once. He picked it up and
t was gold. Other excellent
ave also been found along the
From these circumstances
ries it may be assumed that
ountry there is gold, while in
ular zone it is especially
This zone lies outside of the
ntains and distant from them
iles.
product of the country
ention is copper. It is dou-
und somewhere in that
t abundance, although
he main deposit has yet
d. Mr. Harper was show
of pure copper in the pc
he Indians—indeed I have
lf. It comes from the vi-
the White river some-
t where has yet to
ed. Silver has also been
d lead, while to work
us metals we have coal
e. It is to be found in the
ntains or, rather, the ridge
untains running parallel to
interior. A deposit of coal
ge runs right through our
At two points near Forty
crops out, in one place only
feet from the river Yukon.
the Yukon on one of its many
lers, at Fifteen Mile creek and
of the Thronda, there are
roppings of coal. On the
the Stewart and on some of
ngers of the Yukon, coal is
ed. In fact there is any
coal in the country with
ork our minerals when we
he necessary facilities.

E OF THE COUNTRY.

upply of Timber Which Should
fully Husbanded—Methods
of Prospecting.

g the surface of the country
ficulties of prospecting: Pass-
he river in a boat one sees a
of trees, ten, twelve, fourteen
inches in diameter, and he
omes to the conclusion that it
nbered country. And so it is,
argin of the river. But let him
o inland and he will find the
vered with what is locally
igger grass. This is a coarse
each year is killed and falls,
in such a way as to
strian progress all but impos-
ing one up every few feet. It
t be imagined, a most diffi-
to walk through this grass,
s of which are found
h the district. And where
are found the miners avoid
ey would the plague.
rest of the country the rocks
l by from one foot to two of
underneath, the everlasting
is, a scrubby growth of trees
extending up the moun-
is this which appears to
ng down the river in boats
tinuation of the good timber
the banks. Timber that is
ything is scarce, and we
sband it carefully. Our
s built Circle City. Our
s served all the purposes
er Yukon country. A large
timber is required, and what
should keep for our own use,
y as the ground has to be
be worked.
he timber line you come to the
—the crests bare save where
ith a growth of lichen on
cariboo feed. There is no
the way here—no moss and no
he miners in travelling con-
keep as much as possible to
of the ridge.
ing necessarily has to be re-
the winter. First the moss
cleared away, and then the
decayed rubbish and vegeta-
The fire is applied to burn
bedrock. The frost in the
es away before the fire, ten,
perhaps sixteen inches in a
next day the fire has to be
ied, and so the work proceeds
edrock is reached. It may be
t or so below the surface, in
e it is usually reached in about
ays. Through this trees are
very position, as they have
been preserved as sound as
he everlasting ice. Having
wn to the bedrock and found
eak, you start drifting.
ave a depth of twenty feet you
e to go down two feet and no
nd must put down another
y few people have the good
succeed with one shaft; pros-
es as many as twenty or thirty
g until you cut the whole
ne before you find pay. The
may strike it at the first hole.
you an instance. One man
leven holes, and didn't find
and yet other men had con-
ugh in the claim to pay $2,500
terest in it, knowing that the
put in eleven holes and found
fact which will go to prove the
f the country.
have worked until April or
ater begins to run, and the
that the water accumulates
not work, as it puts out the
have been used to thaw out
the ground. Then the tim-
ared and the sluice boxes put

L UPS AND DOWNS.

Millions at a Strike—Another
s for Forty-Two Years in
Poverty.

lean up eighty pounds avoir-
old was taken out, or a total
out $16,000. When you con-
the securing of this amount
pited labors of of six men for
hs, you can understand that
siderable cost connected with
on.
, who owns a claim on El
l one on Bonanza, has sold
said, for a million dollars;
to the country a poor man
tention of raising sufficient
ay off the mortgage on his
has, I believe, not only done
d off those of all his neigh-

these creeks are rich, and
you more men have m
es there than anywhere
d, I do not wish you to k
bright side of the pictu
an from Seattle came in J
Forty Mile with his
tention of bettering his
They went out again last
\$52,000. I was well
with this man, a very decent,
man. He told me one day

Clondyke Miners' "Rig."

If you must go a gold hunting, you must have the proper "Rig" to stand the cold. We fit you out complete in every detail, from the warm woolen cap to the reliable moose hide moccasins.

COMPLETE "RIG" $32.00.

1 Cap	$ .50
2 Suits Woolen Underwear	4.00
1 doz. Woolen Socks	2.00
2 Heavy Top Shirts	2.50
1 Suit Heavy Mackinaw	5.00
1 pair Moccasins	1.25
2 pair 9 lb. Woolen Blankets	8.00
1 Rubber Blanket	1.75
2 pair Overalls	1.50
1 pair Snoeshoes	3.25
2 pair Heavy Mitts	1.00
1 pair Buck Mitts	1.25
Total	$32,00

Other outfits at other prices of course, but that's another story. Send for our free book "Clondyke Information," with maps etc., it tells you all about it.

Cameron,

THE CASH CLOTHIER, 55 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA.

that if he could remain in this country from three to five years and go out with $5,000 he would consider himself in luck. He has gone out with $52,000, and after the prospecting he has done, a little in the middle and at one end of the claim, he believes that he has $500,000 there.

On the other hand, however, a Scotchman named Marks has been in there for eleven years. I have known him well, and once last fall when he was sick I asked him how long he had been mining. His reply was forty-two years—in all parts of the world, excep in Australia. In reply to the question as to whether he had ever made his stake, he told me he had never yet made more than a living, and very often that was a scanty one. This, of course, is the opposite extreme. I could quote scores of cases similar to that, so that I would not have you look too much on the bright side.

There are men in that country who are poor, and who will remain so. It has not been their "luck" as they call it to strike it rich. But I may say that that country offers to men of great fortitude and some intelligence and steadiness an opportunity to make more money in a given time than they possibly could make anywhere else. You have, of course, a good deal to contend with; your patience will be sorely tried, for the conditions are so unique that they have surprised many who have gone in and they have left in disgust.

Mr. Ogilvie gave valuable details of observations of temperature and concerning the limited possibilities of the Yukon for gardening; and also told some interesting stories of game hunting.

When I was in that country first, he continued, everything was well regulated and orderly, the miners attended to their business; they did not know anyone, and if a man kept himself pretty fair in his dealings there was no danger of trouble, but a few years afterwards saloons came into vogue, and many of the miners stayed around them all day. The saloon keepers were their partners, and miners' meetings began to be recognized, which were attended by the saloon keepers and the loafers. They carried things just to please themselves, and great injustice was sometimes the result.

After giving some very interesting illustrations in regard to the unsatisfactory nature of the attempt at regulating the affairs of the country by the means of the miners' meetings, and contrasting the present conditions under the control of the properly appointed officials, which is so much more successful and satisfactory, Mr. Ogilvie concluded,

"We have there a vast region comprising from 90,000 to 100,000 square miles of untold possibilities. Rich deposits we know to exist, and all may be as rich. We know now that there is sufficient to supply a population of a hundred thousand people, and I look forward to seeing that number of people in that country within the next ten years. It is a vast inheritance. Let us use it as becomes Canadians—intelligently, liberally, and in the way to advance our country Canada. Let us use it as become the offspring of the Mother of Nations."

A FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANT.

Popular Tribute to the Lecturer Expressed by the Eminent Ex-Premier and the Lieutenant Governor.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., rising in the audience said: "I do not rise to question Mr. Ogilvie on the interesting subject on which he has just spoken, but I think I am safe in saying that I only give expression to the opinions and sentiments of every lady and gentleman present by asking the chairman to put to the meeting a vote of thanks to Mr. Ogilvie for the admirable lecture he has given us to-night. The subject is one of vast importance to the people of Canada and I think he could have adopted no course more admirably adapted to carry out the views and sentiments of the government whose whose servant he is, then to give the fair and faithful and truthful picture he has given for our information. It is not necessary to refer to Mr. Ogilvie further than what Chairman has said of his able and efatigable services to the country in ervice of more than twenty years. ing that time I have had the ortunity of judging of the measure is worth, and I will say that no man Canada, in my judgment, is better itled to the confidence of the government at Ottawa than William Ogilvie. (Prolonged applause.) Not only has he brought to his duty great intelligence and thorough, untiring industry, but his straightforwardness and honesty have to-day given to Canadians the most unbounded confidence in any statements he places before the country. (Applause.) Sir Charles also referred to Mr. Sifton's visit, and expressed the hope that that gentleman's experience would be of assistance in securing an all-Canadian route and the amendment of the present obnoxious mining regulations. In conclusion he moved "a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ogilvie for the able and instructive lecture which has so interested us tonight." (Applause.)

Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney in seconding the vote of thanks declared that when he was Minister of the Interior Mr. Ogilvie was one of his most valuable officers, and that it was upon his recommendation that Mr. Ogilvie was given the medal presented by the Royal Geographical Society.

The vote of thanks being tendered by the whole audience rising, Mr. Ogilvie expressed his thanks briefly, and the meeting closed.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE DISTRICT.

Farmers Will Discuss the Advisability of Dividing the District At a Meeting Next Week.

At the meeting of farmers at Colquitz hall on Tuesday last, when Mr. J. R. Anderson and Mr. T. F. Paterson made addresses on the benefits of farmers' institutes, a couple of resolutions were passed with a view to having the institute districts named in the act changed somewhat. These resolutions read:

"Resolved that it is advisable that a division of the Victoria Institute district shall take place, and South Victoria and North Victoria electoral districts be constituted an institute district of themselves, exclusive of Salt Spring island, already provided for.

For the purpose of furthering the views set forth in this resolution a committee of three was appointed, consisting of J. Griffiths, T. H. Trowsdale and John F. Chandler, to meet committees from other portions of the district to discuss the proposed change of districts.

To allow of a full discussion of the matter and to ascertain the views of the various sections interested, Mr. J. R. Anderson is now sending out a request for each of the districts interested in the proposed change to send three delegates to a meeting to be held at the department of agriculture on Tuesday next at 2 p.m.

A WIDOW'S STRUGGLE

HARD WORK BROUGHT ON A SEVERE ILLNESS.

Nervous Prostration, Dizziness and Extreme Weakness — Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Came to Her Rescue After Hospital Treatment Failed.

(From the Fort William Journal).

In the town of Fort William lives a brave widow, who for years has by dint of constant labor kept the wolf from the door and her little family together. From morning till night she toiled to provide comforts for her loved ones until nature at last protested against such a constant drain on her strength and so she began to lose health. Soon the slender frame became unable to bear its daily load of toil, and the poor mother was at last forced to give up the unequal contest, and become a burden where she had once been the chief support. Nervous prostration, heart disease, consumption, and other names were given to her malady by local physicians, but months passed, during which she suffered untold agony, without finding any relief from her sufferings. Palpitation of the heart, dizziness, extreme pain in the chest, loss of appetite and nervousness were some of the symptoms of the disease, gatherings that caused excruciating pain formed at the knee joints and other parts of the body, and at last she became perfectly helpless and unable to walk or even sit up. At this stage she was advised to enter the hospital, that she might have the benefit of skilled nurses as well as best medical treatment; but after spending some time there without obtaining any relief the poor woman gave up all hope of recovery and asked to be taken home. So emaciated and weak had she become that her friends were shocked at her appearance, and so utterly hopeless was her condition that it was like mockery to speak hopefully of her ultimate recovery. What then was the astonishment of all who had known her dreadful condition to hear that she had at last found a remedy whose magical power at once demonstrated the fact that there is life there is hope. The name of this remedy that worked such a wonderful change in such a short time was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking five bottles, she was able to walk about and visit her friends. Her strength gradually but surely returned and in a few months from the time she began using the medicine she was able to resume her work. The subject of this article, Mrs. Jane Marceille, is well known, and her youthful and healthy appearance to-day causes people to exclaim—wonders will never cease. She attributes her restoration to her family, solely to the virtues to be found in Dr. William's Pink Pills, and her experience she hopes, may put some other sufferer on the right road to health.

This great remedy enriches and purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, and in this way goes to the root of disease, driving it from the system, and curing when other remedies fail.

Every box of the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has the trade mark on the wrapper around the box, and the purchaser can protect himself from imposition by refusing all others. Sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

In Death Not Divided.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—Mrs. Amelia Mendenhall died at her home in this city, aged 81 years, forty-five hours before her husband. Dr. Elijah Mendenhall passed away at the age of 82 years. The husband and wife were buried this afternoon in the same coffin, made double width, at Brownhill cemetery. They had been together through 56 years of wedded life.

Turned Over a New Leaf.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Charles D. Fair, son of the late Senator Fair, has announced his retirement from the turf. Mr. Fair has been a liberal patron of racing for several years, but has met with nothing but hard luck. All his horses will be sold.

A Big Demand.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Society of Engineers has issued another manifesto, supplicating the workmen of Great Britain, Ireland and other countries to provide $70,000 weekly to defend unionism.

(From THE DAILY COLONIST, November 7.)

WAIVED EXTRADITION.

Two Young Men Arrested for Stealing From the United States Side Return Without a Fight.

Two young men William Laurie and Arthur Chevalier, arrested at Saturna island for stealing a shotgun and some other goods from Roche Harbor, were taken back to the United States side yesterday by Provincial Constable Drummond as they consented to waive extradition proceedings. About the beginning of October a shotgun and some other articles were stolen from Dr. I. M. Harrison's residence, Roche harbor, and a few days afterwards a gun was stolen from Mr. Frank Erdman's house on Stewart island. Laurie's father had recently brought some land on Saturna island in British Columbia, and as Chevalier and young Laurie were making trips across from the United States to the Canadian side, suspicion rested on them and word was sent to provincial constable Drummond at Plumper Pass to look out for the boys and arrest them if he could find any of the property in their possession. Drummond found the boys on Saturna island, and as he discovered that they had Mr. Erdman's gun and some of the other stolen property, he arrested the lads and brought them to Victoria on Friday.

Chevalier confessed the theft to Supt. Hussey, but Laurie denied everything and said that Mr. Erdman's gun belonged to Chevalier. Both boys agreed to return to Roche Harbor, so constable Drummond took them there yesterday morning by way of Sidney.

VICTORIA'S NEWEST INDUSTRY.

Mr. G. C. Sauer Establishes Extensive Bottling Works on Store Street.

Still another new industry has been added to Victoria's list, Mr. G. C. Sauer, of the Bank Exchange, having recently completed arrangements with the famous Pabst Brewing Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., by which he will be enabled to import their beer in bulk and bottle it for consumers in this city. By this method of handling not only is the cost of the article materially reduced but the quality is found to be better preserved than when the nectar of Milwaukee is imported in glass. Extensive premises are of course required for bottling work of such magnitude, and Mr. Sauer has accordingly leased the entire upper story of the Cold Storage warehouse on Wharf street. A full carload of bottling machinery and patent bottles was received there yesterday and operations will be commenced just as soon as the plant can be put in position—Guinness' stout and Bass' ale being bottled as well as "the brew that has made Milwaukee famous." As the management of the Victoria Bottling Works promises to engage his entire attention, Mr. Sauer has transferred the management of the Bank Exchange saloon and dining parlors, to his brother, Mr. Richard Sauer, an experienced and energetic caterer, who expects to add to the already well-established reputation of the house.

RUIT AND BIRDS.

Fruit Exchange Business Shows a Large Increase—Mischievous Birds.

Speaking of the meeting of the fruit exchange held during the week at Vancouver, Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, states that whereas the sales last year showed $9,000, this year they had increased to $17,000 for the fruit which has been shipped by co-operation by the farmers through the exchange. A gratifying result, too, is that the grower received double the price that the Washington or Oregon grower received. For plums the British Columbia growers received 2 cents, for early apples 60 cents and for late apples $1. In regard to the bringing of song birds into British Columbia, Mr. Palmer said that the subject was discussed freely at the fruit-growers' meeting at Westminster, which he attended. The opinion of the fruit-growers was that English blackbirds, thrushes and linnets were very undesirable, as liable to injure the fruit trees. The blackbird is such a ravenous fruit feeder that in parts of England the trees have to be covered with nets. In California, too, the linnets are so destructive to fruit buds that, after trying other methods, the Pomona Experimental station has advised that they be poisoned wholesale to get rid of them.

THE popular concert at Temperance hall under the auspices of Perseverance Lodge, I. O. G. T. and the Y. M. C. A. Saturday night concert came off according to programme last night and proved attractions for large audiences.

HOWETT CLEMENS is thankful to Peter Shandley, Charles Skipper and C. Harris, of the naval yard, for saving him from a watery grave in Esquimalt harbor. His boat capsized in Thursday's blow and the three went to his assistance just in time.

DURING the band concert last night Mr. F. Elworthy, secretary of the Board of Trade, was present overseeing the addressing of Yukon maps and folders, which those who attended the concert wished to send to their friends. The suggestion was that of Lieut.-Colonel Gregory, and an orderly was kindly placed at Mr. Elworthy's disposal for the time being. The result was that a large quantity of the folders were despatched to various parts of the world.

Heart Spasms

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART A WONDERFUL LIFE-SAVER.

No organ in the human anatomy to-day whose diseases can be more readily detected than those of the heart—and medical discovery has made them amenable to proper treatment. If you have palpitation or fluttering, shortness of breath, weak or irregular pulse, swelling of feet or ankles, pain in the left side, fainting spells, dropsical tendency, any of these indicate heart disease. No matter of how long standing Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart will cure—it's a heart specific—acts quickly—acts surely—acts safely.

"I was given up to die by physicians and friends. One dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me ease, and six bottles cured my case of fifteen years' standing." Mrs. J. L. HELLER, Whitewood, N.W.T.

Guarantees relief in 30 minutes.

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

PATTERSON V. VICTORIA

Judgment of Mr. Justice McCreight Delivered in the Full Court.

Reasons for Considering That the Appeal Should Be Dismissed With Costs.

Following is the text of Mr. Justice McCreight's judgment concurring with that of the Chief Justice in the appeal of Patterson v. Victoria:

In this case the learned judge at the trial left certain questions to the jury, at the end of his charge, who returned their answers to them accordingly. The respective questions and answers are as follows:

1. Did the corporation after the extension of the city limits control and manage the bridge as if owner thereof? A. Yes.

2. Was the bridge as constructed of sufficient strength for safe use by the tramway company in the way in which it was used up to the time of the accident? A. No.

3. Was such use by the company by the agreement with the corporation? A. Yes.

4. Had the corporation knowledge of the insufficient strength of the bridge in time to have prevented such use by the company before the accident? A. Yes.

5. Would the corporation if exercising ordinary care have become aware of the actual condition of the bridge in time to have prevented such use by the company before the accident? A. Yes.

6. Did the corporation before permitting tramcars to pass over the bridge make any enquiry as to whether it was of sufficient strength for safe use for that purpose? A.—No.

7. Could such knowledge have been easily acquired by the corporation? A.—Yes.

8. Had the corporation at the time of the accident suffered the bridge to fall into such disrepair as, by reasons thereof, to have become dangerous for such use by the company? A.—Yes.

9. Did the changes made in the bridge by the corporation and under arrangement with it by the company materially reduce the strength of the bridge to support a tramcar passing over it? A.—The strength was reduced.

10. Was the hole bored by Cox, the city carpenter, in beam No. 3 as described by him? A.—Yes.

11. Did the boring of such hole cause the beam to become rotten? A.—The hole undoubtedly added largely to the rottenness of the beam.

12. What was the immediate cause of the accident? A.—The breaking of beam No. 3.

Damages—Amount, $13,500; apportioned to the widow, $4,500; Marie Miller, $3,000; James Alexander, $3,000; Clement Ross, $3,000.

I think the answers to questions 10, 11 and 12 having regard to the respective questions and the evidence, are findings that the hole bored in floor beam No. 3 by Cox, the city carpenter, on the gorge side of the bridge added largely to the rottenness of that beam, the breaking of which (of course through its rottenness) was the immediate cause of the accident. I cannot say that the findings are such as a "jury viewing the whole of the evidence reasonably could not properly find." On the contrary, I think the evidence of the witnesses Warner, Lockwood, Murray and Balfour and that of Gore as to the jib plate having been "torn through" the rotten beam (see Appeal book, p. 328) fully warrant the finding as to the immediate cause of the accident.

I think these findings bring the case within the Borough of Bathurst v. Macpherson, 4, Appeal Cases, pages 256, 265 and 266. (See especially this case explained in the Council of Sydney v. Bourke, 95, A. C., at page 41). There it is said in the judgment of the J.C. "that the ratio decidendi of the Bathurst case was that the defendants had caused a nuisance in the highway, etc., etc.,

"The case was not treated as nonfeasance, and indeed it was not so. The defendants had created a nuisance—having made the drain and failed to keep it in such a condition that the road would not fall into it, they were just as much liable as if they had made the excavation without constructing the drain, and the road had subsequently subsided and become founderous."

I quote this passage because it seems to me that the action of the council by Cox, their carpenter, in boring the auger hole and leaving it for four years in such a state as largely to add to the rottenness of the beam, is more directly a nuisance than what was done by the corporation in the Bathurst case, and constituted more directly a misfeasance. The connection of the non-repair of the barrel drain with the hole which caused the accident was not so obvious or so direct as that of the deep auger hole in the present case, with the rottenness of beam No. 3 increasing during the four years from 1892 to 1896, and which a little care should have foreseen and prevented by removal of the beam. Cox, the carpenter, says (see page 97 of the appeal book): "The hole was caulked up with oakum for the present time only, with the understanding that the whole thing would be moved. I suppose it was to keep the water out for the present.'"

Q. "How did you put the oakum in?" A. "Just put it in with sticks."

This witness was not cross-examined. It is argued that the conduct of the defendants was that of nonfeasance rather than misfeasance, but I think the answer is that there is more misfeasance in the present than in the Bathurst case. The real inquiry is, what is the cause of action? and the answer is that it is the act on the part of the defendant which gives the plaintiff his cause of complaint. See the judgment of the Common Pleas in Jackson v. Spittall, L. R. 5 C. P. at p. 552. I think no one would say that the making of the auger hole, coupled with the subsequent neglect, was the cause of action, or that it was not one of the material facts on which the plaintiff relies.

But I think the plaintiff's case may also be rested safely on the ground put by the learned trial judge; that the corporation are responsible for the state of the bridge, as they would be for the state of the streets, regard of course being had to the doctrine of nonfeasance and misfeasance; that the defendants, while so responsible, became aware in June, 1892, that the bridge was in a dangerous state, especially having regard to its use by the tramcar company; that eight of the beams were found in June, 1892, to be unsound in addition to that which broke and had to be removed; that the City Engineer recommended iron beams in lieu of the wooden beams, many of which appear to have got into a bad state between the years 1885 and 1892, when the first beam was broken under the weight of a tramcar which, as Warner, the civil engineer, says (see page 161 of the appeal book), passed over barely "by the skin of the teeth," and the second time that the application of that heavy load was made it failed." He further (p. 151) seems to have thought it "the most criminal piece of maintenance he had ever heard of," and I gather the structure was altogether too light for tramcars, and that even the substitution of iron for wooden beams might not have averted the disaster. I shall not further deal with the judgment of the learned trial judge, except to say that I think it is correct, and that the closing of the bridge against traffic of all kinds with the consent of the company and the renewal of portions partly by the defendants and partly by the company under arrangement with the defendants, show the defendant felt the state of the bridge was their responsibility. Had they kept it closed against tramway traffic, at all events, they would have done well, or at least they should have taken great precautions such as its dangerous case required, but the throwing open of the bridge again for all traffic including tramcar traffic seems to have been an unmistakeable act of misfeasance which renders any discussion as to the doctrine of nonfeasance as distinguished from misfeasance in this case irrelevant.

I think this case discloses distinct acts of misfeasance such as makes the defendants liable for the ensuing disaster and the appeal must be dismissed with costs.

WANT THE SUBSIDY.

Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Promoters Ask the Government to Allot the Bonus to Them.

Yesterday a deputation composed of delegates from the cities of Vicitoria, Vancouver and New Westminster together with representatives of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway Company waited upon the provincial executive with a view to asking that the government should by order-in-council designate the V. V. & E. as the road to which will be given the subsidy of $4,000 a mile which the legislature last year voted in aid of a road from the Coast towards Boundary Creek.

The deputation was composed as follows: Mayor Redfern, Ald. McCandless, Hall and Kinsman, of Victoria; Mayor Stiles, Ald. W. H. Keary and Ovens, of Westminster city council, and G. E. Corbould, Q. C., of the Westminster Board of Trade; Mayor Templeton, Ald. McQueen and Bethune, of Vancouver; A. C. Wells, reeve of Chilliwack; and Messrs. N. McLean, J. T. Bethune, J. J. Banfield and R. Hall, representing the railway. The railway people stated that if they were granted the subsidy they would be ready to go ahead at once with the building of the road and that they were willing to abide by any reasonable terms that the government might impose, and would put up good security that the work would be carried out properly.

The government promised to take the matter into consideration and to give an answer at an early date. Premier Turner suggested that in the meantime a formal application should be made accompanied by evidence of financial ability to carry out the undertaking.

Fifty Years Ago.

Grandfather's hat! And within it you see,
Grandfather's favorite cough remedy.
Whether 'twas Asthma, Bronchitis or Croup,
Or baby at night waked the house with a whoop,
With Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Gran'ther was sure
That no cold or cough would e'er fail of a cure.
In hats the styles change, but the records will show
Coughs are cured as they were 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has no equal as a remedy for coughs, colds, and lung diseases. Where other soothing elixirs palliate, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals. It is not a cheap cough syrup, which soothes but does not strengthen; it is a physician's cough remedy, and it cures. It is put up in large bottles, only, for household use. It was awarded the medal at the World's Fair of ninety-three. It has a record of

50 Years of Cures.

Asthma Cure vs. Asthma Relief.

It is a recognized fact among those suffering from asthma, that the longer the use of asthma remedies which require to be burned, the worse they become until in after years it loses its effect entirely. Clark's Kola Compound is the only constitutional cure for asthma, the first dose relieves, and the worst case can be cured with one month or six weeks treatment. Sold by all druggists. x

Anarchist Soldiers.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—It is announced in a despatch from Nancy, capital of the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, that a number of soldiers have been arrested there for distributing anarchist literature among the French troops composing the garrison.

RUSH FOR YUKON GOLD.

Consequent Marvellous Development in the Business of Victoria Now in Progress.

Twenty-Four Great Steamers Already Booked for Passenger Traffic to This Port.

First Preparations to Serve the Host to Seek Here Their Northern Outfits.

Those residents on the Pacific Coast whose memory carries them back to the days of the Cariboo gold excitement, basing their estimates on the different conditions of transportation existing now and then, are busy prophesying what magnitude the rush expected next year will assume. Nearly forty years ago when that district was proportionately more inaccessible than the Yukon country is now, the trade resulting from the discovery of considerable deposits of the yellow metal in some of the creeks in Cariboo built up on the southern extremity of Vancouver island a city of much commercial importance, and gave employment to steamboat companies most of whom made enormous profits out of the trade.

During the nearly two score years which have elapsed since then, the growth of British Columbia, principally as a result of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, has been sufficient to maintain the city referred to, Victoria, in pretty nearly the same condition as regards volume of trade to which she had attained during the years of the Cariboo gold fever. Now the old timers are conservatively estimating that the rush to the Yukon, which will be made up of large numbers of people from all parts of the world—from the British Colonies, from the States, and from Europe, will have the effect of transforming Victoria in one single bound to almost metropolitan proportions.

From England alone it is estimated by the well-known Cook's excursion officials that upwards of 100,000 people will leave for the Yukon. Most of these will cross the Atlantic to some of the United States and Canadian ports, and make their way across the continent by rail; but a large number will also come out by steam direct to the Pacific Coast by way of the Horn, and two of the largest and wealthiest steamboat companies of England have already completed arrangements by which, having joined forces, they will be able to cater for a large proportion of this trade. The Union Steamship Company, of Southampton, and the Shaw-Savill Company, of London, are referred to, and they will dispatch boats of over 5,000 tons direct from London just so soon as the rush commences, as it is anticipated it will in January, or February at latest.

The boats employed in bringing passengers from England to the Pacific coast will be continued in the business of conveying the intending miners from the ports of British Columbia and Washington to the Alaskan points from which a start will be made for the Klondyke region, and it is now positively ascertained that twenty-four large steamers will be in readiness immediately the season opens to cater for the freight and passenger carrying trade in Northern waters.

This from Victoria alone, and the number will be considerably increased by the fleet which will run direct from Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway, and from some ports on Puget Sound the boats running from which will not include British Columbia ports in their way. Then to this has to be added a fleet of sailing ships, schooners, sloops and smaller craft which will undoubtedly be engaged in the business. A large number of sealing vessels which have been lying idle for some time will be pressed into the service.

From Australia and New Zealand the latest advices are to the effect that the passenger accommodation on the trans-Pacific liners will be taxed to the utmost limit, and the excitement in those colonies is already so well marked that people are engaging passage, and many have already arrived in the province, intending to winter here and take the first chance of getting into the gold fields in the spring. After a city, however large her trade may have been, falls, as it were, Rip Van Winkle like, asleep for a period of nearly forty years, it is natural that the process of awakening should be one accompanied with some little difficulty and occupy some little time.

It is well for the cities on the Pacific coast that the rush of last summer came in time to give the merchants some idea of the volume of trade resulting from the outfitting of great numbers of men. It is well too that since the end of the temporary rush the merchants have been allowed a spell of breathing time by the intervention of the winter season to prepare themselves for the much greater rush which will indubitably take place in the spring.

In Victoria R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., have given the first indications of their intention to be prepared for the increased business of 1898, promising to extend their wharfage accommodation to almost double its present capacity. North of San Francisco there is no city better equipped with wharfage accommodation than Victoria, as far as water front space occupied is concerned, and it is likely that when the present extension is completed, as it will be in a very short time, Victoria will be in a fair way to rival San Francisco itself.

The Hudson's Bay Company, who for two centuries have been looked upon as the foremost corporation in Canada, have also declared their intention of increasing their facilities for trade in the direction of building additional boats, extending their wharfage accommodation at the various points to which their boats will ply, and the organization of pack trains, building of wagon roads, and establishment of additional trading posts along the line of travel to the interior of the country. They have for many years carried on an enormous trade with the settlements in the northern part of the province, and their stock has always been heavy; but the arrangements they have now made for increasing their business have compelled them to put in one of the largest stocks of goods to be found anywhere on the Coast.

The example set by these two companies has long been regarded by the other business corporations as the one to follow, and the steps taken by them has had the result of causing all the others to adopt similar procedure. The "drummers" from Eastern houses in all lines of business have been amazed at the orders taken by them in this city during the last few weeks and which are still being given. The woollen mills particularly have been so filled with orders that some of them have sent instructions to their representatives to discontinue taking more for the present, and the amount of freight traffic from Eastern points to Victoria has increased and is increasing so rapidly that the railroads are making special arrangements to handle it. Extra freight trains have been put on, and the rivalry which exists between the various roads crossing the continent in the effort to secure the trade prompted them to promise that "fast" freights will be run from Chicago and other Eastern points to the Pacific Coast almost daily, to avoid any possibility of delay in re-filling the stock in case the rush exceeds even the preparations which are being made.

There is probably no city in the world whose people should be in a better position to form a correct estimate of the needs which will arise by the mad rush of 1898 to the Northern gold fields. Engaged for years in outfitting for the Cariboo trade which practically made her a city, Victoria's business men have had a lesson in preparing for such a rush.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

The Victoria Golf Club hold their fourth annual autumn meeting on Friday and Saturday, November 12 and 13. The programme is arranged as follows:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

9 to 1 p.m.—Ladies—Open event, 18 holes; club handicap, 9 holes.
1 to 4 p.m.—Mixed foursomes, 14 holes.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

Open Event.—Gentlemen—Club handicap, A and B classes.

All entries must be sent to the secretary not later than Thursday, November 11. The ladies open event and club handicap will be decided by one and the same round. Further particulars may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. C. B. Stahlschmidt, Temple building.

The Victoria wheelmen's polo team have been obliged to forego having matches this year with the Navy, as the naval men have already made arrangements for football that will occupy their Saturday afternoons for the season. A match game will be played by the wheelmen next Saturday at Beacon Hill.

There will be a most important meeting of all members and intending members of the Y.M.C.A. basket ball clubs in the association rooms, Broad street, on Tuesday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to thoroughly organize for the season, secure a large hall for practice and matches, and make arrangements for entering the Basket Ball League, which meets on Friday. It is earnestly requested that not only present members but also all those who have any intention of playing this year will attend.

IS M'KINLEY FOR WAR?

The Spectator Comes to the Conclusion That He Is—Ex-Minister Taylor's Article.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Spectator to-day repeats its arguments of last week on the subject of Cuba, and comes to the conclusion that when President Mc'Kinley gives his decision it will be for war.

Several of the English newspapers today severely criticize the action of Mr. Hannis Taylor, the former minister of the United States to Spain, in publishing his views on the Cuban question in an American magazine. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "He is getting even with President McKinley because the latter did not keep him at Madrid." Continuing the Pall Mall Gazette says: "Mr. Taylor finds no difficulty in forgetting that all the information he has seen fit to divulge was obtained in his official character, and therefore under the seal of secrecy."

Mr. Taylor in the article referred to tells how Senor Castelan tried to persuade the late Premier Canovas to offer genuine reforms to the Cubans, as that otherwise intervention by the United States must follow inevitably. This was Mr. Taylor's attitude as a diplomatic representative anxious to prevent war. For a time he believed, he says, that the Iron Premier had yielded. But when the proposed reforms were made public, he says: "I saw that the great men had trifled with us as if we were children." He denounces the hollowness and emptiness of the whole shadowy pretence embodied in the royal decree of February, 1897. He sees no solution of the Cuban problem which will end the strife except intervention. Mr. Taylor's letter concludes as follows:

"In my former article I deliberately ventured to assert that 'I am satisfied after careful investigation that the ruling classes of Spain, civil, clerical and military, are resolved to refuse to make any concessions to the rebellious colonists which would meet with their acceptance. I cannot doubt that any minister who dares undertake such a perilous enterprise will be at once driven from office, and it will be a great weakness upon our part to be misled by any false hopes and promise in that regard.

"I have always worked to find a way to end this cruel Cuban war and to render unnecessary intervention by the United States. I am now the advocate of such intervention because I am satisfied that it is the only remaining means by which peace in Cuba can possibly be secured."

COURT VANCOUVER, of the Ancient Order of Foresters, which was established in this city in 1872, intends to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary shortly in fitting manner. A strong committee in charge of the celebration will meet to-morrow at Forester's hall to receive reports and fuller announcements will be made later.

ON the information of Joe Smith, Messrs. Herman and Hane Keith are charged with having committed perjury. Both gentlemen are out on bail, and the bearing comes up on Tuesday. Smith claims that in a County court suit which was tried a couple of months ago, over some trouble about wages, the Keiths swore he was no brewer—hence the charge.