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nd 97 Wharf St, Victoria, B.C.

TICE is hereby given that we intend make application to the Chief Commis- er of Lands and Works to have a road feet wide established, commencing at point where the present road to McCal- 's leaves the Cowichan Lake trunk road nce southerly to the lake, a distance of t three hundred yards.

WILLIAM GIDLEY.
GEORGE LEWIS.
FRANK H. PRICE.
ABE. MAYEA.
HENRY MARCH.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.

dies' and Gent's garments and house- d furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed. al to new. sel0-dy&w

the matter of the Tramway Company Incorporation Act and The Tramway Incorporation Amendment Act, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that The nora Mount Sicker Copper Mining mpany, Limited, Non-Personal Liabil- intends to build, equipe and operate tramway commencing at a point at or ar the Lenora mine; known as lot 17, emainus District, Vancouver Island, e property of the Company,

Thence round the north end of Mount cker to a point about five hundred rds from Westholme station on the squimalt and Nanaimo Railway, in a utherly direction,

Thence in an easterly direction to a int on Osborne Bay in section twenty 0), range three (3), Comiaken District. And also to build, construct, equip and erate a telephone in connection with n said tramway.

Sealed with the seal of the Company, t the City of Victoria, the 1st day of ctober, 1900.

W. W. BERRIDGE,
Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days ter date I intend to apply to the Chief mmissioner of Lands and Works for a ense to prospect for coal on the follow- g described land, situated on the south- st branch of the Telquna River, in Cas- ar District: Commencing at a post ne east bank of the Telqua River, about e miles above its junction with the Buck- rver. Said post being the southwest rner and identical with the southeast rner of the R. H. Hall coal prospecting aim, thence due north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence due south 80 ains, thence 80 chains west to point commencement, and containing 640 res, more or less.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1900.

L. M. CLIFFORD.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days fter date I intend to apply to the Chief ommissioner of Lands and Works for a ense to prospect for coal on the follow- g described land, situate on the southeast branch of the Telqua River, in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post near the ast bank of the Telqua River, about six iles above its junction with the Buckley ver. Said post being the northeast cor- er and at or near the southwest corner f the Jas. Thomson coal prospecting aim, thence due south 80 chains, thence ue west 80 chains, thence 80 chains due orth, thence 80 chains due east to point f commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 15th October, 1900.

(Signed) A. C. MURRAY.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days fter date I intend to apply to the Chief ommissioner of Lands and Works for a ense to prospect for coal on the follow- g described land, situated on the south- st branch of the Telquna River, in Cas- ar District: Commencing at a post ear the east bank of the Telqua River, bout five miles above its junction with he Buckley River, said post being the outheast corner, thence 80 chains due orth, thence 80 chains due west, thence 0 chains due south, thence 80 chains due ast, to point of commencement, and ontaining 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1900.

(Signed) R. H. HALL.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

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By R. E. GOSNELL

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CTORIA, B.C.

A Rousing Meeting

Tolmie District Voters Give Conservative Candidates an Ovation.

Unanimous Vote of Confidence and Hearty Pledges of Support.

The Conservative candidates, Col. Prior and Mr. Earle, held a very successful meeting last night in Tolmie school, Boleskine road. The schoolhouse was filled with electors, and enthusiasm and good feeling marked the proceedings from start to finish.

Mr. William Graham was unanimously chosen chairman. Mr. Graham asked for a fair hearing for the speakers, and called upon Col. Prior, who was loudly applauded on coming forward.

Prior advised his audience to take an interest in politics. The well-being of every constitutionally-governed country required that every man, and especially the young men, should take an active part in politics—but he did not, from personal experience, advise them to make politics a business, unless they desired a life of endless excitement and little material reward; the reward of the sincere public man lay only in the consciousness of having done his duty to his country and his fellow-electors.

The speaker then called attention to a statement in the Times to the effect that he had been elected as a member of the House of Commons to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Noah Shakespeare. He was happy to say that Mr. Shakespeare was alive and well, and he hoped he would enjoy many more years. The Times was a stickler for accuracy, yet he found in this evening's issue a statement that his majority at the last election was 107; as a matter of fact his majority was 197.

The main issue between the great parties is that the Liberals are in power to-day under false pretences. The Conservative policy, enunciated by John A. Macdonald in 1878, is still the policy of that party. That policy was criticized and denounced for eighteen years, in season and out of season, but the Liberals, who at last, by their persistency, succeeded in alienating a sufficient number of Conservatives from their party allegiance to secure their election. Immediately that they found themselves in power, the Liberals repudiated their previous pledges and promises, and stole the protective policy of the Conservatives almost in its entirely. Fortunately for the Dominion it was that they did so, for had they stuck to their avowed free trade principles they would have plunged the country in ruin. They promised retrenchment, yet they had increased the expenditure during their short term of office $11,000,000. Their promise to reduce the debt was just as wantonly broken; they had increased it $7,726,000, while the taxes, which they were to make less burdensome, have increased $10,006,745, or $8.90 per family. Can anyone point out a single article of general consumption upon which the tax has been reduced? The duty on boots and shoes is the same as under the Conservatives; that on sugar, cottons and other staples has been increased. The Liberals cannot deny these facts; they do not attempt to; when confronted with them, they change the subject. In regard to preferential trade, would it not be fair that if Great Britain's goods are given a preference in Canada, that Canadian goods should be given a preference in Great Britain? Is it not right that we should adopt a policy that would benefit Canada while conferring an advantage on Great Britain? The Liberals had only taken up this policy of preferential trade very recently. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, not so long ago, declared that Canada must have unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. He said that a day would come when Britain's and Canada's interests would clash, and when that day arrived he would stick by his native land. He promised later that he would try to secure mutual preference between Canada and the Mother Country, but when he went to the Jubilee he gave up the idea, and made a free gift of the preferential tariff, and sacrificed his country's interests without a word of argument for a fair trade arrangement. And, after all, what has the preferential tariff on British goods done? The actual reduction, taking all classes of goods, is one-eighth of 1 per cent. The imports from Britain have increased only 12½ per cent., while those from the United States have increased 59 per cent., from France 38 per cent., Germany 24, and Belgium 151. Mr. Fielding's tariff is essentially a United States tariff. It has greatly increased the trade of that country, to the detriment of Canada. The effect of it is to cheapen goods manufactured in Canada, and to reduce wages in proportion.

The Liberals had been guilty of many sins, but those of their offences that more nearly affect British Columbia would be the most interesting to mention. Col. Prior then explained the unfair way in which British Columbia had been treated with regard to the Darcy Island lepers. Lepers from other provinces were removed to Tracadie, where they are maintained at Dominion expense, while the government had even withdrawn the annual grant for keeping the lepers on Darcy Island which the Conservatives used to pay.

The dilatoriness of Canada in offering troops to the Empire was then taken up. Colony after colony had made offers of troops, but the Canadian government kept silent. The whole summer was allowed to slip by, and in October Sir Wilfrid made his celebrated statement in the Globe, in which he declared that he did not see how Canada could send troops, and that the government could do nothing in the matter without the authority of parliament. But he did not summon parliament, as he might very well have done in such an emergency. Sir Charles Tupper did not hesitate a moment when the matter came to his notice. He telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid at once, urging him to send a contingent, pledging the support of the Conservatives in such action, and announcing that he had a friend who would insure the lives of the volunteers. The speaker had great respect for the French-Canadians; he numbered among them some of his warmest friends, but he considered Mr. Tarte, from his unpatriotic utterances, was wholly unfit for the position he occupies in the cabinet. This opinion was fully justified by Mr. Tarte's speeches against sending the contingent, and by his anti-British sentiments enunciated in Paris, from which the speaker made lengthy quotations. Laurier's right-hand man—the "master of the administration," as he is called in the East—is the last man who should dare to make such statements; and his chief, the Premier, by receiving them in silence, and allowing them to go unreproved, is particeps criminis in the eyes of loyal Canadians. Col. Prior then explained Sir Charles Tupper's expression, "Laurier is too British for me." The phrase was used, not in the sense in which Liberals have paraded it on the platform and in the press, but to express his dissent from Sir Wilfrid's declaration that he was in favor of Canadian representation in the Imperial parliament, which would inevitably end in a loss of Canadian independence as a self-governing Dominion.

Col. Prior then briefly reviewed his career in the local and Dominion parliaments, and asked if his record and that of his fellow-member, Mr. Earle, was not satisfactory to the electors. Liberal speakers would tell them it was time for a change—that new blood and younger men should be chosen. Was Mr. Riley, who looked old enough to be his or Mr. Earle's father, one of the Liberal young men? He and Mr. Earle had accomplished a good deal for Victoria during their parliamentary career; they had experience, and that experience was at the service of their constituents, who, he trusted, would profit by it in putting them at the head of the polls on November 7. (Cheers.)

Mr. Samuel D. Schultz was the next to address the electors. He asked the indulgence of the audience, as he was an untried speaker, but he considered it the duty of every man, young and old, who desired the prosperity of the country to come forward and by their voices and their votes secure the election of Messrs. Prior and Earle, the representatives of the grand old Conservative party, which had built up Canada, and placed her in her present proud position. (Applause.)

The time is rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to choose one or other of the great parties to guide the destines of this country. With you in some measure lies the determination of the line of policy which is to be inaugurated for the next four or five years. You are asked to withdraw your support from Messrs. Earle and Prior and to transfer it to Messrs Riley and Drury—and this you are asked to do upon the most shallow and insufficient grounds. Let us examine some of the measures adduced by the Liberals why you should change your political preferences.

For instance, Mr. Duff, who is an able champion of the Liberal doctrines, points out in effect what we are on the eve of great commercial development, that we are to be awakened from our present slow growth by the magic influence of vast undertakings providing much needed facilities for trade expansion. The E. & N. is to be extended to the northern end of the Island; fast lines of steamers are to connect with the Mainland, and an all-Canadian railway is to be constructed to Dawson. In addition, a mint is to be erected in Victoria. No one would underestimate the benefits if such measures are consummated. The teeming wealth of the golden rivers of the North would be poured into our laps, and Victoria and the surrounding district would be benefited immeasurably by such a diversion of traffic and business from Sound cities. But there is a condition upon which these glowing prospects depend. If you return Messrs. Prior and Earle, Mr. Duff contends this anticipated prosperity will be imperilled. They would not be able to reach the ears of the administration. Conservatives would be political outcasts. All these great possibilities would be frustrated, and our dreams of prosperity and commercial prominence would be doomed to grievous disappointment, because we had adhered to principle and returned Conservatives. What a commentary upon Liberal methods! A policy of cruel revenge and retaliation for daring to follow our conscientious convictions. In every case the interests of the country are to be sacrificed to party, and if a constituency has the effrontery to return opponents, why then that constituency is to be starved into submission. And yet Mr. Duff has the temerity to state that he is not an admirer of parochial politics. But are not Mr. Duff's contentions based on a most parochial premises? How does he know the Liberals will be given an opportunity of mismanaging affairs? What secret oracle has he consulted? Who has endowed him with special powers of divination, from what source has he been constituted such a past master of the occultism that he can with prophetic vision pierce he veil binding the future and declare that the Liberals will be in power for another federal term? If this political prophet be wrong, then what becomes of his argument? If, perchance, he be wrong, and Messrs. Riley and Drury be returned, then they would meet the same fate. They would have to face a hostile administration, provided Conservative methods were like the parochial methods of the Liberals. Mr. Duff has reared an ornate superstructure resting on a flimsy foundation. No, gentlemen, you will not listen to such sophistry. It is an insult to your manhood and to your spirit of free, sturdy independence. You are not to be pursuaded by such reprehensible appeals to the utter sacrifice of your highest principles. The question is, who is fit to govern, and not which party will be elected. Another instance of the very reprehensible method invoked in this campaign is provided by Mr. Duff's contention, the fact that on re-distribution taking place, we will have one of our members cut off. Gentlemen, is that not a most disgraceful acknowledgment that the Liberals intend to gerrymander the constituencies to their own advantage. If we elect Conservatives according to Mr. Duff, his party will decapitate one of our representatives, but if we elect Liberals, then, without regard to the unit of representation, two seats would still be allotted to Victoria. I ask you, gentlemen, to spurn the bribe; nothing can be gained by supporting a party with such degenerate principles. Mr. Duff attempts to justify the Yukon-Teslin bill, and blames the senate for throwing it out. If the senate were wrong, why didn't the Liberals act up to their convictions, pass the measure again, and dared the senate to again throw it out. That would have been the approved constitutional course, and in the event of the senate again passing adversely on the measure, they could have appealed to the country. But no, they sulked and whined and in the meantime allowed the golden trade of the North to pass our doors to the enrichment of Seattle. Mr. Duff points out that the population of Seattle increased from 50,000 to 80,000 from trade that should have come to us. Who is responsible for this condition of affairs? Who, but the Liberals; who by their inactivity and utter paralysis, and absence of anything approximately to the faculty of the initiative have allowed us to lose the handling of the wealth of the North, and been deaf to the appeals of our merchants and boards of trade to capture some of it. It is only too palpable that the Liberals have neglected the West. Can you hesitate with the records of the Conservative party before you in regard to developing the Western portion of the Dominion. Conservatives, in a word, gave us the C. P. R., in spite of Liberal protestation. They have given us trans-Pacific communication. What have the Liberals accomplished for the West in the past four years, after all their glittering promises?. Has not their Western record been a barren waste of utter uselessness? And yet they ask you to give them another chance to further retard our prospects. Gentlemen, I am sure you will not stand in the way of your own advancement, and that of Canada at large. The Liberals have utterly failed to appreciate the potentialities abiding in our vast resources and undeveloped wealth. I ask you to pause and answer whether a government which the Tuppers and Hugh John Macdonald may have a share in shaping affairs, whether such a government will not advance our interests. The Tuppers and Macdonald have always had faith in the West. They conceived and they carried out to completion the iron band linking the provinces, and so enamored are they of our part of the Dominion, that Sir Hibbert Tupper has thrown in his lot with British Columbia, and Hugh John with Manitoba. Will such leaders ignore the section in which they are so heavily interested? Gentlemen, you will be false to your own interests, if you do not, by your votes and influence, assist the Conservatives to again direct the helm of our great and glorious Dominion. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr. Earle's appearance on the platform was greeted with hearty applause. He began by complimenting Mr. Schultz for his very clever exposition of the Conservative policy. He had hit the nail on the head in saying that all the great undertakings had been initiated and carried out by the Conservatives. Confederation itself, the acquisition of the Great West, the building of the C. P. R., the National Policy all had been the work of the Liberal-Conservative party, and always, in spite of the opposition of the Liberals. The Conservative policy was broad and statesmanlike, while the Liberals were narrow, blind to the interests of the Dominion as a whole, and governed the country as if they were actuated solely by the interests of themselves as a party.

A great upheaval is taking place in the Liberal party. Honest Liberals are leaving the party in large numbers, unable any longer to support leaders who have abandoned all their principles and broken all their pledges. The cowardly threats of certain Liberal speakers during this campaign, that if Victoria sends Conservatives to parliament she may expect no favors, not even justice, from the government, may be dismissed with scorn, for there is little doubt from present indications, that a Conservative majority will rule in parliament next session, from whom Victoria and the whole Dominion will obtain fair play. British Columbia needs government aid to help develop her grand resources. She wants railways, harbor improvements and other public works. If a mint is to be established, Victoria should have it, as the most convenient place for it, and assay offices where miners may secure the full value of their gold. Mr. Earle showed how the Conservative party, under the leadership of Sir John A. Macdonald, had built the C. P. R. through British Columbia at a time when the people of this province would have been glad to have a waggon road, and that in such a business and statesmanlike manner that the people did not feel the additional cost. The Liberals had used every argument and every artifice to prevent the building of that great national highway, the greatest railway achievement of the age. One of their leaders declared in the house that it was the act of a madman to attempt to build a railway through "that sea of mountains" (British Columbia) and that the road, if ever built, would not pay for the axle grease for the car wheels.

The speaker then reviewed the extravagant expenditure indulged in by the Liberals since their accession to office, quoting figures to prove his statement, and went on to show the trafficking in public office which had become so notorious under their regime—members sitting and voting in parliament while they had appointments to the bench and public offices in their pockets. Their record for the past four years had been so disgraceful, so wanting in statesmanship, or even common business capacity in the management of public affairs, that it had disgusted not only their opponents, but their own former friends and supporters, and it seemed certain that they would be relegated to the opposition benches, a position they ornamented for eighteen years and the only one for which they are fit, after November 7, 1900. If elected, as he felt no doubt they would be, he and Col. Prior would work for the best interests of their constituency and their province, using their best efforts to promote the development of Victoria, of British Columbia and of Canada. (Applause.)

Mr. C. O'Brien said much depended on the result of the elections which came off on November 7. The object of electing a party to power is to give that party opportunity to carry out the policy enunciated before election, and benefit the country by an exercise of wise, economic and statesmanlike government. The Liberals had been on trial for four years and had they fulfilled any of these requirements? They had failed in every respect. They failed to carry out the much wanted improvements at Montreal which were to make that city a rival of New York, they failed to safeguard the interests of the country in the Crow's Nest railway bargain, they failed most notoriously in their administration of the Yukon. Their manipulation of the prison-made binder twine was a glaring piece of jobbery, only surpassed by the more disgraceful and infamous Drummond county railway deal.

He contrasted the expenditure of the respective parties, showing the reckless extravagance of the Liberals after their promises of economy. Sir Louis Davies, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mulock and other Liberal leaders had protested against and denounced the expenditure of $38,000,000 for the whole public service by the Conservatives as scandalous and ruinous, but this year, according to their own estimates, these economic Liberals require $53,000,000 to carry on the government.

What had the Liberals done for British Columbia? Nothing. What had we to show to-day in the way of progress under Liberal rule traceable to the friendly interested aid of a Liberal government? Not a thing. The Conservative party had made the history of Canada for the past twenty-five years, a glorious history of progress, prosperity and rapid development, and to that party we must look for the continuance of an era so greatly to be desired, and which could only be secured by returning to power the party that had made Canada what she was to-day. (Loud applause.)

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken was greeted with a hearty round of applause. He complimented Messrs. Schultz and O'Brien on their clever speeches, and welcomed them, as young men, to the ranks of active participants in the present campaign.

The cry that the electors should send Liberals to Ottawa was not justified by facts. Even with four Liberal members out of six in the house, the needs of British Columbia had been practically ignored by the government during the last four years. The Liberal party seemed to regard this province as of no account, simply because her representation was weak and unable to sway the house, but he thought that if British Columbia, the Territories and Manitoba returned a solid phalanx of Conservatives, who would stand together on all questions affecting the great West, British Columbia would come in for her share of government patronage. During the Conservative regime, the first step towards placing British Columbia on a par with her sister provinces had been taken up by giving us cabinet representation in appointing Col. Prior to office, and they would all remember how well the colonel had attended to the duties of his office and how bitterly the Liberals opposed his election.

Hon. Clifford Sifton was supposed to represent us in the cabinet now, but he has done nothing for British Columbia. That gentleman is now engaged in the fight of his life at Brandon, where Hugh John Macdonald is going to defeat him. The Liberals will find out when too late, that British Columbia is the most glorious and the richest province in the Dominion if she only be given a chance to progress. They should be defeated in this election if it were only for their failure to recognize British Columbia's right to cabinet representation.

Talking of the C. P. R., Mr. Helmcken called attention to the splendid and rapid service furnished by that road to the transcontinental passenger, but he suggested that Canadians had to go to New York to get a fast steamer to take them across the Atlantic. The Conservatives had almost closed a bargain to secure that much needed fast Atlantic service, but the Liberals had declined to ratify it or to obtain anything in its place. Canada wants such a service, now was the opportune time to secure it, and if the Conservatives were returned to power they would assuredly carry out their interrupted negotiations.

Messrs. Riley and Drury are dangling the promise of a mint before the electors of Victoria, arguing that Laurier is to be returned to power, but elections show that the good old Conservative party will "get there" this time. The electors have no reason to desert their tried and faithful members, Col. Prior and Mr. Earle, they have done much in the past, and if elected will maintain to struggle manifestly and honestly for the good of the country, not for party, like the Liberals. He would therefore move a resolution of confidence in Messrs. Prior and Earle, and that the electors present pledge themselves to secure their election by every legitimate means.

Mr. J. S. Shopland, in seconding the motion, would like to have seen more farmers present. He scored the government for subsidizing creameries in the Northwest Territories, the product of which comes into direct competition with our local butter makers, who have to labor under so many more difficulties than those of the Territories, who have no heavy timber to clear, and who have much better natural pasturage.

The motion was carried unanimously, amid cheers.

Col. Prior explained in reference to creameries, that Mr. Fisher had told him, when asked why he did not establish creameries in British Columbia and send experts to instruct the farmers in improved methods, that he would give the matter his consideration, but that was all.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for the Queen and the candidates.

Netherlands Railway Enquiry

The Company Made Guns and Ammunition For the Boers

And Paid Its Staff While on Commando—Some Startling Evidence.

The Netherlands railway enquiry, of which brief mention was made in the Associated press despatches, showed a remarkable state of affairs, as set out in special correspondence of the Mail and Empire from Pretoria, which says:

The examination into the Netherlands railway matter brought out some sensational evidence. Director Van Kretchmar gave the details of the directorate here and in Holland. He was asked to explain the amount of £42,000 appearing in the accounts as directors' expenses, but replied that he could give no details. When questioned regarding his correspondence with the company's director in Holland, he tried to imply that the letters that had passed between them were private. He stated that he had considered the position of the company in the event of war. He had relied on article 2, defining the duties of the railway to the state in the event of war. He did not think that the question of war had ceasllated a meeting of the directors. The Holland board were fully informed, and he had received no objection from them regarding the conduct of the company.

Director Van Kretchmar was next examined regarding entries in his diary, which was found by the British. This diary showed that Van Kretchmar, prior to the outbreak of the war, as far back as as early as July, had urged General Joubert to make preparations for hostilities. He eventually formed a plan for destroying culverts near the Natal border. General Joubert commenced operations with extreme reluctance. Van Kretchmar's representations were unheeded by President Kruger, Mr. Wolmarans, a non-official member of the executive council, and others. In September the Boers were confident of winning in the event of hostilities. In Van Kretchmar's opinion it was best to show a bold front. He asked the executive council to pass a resolution commandeering the railway, and this was done. He issued a service order, which instructed the staff regarding their duties, and provided pay for the men remaining in the service of the commando. Half-pay was provided for those employees who joined the commandoes. Those employees who who refused to join commandoes were discharged without pay. When the Boers knew of the company or the government having any right to command foreign subjects to fight against a friendly state, the witness replied that he did not.

Continuing his testimony, Van Kretchmar said that some of the staff had been commandeered for special service, such as destroying bridges. He appointed a staff to exploit the Natal railways, and later the colonial railways.

In a letter to Dubuy, Van Kretchmar described the retreat to Modder spruit, and told of the destruction of all the bridges from there to Glencoe. In another letter to the directors in Holland Van Kretschmar admitted the hopelessness of the position in the event of England winning. He said: "We have compromised ourselves in word and deed, have made cannon and ammunition, destroyed bridges in English territory, paid our staff on commando, and assisted the Free State with persons and material. There are letters, telegrams and witnesses to prove all this. I have endeavored to act orders as far as possible, but not always successful. We could never attempt to show that we did not do the acts, in fact, we were only too willing."

Van Kretchmar further said that he believed England would not be severe, owing to her fear of annoying continental shareholders. The letter ended with a retort to the Afrikander Bund that it was evidently sorely touched by the Boer reverses, as previously it had requested data of deeds of heroism performed by Netherlands railway employees during the war, but was then anxious for neutrality, which was impossible. "We," the writer said, "are in the same boat, and must gain the bank as best we can."

The witness was also examined regarding the payment of £1,000 to Hargrove, a notorious English pro-Boer, who is connected with the South African News: £1,000 to Railway Commissioner Smin; an annuity to Statham, and the making of loans to Mendelssohn and Bruce, most of which, it is said, was done at the request of State Secretary Reitz. The company appeared to act as almoner for the government. The payment to Hargrove was entered in the books as working expenses.

Advocate Lehmer objected to Van Kretchmar's examination on the ground that it would prejudice the proceedings in Europe, but Commissioner Lyttleton overruled the objection.

Further letters from Van Kretchmar suggested the organization of a combination of Germany, Holland, and the Transvaal against Great Britain. He informed the directors in Holland of the danger of the prejudice against Hollanders increased if the police were changed, and said that already the Hollanders were intensely hated. He stated that it was his opinion that the company could not expect much help from Germany in the event of Great Britain winning. In December he wrote that he con-

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN, OF GOOD character to deliver and collect in Victoria for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $900 a year, sure, pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in the city. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago

From the Alaskan Coast

U. S. S. Perry Arrives From a Six Months' Cruise in the North.

Bristol Bay Find—Many Sea Otter Caught—The Klukwan Potlach.

The United States revenue cutter Perry, and the United States fishery commission steamer Albatross, arrived here yesterday from an Alaskan cruise. The Perry came into the inner harbor and anchored in James Bay, and the Albatross lay off the outer wharf until yesterday afternoon, when she sailed for Seattle. Both vessels coaled at Comox on their way down, for although bound to the Sound, they followed the custom of the other United States steamers and filled their bunkers with the superior Comox coal.

Capt. Kilgour, of the Perry, in speaking of the cruise of the revenue cutter, said that his vessel had visited all the canneries and ports of the Alaskan peninsula, together with the islands let to the animal farmers, who have "the little blue foxes which are bred for their skins." On Fox island the blue foxes were increasing satisfactorily. The animals were quite domesticated, and came to within twenty yards of visitors. The story printed some time ago in Associated Press despatches from Seattle and San Francisco, of destitution on Fox island, were ridiculous, the Captain said, for there were no Indians on the island of there, the only inhabitants being the hordes of the blue foxes. In one of the islands of the peninsula efforts were being made to raise silver foxes, but this was not so practicable as the raising of the blue foxes, for the silver foxes are vicious and kill their young. A rental of $100 a year is charged the lessees of the islands let for fox-breeding purposes.

The catch of sea-otter on the southwest Alaskan coast, according to the returned cutter, plainly indicates the falsity of the statement that sea-otter are becoming extinct. The catch this year will be the largest for many seasons. A number of schooners belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company and others were boarded by the Perry near Kadiak, and on one the hunters had taken 35 otter skins, and on another 12. Many others reported good catches. The schooner having 35 skins, in view of the great price obtained for the sea-otter skins, and a small fortune in her hold, for the skins sell for from $700 to $1,000, and even $1,500, according to size and quality. The schooners engaged in hunting sea-otter were all American vessels.

The first reliable news of the gold finds recently reported at Bristol Bay was brought by the Perry. Capt. Kilgour reports that he took four miners, some of them of the typical stamp of prospector, that would rather mine than eat, from Nushekag, in Bristol Bay, to Dutch Harbor, and they told him of having made discoveries about one hundred miles in. They had some fine samples of gold and quartz, but they said that the find was nothing of the kind to warrant any rush in there from the outside.

In his six months' cruise along the peninsula, Capt. Kilgour visited all the Alaskan canneries in that vicinity, and he says there are quite a number. There was no more illegality noticed among the salmon fishers this year than last, but they were by no means free from the practise of illegal trapping and netting the fish in manners contrary to the regulations.

While at Sitka, Capt. Kilgour saw the Sitka braves starting in eight or nine long war canoes for Haines Mission, to attend the great potlatch at Klukwan. They left on October 20, and will have arrived, and no doubt concluded the potlatch feast before now. The fleet made an excellent picture as it paddled out to sea from Sitka harbor. The canoes were all decorated with flags, and the occupants were gotten up most fancifully for the festive occasion.

When at Haines Mission, Capt. Kilgour attended a meeting held between the givers of the great potlatch and Governor Brady, of Alaska. The day after the Cottage City sailed south from Skagway the governor went to Haines and way, the governor went to Haines and the Indians came down to meet him. Some of the young men at the same time went to give the Sitkas the last formal invitation.

Chief Kodawatt, an aged Indian, who, in his younger days, was a leader in the inter-tribal wars, but who is now fast dying from consumption, and George Shortridge, the younger chief, who is virtually at the head of the potlatch, led the Indians. The governor gave an excellent address. He impressed upon the Indians their responsibility, and spoke against the holding of potlatches, which he said were bygone customs, and had too much superstition attached to them. He asked the Indians if it were possible to abandon the potlatch, which was reckless extravagance, and to husband the money to be wasted in the feast, and to use it to care for the indigent. The Indians were much impressed, and Chief George said that if the Sitkas had not been invited, he would abandon the potlatch, but the Sitkas having been invited, he had now to go on with it.

Although it is said that the potlatch was to be held to cement the old feud between the Wrangels and the Thinklets, the object will not be accomplished, for the Wrangels would not be made welcome. Old Chief Kodawatt had gone down to the Wrangels with the invitation, and while there had started out on a "spree," during which he was robbed of $700. The robbery had made void the Wrangels' invitation.

Capt. Kilgour says there are a large number of whiskey sellers and other men, who are practical pirates, in small sloops and schooners, along the Alaskan coast, selling liquor to Indians and generally breaking the laws. Examples will have to be made of some of these men. He found one, catching him in the act of selling liquor at Dundas bay, and laid information against him. He had not power to apprehend him, or he would have done so. There is too much lawlessness in the North, the Captain says; in fact, it seems to him as though Kipling's lines, "There is no law of God or man to the north of fifty-three," were correct.

When the Perry left Sitka, on October 14, the U.S.S. Wheeling was there, and it was understood was to remain there all winter.

The Albatross, besides visiting the canneries and cruising along the Alaskan coast had made investigations in the premises of salmon hatcheries, and other fishery matters had been investigated. Neither of the vessels visited the seal islands this year and had heard nothing in regard to the branding operations. They did not go into the Behring sea.

The Perry will follow the Albatross to the Sound this morning.

sidered that the Boers ought to be content with annexing Kimberley, Northern Natal, and Amatongaland, with Delagoa Bay guaranteed as an international free port.

In response to questions asked by Commissioner Van Hulsteyn, Van Kretchmar admitted that he had destroyed this letter.

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ONE HUNDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS of $12.50 each will buy a nice 5 roomed cottage, James Bay. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

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KINGSTON STREET—Two story dwelling and lot, 60x120, James Bay, for $1,600; $300 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

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JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot, 54x180 facing south, on a good street; price $1,400; $100 down and balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—Two story building, containing two stores leased to responsible tenant, only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BATTERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full sized lot and good 2 story dwelling, $2,100 This is cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with 18 acres of land; all under cultivation; beautiful garden; well stocked with fruit; flowers and shade trees; sea frontage; only 15 minutes' walk from Fort street car; or will be sold with smaller acreage. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2¼ acres; has been under cultivation; price $1,750; $250 down, balance on time with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3¼ acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap; $1,000; $200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

THE ARM—1¼ acres, cleared; waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SALT SPRING ISLAND, Ganges Harbor—20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences; daily communication with Victoria; good fishing and shooting; only $7,400. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

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ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within five miles of post office; blocks of five acres each; easy terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD ROAD—11 acres, all cleared and fenced; barn; ready for cultivation; $1,800. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites, just opposite naval recreation grounds; about 1¼ acres; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section 84, Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch; $525; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres; within five miles from post office; 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchaser; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed; adjoining a beautiful farm