 1st of October, and much fine sport is bound to result as these game are now in absolute abundance. It will hardly be credited, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the farmers are complaining of the amount of damage done their crops by these feathered beauties. One farmer in Saanich district is reported to have had an acre and a half of wheat in one patch so completely picked over by pheasants that there is scarcely a single head of wheat left. So too is the state of affairs in the vicinity of Duncans. In fact everything points to the finest kind of sport among the pheasants as soon as the season opens.



A CATCH OF COWICHAN LAKE TROUT.

A man who used to be a negro minstrel wants to run for Mayor of Columbus, Ohio. If he's elected he ought to make a corking good mayor.—Chicago Record-Herald.



RESULT OF TWO HOURS' TROLLING IN THE STRAITS NEAR VICTORIA.