# ADVICE TO FARMERS.

## Canadian Commercial Agent to Australia Gives Them Some Hints.

## Tells How Trade May Be Improved Between Canada and the Antipodes.

The London (Ontario) Farmers' Advocate has the following letter from Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian commercial agent in Australia, on the trade possibilities and outlook for the shipment of products from the Dominion to Australia:

SIR,—The wholesale price of best butter here, as I write, is 37 cents per lb. In Vancouver it is 22; in Ontario 20. There is plenty of margin to ship butter here, and at a better profit than sending it to England. This may occur often, and here is a trade to be pushed if Canada has the proper butter to send. This latter, however, is an important condition. After enquiring I cannot ascertain that we have butter, at least in British Columbia, that will bear transhipment. The Canadian steamers, in spite of the very much lower price in Vancouver, buy butter in Sydney for the returning as well as the outgoing trip. Their experience is that the Canadian butter, though excellent when fresh, will not keep. One of the pursers bought a quantity in Vancouver a little time ago and put it off at Victoria. The special qualification of the butter of this colony is that it will keep, while the pursers state Canadian will not even in a cool chamber. The Eastern creameries must have solved this problem, and those of B.C. should do so.

A Practical Point.—While on this subject, to show the care that is being taken here over the conditions of production, let me say that the government requires all producers of milk (remember that every producer who sells milk to a factory or to any person must be registered) to place concrete or other impervious floors to their cattle "bails." Where there is now a hardwood floor, tightly put together, it is permitted to remain for the present, but such floors of pine and other soft woods must be replaced. The cattle bail is not a stable, but simply a milking stall. The sort of floor on which so many of the milch cows stand night and most of the day in winter in Canada would be regarded as abominable here. This action is taken because earth or porous floors produce germs detrimental to good butter production.

Trade Possibilities—Eggs are quoted wholesale at 30 to 33 cents per dozen, about twice the price at which they can be bought at Vancouver, but no quantity sufficient for shipment can be bought there just now. Here are some other quotations: Prime Cape barley, 81 cents per bushel; oats, 60 cents per bushel of 40 pounds; blue peas, $1.12 to $1.37 per bushel. Compare these with the prices in the Northwest and in the province of Ontario, and it will be seen that there is a good margin. I advised produce dealers last October that there was likely to be a rise in prices that would warrant shipments here, but had not a reply from a single person. It is probable that it would have been difficult to have got space on the steamers, as the rush of Canadian wheat and flour has not only filled these steamers, but more than they bring is now coming here via China and New York. These figures indicate the possibilities of future trade with these colonies and how absurd were the ideas that the result of the line would be to swamp the farmers of Canada by the importation of cheap Australian produce. Some day or other there will be a large exchange of food products, but up to the present, with the exception of wool, and that has not been very much, the ships have brought more Canadian produce in one voyage than they have carried back in forty.

I occasionally get letters from Canadian farmers asking for information and sometimes making comments. One or two of the latter expressed opposition to any scheme for subsidizing steamships for any other purpose than carrying farmers' produce to the English market, holding that manufacturers should be compelled to take care of their own business. As there may be a number of Canadian farmers holding the same view, you may perhaps give publicity to a note or two of my replies. Aside from the rather narrow view of the case, it is a very mistaken one in regard to the farmer's own interest. The export of Canadian manufactures is simply the export of Canadian farm products in another form. At least three-fifths of the value of any Canadian article at the port of embaakation goes into the pockets of the Canadian farmer. The value of the article is made up of wages, raw material, cost of management, interest on capital, etc. Of the wages two-fiths go for food, one-fifth for house rent, one-fifth for clothing and one-fifth for sundries. Of the two-fifths nearly all is expended for articles of Canadian growth and produce. The rent is largely payment for cost of constructing a house, which resolves itself again largely into food as before. The item of clothing in similar manner is composed of part of cost of wool bought from the farmer, and wages, etc., in spinning, weaving, etc. The raw materials are the manufactured product of other factories, and these when analyzed become wages and in the end largely food. So it is with cost of management, interests, taxes and freight, and to a large extent the fuel is the product of the farm. Without following this up it will be seen that three-fifths of the value at the Canadian port of embarkation for Australia, and that is considerably more than the manufacturers' price, goes to the Canadian farmer. If a shipment, say of twenty-five hundred dollars' worth of machinery, is reduced to its elements, it would be found to consist of something like this: Wheat, 192½ bushels; oats and other meals, 2,000 pounds; meat, 5,000 pounds; potatoes, 350 bushels; other vegetables, 40 bushels; butter and cheese, 700 pounds; eggs, 100 dozen; milk, 700 gallons; apples, 70 bushels; wood, 30 cords; some hays and oats, etc.; in all, farmer's products to the value of about fifteen hundred dollars. When an intelligent farmer thinks this out there will come to him several reflections. He will conclude that the export of his products in the shape of manufactured goods enables him to send abroad some articles which he could not do in any other way. For instance, the Ontario farmer cannot well export hay, cordwood, early fruit or vegetables in any other form. That it enables him to ship some products to countries to which he could not otherwise ship them. It would seem absurd to think of sending Ontario mutton, beef or butter to a New South Wales farmer. Yet any plow or binder sold here is in reality a sale of some Canadian mutton, beef and butter. That it enables him to ship his products economically. The weight of the manufactured goods would be about one-eighth of the weight of the farm products represented in them. Thus freight is paid on one pound instead of eight. He will probably conclude that he is as much interested in the development of the export of Canadian manufactures as the mechanic or the manufacturer. Perhaps more so than the latter. The manufacturer will not infrequently do business abroad without much profit, but the farmer is likely to get the regular market price for the share he has contributed in the shape of food and other products.

Pure-bred Live Stock.—I anticipated sending you by this mail an account of the sales of thoroughbred sheep now in progress in this city, but they are not concluded. The highest price paid was $5,110 for a Merino ram of Vermont strain. One was withdrawn because the same amount was not offered. Several have brought from five hundred to a thousand dollars each. In the sales yesterday one flock of sixteen averaged $500 each, one of nine $200 each, one of seventeen $195 each, another of nine $325 each, one of five $250, one of six $585 each, and one of eight $745 each. These were all Merinos. The long-wools, chiefly Lincoln, do not bring anything like these high figures. I hope to ask your readers in a later letter whether Canadian breeders cannot share in this trade. I have some hopes that the head of the largest firm engaged in these sales may yet be induced to visit the Canadian September exhibitions and judge whether Canada has the thoroughbreds for this market.

J. S. LARKE.

Sydney, July 10, 1897.

# WARLIKE REDSKINS.

## Copper River Indians Object to White Men Entering Their Domain.

## Armed Prospectors Are Forcing Their Way In at the Rifle Point.

B. Killin, a commissioner of agriculture, sent North from Portland some three or four months ago by the United States government to look over the agricultural resources of Alaska, was among the passengers to arrive on the City of Topeka yesterday evening. He has been in all parts of Western Alaska, and says he has seen more agricultural land and more temperate climate in the country than is to be found in the whole of Norway and Sweden. He reports that no important mineral finds have been made in Western Alaska for the past year, except in Prince William Sound where some experts are now working with good success on a very rich copper ore bed that has recently been located in deep water. In speaking of copper Mr. Killin produced a piece of copper which had been broken off a ledge up Copper river. The specimen measured nearly six inches long and a good half inch in thickness. There is no mining being done up the river yet though it has good mineral resources. The reason for this district being neglected is largely due, he said, to the wild Indian tribes which hold dominion over the country. The Upper and Lower Sticks, as these Indians are named, are two very warlike tribes and make a prospector's life among them a miserable one. They are like the Bella Bellas before the day of civilization on the Coast, and are, Mr. Killin asserts, the only unconquered tribes in the United States. A glacier five miles long and covered with snow is crossed by the traveller going into the country, and the scenery here to be found is superb. Four or five parties of prospectors armed with Winchesters are working their way into the country from the Coast. They say they will go forward peacefully if they can, and if they cannot they will use force and not be intimidated by the dusky inhabitants, even though the report be true that they are well armed. In the largest party there are 24 members and they carry 1,200 pounds of provisions. They left Sitka some time ago and are determined that savages will no longer stop them from carrying out their plans. Mr. Killin reports that quite a little industry has grown up in Western Alaska out of the experiment made some years ago to raise foxes for marketable purposes. And out of the one industry has sprung another, the procuring of feed for the animals. At present quotations are low for blue fox pelts and those in the industry are holding back for better prices. There are from 50 to 60 engaged in fox raising, and some idea of its importance can be grasped when it is stated that one man on Long island owns 4,000 foxes. This is the largest number to be found in one lot, but on several other breeding grounds there are to be found big packs. The grounds where they are kept are not surrounded by high fences, but are hedged by natural waterways. Foxes breed very rapidly, there being seven to ten young to the female every year. In the matter of food, dried fish is in great demand, and a good many people are devoting their attention to the preparation of this. Referring to the fishing in Alaska this year, Mr. Killin says the salmon pack will be considerably smaller than that of last year.

**After a Severe Cold.**

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula. I was weak and debilitated and Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and made me strong and well. After a severe cold I had catarrhal fever. I again resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla which accomplished a complete cure." SARAH E. DEVAY, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

# SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

## Chief Consul Fullerton's Latest Bluff Will Be Called and Raised.

## Bicycle Gymkhana at Esquimalt—A Tandem Century Performance—Yachts Return.

Anyone who has ever seen a gymkhana will know how brimful it is of fun. When it is a bicycle gymkhana it is the same, only more so. Given favorable weather and a good course, lots of competitors and an appreciative crowd of spectators, such a pot pourri of sport as was witnessed on Saturday afternoon in the Canteen field at Esquimalt crowds into a short space of time just about as much riotous enjoyment as can well be imagined.

Mrs. Palliser and her guests were favored with ideal Queen's weather, and the field with its crowd of spectators presented a most pleasing sight. Each event on the programme called forth much really good competition and provoked great interest and amusement. Between three and four hundred spectators witnessed the events, and refreshments were provided during the afternoon. The band from the flagship played a well chosen programme of music and when, as the darkness was commencing to gather, the strains of the national anthem signalled the conclusion of the afternoon's entertainment it was a thoroughly satisfied crowd of ladies and gentlemen that wended its way from the grounds.

To open the programme there was a shooting gallery competition for ladies only, and the fair marksmen rendered a good account of themselves with the rifle. Mrs. Campbell McCallum and Mrs. Bridgman tied for the first place, both making the "possible," and in shooting off, just to show that the first result was no "fluke," the former lady again made the "possible" 40, being run very close, however, by her antagonist, who scored 39.

The second event, tilting the ring for ladies, produced some excellent displays of steadiness both of riding and taking aim, and although the palm of victory fell to Miss Trenna Curwen, it was only after close competition. Mr. Dasent, in the pointing and cutting event, gave a wonderful exhibition of skill in the management of his machine and wielding his sword, cutting the lemons suspended from a string neatly and cleverly. Taking the rings was apparently child's play to him and he did not miss one.

The next event, an egg and spoon race for ladies, was a good one. The intensity with which the competitors fixed their eyes upon the elusive egg as they steered their course around the field, and the look of dismay which overspread their faces as one by one the spheroids jumped from the spoons, were comical in the extreme. In the first heat Miss Featherstonehaugh was the victor, and Miss Drake pulled off the second one in good style. In the final both ladies lost the contents of their spoons and had to ride another race, which Miss Drake won.

The obstacle race was a good one, and was also run in heats. In the final, Messrs. Alaston H. Kirk, Mr. Combe and Mr. Russell had to decide the question of superiority, and by excellent judgment, displayed to good effect, especially in negotiating the threading of a series of trestles, Mr. Russell came in ahead of his opponents, receiving an ovation on crossing the line.

The threading needle race, for ladies, was equally amusing, for the gentlemen were so evidently anxious to demonstrate their familiarity with the bachelor necessity of threading a needle that in the desire to be quick they were most excessively slow. Miss Trenna Curwen won the first heat, or rather the gentlemen who officiated with the needle enabled her to distance all competitors; Miss Emma Lang had similar good fortune in the second heat, and the latter lady won easily in the final.

The Victoria Cross race called for a display of agility and nerve upon the part of the ladies who rode on the step of the wheel ridden by their respective champions, and in the final little Miss Bryden is deserving of special mention for the victory gained, after having missed her footing on the step and ridden fully ten yards on the rear wheel.

The concluding item of the programme was a fitting conclusion to an excellent afternoon's entertainment. In the melee twenty competitors, helmetted and armed with single sticks, entered. Lining up at either end of the green the two rows met in the middle and then began a struggle for supremacy which provoked roars of laughter from start to finish. The object of each wheel-mounted contestant was to succeed in striking off the plume worn by the others, and to save his own. For a time the fun waxed fast and furious, but as the field diminished the contest began to assume more the character of a duel a outrance than the scramble it began with. When three only were left in, one of those three was so hotly pressed by his competitors, who seemed to join forces in the attempt to rob him of his treasured plume, that having the misfortune to be dismounted it was several minutes before he could regain his seat in the saddle, meantime having to exercise unceasing vigilance to ward off the attacks which came thick upon him. It could not last long, however, and finally his best efforts were unavailing, and defeated, but most certainly not disgraced, he was compelled to leave the field of battle. Messrs. Gordon and Leng, the two survivors, after ineffectually trying to decide the struggle, finally dismounted and fought it out afoot, and after a sharp struggle, during which resounding whacks emanated from the helmet of each, Mr. Gordon proved the victor.

It was a grand success, and combined sufficient of the qualities of humor and scientific judgment to render it a treat of no mean order.

1. Shooting gallery, ladies—Won by Mrs. Campbell MacCallum.
2. Tilting at the ring, ladies—Won by Miss Trenna Curwen.
3. Pointing and cutting—Won by Mr. Dasent.
4. Egg and spoon race—Won by Miss Drake.
5. Obstacle race—Won by Mr. Russell.
6. Threading needle race—Won by Miss Trenna Curwen.
7. Victoria Cross race—Won by Mr. Muller and Miss Bryden.
8. Melee—Won by Mr. Gordon.

Prizes were awarded for each event, all of them very choice and fully worthy of the efforts made to gain the victory.

### THE WHEEL.

#### AN ILLUSTRATION OF BLUFF.

Chief Consul Fullerton, of British Columbia division of the C.W.A., has issued the following:

At a meeting held in Toronto, September 2, 1897, the C.W.A. executive committee refused to recognize the California Sunday racing outlaws otherwise known as the C. A.C.C. All C.W.A. members who entered or competed at the Victoria Wheelmen's races held on September 4, 1897, are suspended for one year. The Oak Bay track is also suspended for one year. Suspensions dating from September 4, 1897. All C.W.A. clubs in my district are warned not to accept any entries from members suspended or from C.A.C.C. members. Wellington track is not suspended.

JAS. A. FULLERTON,
Chief Consul.

British Columbia wheelmen and their cousins to the South will note the courteous reference to the Coast league as "Sunday racing outlaws," and also the broad comprehensiveness of the "my district." In its effectiveness the proclamation is not worth more than the paper it is printed on, for as the Times of last evening puts it, "all the Victoria club can do, and it will meet with public approval, is to affiliate with the Coast league." The facts of this suspension business are now pretty well known throughout the Northwest. An explanation has yet to be received from the C. W. A., however, of its failure to redeem its written promise of recognition—also of its repudiation of the sanction issued by the chief consul for the Victoria meet. His explanation is said to be that the sanction did not cover races in which the Californians competed. This will hardly go through when the fact is considered that the chief consul withheld sanction for a week "pending instructions from the East re C.A.C.C." Then the fees were accepted and the sanction issued.

"Wellington track is not suspended," says the bulletin. Certainly not—although the COLONIST has already published half a dozen explicit reasons why it should be if the rules of the C. W. A. were observed in the matter. As the matter stands Wellington may continue to give "championship" race meets, catch-as-catch-can rules to govern, and all capable of doing a mile in better than 2.30 barred. Victorians will refrain from tears over the suspension. For while elsewhere in "my district" handfuls of people wearily watch dreary processions, Victoria will continue to put up record racing with the best men available and the best track on the coast.

### A LADY CENTURION.

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, principal of the South Park school, has the honor of being the first lady centurion in British Columbia, while with Mr. L. A. Campbell she holds the mixed tandem record for the hundred miles on the road—11:30:35. The course chosen for the great ride—which took place yesterday—was over the Saanich peninsula run, and Mr. T. W. Edwards saw the tandemers away at 6:15 in the morning. For the long trip an Adlake was chosen geared to 88. After reeling off sixty miles, the riders changed to a lighter geared Crescent, which, however, broke a fork, throwing both riders heavily. The escaped serious injury and, receiving a remount, completed the long ride at 5:40 in the evening. The century allowance for lady and gentleman is 12 hours, and so the energetic pair had almost half an hour to spare.

### YACHTING.

#### THE "FLORA" O. K.

The Victoria yachts Volage, Daisy Bell and Flora returned from the Sound yesterday afternoon, having been unfortunate in being able to reach Seattle in time for the Labor Day races there. After leaving Victoria and when on their course to Port Townsend a heavy southeaster and high sea were met with. The yachts endeavored to get under the lee of San Juan island, but were unable to do so as the hawser attached to the Daisy Bell and Flora, which were being towed by the Volage, parted. They were picked up again and were obliged to run for shelter. When near James island the tow-line holding the Flora parted—it was not cut as previously stated. As the Volage was then running under her jib only, and the sea being very heavy, it was impossible to pick her up. Eventually, after gaining shelter, the Flora was picked up ashore on James island, little worse for her lonely sail.

The yachts again started for Port Townsend on Sunday, and when within a few mile of that place the tide changed and then by Monday morning they had drifted back below Dungeness lighthouse. On the tide changing again on Monday they were enabled to reach Port Townsend late in the evening. As they were too late to take part in the races the yachts were left in Port Townsend and the crews visited Seattle on the Kingston. They again left Port Townsend on the return trip to Victoria at 5 p.m. Thursday, and when opposite Dungeness were caught in a heavy fog. They then anchored for the night behind Protection island, As the fog continued, and there was no wind, the yachts did not weigh anchor until Friday at the turn of the tide, at 5 p.m. When they drifted out into the straits about 9.30 a wind came up from the southwest, and by 11 p.m. they were off Clover Point. The wind then dropped, and the tide being against them the yachts drifted back, and when off Trial Island a fog settled down. After drifting about all night the fog lifted about 8 a.m., and San Juan was discovered but a few miles astern. However, the tide again changed in favor, and with a light breeze the yachts were enabled to reach home. The yachtsmen were rather disappointed at not being able to race, and had it not been for the southeaster they would have had ample time to reach Seattle; but with two yachts in tow, it was impossible to cross in the heavy weather.

If you are troubled with rheumatism, try Magic Liniment. It relieves in 5 minutes. 25 cents at all druggists. x

**Bright's Disease.**

"They have done me any amount of good," were the words of Mr. Nelson Green, Galt, Ont., in speaking of his rescue from kidney and urinary difficulty by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. Mr. Green says that he only tried them out of curiosity, but it was a lucky experiment, for Doan's Pills made a complete cure in his case. He is now a cured man, feeling strong, well and in good spirits.

# NICE PLACE TO LIVE

## A Gold Mine on Government Street is the Very Latest Attraction.

## Street Cars Traverse the Claim and the Post Office Trespasses.

## Free Milling Quartz Location Duly Staked by William Miles.

What's the use of going into the wilderness for your gold when you can find mineral in place almost within the shadow of the Victoria post office, and where electric cars run through the claim every five minutes of the day. That's the way William Miles, of Alberni, views the situation, and he has accordingly staked a claim on Government street, at the corner of Courtney, which gives promise of rich dividends. It has already been formally staked under the name of the Douglas, and the samples from the outcrop are very pretty specimens of free-milling quartz. As the Douglas is on the main business street of Victoria, it would be libel on the town to say that mineral extends from the grass roots down. Sufficient to the hour is it that Mr. Miles has not been deceived by any paving stone. Courtney street is one of the city thoroughfares along which the bikes bump upon good intentions.

This latest addition to the promising prospects of Vancouver Island if it is worth as much as the surface rights, will return good dividends, for it extends from the waterfront to Douglas street and may undermine the post office and custom house in transit, as it were.

Mr. Miles of Alberni did not come to town for the special purpose of prospecting the city streets. His visit here was occasioned by the fact that he had a shipment of ore from his West Coast properties for treatment at the metallurgical works. Naturally he carries his little hammer wherever he goes, and it was to be expected that while he sat down on the edge of the sidewalk to await the coming of his car he should amuse himself by testing the rock contiguous, as it were, and close at hand.

The gold-bearing quartz was espied in the facing of a big stone that serves as a pathway where the sidewalk divides on the north side of Courtney street to permit of a wagon-way extending to the rear of the Windsor hotel—a point now marked by a discovery post bearing the inscription:

"No. 1.
"Initial post, Douglas claim.
"Located September 11, 1897.
"Locator—William Miles.
"Seven hundred and fifty feet to the right and 750 feet to the left of location line."

By curious coincidence, Mr. William Lorimer, at just about the same time that Mr. Miles made his discovery, noticed, while standing in the door of the Province office, a fine piece of ore showing every indication of gold. A pocket microscope was all that was required to demonstrate its value, the yellow metal showing plainly in a rather dull-looking bit of rock. Long experience told him he had a good thing, and he decided to camp on it. But—cruel disappointment! When he returned with a few friends not a quarter of any hour later, it was all staked off. Another man had got in before him. A post on the lower end of Courtney street, about ten or fifteen feet from the waterfront and immediately back of the new post office, bears almost the same inscription as the discovery post, only that the claim extends each side—north and south of the discovery line 750 feet. Up on Douglas street, wedged in against a picket fence, is a third post, conspicuous by its newness, whose inscription differs only from the others by the words "No. 1 post lies 1,500 feet west."

The "mine" having been discovered now awaits recording and to have the sanction of the city authorities to make it a legal property before development work can be prosecuted. This Mr. Miles did as much as he could towards securing yesterday. To-morrow he will endeavor to have the property recorded, and if his plans are successful he will commence active work on his prospect. He speaks of it as being as good a proposition as he wants to get, and says that although the ledge extends under innumerable buildings and through as many cellars, he will have no difficulty in prosecuting the work without molesting or disturbing anyone, and without infringing on any one's rights in particular. If the necessary permission can be obtained he will doubtless put a blast of powder in the rock so as to let the people see to better advantage what kind of a mine he has.

It was an interesting and amusing sight to see the little band of curious folk examine the rock yesterday. The indispensable glass was of course in hand, and one by one each dropped on all fours to get a glimpse at the magic little yellow streaks which were causing all the excitement. It was like a congregation of devout Mohammedans at the sunset hour.

To see all this in a place where pedestrians pass to and fro by the hundreds every day was still more remarkable. Good Presbyterians going to and from the kirk to-day cannot help inspecting the mine to a more or less extent, for they cannot help trampling on it. Teamsters can hardly avoid passing over some of the precious metal in going up or down Courtney street. Workmen on the new post office can look down upon it and see all operations likely to be conducted for some time to come.

An assay of the quartz will be made immediately and the results will be awaited with a keen interest. As yet there is no telling how far the ore vein is traceable, for as above stated the ledge runs under buildings of all proportions and pretensions.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

(FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, September 14.)

### VITRIFIED BRICK.

Vitrified brick is highly spoken of as a paving material, in which capacity it promises to become a strong rival of both asphalt and wood. The brick is thoroughly annealed and blended, so as to obtain the maximum degree of hardness and toughness, together with the minimum tendency to absorption of water. The bricks made from shale are the best. The silica, alumina and iron they contain give a material that is harder than steel. It is the only substance that will successfully resist the calks and heels of the horse's shoe. It wears uniformly. As the bricks are non-absorbent and uniform in size, they present an absolutely water-tight pavement, which is easily cleaned by washing or sweeping and affords the best sanitary pavement yet discovered. Brick pavings can be easily repaired. They are comparatively noiseless and less slippery than either granite or asphalt. They have been successfully used in Holland for 100 years, and in this country, at Charleston, W. Va., without any repairs, for twenty-five years. They are now the standard pavement in many other cities. One of the tests for determining the value of a brick for paving purposes is the rattler or abrasion test. The bricks are put into a foundry rattler, together with 300 pounds of scrap iron, and revolved for 2,000 revolutions. They are weighed before and after. The percentage of loss is said to be equal to twenty-five years' wear in the street. In such tests, the Alabama-made brick lost 10 per cent., while other bricks lost 12 to 15 per cent. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

# THE CITY.

WORD from Texada island states that 40 tons of ore will be shipped this week by the Van Anda, and the Surprise and Silver Tip will ship as soon as the government road is ready.

THE celebration committee of the Trades and Labor council last night wound up the business in connection with Labor Day, and passed votes of thanks to the citizens who so generously contributed towards making the day a success.

THE remains of Mrs. Aden, of Simcoe street, were laid to rest yesterday by the side of those of her late husband, Capt. Aden. Rev. Dr. Reed officiated. Messrs. D. Cameron, A. McLeod, T. Lambeth, W. Clarke, L. Hafer and A. Hurburger acted as pallbearers.

THE funeral of little Oliver Johnson took place yesterday from the family residence, North Pembroke street, Rev. Mr. Foster officiating at the house and cemetery. Much sympathy is felt for the parents, this being the second child they have lost inside of a year.

ON the evening of September 8 a quiet wedding took place at the Episcopal church in Rossland, Rev. H. Irwin officiating. The contracting parties were Mr. J. J. Bannerman, of Rossland, and Miss C. A. Weeks, of Victoria. Both are favorably known in the province, and were the recipients of many congratulations on their marriage.

CIRCULARS containing a description of the jewellery stolen from W. H. Finck's store in Seattle, on August 29, and offering a reward of five hundred dollars for the recovery of the same, have been received by the police authorities in Victoria. The list is a long one, including nearly one hundred watches and a large amount of jewellery and diamonds. Those interested can see a copy of the list on application to either the city or the provincial police officers.

ARRANGEMENTS were made by the Women's Council yesterday afternoon for the holding of the annual meeting of the society in the city hall on December 13. It was decided to send notices to all the affiliated associations to prepare resolutions for this annual meeting, and arrangements were also made for the holding of a school of cookery under the direction of Miss Livingstone, of Sarnia, Ont., some time towards the end of October or the beginning of November.

THE local corps of the Salvation Army are holding special Harvest Thanksgiving services. Adjutant Phillips last evening conducted a musical meeting, after which there was an ice-cream social. The "barracks" are very nicely decorated and quite a choice assortment of fruit and vegetables, generously donated by friends of the Army, are displayed. This evening there will be a sale by auction of the exhibits, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the work. In addition there will be a special thanksgiving service, and a very warm welcome is extended by the officers and members of the Army to all.

GENERAL A. G. MONTGOMERY-MOORE, commanding the Imperial troops in the Dominion of Canada, and Captain the Hon. J. U. G. R. Colborne, of the South Staffordshire Regiment, aide-de-camp to the General, are now here, and will spend the remainder of the week in Victoria. General Montgomery-Moore's mission being to inspect the Imperial troops in garrison here and the recently constructed defences of Esquimalt. Other members of the party are Captain M. M. Morris, R.A., assistant military secretary; the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery-Moore, the General's wife; and the Hon. Miss Colborne. Captain the Hon. Mr. Colborne is a relative of the General's family, and also has a distinguished military record. He served in the Soudanese expeditions of 1884-5 on the Nile and was severely wounded at the action of Kirbekan. He also took part in the Soudanese operations of 1885-6, and wears the two clasp medal and the bronze star. He and the Hon. Miss Colborne are grandchildren of the first Earl of Seaton, Governor-General of Canada in 1839, and who, as General Sir John Colborne, two years previous, suppressed the rebellion in lower Canada.

**I CAN'T SLEEP.**

**Is the Daily Wail of Thousands of Humanity Who Have Suffered as Wm. Proudfoot of Huntsville Has—Read what the Great South American Nervine Did for Him.**

I was greatly troubled with general nervous debility, indigestion and sleeplessness. I tried a number of cures and consulted best physicians without any benefit. I was finally induced to give South American Nervine a trial. I had heard of some great cures by it. I took it, got relief from my sufferings, and after using one bottle sweet sleep came to me. I slept like a child. Six bottles have completely cured me.

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

# STICKEEN SURVEYORS.

## "Quadra" Returns From Landing Jennings' Party at the Mouth of the River.

## Capt. Walbran Reports Information Highly Favorable to That Route.

The Dominion government steamer Quadra arrived at Victoria yesterday, after conveying from Vancouver to Wrangel the survey party in charge of Mr. W. F. Jennings, C.E., employed by the Department of the Interior, who will make a thorough examination of this route to the district of the Yukon.

Upon arrival at Wrangel on the 3rd instant, Mr. York's party, that went up by the Thistle, were still there, the Stickeen river steamer Alaskan not having arrived from Glenora. Fearing that the steamer would not arrive at all, this party had repaired a large flat-bottomed boat that was in the harbor, with the intention of using it for the transportation of their goods up the river, but the welcome appearance of the Alaskan, on the evening of the Quadra's arrival, put an end to the work, and the whole party, with their sawmill and steamboat machinery, etc., embarked on the 5th, the journey up the river to commence on the morning, flood tide, of the 6th.

The government party left Wrangel on the evening of the 5th in the large boat previously mentioned, there not being room in the Alaskan for either the party or their stores, all available berths having been long since engaged on that steamer.

The first stage of the government party's journey to Glenora was made in tow of the Quadra's steam launch, which took them up the river to a convenient stopping place for the night. The time occupied ascending the river is expected to be about 14 days, but may be more, as Captain Tackaberry, of the Alaskan, reports the water low at present. The Alaskan will take about the same number of days, as she is so deeply loaded that three or more portages will have to be made.

Captain Walbran speaks highly of the courteous manner in which the Quadra and her party were received at Wrangel by the U. S. collector of customs, Mr. E. Hofstad, who did all in his power to facilitate the progress of the expedition. Mr. Yorke also made the same gratifying report to Captain Walbran about his party.

From reliable information received at Wrangel, Captain Walbran is of opinion that the route via the Stickeen river and Teslin lake will eventually be the highway to the Yukon goldfields. It is understood three good roads have been found between Glenora and the lake, no heavy grades and open country with plenty of herbage, the distance being 125 miles. From Teslin lake the Hootalinqua river leading to the Yukon is a good navigable stream, much larger than the Stickeen, and this river joins the Yukon below the dangerous White Horse rapids.

What is urgently required on the Stickeen are two suitable river steamers, not to draw more than 15 inches when light and 26 inches loaded. With two powerful steamers of this description on the river next spring, and a time-table upon which travellers could rely, a most lucrative business would most certainly be the result, as the present steamer Alaskan now on the river, besides drawing too much water is about worn out. The present rates from Wrangel to Glenora are $80 per ton. There are several small parties of miners now at Wrangel wishful to get through, but cannot do so for want of transport up the river. The Indians at Wrangel, who have many of them come down the river, are very independent, having all the work they wish for. In this connection, Mr. C. Todd, the Indian agent at Metlakatlah, informed Captain Walbran that the Indians in his district, and who are experienced Skeena river men, are anxious to offer their services and canoes at reasonable rates to any travellers wishful to travel to the Yukon via the Stickeen. Captain Walbran has no hesitation in saying that if the adventurous gold seekers now struggling in their thousands at the head of Lynn canal had gone in via the Stickeen they would now have been well on to their destination, if not there.

On the northward journey of the Quadra a kelp patch was noticed near Round island, Fort Rupert. This was examined on return, when an uncharted rock was found with less than six feet on it at low water and deep water around. Captain Walbran fixed its position by sextant angles. The rock lies two cables from the northerly extreme of Round island and in a line with that point and the northerly point of Charlie islands. With the exception of three days, when more or less fog was encountered, the weather has been bright and fine.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

**BABY WAS CURED.**

DEAR SIRS,—I can highly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It cured my baby of diarrhœa after all other means failed, so I give it great praise. It is excellent for all bowel complaints.

MRS. CHAS. BOTT, Harlow, Ont.

**THE HEAD MASTER**

GENTLEMEN,—I have found great satisfaction in the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and consider it invaluable in all cases of diarrhœa and summer complaint. It is a pleasure to me to recommend it to the public.

R. B. MASTERTON, Principal,
High School, River Charlo, N.B.

# OVERCROWD

## The Plan to Relie Causes Congestio Ward S

## An Additional Tea ployed to Div the Lowe

Crowded school w special meeting of th yesterday afternoon. scheme of the redist the Spring Ridge W proved altogether sa sults, as more pres caused in some of t the North Ward sch take action in a let McNeil calling atten that the board meeti ever, in thorough possibilities of a mo treasury, the princi ditional help could n would manage to w were." As a prelim the secretary read outline of the comin moneys appertainin the city schools:

EXTRAORDINAR

Teachers' salaries esti Expended, eight mon

Balance .....
Four months appropr

Balance .....

ORDINARY E

Estimate .....
Expended .....

Balance .....

This raised some would happen if t credit balance at t and the concensus o like the boy who w of his apple by a too ion—"there ain't go

The letter from A read, showing that c at North Ward scho crowded, and reco pointment of an ad present one class wa than 70 pupils.

It was proposed t tional teacher or Eaton explained th in some of the room by the re-arranging Spring Ridge school of a monitor on a m was thought to be way, provided a could be obtained. sufficient pressure pense of a thoroug and by supervision of the staff a monito the present.

On the suggestio was only tempora pointed out that the rollment was unde term, and for his pa appointing a compet diately. "We all k if a temporary appo remarked that gentl

Trustee McMickin pupil teacher take c class for the present called to fill the va was only postponing Belyea moved that t be appointed forthw less than $50 per mo seconder in Trustee ried.

While the secreta his list of applican brought up the ol "new books and no had had at least a made to him as to t for text books. On him to-day, stating had lately been mo to another, but in t the new teacher ha new books. This w ity and great waste the selection of the restricted to one se

Mr. Eaton stated enquiries was as to of the same grade books, and he had uniform as far as h was very important

Trustee Yates superintendent ma into the matter and this Mr. Eaton sa made arrangement ing to take up this the course of a few a position to repor

After going ove names of applican teaching staff in th advisable to postp selection for a wee has no more impo appointment of Trustee Belyea, "to hurry the matte the meantime the be arranged for th

Superintendent the change, and a seating were com the board might would be lost, as take the classes in tice.

A leak in the school was reporte for "erasers" fro harmless implime mistaken for "r little consternatio read by the secret cachinnations—co

The meeting Monday evening

One advantage o rilla to purify the not infringe on y deny yourself any you. In a word, y starve or load wh recommendations

It requires a gr a great deal of ca fortune; and whe requires ten time it.—Rothschild.