

Missionaries In Peril

Work of Introducing Gospel in
New Hebrides Conducted
Under Difficulties.

Scarcity of Coal Miners in Aus-
tralia—Hundreds of Ships
Waiting Cargoes.

Mission work in the New Hebrides is being conducted under the most difficult circumstances, according to an Australian exchange received by the Mission. Students of history will remember that it was while endeavoring to introduce the Gospel on these islands that the "Apostle of Polynesia," Rev. John Williams, was treacherously clubbed to death by the natives in 1839. One of the pioneer missionaries of the islands, Dr. Robertson, in conversation with a Sydney Herald reporter, stated that there recently was some friction in the district (which was his particular district) amongst the natives, that 15 had been killed. The natives had received was of a very angry nature, but he had been informed that the teachers had been compelled to hold their services in caves, and to build a bullet-proof stockade around the premises of Burns, Phillips & Co., Mackenzie of Burns, Phillips & Co., stated that Captain Williams, at Vila on August 14th last, brought bad news from Erromanga, and that H. M. S. Ringarooma had gone there with the object of quelling the rising. Questioned as to what measures had been taken, he said he thought the pacification could be only a matter of a few weeks. On that point he could say no more. He then proceeded to say that in the district affected he had over 30 native teachers, and besides himself there was only one white man on the island, which is one of the southern islands of the group, and about 100 miles in circumference. The island holds a name of horror so far as missionary work there was concerned. There is really no harbor on the island, but there are several good bays, where ships can anchor in all ordinary weathers. This is not the case with Dillon's Bay, on the west (the seat of the present trouble) and Portia Bay, on the northeast. Dillon's Bay is in the very lee of the island, and is decidedly the best. It is here where the Rev. H. A. Robertson has his head station, the second station being at Portia Bay.

A copy of the Sydney Morning Herald brought by the same steamer contains the news of a serious disaster which occurred in the harbor off Middle Head last month, as the result of which four young men are supposed to have lost their lives. Nine others were rescued in an exhausted condition after having clung to an upturned boat in a rough sea for nearly an hour. The occupants of the boat were all young men, from 16 to 23 years of age, employed in the city, and were residents of the suburbs. They were all well acquainted with the harbor, and with two exceptions were accustomed to boat sailing. They met early in the morning at Glebe Point, where the Ruby, an 18 footer, was lying, and the boat was taken out with the intention of sailing down to Middle Head and spending the day there.

When about midway between Middle Head and Spring Cove Head the Ruby without warning jibed and overturned, the next moment all hands were struggling in the water. The boat floated bottom upwards, and they at once made efforts to secure a hold. Those who were fortunate enough to get up close to the floating boat assisted the others to a place where they had at least a chance of safety. Within a few minutes the 13 were clinging partly to each other, partly to the slippery boat. The weather was intensely cold, and some of the weaker of the party soon showed signs of exhaustion. For over half an hour the stronger ones managed to keep the party together. At the end of that time, however, distress began to be felt by several, and personal safety had to be thought of. Then it was that the 13 divided to 9.

"Boys to go!" went round the boat, and it was learned that Robert Morris, a skipper of the ill-fated crew, was missing. A few minutes later, when a boat came to the rescue from the Quarantine Station, nine men were gratefully exhausted. Added to the miseries of their perilous condition, the unfortunate fellows state that two steamers passed comparatively close to them, but could not be hailed.

The monument erected at Mullinua, Apia, Samoa, over the graves of the officers and men of the British and United States navies who fell in the fighting in Samoa last year, was unveiled on Sunday, July 20th, by His Excellency the Governor, Dr. W. H. Solf. The ceremony was impressive, and was attended by men and officers of H. M. S. Pylades and U. S. S. Albatross. The memorial stands on a splendid site granted by the German government, and is in full view from the harbor of Apia. It was unveiled by the crews of the U. S. S. Albatross, the British ship, the Porpoise, and the German ship, the Albatross, with English and American flags flying, and anchor below in gold bronze. The unveiling ceremony was carried out by Lieut. C. P. L. Watson, Gunner Neale and 25 men to assist, including the majority of the artisans.

After the English burial service was read by Rev. Walter Hackett, of the London Missionary Society, His Excellency pulled out in cord, and the British and American flags fell on the rear of the memorial, landing on the graves of the heroes mourned, the guards com-

ing to the salute and the bugle sounding the general salute. The crews then returned to their ships, and H. M. S. Pylades left at 8 a.m. next day for the Union group.

The monument is inscribed as follows on the observe side:

In Memoriam.

P. V. Lansdale, Lieutenant. U. S. N.; Angel Hope Freeman, Lieutenant. R. N.; H. M. S. Tauranga; J. R. Monaghan, ensign. U. S. N.; John Long, leading seaman; N. E. Edsall, O.S., U. S. N.; Albert M. Prout, leading seaman; James Butler, U. S. N.; A. H. J. Thornberry, U. S. N.; John T. Madge, U. S. M. C.; Montague Rogers, O.S.; Thomas Holloway, U. S. M. C.; U. S. S. F. S. Philadelphia; Edmond Halloran, O. S. of H. M. S. Royalist. Killed in action April, 1899, U. S. N. and H. B. M. N.

On the reverse is the following: "Erected by the officers and men of the U. S. S. Tauranga and H. B. M. ships Tauranga, Royalist, Porpoise and Torch."

Advices from Newcastle state that a series of strikes and disputes have arisen in the northern district between the mine owners and miners. When the Miowera left Sydney the men were out at the Wallarah, Durham, Dudley, West Wallend, Burwood, the Pacific Co-operative and West Wallend collieries, the grievances employed, and that of low wages. An effort was being made to amicably arrange matters, and with this object in view a board of arbitration was investigating each case separately.

Troubles are also brewing at the Ipswich collieries, Brisbane, and when the steamer sailed a general strike was daily looked for.

The Sydney Morning Herald thus reviews the mining conditions now existing in Australia: "For the first time for many years past the colliery proprietors and managers are now experiencing considerable difficulty in securing a sufficient number of practical miners. The whole of the pits of the district have been working at high pressure for several months, but they are still unable to keep pace with the unprecedented demand for coal. Every miner in the district is now fully employed, and one thousand additional men could easily be absorbed. The total number of miners employed in the various mines of the district is estimated at about 6,000, all of whom are now working 11 days per fortnight. Nearly 100 steamers are waiting vessels are in port waiting their turn to load coal cargoes for foreign markets, but owing to the custom of the district in giving preference to steamships, a good deal of delay is being experienced. As a matter of fact, many of the sailing ships now in the harbor will not be loaded before November or December next, and there are at the present moment several overseas ships which have been awaiting coal cargoes since the early part of June. If it were possible to secure a larger number of miners the output of the collieries would be proportionately increased, with the result that the vessels would receive quicker dispatch than is at present the case. Many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of practical coal miners left this district for the goldfields of Western Australia during the period of depression in the coal mining industry which followed the great strike of 1896 and continued until the commencement of the present year. Their absence, however, was not until the return of prosperous conditions, and the present outlook although bright, is not likely to attract many of the men from their new sphere of labor. Hundreds of other miners left this district for the adjoining colonies to assist in the development of recently discovered coalfields, and as wages elsewhere are reported to be good, they are not likely to return to Newcastle. The managers of several of the northern collieries are advertising for experienced coal miners, and evidence is seen on every hand of the fact that the demand for labor is greatly in excess of the supply. The present state of the coal industry forms a striking contrast with the conditions existing last year, when the coal trade was found to be necessary to establish relief works in different portions of the district to alleviate the acute distress then prevailing. Many of the mines last year worked for only two or three days a fortnight, whilst one of the principal collieries was in operation for only 13 days in a quarter."

Since the last case of tubercular plague was reported in Sydney, nearly a month has elapsed without any case of suspicious illness being brought under the notice of the board of health. One suspect was reported, but it was found that the case was not one of plague. The three patients remaining in quarantine are doing well.

The following notable utterance regarding the proposed Pacific cable was made in parliamentary discussion by Hon. R. J. Seddon, premier of New Zealand:

"The position of this great Imperial and Colonial work is not altogether satisfactory character. The prospects, however, are much more favorable than they were some little time ago, for it looked as though Victoria and New South Wales were prepared to accept the offer made by the Eastern Extension Company, which would have precluded the construction of the Pacific cable. I am glad to say that these governments are again in line with Great Britain, Canada, Queensland and New Zealand. This being the case, there is every reason to anticipate that the construction of the work will soon be put in hand. Since the matter was last brought under your notice, a committee of representatives of the colonial and other governments interested in the cable met in London, and I have gone very carefully into the details, the nature of which has not been published, the report being confidential. From what I can gather, tenders will soon be called for by the board appointed by the committee for the manufacture and laying of the cable. Owing to the increased cost of copper, gutta percha, etc., it is estimated that the expense will be about £1,000,000. This is a large sum, but this parliament passed the Pacific Cable Act last year, and an amending act to meet the altered conditions will be necessary. Our proportionate share will not be much, but it will be necessary for us to be in a position, as contracting parties, to fulfil our engagements. It will not, however, be necessary to take a vote on the main estimates. At the same time, I deemed it desirable to draw attention to this most desirable undertaking and our responsibilities in connection therewith."

Mrs. Jane Brotherton, aged 60 years, was killed yesterday at Toronto Junction, her head being cut off by a passing train.

Minerals at Exposition

The Various Ores From British
Columbia Are Attracting
Special Attention.

Exhibit of No Other Country Has
Obtained More Awards
Than Canada.

To overestimate the benefits which Canada may reasonably expect to derive from her participation in the Paris exposition, and from the triumph which her exhibits have achieved, would hardly be possible. It is far more likely that they will be underestimated.

Popularly, it is assumed that all exhibitions are more or less alike, varying only in magnitude and location, and that the exhibition of minerals is merely a formal and somewhat perfunctory proceeding, constituting a sort of secondary adjunct to the amusement features.

In a sense this is often the case. It may be so to some extent at Paris. But even an "average" crowd makes a point of seeing everything, and though it does not take a great deal of interest in the technical details of, say, a piece of complicated machinery, it does take an interest, and a keen one, in such displays as ores and precious metals, from regalia and food products and animals, and all such objects of popular interest and curiosity.

It is in just these popular exhibits that the Canadian display is peculiarly varied and attractive, and among the thousand and one buildings of all sorts on the exposition grounds there is probably none that is more frequented by the visitor at the great fair than the Canadian pavilion, near the Trocadero palace.

The Exhibit of Minerals.

In a previous article it was pointed out how the exposition of food products, one of the most important of the Canadian displays, was arousing a keen interest in Canadian goods among Continental buyers, and serving to bring the latter into direct communication with producers in Canada.

Another Canadian exhibit which is accomplishing a very similar result is that of minerals, to which a prominent and advantageous location has been devoted on the main floor of the building.

It may be said that the Dominion's reputation as a producer of minerals is sufficiently well known even without an elaborate exhibit at Paris, that the natural wealth of the country is there, and that all the foreign investor has to do is to come and see it.

But that is just the point. The foreign investor has more investments offered him than he knows what to do with, and is not going to travel across 3,000 miles of Nova Scotia and over half a continent to see what Canada has, if South Africa, Australia and Europe succeed in persuading him that they have something better and more easily got at.

It is here that the great value of the present Canadian exhibit becomes apparent. Not only is a splendid representative display made of the varied mineral wealth of the entire country, but facts and statistics relative to the production and facilities of transportation are supplied freely to all interested parties. Information sought readily imparted by the officials in charge of the section.

It is not too sanguine a statement to make, to say that, as a result of the excellence of the Canadian mineral exhibit, millions of foreign capital will be directed to the Dominion within a few years, and the development of our natural wealth thereby vastly stimulated.

Is the Best Show at Paris.

Six grand prizes and fifteen gold medals were awarded by the exhibition jurors to the Canadian exhibit in the group of mines and mining. The exhibit of no other country obtained more awards than this, and it is a fact acknowledged by impartial experts that the Canadian exhibit is, both in arrangement and variety, the best at Paris.

In two important respects has the Canadian display attracted the special attention of European capitalists at the present time. These are the display of coal and nickel. The present high prices of coal in Europe, together with the prospect of continued increasing demand and diminution of supply, has caused attention to be turned to possible new sources from which the ore may be obtained, and the exhibit of anthracite and bituminous coal from Nova Scotia have led to many enquiries from Continental dealers regarding the probability of shipping Nova Scotia coal to Europe.

The other Canadian mineral in which special attention also centres at the present time is nickel. The rapid exhaustion of the great French nickel mines in New Caledonia, and the increasing demand for the ore for use in the manufacture of armor plate, have caused attention to be directed to the great Canadian deposits at Sudbury, and it is understood that several French capitalists are contemplating investment in Canadian properties.

Only a brief general survey of the mineral exhibit in the Canadian pavilion can be given within the limits of a newspaper article. In its arrangement, this exhibit is different from any other of its kind at Paris. One of the first points to be noted is the manner in which the different classes of ore are displayed. Everything is so placed, labelled and catalogued, that examination and reference become at once easy and instructive, affording the fullest explanation of each industry represented.

Are In Natural Groups.

The specimens are likewise placed in natural groups, and the purposes for which the several ores or minerals are used can therefore be conveniently ascertained. At the same time everything is scientifically arranged. No attempt has been made to separate the minerals of the different provinces (otherwise than by differently colored labels attached to the various objects), and thus the whole Dominion, rather than a special section, becomes identified with the various minerals exhibited.

The combined display has been contributed by the Dominion government and the various provinces, the whole being under the direction of the Geological Survey at Ottawa. It may be said to consist of nine groups, as follows: 1. Metals and their ores. 2. Materials used in the production of light and heat. 3. Minerals applicable to chemical manufactures and mineral fertilizers. 4. Mineral pigments. 5. Salt and brines. 6. Refractory materials,

and materials applicable to the manufacture of china ware and pottery, etc. 7. Materials for grinding and polishing. 8. Materials applicable to the arts and crafts and jewellery. 9. Materials used in common or decorative construction.

Every one of these groups is splendidly represented, but, generally speaking, the principal attractions are the various classes of gold, silver and copper ores, the specimens of alluvial gold and the coal, petroleum, gypsum, mica, nickel, graphite and asbestos exhibits.

The gold, silver and copper ores are very numerous, and almost without exception every mine of importance in the Dominion is represented. The gold and silver ores from British Columbia attract special attention, being little known or understood in Europe. Nova Scotia and Ontario exhibit largely of free milling ores. The demand for small specimens of these different varieties of gold ores from museums and colleges here and in other European cities has been very great, but naturally it has been quite impossible to comply with the requests.

The silver ores shown come mostly from British Columbia, as do also the silver copper ores. The copper ores are very varied, and are no less interesting. Several magnificent samples of all these varieties are shown on stands and in cases. It would indeed be almost impossible to get together a more varied collection of gold, silver and copper ores than those to be seen in this portion of the exhibit.

The alluvial gold attracts the greater popular interest. In three steel cases are displayed gold nuggets and gold dust from the principal places of deposit of British Columbia and the Klondike, the whole collection being valued at something like \$40,000. A fourth case contains some magnificent gold quartz specimens from Nova Scotia.

In close proximity to the four cases are models showing the nature of the strata in the Klondike, and illustrating the manner in which the auriferous gravel occurs. The physical nature of the gold country, both in the Klondike and in British Columbia, is further illustrated by large photographs of the water and transport illustrations suspended in the windows.

The coal exhibit consists of anthracite and bituminous coal, bituminous shale, etc. All the principal Canadian mines have contributed to the samples displayed, and the collection is very complete, showing the possibilities of Canadian coal development in the future.

The petroleum exhibit is another which attracts special attention. In it are shown no fewer than fifty-five products of distillation. The collection is extremely well arranged, and does credit to the importance of the industry which it represents.

The nickel ores and exhibits from Sudbury are, as has already been stated, one of the leading features of the mining section. Not only are the native ore and the refined product shown in numerous different forms, but the intermediate stages of reduction are illustrated, and the processes employed explained.

Of the other exhibits, those of asbestos and mica receive the most attention from visitors to the section. Both are thoroughly complete and representative.

To sum up, it may be said, and without exaggeration, that the entire exhibit of Canadian minerals is a triumph of careful collection, wise discrimination and painstaking arrangement. It has done more to give Europeans—British, French, German, all—an adequate comprehension of the vast and varied mineral wealth of our country than tons of company prospectuses and tedious pamphlets. All credit is due to the Geological Survey Department and to the various provincial governments, by whose mutual co-operation the display was made possible. As a means of supplying the fullest information respecting the minerals of Canada, thus taking advantage of the latest scientific methods, the exhibit made, a very instructive little pamphlet, entitled "The Economic Minerals of Canada," is being freely distributed, both in French and English.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending 30th Sept., 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
6-S.S. New England, Alaska			4,114
7-S.S. San Mateo, San Francisco			4,414
11-S.S. Minnie, San Francisco			3,440
13-S.S. Titania, San Francisco			5,783
15-S.S. New England, Alaska			53
16-S.S. R. Amos, San Francisco			4,546
22-S.S. New England, Alaska			32
22-S.S. San Mateo, Pt. Los Angeles			4,417
22-S.S. Minnie, San Francisco			3,454
22-S.S. Titania, San Francisco			5,900

Total 31,997

Longhairs Steamships.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
1-S.S. Victoria, San Francisco			3,040
7-S.S. Ohio, Nome			873
12-S.S. Selkirk, Anacortes			97
12-S.S. Wanderer, Port Townsend			23
12-S.S. Warfield, San Francisco			4,400
12-S.S. Progress, San Francisco			2,550
12-S.S. Luckme, San Francisco			700
19-S.S. Victoria, San Francisco			3,040
20-S.S. Al-Ki, Port Townsend			246
21-S.S. Tellus, San Francisco			3,763
22-S.S. Farallon, Seattle			167
22-S.S. Betsie, San Francisco			2,450
25-S.S. Wellington, San Francisco			2,596
25-S.S. Dirigo, Seattle			324

Total 24,297

Union Colliery Shipping.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
5-S.S. Aberdeen, Port Townsend			391
12-S.S. Wellington, San Francisco			2,572
12-S.S. Dirigo, Seattle			194
12-S.S. Ruth, Seattle			233
12-S.S. Mananasse, Ketchikan			1,276
12-S.S. Richard III, Juneau			1,700
12-S.S. Leone, Ketchikan			112
12-S.S. Shireley, Port Townsend			400
12-S.S. Pioneer, Port Townsend			170
19-S.S. Selkirk, Fairhaven			505
19-S.S. Eva, Portland			800
20-S.S. Selkirk, Anacortes			180
20-S.S. Gerard C. Tobey, Frisco			1,930

Total 10,013

Chematus Lumber.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
5-Sch. J. B. Thomas, Adelaide			5,575
12-A.C. Pasethoff, Astoria			1,470
19-Sch. Transit, Sydney, N. S. W.			1,287
25-S.S. Chiloat, Adelaide			2,850
25-Sp. Nymph, London			3,380
25-Sch. J. H. Brace, Sydney			1,330

Total 18,981

Ladysmith Mine Sinks Ore.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
1-S.S. Oscar, Everett			150
5-S.S. Oscar, Everett			150
7-S.S. Oscar, Everett			150
14-S.S. Oscar, Everett			150
23-S.S. Oscar, Everett			130
23-S.S. Oscar, Everett			140

Total 888

Mining News

The Lardau.

The Nettle L. mine is ready and waiting for the rawhiding season. The company intend to ship between 500 and 750 tons of their richest ore this winter, over 100 tons of which is now sorted and sacked.

On the Cromwell, one of the strikes of last year, a body of remarkably rich ore has been opened up, tests of which gave returns of \$340 in gold and silver. The gold value is over \$300, the balance is silver.

Very satisfactory results are being obtained from tests of the surface rock of the U. and I. claim in the Lucky Jim basin, one specimen running \$20 in gold and 7 ozs. silver to the ton. A shaft has been sunk for 15 feet on this claim.

On the south fork of the south fork of Lardau creek a discovery was made last week of some very fine copper ore. The lead where the ore was found is about four feet in width and is solid copper pyrites. It is expected that the pyrites will run about 20 per cent. copper, besides giving fair gold returns.

East Kootenay.

The mines on Perry creek are being developed rapidly.

The Chinamen who have leases on Wild Horse creek are making preparations for a clean-up.

The Sullivan has increased its capacity to 50 tons a day.

At the North Star mine the ore is going out steadily. Not a day has passed during the two months but 100 tons of ore have been shipped.

In Boundary Mines.

One shipment to the Greenwood smelter from the Mother Lode mine, Deadwood camp, are now in progress. While the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter is not yet complete and will hardly be in a position to "blow in" until the middle of December, shipments are being made to fill up the 3,000-ton ore bins so as to relieve congestion inevitable at the company's mine—though no ore is being stopped. Encouraging reports are daily received from the different camps in the district of work being prosecuted on several properties. At Phoenix the ore shipments from the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill-Victoria mines amount daily to 300 tons. The present output of the Phoenix mines is approximately at these three mines now numbers 175 employees—which will also be increased when stoping is more vigorously entered upon, with the additional power now nearly ready at the Knob Hill. At this mine some of the steeper of the main tunnel are being worked. On the second and third levels of the Old Ironsides stoping is in progress. At the 200-foot level of the Victoria in the drift diamond drills are being used in prospecting further ground.

At the War Eagle mine in the same camp 16 men are employed. At present they are working in the east crosscut on the 100-foot level to tap the lead opened up by a small prospecting shaft about two weeks ago. There is a nice body of ore at this point which is hoped to be encountered before many days. The sinking of the winze from the tunnel on the Snowshoe is the principal work being done on that property, which is owned by the British Columbia (Rand S.) Syndicate. The winze is being sunk at a point about 200 feet from the portal of the tunnel and is now down 32 feet. The total length of the tunnel is 325 feet.

In Wellington camp beside the Winnipeg, Brandon & Golden Crown and Atholston, where all are on the shipping list, development is also in progress on other claims. On the Evening Star some splendid ore is being taken out in the course of sinking the main shaft, which is now down 18 feet. Recently Andrew Laidlaw, who has this and the Selby claim under bond for \$45,000, sampled some of the ore with the following highly satisfactory results: Copper, 9 per cent.; gold, \$7; and silver, \$120. Figuring copper on a basis of 15 cents, it gives a total of \$29.20 to the ton. Adjoining this property is the Mammoth and partners. Mr. Fisher is developing the Mammoth by shaft now at a depth of 28 feet. The ledge, lying between a formation of granite and quartzite, is a pyrrhotite measuring on the surface, where it is well defined, six feet in width.

In Deadwood camp several properties are under development. In fact, there are more claims being worked in this camp than any one of the others. Beside those particularly mentioned are the Mother Lode, Sunset, Buckhorn and Arlington. On the Greyhound, after cross-cutting the ore body east, at the 100-foot level a distance of 38 feet, the shaft is now being continued down.

At the Quebec Copper Company's properties the main shaft has reached a depth of 100 feet and crosscutting east and west to the main level has been started. In the old No. 1 shaft a force has been put to work getting out ore and a trial shipment of two carloads is to be made at once to the Grand Forks smelter.

There is also much activity in Summit camp. At the B. C. 100 men are on the pay roll. The R. Bell will, by the middle of this month, be on the shipping list, as soon as bunkers are built to hold the ore. There is considerable prospecting work being done on other claims in the camp. Taken altogether the prospects of the coming winter are exceedingly bright throughout the district.

HORSES IN WAR.

Apart from artillery and transport, where heavy draught power will be needed, a pony of 14.2, if properly bred—it has been proved in South Africa—will do all the work of a horse of 16 hands, and on equal ration where there are scanty pastures last twice as long. The small horse, too, is easier managed, he is less troublesome to mount under fire and to dismount from on march. This last is no small advantage when men are weary.

The Redoubt on their raids are constantly up and down, on and off their marches, running beside them half the night, and so easing and saving them. The small horse, too, is a smaller target to the enemy, is easier hidden in the folds of the ground, and is easier towed on a shipboard. He needs a less stout rope to tether him, a scantier shelter to screen him in rough weather.

War is a cruel thing for all engaged in it, and for none more so than the horses which are its living material. Also there is a double cruelty in sending these to the hardships when they are constitutionally unfitted for their work. The hardy pony used to outdoor life suffers in a campaign, but it is nothing compared with the misery

of the great stall-fed horse we impress to our wars out of the London streets. These have perished by the thousand of sheer starvation in South Africa—Wilfrid Blunt, in the Nineteenth Century.

Sporting News

LACROSSE.

ASHCROFT WON.

The match between the Kamloops and Ashcroft teams on Thursday proved to be quite an interesting event and an exciting game, resulting in a win for Ashcroft by 6 goals to 1. W. H. Edwards acted as referee. The scoring was as follows: The first goal was scored by Kamloops in 24 minutes, and the next 6 by Ashcroft in the following time, 36, 44, 2, 6, 2, and 12 minutes.

POLO.

MATCH AT KAMLOOPS.

The polo match, Kamloops vs. Grand Prairie, played on Wednesday afternoon, on the Indian reserve, was quite the best and most stubbornly contested game ever played in Kamloops. The match resulted in a tie, 5 goals to 5. In the first quarter Kamloops scored 2, Grand Prairie 0; in the second Kamloops scored 2, Grand Prairie 1; in the third neither side scored; in the fourth Grand Prairie scored 3 goals, Kamloops 0, making a tie. An extra 10 minutes was played in which both sides scored a goal. Another 10 minutes was played and neither side scored and the match was declared a draw.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

JUNIOR LEAGUE OFFICERS.

At the last meeting of the Junior League the following officers were elected for the ensuing season: Honorary president, Col. Prior; president, L. Tait; vice-president, B. R. Simpson; secretary-treasurer, William Lorimer. After the usual routine business had been disposed of, delegates representing the following teams announced their intention of contesting the league this season: The South Park, Central and North Ward schools, No. 2 Company Boys' Brigade, ad Victoria West. After the financial standing of the association was gone into and found to be satisfactory, the meeting dispersed.

Another meeting has been called by the executive of the league to be held tomorrow evening, for the purpose of arranging the order in which the games are to be played.

The Boys' Brigade,