Rich Finds On the Stewart

Encouraging Reports Received from That Part of the Country.

Prospects for the Coming Season Are Good in Dawson.

One of the passengers who left early this morning on the steamer Cottage City for Skagway was Mr. J. A. Calderhead, of Lancaster & Calderhead, a leading shipping and commission brokerage firm of Dawson. Mr. Calderhead has spent the winter months chiefly in Seattle, having been one of the first to come out over the ice when the Yukon froze up last fall. He relates his experiences with a dog team on the trail when they overtook the open water 200 miles above Dawson, and says he will not be the first to come out again. He left Dawson three days after the ice stopped running and broke the trail all the way. When he struck open water it was a tough proposition all the rest of the way, and he will wait for a good trail next time he wants to come out "mushing"

Mr. Calderhead's firm will this season operate the Klondike Corporation's stea steamers Ora, Nora and Flora. Last year they were the Dawson agents for the steamers, and he says the little Flora, which was the first to go down when the river opened last spring, carried more passengers than any other vessel on the river last season. The vessels are now below Le Barge, waiting for the opening and Mr. Calderhead anticipates all the traffic they can carry. The old pioneer pilot, Capt. Martineau, will walk the quarter-deck of the Flora as usual. It is likely that one of the vessels will made a trip or two to the head of navigation on the Stewart river before the lakes above, on the Yukon, are open. The Flora was the first steamer to open the Stewart for navigation, and Mr. Calderhead tells a very interesting story of her initial trip. The river had never been tried for steamer navigation, and last summer he advertised an excursion from Dawson and return to the falls, which are some 240 miles up the river and 300 from Dawson. Many who were inclined to take the trip were deterred by the uncertainty of how the vessel would make it, but in the end a large party went, and the manner in which they enjoyed themselves is shown by the fact that when they got back fully half of them looked for the second trip. The vessel found no difficulty in navigating. There was a good stage of water and almost slack current everywhere. The scenery was very charming and the hunting and other sport was simply "out of sight." The upper waters and sloughs and streams running into the Stewart were alive with ducks and geese, which seemed to have a favorite breeding ground there. The party shot from the decks of the vessel and stops would be made to allow them to gather the spoil. When the vessel stopped for wood, canoes would be taken and trips made up the little tributaries, where equally good sport was had. When the head of navigation at the falls, the objective point of the voyage, was made, the party took to the woods for a day or so. One man bagged five moose and any quantity of grouse were obtained. Mr. Calderhead describes the country up the river to be largely meadow with small wooded sections interspersed. There was ample grazing land for many head of stock. The country was clear of snow, they learned, about the early part of April, and the river opens in May.

The direct result of the voyage of the Flora was the rich finds on Clear creek, which were all made by men who had been on that first trip. Just before he left Seattle, Mr. Calderhead had late mail advices which said that a rich strike had been made on the river near the falls. No particulars had been received, but he is able to vouch for the reliability of his information. He says there are some 500 men in the Stewart river country, and there will be a pretty big movment to the section this season. Of the rivers below, which are beginning to attract general attention, Mr. Calderhead points especially to the Koyukuk, The chief present detriment to going to the gold region on that river is the distance, as it is navigable for 600 miles up, and while the river is large and the current slack, the distance is so great that time is lost in obtaining fuel en route. It takes at present about 30 days to make the round trip with a steamer from Dawson. Business in Dawson is likely to be good this season, and the fact that there has not been the same quantity of advance business already with Coast cities only indicates that a change has arrived in conditions. Formerly there were empty shelves in the spring, but at last there has been an advance of goods secured over demand and the merchants are largely in a position to wait and make their deals. The space on the steamers has been as largely bespoken this as in former seasons, and there will be no decrease in the quantity of goods demanded for the Yokon trade. The advices Mr. Calderhead has received all winter indicate that the clean-up this spring will also be a very satisfactory one. The gentleman will wait at White Horse till navigation opens and go down on one of his own steamers. It may be mentioned that his partner was the unfortunate J. S. Lancaster, who last August so suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from the hotel he was staying at in Seattle. The details are still fresh in the public memory, and there is to date absolutely not a single jot of information to add. Mr. Lancaster has gone and left no trace more than if he had never been in existence. His friends still cherish the hope that he will some day turn up and the mystery be cleared. Meantime his faithful wife has been and still continues to follow up the matter with the energy of desperation, with no results to encourage the apparently hopeless task.

THE FIRE-FIGHTERS.

Something About the Brigades in London and Glasgow.

From Windsor Magazine.

One great point of contrast between the fire-fighting systems of the Old World and those of America is the fact that very few of our European chiefs have been trained, or have worked their way up, as firemen. In London the chief officer of the fire brigade is from the navy, and nine-tenths of the men under his command are sailors; while in Glasgow the chief officer is a master mechanic by trade, and every fireman must be a skilled worker of some kind. In Paris the chief must be a soldier, and the department is a regiment of infantry placed at the disposal of the city of Paris by the war office; and in Berlin the chief and most of the men are veteran soldiers, though some are artisans and mechanics.

A few years ago the Metropolitan fire brigade of London was declared by competent foreign critics to be unworthy of the greatest city in the world. Under the administration of the London county council, however, such great improvement has been effected that the brigade, on the whole, has now nothing to fear from comparison with that of New York, Paris or Berlin. The best test of fire-fighting efficiency is considered to be the proportion of serious fires, requiring at least one steam engine for their extinction, to the total number of outbreaks. During the three years 1890-92 the number of outbreaks in London was 8,593, of which 523 were classified as "serious." In 1897-99 the number of outbreaks was 10,929, and if they had increased at the same rate, the "serious" fires would have been 700—in point of fact they were only 589.

The Metropolitan fire brigade was established in 1866. Until that time London was protected from fire mainly by a force paid for and controlled by the fire insurance companies. By an arrangement peculiar to London, the insurance companies, although they have no longer any part in the management of the brigade, are still legally required to contribute to its cost. Their contribution is at the rate of £35 per million of insurance effected in the metropolitan area, and in 1899 amounted to £32,494, or not quite one-sixth of the cost of maintaining the brigade. Twenty-years ago London's fire-fighters, all told, were less than 500; to-day they number between 1,100 and 1,200. Commander Wells, the chief, is assisted by a first, second and third officer, and there is a superintendent for the six districts into which the metropolis is divided. To enable this small army to defend the lives and property of 5,000,000 people from fire, there are 196 escapes, 62 engines, 235 horses, 14 river stations, 14 tugs and barges, 41 miles of hose, and over 25,000 hydrants in the streets. It is not merely, nor mainly, however, in the increased number of the fire-fighters and the augmented quantity of his weapons that London has seen the greatest progress in recent years. The London county council has been carrying out the rebuilding or reconstructing of many of the brigade stations which it inherited from the Metropolitan board of works. Two of its new stations, at New Cross and Bishopsgate, rival anything which America or the Continet has to show in the way of scientific ingenuity and up-to-date apparati. If all the London stations have not been brought to the same ideal level of efficiency, the most backward and really obsolete features have disappeared.

The Glasgow fire brigade is a magnificent one, and has probably no superior in Great Britain. The brigade consists of 11 steam fire engines, 2 hand engines, 10 horse hose and ladder carriages, 1 hand hose carriage, 36 horses and 115 men; and every man must have had a trade before he enters the brigade. They are joiners, builders, slaters, plumbers, painters, blacksmiths, engineers and shoemakers. With the exception of the steam fire engines, the members of the brigade make all the running plant, the ladders and other implements of wood and iron, the electric fire alarms, and their own helmets and boots. Even the steam fire engines never go back for repairs. A new central station, which is to be a model fire station in every respect and for every country, is being built under Chief Paterson's direction, after his own plans, and much of the work is being done by his own men. The chief officer of the Glasgow brigade is a splendid specimen of the typical fireman—bluff and hearty, honest and hard-working, with heart and soul in his profession. In reply to the question, "Or what are you most proud as chief?" the modest reply was, "Of having attended between five and six thousand fires without losing a single fireman; and I am also very proud of my officers and men. Of course," he added, "firemen do not escape injury, but they generally 'come up smiling,' as the saying is; and, besides, it's part of the regular business."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Sir: A mistaken impression has obtained with some respecting the identity of "The Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," in that it is believed that we are connected with what is commonly known as Salt Lake Mormonism. Representing the interests of the first named church, I wish to say that we have no affiliation or connection with Mormonism, as popularly understood, in any shape or manner. True, we hold the Book of Mormon, believing it to be of divine origin, but the moral teachings of that book are not regarded by the Utah Mormonites. The fact is they are unjustly named Mormons. "Polygamists" or "Brigamites" would be a better term. I submit a sentence on morality taught in said book, page 116: "Wherefore, my brethern, hear me and hearken to the word of the Lord: For there shall not any man among you have save it be one wife, and concubines he shall have none; for I the Lord God delighteth in the chastity of women." As further evidence that we are not associated with that Utah polygamous sect, I cite the reader to a tenet of our faith and doctrine reading as follows: "We believe that marriage is ordained of God and that the law of God provides for but one companion in wedlock for either man or woman."

"We believe that the doctrines of a plurality and a community of wives are heresies and are opposed to the law of God."

The organization of our church occurred in 1860, at Amboy, Illinois, and at present our headquarters are at Lamoni, Iowa. We recognize the prophetic calling of Joseph Smith, who first organized the church in 1830, at Fayette, N. Y. It cannot be urged that we are an off-shoot from the organization effected under Smith, for we hold and teach all that he advanced, no more and nothing less; there has been, however, an apostacy and departure from the faith, as we understand it, which was brought about through the evil influence of Brigham Young. "He went out from us because he was not of us," and thus in a measure fulfiled the prophecy, "Now the Spirit speaketh expressly that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils, etc.—I Tim., 4:1. It was this apostacy and several other divisions succeeding the death of Joseph Smith in 1844 that necessitated a re-organization of the church, which was effected in 1860.

Personally, I hail from Western Ontario, where our work is strongly established. Thanking you for space alloted, I remain, yours, etc.,

D. MACGREGOR.

MR. HUNTER'S EVIDENCE.

To the Editor:

Sir,—In my evidence before the Chinese commission I referred to bricklayers who had come under my observation only—not to ALL bricklayers. I am not so "lumy" as to do that.

JOSEPH HUNTER.

STATE GAME LAW.

The Measure Recently Passed in Washington Legislature.

To the Editor.

Sir,—The enclosed extract from the Olympian, of Olympia, Washington, may be of interest to the nimrods of British Columbia. Apparently there is no difficulty in framing laws in the Republic to the south of us to protect the fast disappearing game.

HENRY CROFT.

The general game law which was passed by the last legislature makes many changes in the existing status. It provides for an annual license of $1 to be collected from all persons who at any time indulge in the pastime of hunting for any kind of game. The office of game warden is created and the salary of such officer in each county is fixed at $50 per month. It is optional, however, with the county whether or not it shall appoint a game warden. His salary is to be paid from the moneys collected from licenses.

Under the provisions of the law the open season for killing moose, elk, caribou and similar animals shall be from September 1 to November 1. It is unlawful to kill more than four deer, one elk or antelope or two caribou or sheep. Ten is the limit of grouse, partridge, prairie chicken or native pheasant which may be killed. It is unlawful to kill any kind of ducks between March 1 and August 15 and not more than 25 of these birds can be killed in any one day. It is made unlawful for railway companies to receive for shipment out of the state any wild game, birds or animals heretofore enumerated. Nothing in this particular section is to be construed to prevent the railroad companies from transferring game from one point to another within the state. Violaters of the game law may be arrested without warrants.

It is compulsory upon every resident or non-resident who desires to hunt in this state to first secure a license from the county auditor. Residents of the state must pay an annual license of one dollar, non-residents must pay ten dollars. The money so collected shall be turned in to the county treasurer, who shall place the same in "the game protection fund," which fund shall be applied to payment of salaries of game wardens, provided that in addition to the license heretofore exacted any person killing a male elk shall pay into the county treasury of the county in which the elk is killed, the further sum of twenty dollars. The failure to do so makes the person guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars, or more than one hundred dollars.

Aguinaldo to The Torture

Strange Assertions Made by Filipinos Against U. S. Officers.

Junta Meeting in London Decides to Appeal to the Powers.

London, April 11.—At a secret meeting of the Filipino Junta held here today, 36 representative Filipinos from Madrid, Barcelona, Paris and Brussels were present.

The meeting considered a telegram from the Singapore Junta, which said that Gen. Macarthur was prepared to torture Aguinaldo unless he took the oath of allegiance to the United States and signed the peace proclamation. The Singapore Junta urged those present at this London meeting to formulate a circular of protest direct to European powers.

It describes in detail the engines of torture that were being erected by the Americans at the Malacan palace at Manila. The meeting professed intense anxiety over this telegram from Singapore in spite of the publication here on April 2 of a despatch to the effect that Aguinaldo had already sworn allegiance to the United States.

The meeting adjourned pending receipt of a report that the tortures had actually been inflicted upon Aguinaldo, when it is said their protest to the European courts would be filed, if the Singapore Junta so advised.

The Filipino leaders here ridicule the idea that the arrest of Aguinaldo will put a stop to the insurrection in the Philippines.

Iloilo, Island of Panay, April 11.—Gen. Martin Delago, chief insurgent commander in the Island of Panay until his surrender in January, has been appointed governor of the province of Iloilo, created by the United States Philippine commission to-day. His salary will be $3,000 in gold, the highest of any province.

Washington, April 11.—The war department this morning received the following cablegram: "Manila, April 11.—Col. Arce surrendered yesterday, 335 soldiers, 12 officers and arms. Col. Alva surrendered at Olongapo, April 8, with 13 officers, 394 men and 92 rifles. This frees Battan and Zambales provinces. (Signed) Macarthur."

LAKE CARRIERS' TROUBLE.

Marine Engineers Deny They Are Trying to Disrupt Association.

Detroit, April 11.—After holding conferences yesterday with President Thier, of the Marine Engineers' Association, the local unions last night issued a statement in which they denied that the great object of the engineers was to disrupt the Lake Carriers' Association. They said they simply wanted the members of that association to use their influence with the executive committee to have the demands of the engineers granted; that if this were not done the owners must leave the association, as there was no reason for the owners giving the engineers what they asked, and at the same time attempting to live up to the classification of the carriers.

VENEZUELA.

Mr. Loomis Believes There Is No Prospect of Revolution.

San Juan de Porto Rica, April 11.—Answering a question on the subject, Mr. Loomis, United States minister at Venezuela, who arrived to-day, said he saw no necessity for sending the United States squadron to Venezuelan waters, though he admitted that it was possible this might be done. Venezuela is now quiet and there is no immediate prospect of a revolution. The minister believes President Castro is capable of handling the situation. He did not deny that a certain anti-American ring would be glad to see him recalled. Mr. Loomis thought there was nothing serious in the situation. Press despatches from Caracas are strictly censored.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Agreement Arrived at by Vessel Owners at Cleveland.

Cleveland, April 11.—All vessel owners that attended the meeting on Wednesday have signed an agreement not to make any freight contracts during the next ten days at less than 90 cents from ports at the head of Lake Superior, 80 cents from Marquette, and 70 cents from Escanaba, on ore, and 50 cents on coal, to the principal ports. The plan as regards the season contracts is to prorate all such business among the members of the organization. A few owners who did not sign the agreement say they will hold out for the rates named by the pool.

DARCEY ISLAND LEPERS.

Dominion Hold Out No Hopes of Assuming Their Care.

Ottawa, April 11.—(Special)—The Commons discussed the estimates of Hon. Mr. Fisher's department all evening.

Col. Prior strongly urged that the Darcey Island lepers should be cared for by the Dominion, as the government got a large revenue out of the Chinese. Mr. Fisher said the question was a provincial one, and he held out no indication that the Dominion would assume the obligation.

Mr. Sproule strongly supported Col. Prior's views.

U. S. APPOINTMENTS.

Several New Consuls Named by President McKinley.

Washington, April 11.—The President to-day made the following appointments: Robt. P. Skinner, of Ohio, to be consul general of the United States at Marseilles, France; Oliver J. D. Hughes, of Connecticut, to be consul general of the United States at Coburg, Germany; and Francis B. Gessner, of Ohio, to be consul general of the United States at Zittau, Germany.

WHAT B. C. IS LOSING

Food Stuffs Imported That Should be Raised in the Province.

From B. C. Trade Budget.

The reading of the annual returns to 30th June last of the Department of Trade and Navigation, Ottawa, just issued, must offer food for reflection to every resident of British Columbia. For although blue books are notoriously dull literature, still the inspection of the results of the twelve months' business transactions by B. C. merchants as crystallized in the books of the customs house affords a very profitable way of spending a couple of hours. Particularly is this the case when one glances at the annual bread bill, which this province, with its hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin soil, is called on to pay in the shape of imports of mutton, butter, cheese, eggs, provisions of all kinds—yes, even salmon.

In the detached table quantities and values are those entered at the different customs houses in this province, and as we in B. C. are supposed to have—or should have—control of the Yukon trade, the same particulars are given as regards the business of that neighboring territory. The figures given below, be it remembered, covers only the imports that passed the customs house. It must be borne in mind that no account is here taken of the enormous quantities of some of the articles specified that are brought into B. C. from Manitoba and other eastern provinces. Take the single item of butter, for instance. For the year ending 30th June, 1900, B. C. and the Yukon territory imported $291,397 worth of butter, and from inquiries made of those in a position to know it is learned that at least four times as much Manitoba and eastern butter is consumed in this province as is imported from the United States. Even allowing the ratio to be 2 to 1, this shows that over three quarters of a million of dollars' worth of this dairy produce alone is brought into the province annually.

As will be seen at a glance, practically every item in the list is capable of being grown or manufactured in the province. But the most astounding feature of all is the appearance of 2,669,245 bbls. of imported fresh salmon! To those who are conversant with the fishing laws this is no surprise, but just the same it stands as a monument to beaurocratic and downright foolishness. It simply means this, that the officials compel our B. C. canners to send nearly $100,000 across the 49th parallel to buy fish which, without interference, they would be able to catch in our own rivers—we pay all this money to Americans for catching our own fish.

FARM YARD PRODUCTS.

	lbs.	Value.
BUTTER—		
British Columbia ..	563,913	126,841
Yukon	614,093	164,556
CHEESE—		
British Columbia ..	78,155	11,040
Yukon	113,512	15,397
LARD		
British Columbia ..	203,541	17,343
Yukon	362,166	25,113
BACON AND HAMS—		
British Columbia ..	3,089,608	329,313
Yukon	1,266,316	145,713
SALT BEEF—		
British Columbia ..	105,563	7,508
Yukon	10,957	873
CANNED MEATS—		
British Columbia ..	687,621	77
Yukon	1,050,062	86,799
MUTTON AND LAMB—		
British Columbia ..	756,808	31,661
Yukon	49,991	4,731
PORK (SALT)—		
British Columbia ..	30,557	2,437
Yukon	44,980	3,503
POULTRY AND GAME—		
British Columbia ..	——	16,221
Yukon	——	8,852
DRIED MEATS—		
British Columbia ..	81,282	6,900
Yukon	146,136	12,663
OTHER MEATS		
British Columbia ..	97,872	7,131
Yukon	216,261	23,048
DO. DO. (SALTED)—		
British Columbia ..	113,414	10,874
Yukon	165,501	14,057
EGGS—	Doz.	Value.
British Columbia ..	346,617	57,407
Yukon	335,065	67,339
MILK, (CON'D.)—		
British Columbia ..	1,417,748	124,610
Yukon	1,134,889	125,235
Total		$1,524,724

FISH.

	lbs.	Value.
SALMON—		
British Columbia ..	2,669,245	81,959
Yukon	10,400	1,200
Total		$160,303
SALMON (SMOKED)—		
British Columbia ..	1,330	108
Yukon	28,543	1,433
SALMON (CANNED)—		
Yukon	28,158	2,259
SALMON (SALTED)—		
British Columbia ..	916	63
FISH (OTHER)—		
British Columbia ..	10,598	692
Yukon	58,148	2,824
COD—		
British Columbia ..	84,057	3,530
HALIBUT—		
British Columbia ..	184,072	7,306
Yukon	36,434	1,307
HERRING—		
British Columbia ..	130,043	11,239
Yukon	16,265	867
OYSTERS—		
British Columbia ..	1,326	5,076
DO. TINS, ETC.—		
British Columbia ..	——	36,784
Yukon	——	13,365
Total		$170,062

GREEN FRUITS.

	lbs.	Value.
GREEN APPLES—		
British Columbia ..	8,974	37,491
Yukon	375	2,605
BERRIES—		
Black, Goose, Strawberries and Raspberries		
British Columbia ..	140,877	10,645
Yukon	24	2
CHERRIES—		
British Columbia ..	87,350	6,700
Yukon	842	72
CRANBERRIES—		
British Columbia ..	1,535	2,211
PLUMS—	bush.	Value.
British Columbia ..	13,143	9,791
Yukon	73	113
OTHER FRUITS		17,070
FRUIT (in air tight cans)—		
British Columbia ..	920,190	41,436
Yukon	593,138	32,167

FRUITS.

APPLES (DRIED)—		
British Columbia ..	79,300	5,440
Yukon	150,677	11,399
CURRANTS—		
British Columbia ..	285,966	11,227
Yukon	11,642	935
PRUNES—		
British Columbia ..	511,757	21,455
Yukon	227,026	12,697
JELLIES, JAMS, AND PRESERVES—		
British Columbia ..	311,531	22,447
Yukon	65,836	7,350
FRUITS AND NUTS—		
British Columbia ..	701,931	50,806
Yukon	732,085	45,815
Total		$190,571

FIELD PRODUCTS.

	bush.	Value.
POTATOES—		
British Columbia ..	36,935	23,363
Yukon	30,154	28,180
TOMATOES (FRESH)—		
British Columbia ..	1,895	4,107
Yukon	50	145
DO. AND OTHER VEGETABLES IN TINS, ETC.—	lbs.	Value.
British Columbia ..	318,846	21,415
Yukon	795,535	36,238
OTHER VEGETABLES—		
British Columbia ..	——	39,688
Yukon	——	37,391
PICKLES IN BOTTLES—	gal.	Value.
British Columbia ..	14,913	15,064
Yukon	3,735	3,778
PICKLES IN BULK—	lbs.	Value.
British Columbia ..	23,530	12,119
Yukon	10,424	3,372
HAY—	tons.	Value.
British Columbia ..	4,207	53,784
Yukon	1,801	32,575
HONEY—	lbs.	Value.
British Columbia ..	58,339	5,876
Yukon	74,116	6,915
HOPS—		
British Columbia ..	48,361	6,914
Yukon	2,896	250
Total		$331,173

SUNDRIES.

SAUCES, ETC., IN BOTTLES—		
British Columbia ..	21,155	30,783
Yukon	3,862	7,891
BRICK—		
British Columbia ..	19,261	4,584
Total		$64,422

AN HONORABLE MEDICINE.

That appeals to the best judgment of the best people is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the greatest prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Recipe Book author. By acting directly and specifically on the liver, kidney and bowels, this popular family medicine thoroughly cures liver complaint, billiousness, kidney disease, constipation and the accompanying pains and aches. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act promptly, pleasantly and naturally. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box.

AN AWFUL EXAMPLE.

Sieve Reader sends an Alexandria, Ont., paper containing the following account of a young man who tried to cut himself loose from the tobacco habit:

"A young Lancaster man who chewed twenty cents worth of tobacco a week, concluded to try a tobacco cure. In two weeks he ate up $1.50 worth of the cure and for the next two weeks he used 10 cents worth of Nicholson's candy, 5 cents worth of McMillan's peanuts, and 5 cents worth of Bolster's cough drops per day. During these two weeks he also consumed two large rubber tips from 14 lead pencils, chewed up a dozen pen holders and browsed off his moustache as high up as he could reach. He is now chewing tobacco in the interest of economy."

SPORTING NEWS

The third annual championship meeting of the Pacific Northwest Golf Association, was held on the links of Victoria Golf Club at Oak Bay, Victoria, on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th April. The visiting members of golf clubs belonging to the association included the following: H. S. Griggs, S. D. Bowers, G. N. White, W. V. Burrill, J. M. Ashton, Mrs. Burrill, Mrs. Ashton and Mrs. Snow, of the Tacoma Golf Club; J. P. Gifford (the holder of the Pacific Northwest championship of 1900), R. L. Macleay and Miss King of the Waverley Golf Club, Portland; E. A. Strout and J. Collins, of the Seattle Golf Club, and F. H. Mason of the Spokane Golf Club.

On the first day the gentlemen's and ladies open championship of the Pacific North west (match play), eighteen and fourteen holes respectively, were commenced. There were eighteen entries for the gentlemen's championship, the results of the various matches being as follows: D. R. Irvine beat F. H. Mason 2 up and 4 to play; P. B. Gifford beat A. S. Reed 5 up and 4; A. H. Goldfinch beat C. J. Prior 2 up; R. L. Macleay beat A. P. Luxton 2 up and 1; J. M. Ashton beat J. Collins 1 up; H. Combe beat D. R. Irvine 5 up and 4; G. W. White beat P. B. Gifford 4 up and 3; S. D. Bowers beat E A Strout 7 up and 6; H. S. Griggs beat W. V. Burrill 5 up and 4; W. E. Oliver beat R. W. Dunsmuir 8 up and 7. In the next round A. H. Goldfinch beat R. L. Macleay; H. Combe beat J. M. Ashton 5 up and 4; S. D. Bowers beat G. W. White 4 up and 2; W. E. Oliver beat H. S. Griggs 1 up at the 20th hole. In the semi-final round A. H. Goldfinch beat H. Combe 5 up and 4, and W. E. Oliver beat S. D. Bowers 2 up. In the final A. H. Goldfinch beat W. E. Oliver 4 up and 3 to play, and became the winner of the open championship of the Pacific Northwest.

In the ladies championship there were thirteen entries. The first round resulted as follows: Mrs. Burton beat Mrs. Jones 1 up; Mrs. Langley beat Miss Eva Loewen 5 up and 4; Mrs. Combe beat Mrs. Burrill 7 up and 5; Mrs. Snow beat Mrs. Ashton 5 up and 2; Miss Drake beat Mrs. Snow 3 up. In the next round Mrs. Marten beat Mrs. Barnard; Mrs. Langley beat Mrs. Burton 4 up and 3; Mrs. Combe beat Mrs. Snow 3 up and 2; Miss Drake beat Miss Harvey 3 up and 2. In the semi final round Mrs. Langley beat Mrs. Marten 7 up and 6; Miss Drake beat Mrs. Combe 2 up. In the final round Miss Drake beat Mrs. Langley after an exceedingly close game. Miss Drake winning at the 19th hole. 1 up, after Mrs. Langley had been "dormey" 3 at the 15th hole. Miss Drake is therefore, lady champion of the Pacific Northwest.

Open champion of the Pacific Northwest, (gentlemen), Mr. A. H. Goldfinch.

Open champion of the Pacific Northwest (ladies), Miss Drake.

The other events at the meeting with the results are as follows:

LADIES' OPEN HANDICAP.
(14 Holes.)

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
Mrs. A. W. Jones	92	19	73
Mrs. Calthrop	99	20	79
Mrs. Gillespie	105	26	79
Miss Eva Loewen	91	10	81
Mrs. Harvey	91	10	81
Mrs. Langley	81	8	81
Mrs. Laing	102	20	82
Mrs. Burton	94	10	84
Mrs. Martin	104	19	85
Mrs. Snow	94	8	86
Mrs. Irving	108	19	89
Mrs. Burrill	109	16	93
Mrs. Ashton	114	13	101

Mrs. Combe, Miss Drake, Miss King, Miss Wilson, Miss Gallethy, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Gooch and Mrs. Barnard also entered and returned no score In the play off of the tie for second place, Mrs. Calthrop beat Mrs. Gillespie, the scores being Mrs. Calthrop 99-20-79; Mrs. Gillespie 118-26-92.

GENTLEMEN'S APPROACHING CONTEST.

(4 Balls, 2 at 60 yards, 2 at 40 yards. Banker 25 yards from hole.)

Nearest approach, won by C. J. Prior, 4, 10.

Best average, won by S. D. Bowers.

LADIES' APPROACHING CONTEST.

(Same Conditions.)

Nearest approach, won by Mrs. Combe, 9, 2.

Best average, won by Mrs. Langley.

PUTTING FIRST DAY.

S. D. Bowers won after a tie with W. E. Oliver and E. A. Strout.

GENTLEMEN'S FOURSOMES HANDICAP.
(18 Holes.)

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
E. A. Strout, J. Collins	89	12	77
G. K. Gillespie, P. S. Lampman	97	19	78
C. J. Prior, A. S. Reed	91	11	80
P. B. Gifford, R. L. Macleay	88	8	88
D. R. Irvine, A. H. Goldfinch	92	4	88
G. W. White, W. V. Burrill	97	12	85
W. E. Oliver, H. Combe	88	3	91
H. S. Griggs, S. D. Bowers	91	8	91
A. P. Luxton, Mrs. Justice Martin	110	19	91
G. A. Kirk, W. A. Anderson	109	16	93
A. W. Jones, G. H. Barnard	112	19	93
J. W. Laing, L. O. Garnett	114	21	93
F. H. Mason, J. M. Ashton	108	12	96

LADIES' FOURSOMES HANDICAP.
(14 Holes.)

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
Miss Drake, Miss Eva Loewen	85	8	85
Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Calthrop	94	5	89
Mrs. Combe, Miss Harvey	89	8	89
Mrs. A. W. Jones Mrs. Burton	101	9	92
Mrs. Laing, Miss Foster	123	29	94

MIXED FOURSOMES.
(18 Holes.)

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
P. B. Gifford, Miss King	92	7	85
Major Jones, Mrs. Burton	106	18	88
G. K. Gillespie, Mrs. Gillespie	107	19	88
H. Combe, Mrs Combe	90	8	90
D. R. Irvine, Mrs. Langley	95	5	90
P. S. Lampman, Miss M. Prior	122	31	91
H. S. Griggs, Mrs. Snow	100	8	92
C. O. Worsfold, Mrs. Jones	107	15	92
C. J. Prior, Miss Eva Loewen	107	14	93
Mr. R. Dunsmuir, Miss Wilson	112	19	93
B. H. T. Drake, Miss H. T. Drake	115	22	93
G. W. White, Mrs. J. Dunsmuir	116	22	94
A. P. Luxton, Miss Drake	100	5	95
R. L. Macleay, Miss G. Loewen	122	23	99
Mr. French, Mrs. Calthrop	126	25	101
S. D. Bowers, Mrs. Ashton	109	7	102
F. Pemberton, Miss B. Foster	138	36	102
Mr. Justice Martin, Mrs. F. S. Barnard	138	31	107
Mr. J. Murray, Miss Foster	143	27	116

G. A. Kirk, Miss Harvey—No return.
J. Laing, Mrs. Laing—No return.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

On Monday the 8th day of April play was commenced for the championship of British Columbia and the Bostock cup. The competition is decided by match play, 18 holes. The play was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday, and resulted in a victory for Mr. A. H. Goldfinch, who again defeated the former champions, Mr. H. Combe and Mr. W. E. Oliver.

The above is an official report of the tournament published at the request of the club.

RAILWAY MEETING.

The People of Metchosin Are Taking an Interest in Proposals.

Yesterday Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., received the following requisition from the people of Metchosin to attend a meeting there on Saturday night. It is the intention of the gentleman to attend and hear what is to be said. The requisition to Mr. Helmcken to be present was signed by many prominent residents of the district and shows that the senior member for Victoria has many friends elsewhere than immediately in the city. Below it is given in full:

April 8, 1901.

H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P.:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, respectfully request that you will be good enough to attend a public meeting to be held at Metchosin on the 13th instant, at 7:30 p.m., to discuss the railway problem now before the people, as we have confidence in your honesty and independence in this matter.

We remain, sir, faithfully yours,

Joseph Shaw, George Dutnall, James Parker, George Bezantson, Roland Stuart, L. O. Demus, N. Demus, R. Wity, T. C. Oldershaw, James Kull, Arthur H. Penn, R. W. Swanwick, T. Park, W. K. Wall, J. P., I. Foster, A. Duke, T. McIlwaine, Joseph Knox.

Will Explore The Coast

Work Mr. J. F. Bledsoe Contemplates for the Coming Summer.

Mining and Moneyed Men Quietly Investigating The Island's Resources.

"This year will be marked by a very distinct advance in the development of mining and other industrial propositions, not only on the West Coast of the Island, but on all the coast of the province," was the decided opinion expressed by Mr. J. F. Bledsoe, a mining man, who is so well known to all who have followed the progress of mining interests on the Coast, that his opinion will be received with confidence. Mr. Bledsoe has spent a large amount of time for the past six years on the West Coast of the Island, and has thoroughly investigated most of the propositions which have been handled and developed there, as well as having prospected, and he says that the movement on the part of mining and financial men has set in towards the coast of British Columbia, which, he adds, is a vindication of his judgment, for he long ago pinned his faith to the West Coast.

"There is no great flourish of trumpets accompanying the work that is being done," said Mr. Bledsoe, "but I am sure I am quite within the mark to say that there never has been a time in the history of mining work on this coast when there were so many representatives of large capital and prominent mining operators here, looking into the conditions and investigating the values of propositions at various points on the coast. This is all being done in a quiet way, as I have said, and the men who are looking up coast propositions are well posted, better than many of us here, and the information they have is so complete and kept down to date, that it would surprise some people to know that there are mining operators in Chicago and other Eastern centres who have all the very latest information of the progress being made in the properties now being developed here. They have full reports, and these are furnished by their own men, who are here to see, and who are men who can form accurate ideas of values. There are mining men from Montana and other mining district of the United States, who come here to get posted on the advance, and there are capitalists in New York who have their men here also, gaining all the knowledge they can of a definite nature, and looking for the propositions it will pay to take hold of.

"London capitalists are also turning their attention to the Coast more and more, and it is only a short time til there will be rapid movement in many parts. There have been such developments in recent months that a feeling of confidence is being aroused, and the fact that here there is diversity of natural wealth nowh