NOTICE.

Daisy" and "King" Min-
ated in the Victoria Min-
Shawnigan District, ou

at I, P. J. Pearson, Free
e No. B79564, intend sixty
hereof, to apply to the
for a certificate of im-
the purpose of obtaining
f the above claims.
ke notice that action "u-
must be commenced before
such certificate of im-

1 day of June, 1903.
P. J. PEARSON,
Owners of Above Claim.

MINERAL CLAIM.

ictoria Mining Division of
strict. Where located:
untain. Take notice that
Bevins, Free Miner's Cer-
B1, intend, sixty days from
apply to the Mining Re-
rtificate of improvements,
of obtaining a Crown
ove claim.
ke notice that action, un-
must be commenced before
such Certificate of Im-

y or June, A. D., 1903.

by given that sixty days
end to make application
Works Department to pur-
ing described lands, situ-
ston, Skeena river. Com-
t planted at the southeast
104, thence south to the
of the Government Re-
t to the Hagwilget river,
erly along the bank of the
le's and Murray's Lot 103,
30 chains, thence west 40
orth 20 chains, thence east
mencement, containing 160
s.
EDWARD McCOSKRIE.
July 8th, 1903.

y given that 60 days after
pply to the Chief Commis-
and Works for permission
following described tract
at the head of Nasoga
ake at a post marked "W.
corner," thence east 40
orth 40 chains, thence west
south following coast line
mencement, containing 160
s.
W. E. COLLISON.
une 23, 1903.

y given that 60 days after
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se the following described
situated at the head of
mmencing at a post mar-
W. corner," thence east
north 40 chains, thence
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encement, containing 160
s.
WM. NOBLE,
J. M. COLLISON.
une 23, 1903.

RS REQUIRED

of the estate of Thomas
sed.
e received by the under-
n on the 4th day of Sep-
r the purchase of the fol-
property, belonging to the
:
nge 2, North Saanich Dis-
100 acres, more or less.
any tender not necessarily
, August 17, 1903.
VM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

by given that 60 days after
o make application to the
ner of Lands and Works
o purchase the following
of land in Skeena Mining
encing at a post marked
N. E. Corner," said post
the shore of Work Chan-
40 chains; thence east 40
north 40 chains, or there-
Rudge and W. R. Flewin's
vest and north along the
n to the salt water; thence
line to point of commence-
160 acres more or less.
J. E. GILMORE.
ugust, 1903.

Court of British Columbia

of the Estate of Thomas
ceased, and in the matter
al Administrator's Act.
by given that by an order
Court of British Columbia,
morable, the Chief Justice,
ay of August, 1903, I, the
s appointed the adminis-
estate of the above-
All creditors of the es-
deceased are required on
h day of September, 1903,
ars of their claims to me
d all parties indebted to
are required to pay such
me forthwith.
toria, B. C., the 17th day

LLIAM MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

ST NUTRITIOUS.
S COCOA
ble food, with all
qualities intact,
ild up and maintain
lth, and to resist
xtreme cold. Sold
s, labelled JAMES
, Ld., Homœopathic
London, England.
'S COCOA
RENGTH & VIGOUR.
. REID
chosin, B.C.
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—OF—
DOWN SHEEP
ms for sale. Free entry
tes. Inspection invited.
FRENCH REMEDY
ERAPION
and highly popular remedy, as
ontinental Hospitals by Ricord,
lpeau, and others, combines all
be sought in a medicine of the
everything hitherto employed.
APION No. 1
ort time, often a few days only,
rges from the urinary organs,
ous, the use of which does irre-
ying the foundation of stricture
diseases.
APION No. 2
blood, scurvy, pimples, spots,
d swelling of the joints, secon-
ut, rheumatism, and all diseases
een too much a fashion to en-
sparula, &c., to the destruction
and ruin of health. This pre-
the whole system through the
ghly eliminates every poisonous
ody.
APION No. 3
tion, impaired vitality, sleepless-
distressing consequences of early
dence in hot, unhealthy climates,
surprising power in restoring
ur to the debilitated.
APION is sold by all
the principal
rchants throughout the World.
d s/o & 4/6. In ordering, state
numbers is required, and observe
k, which is a fac-simile of word
t appears on British Government
t letters on a red ground) affixed
by order of His Majesty's Hon.
and without which it is a forgery.
rman Bros. & Co., Ltd.
c. 0d; postage, 4 cents.

Shooting Affray On Sunday Morn

Harry Noble had Three Shots Fired at Him, Only one Taking Effect.

Frank Munoz, an Unemployed Cigar-Maker, Charged With Attempt to Murder.

Harry Noble, proprietor of the Bodega saloon, was shot early on Sunday morning, and although three shots were fired at him at close range—across the bar—he was not killed, nor is it expected that he is dangerously wounded. Of the three shots, one passed through his arm, but had it not been for almost miraculous chance, one of the shots must have killed him. It passed through his coat and waistcoat, and through a pocketbook containing some letters in his waistcoat, and striking his suspender buckle, it swerved around to the back and came out of the back of his coat, without penetrating the skin, in fact the only injury caused by the .38 calibre bullet at such close range was to bruise the breast. Another bullet grazed his abdomen, penetrating his trousers and shattering a button, but causing no wound. But one of the three shots, or four—for some who heard the shots state they heard four reports—took effect, and that passed through the right arm near the shoulder. Since the attempt to kill him, Noble has been at St. Joseph's hospital, having been attended by Drs. F. Hall and R. L. Fraser. He is reported to be progressing favorably.

Frank Munoz, a cigar-maker, for some time out of employment, is under arrest charged with attempt to murder as a result of the shooting. Noble identifies him as his assailant, and accuses him of holding him up in the Bodega saloon at the point of a nickeled revolver, and of shooting him. Munoz denies all knowledge of the shooting, and his wife says that he came home nearly four hours before the time of the shooting, and remained home. F. Wall states that he went home with him at 12.30 a.m., and left him within two doors of his residence at the time stated by Mrs. Munoz that her husband came home. On the other hand, others who conversed with him tell of meeting him in the Regent saloon, two blocks away from the Bodega, at 4 o'clock that morning, within a few minutes of the shooting. Munoz insists, cooly and unpassionately, that a mistake has been made, and that someone else must have done the shooting. He was charged by the police with the shooting yesterday morning in the Police Court, and remanded until Thursday morning.

The motive of the attempt to murder the saloonkeeper is said to have been robbery, but it may be that revenge may have some bearing in the case. Some time ago, before Munoz left his employment at the Province Cigar Company, he owed Noble a debt of $15.45 for liquors received. Noble presented this bill to P. Barnhardt, manager of the Province Cigar Company, in part payment of a bill owed by him to the cigar company, and after finding from Munoz that the bill was a just one, the manager accepted it, and Munoz repaid him in small payments. As far as Mr. Barnhardt knows, Munoz felt no resentment against Noble on this account, and it had no bearing on Munoz' loss of employment, having quit work on his own account, thinking he could secure employment on the Mainland, which he failed to do. He drank intemperately, and it may be that this matter of the bill collected through his employer may have had some bearing on the case.

Noble says Munoz attempted to hold him up, and shot him. As Noble tells it, Frank Munoz, who is a Mexican, swarthy and smooth shaven, about twenty-six years of age, came to the Bodega saloon just after he had counted his cash and put it in the safe, ready to close the place. Noble was behind the bar, and when Munoz came in, the Mexican said he would shake the dice with him for cigars. Munoz proved successful with "the bones," and won seven or eight cigars. Munoz then wanted to play "seven-up." Noble objected, but soon afterwards agreed to play, and they finished a game, and Noble went behind the bar.

As soon as Noble stepped behind the bar, he turned and found a nickeled revolver pointing at his face. "Open that safe," said the cigar-maker. "That's all right, Frank," said Noble—who thought the Mexican was joking. But it was no joke; the dark man had a bad look in his eye, and said again, "Open that safe, and be —— quick about it!" Then Noble saw that Munoz meant business, and he went to the safe, and was toying with the knob, when Munoz said again, still pointing the revolver, "Open up and let's have none of your —— nonsense—hurry now." There was an ugly look in the fellow's eye, and the saloon-keeper threw the door open.

"Take out the money and put in on the counter, and be —— quick about it," said the Mexican.

"Well, you needn't be in such a hurry," said the saloon-keeper.

"Put the money on the counter, and let's have no ——nonsense," repeated the cigar-maker, and Noble took out the drawer, which had $65 or $75 in it, some jewelry, and five or six dollars in silver, and he put it on the bar. Then Noble took his purse, and said, "Look here, Frank, if you're hard up, and want money, you can have it—give me a receipt and pay it back when you can?"

"Then," says Noble, "without the slightest warning, he fired three shots at me, and I felt a stinging pain in my arm, and knowing I was hit, I ran out into the street, shouting 'Murder!' and ran down to the Savoy—for I wanted to get help."

Noble created a sensation among those who were at the Savoy when he ran in shouting "Murder!" and Dr. Frank Hall was summoned, and the police notified. Dr. Hall telephoned to Dr. R. L. Fraser, who had just come in from the country, and heard the shots fired, and after examining Noble, they sent him to the hospital.

When Noble ran out of the saloon, he did not know whether he was followed, or whether his assailant remained or not; the money was left untouched, and was lying on the bar when the police arrived.

Sergt. Hawton was called, and Noble told him of being shot by Munoz. The sergeant telephoned to Chief Langley and the detectives, and with some constables they went to Munoz' residence, on Kane street, a few doors above Douglas. While some of the officers watched the exits from the house, the chief and others knocked at the door. Mrs. Munoz came in answer to the knock. She said her husband was asleep in his room, and when the police went in they found him lying asleep across the bed, with his coat and waistcoat off, but with all his other clothing on. Mrs. Munoz said he had been there since 12:30 a.m., when he came home.

When they awoke him and charged him with attempting to kill Noble, telling him of how Noble had accused him, he vigorously denied all knowledge of the occurrence, and spoke seemingly very convincingly. "Why," said he, "I've been home since 12 o'clock, and as for the Bodega, I haven't been there for six weeks." He persisted in this statement, and was corroborated by his wife. Then the police, on investigating, found a young man, F. Wall, who had walked home with him about 12 o'clock, and left him at the corner of Douglas and Kane streets. The police then left him and left officers to watch the house. Later on, making further inquiries, Harry Randall told of having talked with Munoz at about 4 a.m. in the Regent saloon, and others were found who had met him at 2:30 a.m. Then the police returned to the house and took him in charge.

At about 7 o'clock in the morning they took Munoz to St. Joseph's hospital to Mr. Noble's room. As soon as Noble saw him, he said: "Well, Frank, why did you do me?"

Munoz replied—as calmly as possible—"Mr. Noble, you're mistaken—I haven't done you any harm."

Mr. Noble said: "Why, you were in the saloon and shot me."

And still coolly as ever, Munoz replied: "There must be some mistake. It must be some one else. Why, I haven't been in your saloon for six weeks."

"Well," said Chief Langley, "I'll have to lock you up and charge you with this shooting," and Munoz, maintaining the coolness he had displayed throughout, said "All right."

A search of Munoz's residence failed to reveal anything to throw any light on the affair, and no trace of the revolver has been found. As to the story of Munoz going home at 12:30 a.m., the evidence secured by the police shows that he returned to the Regent saloon, and arrived there, as the bartender puts it—just after the fire bell rang—and said he had seen the boys home. At the Bodega saloon the police found two of the bullets, seemingly of .38 calibre, fired at Noble. Both were hardly marked. One bullet was found in the side entrance to the saloon. A button, shattered by one of the bullets, was also found.

Munoz, charged with the shooting, is a Mexican, who has been in Victoria for about three years. He is a cigar-maker by trade, and is married to the daughter of Mr. Deitz, a well known manufacturer of raw-leaf tobacco, on Montgomery street, San Francisco. He was formerly employed at the Province Cigar Factory, and left there of his own accord. He had been drinking, and next morning came to work. At noon Mr. Barnhardt met him leaving the factory with his board, and Munoz told him that he thought he'd quit and go to Vancouver. "Best thing for you," said the proprietor, and Munoz went. He failed to get employment at Vancouver or Seattle, where he afterwards went, and returned to Victoria, seeking employment. He has been out of employment here for three months, and was in straightened circumstances.

Harry Noble is well known, having lived in Victoria for very many years. He has been in the saloon business for years past, and was for a time proprietor of the Colonial Metropole on Johnson street. For some time past he has been proprietor of the Bodega. He is progressing as well as can be expected at St. Joseph's hospital, and it is expected that he will recover in a short time. Only one of the three shots caused him injury, that passing through his right arm near the shoulder.

Sealer Who Took Ambergris

Charles Todd Has Been Placed Under Arrest at Seattle.

His Version of the Theft---Claims Ambergris Was Given to Him.

Charles Todd, the sealer of the schooner Triumph, who took the big lump of ambergris, valued at nearly fifty thousand dollars from this city in an unregistered gasoline launch to Seattle, is under arrest at Seattle, having surrendered himself when he heard that the police were looking for him. He claims that the ambergris is his, and will make a legal fight to secure it. He is charged at Seattle with bringing goods into the United States without a manifest on a vessel that was not registered—the matter of the theft of the ambergris does not enter into the case in Seattle—and on the charge stated, he was bound over to stand trial at the December term of the United States grand jury in the sum of two thousand dollars.

Todd has been backward and forward between Victoria and Seattle many times since the ambergris was taken from the wharf of the Victoria Sealing company, and was seen on the streets here some ten days ago. He did not fear trouble on account of taking the block of ambergris, for, having spread a story that it had been sold to the soap works and used, and knowing that the sealing company were not cognisant of its value and that the incident of the Triumph's find of many months past had been forgotten—he thought that there was no danger from that quarter. Then when the sealing men were informed, and in consequence of their efforts, the ambergris was seized at Seattle, he came forward and laid claim to it.

According to the story told by Todd at Seattle it is over a year since the ambergris was found. He was a member of the crew of the schooner Triumph and was hunting in the vicinity of Copper islands on July 18, 1902, when he found the ambergris. He was out hunting in one of the schooner's boats when he picked it up. (It is said here though that it was another of the crew that found the stuff.) Todd said it was thought on the schooner that the matter was whale fat, and he decided to bring it to Victoria.

When the skins of the Triumph were landed, says Todd, the ambergris was put ashore, and Capt. Grant, manager of the sealing company, who did not know what the ambergris was, gave him permission to take it. He then took it to his home in Victoria and kept it there for some time. He sent a sample of it to New York to be analyzed, but the New York analysts did not return the sample. Then he broke off a piece and went to Seattle to have it investigated. Assayers at Seattle did not know what it was, but a First avenue druggist told him that it was ambergris, and very valuable. Then he sent a sample to San Francisco, after returning to Victoria, and the San Francisco analysts told him that the amount he had was worth $66,000.

He was offered $35,000 for it, but refused that sum, and having learned how valuable it was he came to Victoria and arranged to take it to Seattle. He did not care to trust it on the regular steamer, why, he does not say. He secured a gasoline launch and left Victoria at night, about two weeks ago, and on arrival at Seattle he placed the ambergris, which he carried in a sack, in a safe deposit vault on First avenue at Seattle. A smaller piece, broken from it, he placed in the safe of the Puget Sound Iron Works, where his brother was employed as a boilermaker.

Todd says that Capt. Grant and Mr. Adams are now anxious to prosecute him in order to get the ambergris, having learned of its great value. He says he made no effort to conceal himself from them, and says that having been given the ambergris, he is not guilty of any crime, nor did he evade the United States laws. He says the gasoline launch in which he took the stuff to Seattle, which is nineteen feet long and less than three tons, belongs to his brother and does not come within the scope of the registration act. As for his failure to turn in a manifest, he says, he took the stuff to Seattle about ten days ago, and went, as he thought, to the custom house to see if there were any regulations to be complied with. He entered the office of a broker, thinking it was the custom house, and was told that the manifest would be unnecessary. Relying upon that statement, he paid no more attention to the matter, and devoted all of his time to finding out what the ambergris was worth and how best to dispose of it.

J. T. Ronald and W. H. Brinker have been retained by Mr. Todd to attend to his case. Judge Ronald would say nothing about the matter, except that Mr. Todd would be able to show that his failure to put a manifest through the custom house was not an attempt on his part to evade the law, or to conceal the fact that he had brought ambergris to Seattle. The charge made by the Victoria captains does not enter into this case at all. If it is proved that Mr. Todd did bring the stu ffinto the country without a manifest he is liable to a fine of $1,000 and the confiscation of the cargo and vessel.

The case has been referred to the United States district attorney, who will consider the matter in its legal aspects. Collector Ide will make a thorough investigation.

Attorney Ellsworth, who represents Captains Grant and Adams, stated that Todd would be prosecuted, but declined to make any statement regarding the facts in the case furthermore than to say that Todd was accused of stealing the ambergris more than a year ago.

The block of ambergris which was brought to port by the Triumph and stolen, weighing 120 pounds, and is considered a very large piece, as such finds go. Ambergris is met with more frequently in the Atlantic ocean, on the coasts of Brazil and Madagascar; and on the coasts of Africa, of the East Indies, China, Japan and the Moluccа islands, but most of the ambergris which is sent to England for the perfume manufacturers comes from the Bahama islands, Providence, etc. It is also some times found in the abdomen of whales, always in lumps of various shapes and sizes, weighing from half an ounce to one hundred or more pounds.

A piece of ambergris, which the Dutch East Indian company bought from the King of Tydore weighed 182 pounds, and an American fisherman from Antigua found inside a whale about 52 leagues southeast from the Windward islands a piece of ambergris which weighed 130 pounds. Like many other substances regarding the origin of which there existed some obscurity or mystery, ambergris in former times possessed a value and had properties attributed to it more on account of the source from which it was drawn than from its inherent qualities.

Many ridiculous hypotheses were started to account for its origin, and among others it was conjectured to be the solidified form of the sea, a fungoid growth on the ocean—similar to the fungus formed on trees, the excreta of sea birds, etc. The true source and character of ambergris was first satisfactorily established by Dr. Sweediaur in a communication to the Royal Society. It was found by him that ambergris very frequently contained a horny mandibles of the squid or the beaks of the squid on which sperm whales are known to feed. That observation, in connection with the fact that ambergris is frequently taken from the intestines of the sperm whale sufficiently proved that it was formed with that creature and not an extraneous substance swallowed by the whale.

It was further observed that the whales in which ambergris was found were the dead or much wasted and evidently in a sickly condition. From this it was inferred that ambergris was in some way connected with a morbid condition of the sperm whale. Ambergris when taken from the intestinal canal of the sperm whale is a of deep grey color, soft and consistent, and has a disagreeable smell. On exposure to the air it gradually hardens, becomes pale and develops its peculiar sweet earthly odor. In that condition its specific gravity ranges from 0.780 to 0.926. It melts at a temperature of about 145 Fahrenheit into a fatty yellow resinous-like liquid; and at 212 degrees, it volatilide into a white vapor. It is soluble in ether, volitile and fixed oils, but only feebly acted on by acids.

By digestion in hot alcohol a peculiar substance termed ambrine is obtained, which deposits in brilliant white crystals as the solution cools. In chemical constitution ambrine very closely resembles cholesterin, a principle found abundantly in biliary-calculi period. It is, therefore, more than probable that ambergris, from the position in which it is found and its chemical constitution is a biliary concretion analogous to what is formed in other mamals.

The use of ambergris in Europe is now entirely confined to perfumery, though it formerly occupied a no inconsiderable place in medicine. As a material of perfumery the price varies. In minute quantities its alcoholic solution is much used for given a floral fragrance to bouquets, washes and other preparations of the perfumer. It occupies a very important place in the perfumery of the East, and there it is also used in pharmacy and as a flavoring material in cooking. The high price it commands makes it peculiarly liable to adultenation, but its genuiness is easily tested by its solubility in the hot alcohol, its fragrant odor and its unitform fatty consistent on being penetrated by a hot wire.

LAUNCHING OF H. M. S. DOMINION

New Battleship Christened With Canadian Wine Amid Enthusiasm.

Toronto, Aug 25.—The News' London cable says: "Barrow, Eng.—A special train from London yesterday brought the guests of Messrs. Vickers & Sons, ship-builders, here to witness today's launching of the new battleship Dominion, which was so called as a compliment to Canada. The party included representatives of the London and Canadian press, prominent admiralty officials and A. L. Griffith, representing Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner. The christening was performed by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who looked remarkably well. The wine used was Canadian champagne from Pelee Island.

Great enthusiasm took place as the Dominion took the water. Everything passed off without a hitch. The Duke of Argyll was present. The Canadian flag flew from the stern of the Dominion, and the band played "Rule Britannia" as the ship entered the water. When she is completed, the Dominion will be one of the largest vessels in the navy. After the ceremonies 24 guests sat down to a luncheon in Vickers' hotel room. There were several patriotic speeches, in which complimentary reference was made to Canadians.

ITCHING ECZEMA OR SALT RHEUM

The Most Torturing of Skin Diseases is Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The very fact that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure for eczema and salt rheum is sufficient evidence of its superior value as a means of allaying irritation and healing inflamed itching skin. Dr. Chase's Ointment is a necessity in every home in which it is known, for there has yet to be discovered a preparation which so quickly stops itching and heals sores or wounds. Ask your neighbors about it. Most people know of wonderful cures effected by its use. Sixty cents a box at all dealers.

THE WEEK'S MINING

By H. M. L.

The last issue of the Engineering Magazine contains a very interesting and comprehensive account of the Alaskan auriferous areas with special reference to the Klondike gravel deposits. The author of this paper, Mr. J. D. McGillivray, is not only a clever journalist, having been at one time editor of the Mining and Scientific Press, of San Francisco, and subsequently a member of the staff of the New York Herald; but he is also an experienced and practical miner and consequently his treatment of the subject may be regarded as that of an expert. Mr. McGillivray commences then with the statement that the Alaskan gold-bearing areas so far discovered are very much more extensive than those of California, there having been located to date considerably more than 150,000 acres of auriferous ground, in addition to the concessions covering even more extensive areas specially granted by the Dominion government. That this ground is generally rich is demonstrated by the fact that very little gravel in the Klondike costs less than $2 a cubic yard to work, this rather excessive cost being due to the crude methods employed and without water under pressure, this last being charged to the short-sighted policy on the part of the Canadian government. Meanwhile, it is shown that though Eldorado, the most important creek, has been worked out, the output from the Klondike is as large as ever, and this output comes from the lower grades of gravel that would not have paid profits under the conditions existing a few years ago. Referring to the output in recent years, Mr. McGillivray state that the yield during 1902 was probably equal to that of 1901, official returns to the contrary notwithstanding, but the change in the royalty from a direct tax on the output to a tax on the export of gold made the figures appear considerably less, and as a result the reports made by the United States authorities and the Canadian government show only about $18,000,000.

Including this year's gold yield, the writer estimates that from an area having a thirty mile radius from Dawson, a production valued at nearly a hundred million dollars will have been made, this enormous amount of gold having been obtained by miners without capital, the few incorporated companies operating in the field being responsible for a very limited proportion of the whole. The mines that are now being worked at a profit are mines which three or four years ago would not have paid under conditions then existing. Indeed, few of the mines now being operated would have been profitable even two years ago, so greatly have conditions improved. Mr. McGillivray estimates that at the very least the Klondike region in the vicinity of Dawson is capable of producing well over three hundred million dollars in gold before the richness of the area becomes exhausted. The article concludes as follows: "The Canadian government placed upon mines most difficult, and in point of fact, ridiculous regulations which tended to retard mining or any other industry. However, in spite of all this, on account of the very good values found in the gravel of the Klondike country, a great many of the experienced miners who went there in the early days made money. The result was then, as it was in California in 1849-50, that a very few, and only those who were capable of doing good work in any direction, succeeded. Nine-tenths of those who went to the North were unfitted for the work that it was necessary to do there, and they returned to the States or other parts of the world from whence they came. These men condemned the Klondike, condemned the whole Yukon, and told the rest of the world that there was up there no opportunities for miners. This has done much to give the Yukon a bad name. Yet never a miner who understands gravel has gone into the North who has not said that it is one of the best gravel regions in the world. The best proof of this is that a large proportion of the mine owners of the Klondike who have made fortunes, and most of the miners of experience on the Alaskan side, all the way from the boundary line to Nome, return to that country every year and say that they know of no country in which they would rather live and do business in than along the Yukon. It will be said, perhaps, that the climate is bad. I have spent five winters in the Yukon and the past winter in London and New York, and I must say that we have a better climate on the Yukon in winter and in summer than either in New York or London. With us the air is dry. There is no wind. And while the thermometer goes down in winter to as much as 70 degrees below zero (though it is seldom more than 50 degrees below), having no wind and having no dampness in the atmosphere, we wear less clothes and suffer less inconvenience than we would in New York or London in the colder days of winter, or in San Francisco with its fogs and winds."

It is satisfactory to learn that providing the small additional capital required can be raised; and it appears that little difficulty need be anticipated on this score—there is every reason to believe that the Omineca and Peace River Mining company, erstwhile the Arctic slope, will in the future be a profit-earning concern. In the past, it must be admitted, the mine has not been well managed, and money has been spent to poor advantage; but the ground itself is rich, as is quite clearly shown by the returns obtained this season. When with a very inadequate plant and the restriction, through shortage of water, of actual washing operation to but a month, the manager, a pioneer Omineca miner, succeeded in earning a small profit after paying running expenses and in addition doing much dead work. It is thought that by an expenditure of a further sum of $15,000, the water supply may be so improved and equipment perfected to admit of the property being operated hereafter for the full working season, and it is estimated making regular profits at the rate of ten thousand dollars annually. Meanwhile capital is already beginning to give increased attention to the Omineca district in anticipation of not-far-distant railway building, and especially in the Bulkley valley the coal and mineral areas are being acquired by representatives of both American and Canadian moneyed men.

Again extremely unfavorable winter and spring weather conditions in respect to a scanty precipitation of snow or rain, have militated against a successful gold yield in the Cariboo district, where hydraulic undertakings are largely dependent on heavy winter snow falls for an adequate water supply for the ensuing summer's operations. The Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic, the most considerable undertaking of its kind in Canada, this year has made in consequence a, but relatively insignificant clean-up, the value of which is placed at approximately $50,000, as compared with $300,000, realized three years ago under normally satisfactory conditions. It is likely that the company will be compelled to make further provisions and expenditures in order to be more independent of the seasons in the future, as the shareholders who have invested many hundreds of thousands on the property and its equipment are becoming naturally somewhat impatient at the delay in the realization of profits.

The Copper King mine, at Kamloops, shipped last Saturday, a first car-load of ore for smelter treatment to the Crofton works. The mine, which is the property of the B. C. Exploration syndicate, has been well and systematically developed for the past three years, and now has very considerable ore-reserves blocked out. It is probable that local reductions will ere long be established to treat the mine product, but for the present arrangements have been made to make regular shipments to Crofton.

The Boundary district is very active, there being now quite an adequate supply of fuel to keep the local smelters in full operation. Thus at Boundary Falls both furnaces are in commission, as are also those at the Greenwood works. It is expected that the two new furnaces being installed at the Granby smelter, making in all a battery of six, will be blown in early in September, when the company will be obliged to increase the working force at the mines and works by the employment of a hundred additional men.

It is, moreover, announced that arrangements have been completed for a resumption of operations at the Winnipeg, and a ten-drill air compressor has been ordered to replace the plant destroyed last year by fire. It is proposed to mine the ore from the 50-foot level, the values here being satisfactory, and to ship to the Boundary Falls smelter, which has offered a very favorable rate.

It is reported that the high-grade ore chute to the northeast of the main shaft of the Le Roi, and locally known as the Peyton vein, which in the early days of the mine yielded very rich returns, has again been encountered at the 150-foot level, after some months of patient work. At the Giant, another British owned mine, a thorough survey of the workings is to be made forthwith, with a view to an excessive exploration work with diamond drills. Of other Rossland mines, an increase of shipments from the Jumbo is contemplated, and both the Spitzee and the Iron Mask are likely ere long to join the shipping list. Meanwhile, thanks to an improvement in respect to coke supply the four furnaces at the Northport smelter are now in operation.

According to a statement made by Mr. J. L. Parker, manager of the North Star mine at Kimberley, there is much increased activity in the Perry creek and upper St. Mary's river districts of East Kootenay. The company operating the placer deposits on Perry creek is preparing for a long run, recent results from exploration work being most promising. Development work on prospects is, on the other hand, not being carried on as extensively as a few years ago, but on the larger mines operations are being more actively prosecuted.

Mr. George H. Barnnart, erstwhile superintendent of the Ymir mine, has taken a lease on the Porto Rico, a property owned by British and French capital. The mine is equipped with a seven-drill compressor and a ten-stamp mill, the ore being a free-milling quartz carrying fair values. After "gutting" the mine by extracting all the ore found in the upper levels, operations were discontinued in 1899. No attempt has since been made to re-open the mine, but Mr. Barnhart, who has the reputation of being a thoroughly practical man, thoroughly believes that under systematic development the property may prove a very valuable one.

Two more strikes are reported this week, one at Salmo, where two prospectors have uncovered a very rich quartz lead, five and a half feet wide, and the other in the vicinity of Cooper creek, a considerable stream running into the Lardeau river about four miles above the head of Kootenay lake and twenty miles east of Poplar creek. The country through which the creek runs is described as being terribly rough, even in that country of rough mountains. Glaciers and bare mountains of rock are plentiful everywhere, and in the higher portions it a veritable abode of desolation. Already a stampede has set in to the new district.

An important new discovery of coal is reported to have been made near Coldwater creek in the Nicola, and a number of claims have been located. It is now estimated that there are 500,000 acres of coal lands in the Nicola district.

doubt the fastest Victoria has ever had, and fully capable of holding their own in almost any company. The visitors being also a team that has the reputation of being very fast, the games should be hot ones.

Both games will be called at 5 o'clock. Walter Wrigleswort will, as usual, do the umpiring. As was stated before, the admission to these games will, on account of the extra expense incurred in bringing the Tacoma league team here, be advanced to fifty cents, and all season passes are cancelled.

These games will wind up the season, and the Victoria team will disband immediately after Thursday's games.

Shamrock Has Narrow Escape

Fierce Storm All But Brings Destruction to the New Challenger.

Steam Yacht Breaks Adrift And Nearly Overwhelms Lipton's Boat.

New York, Aug. 25.—A fierce northwest wind and electrical storm struck Sandy Hook shortly after 5 o'clock today, and Shamrock III. and L. Reliance and a fleet of a half-dozen yachts, including the Erin, the defender's tender, Sunbeam, were in great danger for a time. The yacht Eureka, breaking from her anchorage, was blown violently against a scow and carried the scow before it. It seemed for a time that the two boats would crash into Shamrock III., which lay almost in the teeth of the gale, a aundred yards away.

The Romer, which was dangerously near the Shamrock, began to drag her anchor, and, despite the efforts to hold, drifted rapidly against the Sunbeam, but, getting a chance to start her engines, she escaped from the danger line. The Sunbeam also dragged and crashed into a scow, and for a moment it looked as if the Shamrock III. would be overwhelmed. Capt. Barre, on the Sunbeam, yelled to the Shamrock watch, "If we can't hold, you had better pull up and drift away." This they agreed to do, but a lull in the storm prevented a catastrophe.

Two steam yachts, Gerald and Allita, anchored further out near the Horse Shoe, were torn from their anchorage and came into bow and stern collision, the bowsprit of one crashing through the stern of the other, and the two, thus locked, drifted before the wind, dangerously near to the challenger. The tug Cruper saved them by pulling them apart and away from the other boats. Both yachts were considerably damaged.

The Reliance was not in so much danger. She was not in line with the drifting vessels.

The moorings of Shamrock III. and Reliance held. The tugs Guiding Star and Cruiser went to the assistance of the yachts, and did much to help them out of their difficulty. Sir Thomas Lipton left the Erin before the storm broke, and with several officers anxiously viewed the havoc in the bay from Sandy Hook. Lightning flashed from an inky sky and the wind came like a cyclone blast, reaching a velocity of nearly forty-five knots.

The sea boiled furiously. A small fishing sloop was blown upon the beach at the Hook, but the crew were rescued by life-savers. In half an hour after the storm broke, it abated. Only a few drops of rain fell. Afterwards a heavy sea rose, dashing heavy breakers all along the Hook.

FRUIT FOR REGINA.

Yesterday afternoon the first car of fruit shipped this season left Victoria attached to the ordinary Wednesday afternoon passenger train on the E. & N. Railway. The car contained 20,000 pounds of fruit, made up of the following, apples, pears, crabs, prunes, plums and a few California peaches. The whole was most efficiently crated, cased and firmly braced, so that the possibility of any injury to the fruit was reduced to a minimum. The car used was one of the most modern refrigerator cars, which was loaded with ice. The consignment was for Regina, N.W.T., and the car had the following sign attached to each side of the car: "Rush me along to Regina; loaded with fruit from F. R. Stewart & Co., Victoria, B. C."

NOTICE.
CHARLES DAY & CO., London,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
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And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature:
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Something Everyone Should Have

Send us $8.25, and we will ship you the following assortment of goods, which would cost you at retail ordinarily about $11.75; these goods boxed weigh about 120 lbs, and the freight will be from 50 cents to $1.00 according to the distance; so you are bound to save a lot of money anyway. If the goods are not as represented, send them back, and we will return your money and pay freight both ways.

25 lbs. best Br. Col. Granulated Sugar; 5 lbs. Monsoon Tea; 14 lbs. Victor Rolled Oats; 10 lbs. Japan Rice; 1 lb. Black Pepper; 12 lbs. Windsor Table Salt; 12 bars Crown Laundry Soap; Two 12-oz. cans White Star Baking Powder; 2 lbs. Durham Corn Starch; 5 lbs. Small White Beans; one-4 oz. bottle Imperial Lemon Extract; one 4-oz bottle Imperial Vanila Extract; 3 lbs. "Electric Light" Candles; 2 lbs. Parisian Washing Blue; 20 lbs. Wire Nails, any size.

This is no "Bankrupt Stock" goods, but everything fresh, good, and up-to-date. We sell everything you want at wholesale prices to consumers. Send us your want list, and let us quote you prices. We have sent out a large number of our first combination offer, and have not received one complaint. If you are afraid of us write, and tell us so, and we will send you such references as you may require.

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Have anti-friction wheel fasteners, no nuts to fall off. Wheels can be taken off instantly for oiling. Whitney patent foot brake, quickly adjusted by slight pressure of the foot on lever.

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Reclining Go-Cart, No. E 9, price $14.00 Complete with cushions, parasol top, rubber tire wheels, foot brake and enameled gears, either oak, green or maroon.

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Complete Furnishers,
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS, Pint Glass Jars	50c.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S JUGGED HARE, Tin	75c.
CAPT. WHITE'S CURRY PASTE, Jar	50c.
SCHWEITZER'S COCATINA, Tin	35c.
NABOB SAUCE, Bottle	35c.
EGYPTIAN LENTILS, Pound	15c.

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$1.00... Per Year

The subscription price of the Semi-Weekly 'Colonist" has been reduced to $1 per year to all countries in the Postal Union.

There seems to be no doubt that this is but the beginning of an important industry, and as soon as the amount of fruit leaving here warrants it, the railway company will undoubtedly put every possible inducement in the way of quick delivery forward. This is but the first of many such shipments this year. The fruit crop, so Messrs. F. R. Stewart & Co. report, which is not so plentiful as has sometimes been the case, is well up to the standard and above the usual in quality.

A HAPPY MAN.

Is Mr. Thos. McGlashan of North Pelham, who was cured of muscular rheumatism and sciatica by Polson's Nerviline the most powerful reliever of pain in the world. "I suffered all manner of pain for years," he writes, "and Nerviline is the only remedy that did me any good. I can heartily recommend Nerviline for all forms of Rheumatism. It goes to the very core of the pain and brings lasting relief. Let every sufferer from lame back, aching joints and swelled limbs try Nerviline." It's sure to cure and costs but 25c for a large bottle, at all drug stores.