Home From Behring Sea

Saucy Lass Returns, Having Run Short of Food—Has 704 Skins.

Story of the Finding of Four Bodies on Alaskan Island.

Sealing schooner Saucy Lass, Capt. Brown, the first schooner of the Behring sea fleet to return to port, arrived home yesterday, with a catch of 704 seal skins to show for her season's work. She arrived off the Cape six days ago and one of her boats came in yesterday morning. The Saucy Lass left here on March 12 with four boats and a stern boat, and took 185 seals off the coast, and as the coast season was nearing an end, started off to the Copper Islands, where she took 591 skins. Then proceeding to the Behring sea at the end of July she took 28 skins in the Northern sea, before her provisions ran out, and on August 16 she was obliged to come out and run home because of the shortage of food. Efforts were made to secure a supply at Ounalaska, but unable to negotiate a draft there—the Victoria sealers are not "persona grata"—she was obliged to return to port, and lose the balance of the sealing season.

When the Saucy Lass arrived at Ounalaska from the Copper Islands, a report was current there of the finding of the bodies of four men during last summer on the rocky shores of Akutan island, one of the chain of islands forming the Aleutian archipelago. According to a report which was widely circulated at Dutch harbor and Ounalaska, the four men whose bodies were found just above the high water on the shores of the island, are believed to have been members of the crew of the long lost steamer Pelican, which was lost while on a voyage from Port Townsend to Taku with a cargo of lumber. She was never heard of, other than in the finding of a paper in a bottle of Karluk two years afterwards.

It was said at Dutch Harbor that the Indians, who found these victims lying on the lone shore, seemingly where they had crawled just above the reach of the sea, after barely reaching the land, only to die of exhaustion, reported that two of the dead men had uniforms with buttons. This would indicate that the unfortunates were officers of a steamer, whether the Pelican or it is difficult to say, for it was not definitely shown that such was the case.

The Pelican was lost about four years ago, never being heard of after she passed out of the Straits during a stormy October, until two years afterwards a message was brought from Karluk, which had been picked up in the Aleutian archipelago. This message contained in a ship's bottle, had been written on a letter head of the steamer Pelican, and in what was identified by the steamship company as the writing of Chief Officer Patterson. This was the only word received of the lost steamer.

According to advices brought by the Saucy Lass from some of the schooners in the Behring sea, spoken by her, the indications are good for a fair catch this year, for each of the schooners had done better up to the date they were spoken than they had done last year. The top liner to August 16, as far as could be learned, was the schooner Arietis, Capt. W. Heater, with 185 skins. The Penelope had 125 up to the 15th, and the Annie E. Paint (Capt. McKie), Wave, Diamond, Enterprise were each spoken with between fifty and sixty each up to the 10th. Capt. Brown reports that there were more seals seen than last year, but they were restless. This was probably due to the earliness of the season. The seals were seemingly in about the same feeding grounds as last year.

The seals were also plentiful off the Copper Islands, and the weather being good, there were a number of good hunting days, in which the schooner put quite a number of skins beneath her hatches. The weather in the Behring sea up to the time she left was not good, but neither was it bad. As Capt. Brown puts it, "it was betwixt and between," and not good sealing weather. No Victoria schooners or Japanese vessels were seen off the Copper Islands. The schooner left there on July 15 and proceeded to Ounalaska, where she found a number of Victoria schooners in port preparing to go into the Behring sea, and the U. S. S. Thetis was there passing up to Cape Nome. The Bear was passing there up to St. Michael, and the U. S. S. Manning was there preparing to patrol the Behring sea. The British sloop-of-war Condor was also at Ounalaska.

On her way down from the Behring sea the Saucy Lass sighted the wreck of a large four-masted schooner painted white, standing high and dry on the beach near Scotch Cap in Unimak pass. She did not appear much injured, but was high up on the beach. This will in all probability be the James Sennet, the crew of which arrived down some days ago.

The Saucy Lass made a quick run down from Unimak pass, with a fair breeze all the way, and never having to take in her mainsail until arriving off the coast. She reached the Cape last Thursday and since then has been endeavoring to enter the Straits. One of her boats came in with three of her hunters, and arrived here yesterday morning.

The news of the Islander disaster was learned by those on the schooner when off the Cape, one of the little fishing schooners spoken off the coast having tossed a file of papers on board, which gave news of the loss of the steamer.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

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See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TEACHING PATRIOTISM.

A Radical View of a Recent Pedagogal Decision.

From Hamilton Times.

The action of the Dominion Educational Association in refusing to accept a resolution in favor of devoting a portion of the school day to the teaching of patriotism is being variously commented upon. Fortunately the members of the association are too prominent, well-known and mixed as to their political party allegiance to become targets for the silly fellows who delight in throwing disloyalty charges at everybody who does not fall in with their ideas of things. And many will be glad that they had the good sense and courage to speak out plainly against the drum-beating, flag-waving, fire-cracker and cock-a-doodle-doo tommy-rot which a lot of people seem to think means patriotism.

True patriotism is something entirely different from such performances; they are to it as the scum and froth to the might river. Every good teacher in every lesson, may teach patriotism; every parent who loves his country and who respects her laws and seeks to make his family and others happy, lives a lesson of patriotism; every man or woman, who by word or deed benefits his or her fellows serves to teach a lesson of patriotism.

It is high time that we got over the notion that patriotism is something to be learned as we learn arithmetic or grammar; or that it is a sort of local prejudice to be sedulously cultivated. He is the true patriot who seeks to make his country free and just, and pure, and her people honest, law-abiding, prosperous and happy; who makes his own family a centre of good influences, and whose life radiates good-will to all. Such a man may fill no high offices, sway no great multitudes, occupy no space in the written page of history, but he is none the less a patriot and a teacher of patriotism. A country peopled by such men will not need a state appropriation to teach them their duty to their native land, or days set apart for special adoration of her flag. They are the country; the flag is their emblem, and they glory in the fact that it floats over them as an assertion of that liberty which they have won, and which they cheerfully grant to all who wish to come under its folds. They do not regard it as a war type. They harbor no enmity toward peoples of other lands, they do not seek to keep alive memories of ancient wrongs. They do not think themselves the only people worthy of the protection of Providence, but find fellow-men under other flags, and brothers wherever men strive to rise heavenward. While loving and serving their own country they do not entrench in narrowness and bigotry against the Commonwealth of Man.

Canada has many of these men and women; she needs many more.

Interesting hydraulic work is in progress in connection with the eastern slope of the Mountain creek trestle on the C. P. R., which is one of the largest and highest in the Rockies, being upwards of 125 feet high. In the centre portion which crosses the river an iron trestle of 200 feet long replaces the wood work, while the ends have been filled in with gravel. The embankment material has been washed down from the adjoining hills by "giants" such as are used in hydraulic mining and transported in flues. A very large amount of filling has been done at a very low figure, the price for filling by the method employed not being over 3 cents per cubic yard.

ASHNOLA THE NEW COAL CITY

Exceptional Advantages Possessed by Embryo Capital of Similkameen District.

D. R. Young, manager of the Similkameen Valley Coal Company, Limited, who is in the city on business connected with his company, was seen at the Driard hotel yesterday by a representative of the Colonist. Mr. Young says that the Similkameen valley, near Copper Mountain, will be a scene of great activity during the coming year. "A city of wonder, progress and prosperity," are the head lines used by the company in advertising the new townsite of Ashnola, and considering that the company have arranged for the expenditure of over one half million dollars at that point, he considers the words "wonder" and "progress" quite appropriate. A full force of men and officials of the company, will be on the ground by October 1, when the development of the company's coal mines will commence, and be continued during the following year.

The company will at the same time begin the erection of office buildings and about 25 residences for their employees, and a force of men will be put to work grading streets, and laying sidewalks. This work will be conducted by the land department of the company.

The installing of water and lighting plants, and the construction of a $25,000 hotel, a saw mill and some 50 business buildings, has also been arranged for, and, last, but not least, the building of the Ashnola office of the News, through the columns of which it is proposed to enlighten the people on the vast and unbounded mineral and other resources of the Similkameen valley.

"I do not think," said Mr. Young, "that the pen can describe, nor words convey, the true position of the resources of the Similkameen valley, in fact one has to see it in order to believe it. So far, however, there has not been a great deal of development done in that portion of the district on account of the lack of transportation, in fact I believe ours is the first townsite to have a pay roll. We are assured, however, of one if not two railroads during the coming year. Mr. J. E. Church, of your city, has been appointed official broker for Vancouver Island for our company, and he will take pleasure in giving any further information that may be desired by the public with reference to the Similkameen Valley Coal Co., Limited, or the townsite of Ashnola."

Mr. Young handed the Colonist man a copy of the prospectus of his company, from which the following facts are gleaned: The company own 4,500 acres of coal lands lying between the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers, about four miles from Princeton, and, as the crow flies, not more than 125 miles from Victoria. An expert who has examined the coal deposits, pronounces them bituminous, near the surface, and anthracite at a greater depth. When these seams are developed and with a railway to tide water (about 60 miles) the company will be able to ship hard coal to all points on the coast. As the coal underlies the townsite it will easily be seen that the proposed city has a substantial foundation, were all other natural resources wanting in its vicinity, but it is a well known fact that the neighboring country is rich in timber and agricultural lands, besides vast deposits of the precious and economical minerals. With all these sources of wealth surrounding it, the new town of Ashnola should speedily forge to the front as a centre of industry within a few months of the day that the first locomotive whistle is heard in its streets.

STIFF SENTENCE.

Harry Solloway Goes to Jail for Thirty three Months for His Crimes.

On three charges on which he was arraigned, Harry Solloway, formerly fireman on the V. & S. railway, was sentenced to thirty-three months in the penitentiary by Magistrate Hall, in the city police court yesterday morning. He pleaded guilty in each case, viz., stealing a bicycle from Mr. Deaville; stealing a piece of hose from Capt. McCoskrie and breaking and entering the residence of A. Magnesen, on Third street, and stealing a quantity of household furniture. On the first charge he was sentenced to six months, on the second three months and on the third and more serious one, two years. The stolen articles when found by the police were in use in Solloway's house, with the exception of the bicycle, which was found in a repair shop. When Solloway learned that the wheel was in the hands of the police he left for Seattle, as stated in the Colonist on Tuesday last.

On Behalf Of The Public

E. V. Bodwell Instructed From Ottawa to Watch Proceedings at Islander Enquiry.

Investigation Adjourned to Await Instructions From Department of Justice.

The department of justice has now taken a hand in the Islander enquiry, and E. V. Bodwell, K. C., has been instructed by telegram to attend the sittings of the court on behalf of that department of the Dominion government, to watch the proceedings in the public interest. Because of this new phase of the proceedings the anticipated decision of the commissioner and his two assessors which was expected to have been made yesterday afternoon, was not given, and no other witnesses being present for examination, an adjournment was made until September 25 in order to allow of time for the instructions from the minister of justice to reach Mr. E. V. Bodwell.

Mr. Bodwell was present when the court resumed its sittings yesterday, and when Commissioner Capt. Gaudin and Assessors Captain J. G. Cox and J. A. Thomson took their seats, he said: "Before any witnesses are called, I wish to state that I have received instructions to attend the enquiry on behalf of the Dominion government. So far I have had no opportunity to attend the enquiry, and having no interest then, I have had no knowledge of what has taken place. On receiving my instructions I communicated with the department of justice and asked the minister what course he desired me to take. In reply to my communication I have received a telegram from the department of justice asking me to request an adjournment for sufficient time to communicate with the minister by letter, stating the facts fully. Anticipating such a step, I wrote on Monday to the department, this letter containing fully what I would have sent after receiving the relegram from the department. Thus a day was gained. It is my intention after the court had done what business is before it for today to ask for an adjournment until such time as will permit of my instructions being received from Ottawa."

Cant. Gaudin—"I understand it that you desire an adjournment before other witnesses are examined."

Mr. Bodwell—"Not exactly that, but I would like to have an adjournment at the end of today's proceedings."

Mr. E. P. Davis, K. C., who represents the C. P. N. Co., said that as far as the company were concerned they were only too glad to have the government intervene and take the conduct of the case off their shoulders. They had no objection in the world to have all the facts that could be learned brought to light, and if any new evidence was to be obtained, would welcome new witnesses.

Cant. Gaudin, said that on being notified before the resumption of the sittings of the court that Mr. Bodwell had been instructed to appear on behalf of the minister of justice he had telegraphed to the department of marine and fisheries for further instructions, but had received no reply. If there were any witnesses present the court would gladly hear them. Failing the appearance of further witnesses, the court was not prepared to give its decision, for owing to the length of the evidence, they had not time to properly go into it, and had decided to adjourn until Friday next.

Mr. Bodwell pointed out that such an adjournment would be of no avail, for it would not give time for letters to be exchanged with the department of justice. To an ample adjournment was taken, say to the 25th, it would save the expense of appearing to all concerned in the enquiry.

Mr. Davis said he was quite content to have the enquiry adjourned until the 25th.

Cant. Gaudin stated that in the duties laid down by the act, the commissioners sat not as prosecutors, but for the purpose of eliciting all information, whether in favor of the owners of the steamer, or those connected with it, or the reverse, and there was no provision within the terms of the act for the employment of legal advice. He asked if the witnesses that had appeared were to be retained.

Messrs. Bodwell and Davis thought there would be no difficulty in finding the witnesses who had already appeared, as the majority made their homes here.

An adjournment was then taken until September 25.

STRIKE IN TYHEE MINE

Turning Out Much More Important Than Was at First Anticipated.

W. A. Dier, managing director of the Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mining Company, who returned from a visit to the company's properties yesterday, reports good progress being made on the Victoria and Copper Canyon. The new tunnel on the Victoria is now in 60 feet, and the big ore body is expected to be reached in the near future. The bunk houses, office and other buildings on the property are about completed, and work on the new bridge over the Chemainus river is progressing rapidly.

The most important item of news brought down by Mr. Dier is the startling fact that the work of the drills on the newly discovered ore body in the crosscut at the bottom of the Tyhee shaft has demonstrated the ore instead of being 12 feet wide, as at first reported, is actually 25 feet in width, with a probability of its being much more extensive as there is as yet no sign of the wall being encountered.

Mr. Dier is naturally well pleased with the developments on the Tyhee, as, contrary to former opinion, the big body of pay rock has been found to the south of the Tyhee shaft instead of the north, which is an almost positive proof that it extends into and through the Yankee, one of the claims owned by Mr. Dier's company.

Death of Mrs. Moody.—The death occurred yesterday evening of Mrs. Moody, relict of the late Sewell P. Moody, who was interested in the Moodyville sawmill and who was one of the victims of the Pacific disaster. The deceased lady was a native of Greenock, Scotland, but came to British Columbia in the very early days with her parents. She was 51 years of age. Two children, Mrs. B. S. Oddy and Mrs. S. P. Moody, with Simon Leiser, survive her. She also leaves a mother, Mrs. Watson, of Foul Bay road, three sisters, Mrs. J. P. Nason, Mrs. Bowron of Barkerville, and Miss Watson, and one brother, Mr. W. H. Watson. Mrs. Moody had been ill for some time. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2:30 from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Watson, Foul Bay road.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

A FERN GOLD BRICK.

From Nelson Tribune.

P. J. Nicols, who has the Fern mine upon a lease, was in Nelson yesterday, when he brought in a gold brick worth in the neighborhood of $1,500, which represents the results of thirteen days' run of the mill upon the dumps of the Fern. In the work which is now going on at the Fern, Mr. Nicols is demonstrating the difference between technical and practical mining, and where the former has failed he is making a success. In the dumps which were left by the former management Mr. Nicols has cleaned up several thousands dollars, and it is estimated that there yet remains as much more. So far Mr. Nicols has practically paid for such work as has been done upon the property from the dumps which were left from the former management, and the indications are that there yet remains some 200 tons of ore which will pay handsomely to be worked.

Mr. Nicols is at present working a force of 18 men and has up till the present taken out some 100 tons of ore, which it is expected will average $25 to the ton. In speaking of the property Mr. Nicols said that the aim of the former management seemed to be to clear the mine of waste rather than of ore, and that as the result of this process there was now in sight in the property sufficient ore to keep the mill going to its fullest capacity for the next two years. Since he has taken charge Mr. Nicols has endeavored to work up the dumps left by the former management, but the indications are that the No. 3 dump will not be reached this season. This will force upon the property the necessity of keeping up a supply of some 25 tons of ore per day, a supply which Mr. Nicols says he is quite prepared to furnish.

Telegrams of Sympathy.—The following despatch was sent to the department of state, Washington, by Hon. A. E. Smith, U. S. consul: "Greatest horror at the crime, and deepest sorrow and regret at the attempted assassination of President McKinley was felt among all classes here. Sir Henri Joly, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, said: 'I am horrified at the attempted murder of so noble and good a man as President McKinley. His death would be a loss to the world, as well as to the great republic of which he is the honored head. I pray God he may recover, and am greatly rejoiced at the favorable bulletins received this morning. I am sure that I express the sentiments of all the people of British Columbia.' Prayers were offered in all the churches in Victoria yesterday for the President's recovery."

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

Arrested By A Mistake

Treasurer of Nanaimo Spiritualists Accused of Having Embezzled the Funds.

Money Had Not Been Taken And Innocent Man Was Released

J. C. Waters, of Nanaimo, was arrested by Provincial Constable Cox on board the steamer Mineola at noon yesterday while bound for San Francisco from Nanaimo on that vessel, and soon afterwards was a free man again, with a grievance against a certain spiritualist named Jones of Nanaimo. The arrest was all due to a mistake on the part of Mr. Jones. Waters was treasurer of the Spiritualistic society of Nanaimo, and as he had not been doing much business of late—he was engaged in electro plating—a certain section of the spiritualists arranged that the funds be audited, and on this being done they requested Waters to turn the funds over to another member of the society. They gave him until Tuesday night to do so. This was done, and then Waters made arrangements to leave for San Francisco, and getting a chance to work his passage down to the Bay City on the steamer Mineola, he shipped on her. Jones, the would-be detective was not acquainted with these facts, and, although he was one of those who sat around the mystic board to converse with the spirits and unlock the secrets of the past, he had omitted to unlock the secrets of the present. Therefore when a friend came to him and gave him a quiet tip that Waters was about to skip out on the collier Mineola, he determined to act at once. He investigated the report and found that it was a fact. Waters was really going from Nanaimo in the gray dawn. Something must be done. It was too late then to secure a warrant, but Mr. Jones was not to be outdone. He intended to do his duty to the cause of spiritualism and save the funds. Chief Crossan was found and a warrant obtained, and then the would-be captors of Mr. Waters started for the coal bunkers. By then the Mineola was far off in the distance breaking through the atmosphere towards Victoria.

Then came an idea. Why not telegraph to the police at Victoria and have Waters arrested in the Roads when the collier dropped her pilot? Chief Crossan did this, and when the pilot boat went off to pick up the pilot, another boat went alongside the steamer with Provincial Constable Cox on board. He was starting to climb up the Jacob's ladder left hv the pilot, when the captain warned him not to embark, but on the constable announcing his mission, he allowed him on board, and give him permission to search for the man wanted. The constable went to the foc-sle and there he found his man with ease for the description forwarded by wire made it easy to pick out Mr. Waters from the sailors.

The constable at once told Waters that he was wanted at Nanaimo for alleged embezzlement of $119, being the funds of the Spiritualist society, and Waters denied having appropriated the funds, and said that he had given them over to another member. This was true, but the constable did not know this, and having instructions to secure the arrest of Waters he asked him to step over into the rowboat and bring his baggage along.

Waters did so, and on being landed at the Outer wharf was taken to the city lock-up to await the coming of a police officer from Nanaimo to take him back. He did not wait at the lock-up long before a despatch arrived asking that he be released.

The amateur detective of the spiritualist ranks at Nanaimo had discovered that the funds of the society had been turned over by Waters before he left, and on making the discovery had hurried to Chief Crossan with the news, whereupon the chief wired asking that Waters be released, which was done.

Waters is highly respected in Nanaimo. He formerly worked in the mines, and after having his hand injured started an electro-plating business. He was president of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He has a wife and family living at Nanaimo, where much sympathy is felt for both Waters and his wife because of the mistake. The spiritualists all give their opinion that Jones, who was responsible for the arrest of Waters, acted rashly, although at the same time they state that lately they had felt somewhat afraid regarding their funds, as Waters was not doing much business, and this led to the request that the money be given over.

Waters will probably go back to Nanaimo this morning—and when he meets Mr. Jones explanations will be necessary.

Riches Of Skeena District

P. Hickey Tells of the Resources of the Great Northern Valley.

Great Copper Mines on Observatory Inlet — Railway Communication.

P. Hickey, chief engineer of the H. B. river steamer Caledonia, who returned home by the steamer Princess Louise, says that the country generally around about the Skeena is in a most flourishing condition, and the people are looking expectantly to the opening up of the country in order that they may get their produce and the output of their mines to the coast. All are highly pleased with the steps that have been taken towards surveying the Kitamaat route and hope that the good work will be continued. The benefits to be derived from the construction of that railway are inestimable. Now even under the best of conditions, when the river is navigable, and all connections are made, the traveler cannot reach Hazelton in less than ten days, but if the proposed railway to the north end of Vancouver Island were constructed and steamers connecting with the Kitamaat and Omineca railway, the journey could be made in three days. The traveler could journey and goods be carried between Victoria and the north end of the island in about a day, and it would be but a day's steaming to Kitamaat arm and the run by the railway line to Hazelton would occupy the third day. If the railway connection was made, and the mining and agricultural resources of the country opened up there would be a vast amount of business in the Skeena district and adjoining sections that would be tributary to Victoria. It would be done exclusively by the Capital and Vancouver until when the Canada Northern line was constructed these cities would have to compete with Winnipeg for the trade.

The surveyors who under J. H. Gray, C. E., are surveying for the Kitamaat & Omineca railway, are as far as the Little Canyon, where the line will cut the Skeena about 35 miles from the head of Kitamaat arm. This canyon is where the valley of the Kitamaat intersects the Skeena.

Mr. Hickey says that Mr. Gray has been through to Hazelton looking over the country ahead of the survey, and is highly pleased with the mining and agricultural resources. So pleased is he with the survey of the right-of-way so far as he has gone, that he has given the contract to the Kitamaat Indians to burn and clear the first five miles of the right-of-way.

A great many mining men have been through the district during this past season, and have expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the prospects. During the season a great many properties were located and secured by Spokane and Rossland capital, and at Kitselass canyon S. Arden Singlehurst has secured some thirty properties. He is continuing his mining operations right along, and is working about forty men. Development work is showing up high grade ore and good ledges.

There are also several other fine mines in course of development, some of which are being worked within four or five miles from tide water in Kitamaat valley. The most extensively developed claims are those of Messrs. Steele and Dunn. During this winter tunnels will be driven for the purpose of extensively developing them. The ore is of gold and copper and runs from forty to sixty dollars to the ton. The owners intend working all winter. They are expected to reach Victoria on the next steamer from the north to secure men and supplies.

The greatest bonanza of the northern coast, in fact the richest mine in the province of British Columbia, Mr. Hickey says, is the Bonanza Ledge, which is situated on Observatory Inlet within three-quarters of a mile from tide water. This is a copper property, which is second to none in this province. The mine is owned by M. K. Rogers, who is the advance agent of the Amalgamated Copper Company of the United States, in other words the Copper Trust. Mr. Rogers secured this rich copper property from Messrs. George Rudge, H. Collinson and J. Flewin for the sum of $46,000. He is now working a staff of 20 men at the mine, and has already run a cross-cut across the ledge, approximately 200 feet, and in places 20 feet deep. He is now in Seattle where he has gone to secure miners and intends to work all the way from 60 to 100 men all winter. In the near future it is the intention of the owners of the mine to erect a smelter and reduce the ore at the mines. The body of the ore is too great to allow of profitably shipping it south for reduction, and it is not the intention of the owners to ship the ore, which runs 14 per cent. Between full and fractional claims Mr. Rogers has about seven locations in the Bonanza group, and some 50 or 60 locations have been made by his men and others around the mine. A. S. Going is now on the ground surveying the ground. The mine promises to be the centre of one of the biggest mining camps in British Columbia. Mr. Hickey says the Britannia is not in it at all with this mine.

This mine was discovered about a year ago by a big Indian, named Albert Allan, who then went to Messrs. Collinson, Rudge and Flewin with his find. They investigated, and each had a fourth interest when the sale was made to Mr. Rogers. The Indian locator is now in Victoria buying goods for the establishment of a store with the proceeds of his find. The new owners of the property have begun the construction of the necessary cabins for the camps, and arrangements have been made with the owners of the steamer Boscowitz to have that vessel call there twice every month on her trips from Victoria. Observatory Inlet is just above the Naas, and runs in for about forty miles or thereabouts.

During the last summer, says Mr. Hickey, a great many people from Oklahoma and other parts of the Western States have visited the Bulkley Valley and upper Skeena river looking for pastures and agricultural lands, which they have had no difficulty whatever in finding, and the only question being considered by them is the construction of railways to get their stock and produce to market.

As far as the coal fields of the Telqua Valley and the Skeena river country are concerned, Mr. Hickey says that it is useless for him to attempt to talk of them. These mines have now been shown to be so extensive that it is impossible to make any estimate of the extensiveness of the deposits. Mr. Sutton, the geologist, has been through the Bulkley valley, the Kispyox district, and through the valley of the Skeena, and his report which will likely be issued in the near future, says Mr. Hickey, will show the resources of the country more intelligibly than a layman could. Mr. Carmichael, provincial assayer, is at Kitselass canyon investigating the mining resources of that district on behalf of the government. On Princess Royal too, in fact, as far as the general Coast line is concerned, the mining development is showing up well, and the ledges are showing up satisfactorily to the parties operating them.

Regarding the placer mining in the Skeena river district, the Lorne creek placers are the centre of activity. At Lorne creek there is a dry hill, which belonged to Messrs. Raynor and McArthur, and recently these two miners sold a half interest to Messrs. Holt and Barker under terms by which the money was to be used in the purchase of machinery for the development of the property. The couple paid $7,500 for a half interest, and Mr. Holt has come out to buy a saw mill plant, so that the miners can saw lumber for their flumes. This property, which is dry hill in an old river channel, is fine placer ground, but the difficulty heretofore has been in getting water. In two weeks the two miners took out from $1,700 to $2,300, using the water taken from the melting snow. When flumes are constructed to carry the water, rich returns are expected. Mr. Singlehurst has the adjoining ground, but is not doing anything as it should be developed through the other property.

The Last Rites.—The funeral of the late Thos. Burke, the unfortunate victim of the accident at Sayward's mills, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his brother, No. 61 Henry street, and later from St. John's church. Rev. Mr. Jenns conducted the burial services, both at the church and at the graveside. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Chas. M. Goodenough, D. Armason, J. Yorke, D. Byers, Chas. Hearnden and Paul Hall. Among others who sent floral offerings were: Mrs. McKinnon, Miss Jennie McKinnon, Mrs. F. Brooks, Mrs. Dominie, Miss Aggie Strickland, Miss L. Patterson, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Paul Hall, Mrs. James Burt, Miss Annie Gillis, Mrs. White and Mrs. Deardon.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Mrs. Frances Blondin, Pembroke, Ont., Benj. Webb, Clinton, Ont., and W. A. Nugent, Belleville, Ont., all of whom suffered greatly from dyspepsia. Mrs. Blondin writes, "I am fully cured"; Mr. Webb, "It worked like a charm, restored a healthy appetite and toned my whole system"; and Mr. Nugent, "I cannot praise it too highly for the good it has done me."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

HE DISAGREES WITH DR. KOCH

Dean of McGill University Veterinary Faculty on Animal Tuberculosis.

Dr. Duncan McEachern, dean of the Veterinary Faculty of McGill University, and chief veterinary inspector of Canada, who, with Dr. Montizambert, represented the Dominion at the great congress on tuberculosis, recently held in London, in the course of an interview in the Montreal Herald, points out some phases of the work in connection with tuberculosis which is being done under his direction.

On being asked what his views were on Professor Koch's announcement that bovine tuberculosis was not communicable to the human family, Dr. McEachern replied:

"One should not be expected to answer such a question in an off-hand manner; however, I will say that had Dr Koch been a little more judicious he would not have assumed the attitude he did or caused the excitement which his ill-advised surprise produced.

"Considering that this great congress was based very largely on the idea of the intercommunicability of bovine and human tuberculosis, that almost every nation on the earth sent representatives, that during the past ten years national, international, sectional and municipal legislation has been enacted the world over, no wonder the great body of scientists there assembled, with one voice, in polite but unmistakeable language, expressed disbelief in Koch's announcement.

"Had Professor Koch come forward and stated that his recent experiments had created a doubt in his mind on the subject—so strong indeed that he considered it advisable to specially suggest that the matter should be at once made the subject of special investigation by national officials and individual scientists—the whole congress would have applauded him, but to come out as he did to upset the work of the congress and defeat its objects, which would have occurred if his statement was accepted, was not at least judicious."

A question was put as to his own views on the subject, and Professor McEachern replied that for several years Professor Theobald Smith, of Harvard University, has shown that the two diseases, human and bovine, though similar, were not identical, that when inoculation by cultures from each were made on small animals, the bovine was found much more virulent and more certain of production than human. The experiments conducted by Dr. Higgins at the Outrement station, under his direction confirm this. "We have known, too (see my reports of 1898 and 1899) that milk from diseased cows, unless the udder was infected, was scarcely dangerous to calves or other animals, while milk from a diseased udder is very virulent in them."

"You still believe, then, in the communicability of bovine tuberculosis to the human family?"

"Most assuredly," was the reply. "Were, I, in face of numerous cases which have come to my notice where the proofs if not absolute, are almost so, to change my opinion simply because one man, no matter how high his professional standing may be, I would have to obliterate my reasoning faculties and follow him in blind faith.

"For instance, when passing through Winnipeg, before leaving for England, in conversation with Dr. Chown, this subject came up in conversation. I mentioned the fact of our finding much more difficulty in producing tuberculosis by human culture than bovine, and the gradual tendency of the bacteriologists and pathologists to differentiate between the diseases. Dr. Chown expressed himself as more than convinced of its intercommunicability, and related the following instance: A family consisting of father and mother and two children came to Manitoba and took up land in an isolated position. The children were too young to go to school and the church too far distant for them to be taken there, so that they were completely isolated. As the building in which they lived was a new one there was certainly no probability of contagion from it. The children were fed very largely upon cow's milk and its products. After a time the children began to fail and showed symptoms of consumption, and one died after the other. On investigation being made and the cattle being tested, they were found to be suffering from tuberculosis, and some of them in an advanced stage. The parents are alive and healthy today.

"I could quote numerous similar instances, many of them here in the city of Montreal and the surrounding country, so that while we have no proof by direct inoculation of the human being, so far as I am personally concerned, I have proof enough of its intercommunicability from the milk of cows that I would not allow myself use it nor allow any of my family to use milk from a cow that would not stand the tuberellin test."

Dr. McEachern, on being asked if it was the intention of the Canadian government to conduct any experiments such as is being done in other countries, with a view to clearing up the question, replied: "I have not had the pleasure of meeting the Minister of Agriculture since my return, but I am quite satisfied that Canada will not be behind other countries in dealing with a matter of such vast importance."

On being asked if he thought that this would lead to any relaxation of the regulations governing the subject of tuberculosis in Canada, Dr. McEachern replied that while it had a bearing on the intercommunicability of tuberculosis from animals to man, it did not in any manner lessen the responsibility of the government for the prevention of the extension of this very contagious disease in the lower animals. "For, bear in mind," he added, "it is not confined to cattle, but prevails also to a considerable extent in pigs and in poultry, and the extremely subtle nature of the disease makes it all the more dangerous, and I feel convinced that the agriculturists of Canada as a whole, apart from a few importers and owners of doubtful herds, would be very much opposed to any relaxation of the present quarantine operations leading towards the eradication of this disease from our herds, and a knowledge of the facts that there is no other large stock-producing country in the world where the disease exists to such a limited extent and consequently no other country in the world in which the agriculturist can look forward with such hope to its complete extermination."

TO HAVE BEAUTIFUL SKIN.

Every one who would have a clear, soft, velvety skin free from pimples, blackheads, redness and disfiguring eruptions must use Dr. Chase's Ointment. It is a true food for the skin, does not clog the pores as do powders, and insures permanent benefit. There is not a single itching, burning skin disease of men, women or children that Dr. Chase's Ointment will not cure. Mothers find it invaluable for Baby Eczema, scald head and chafing on the little ones.

Drunkenness No Excuse.—Charley, the the Songhees Indian who admitted having stolen a bed and clock belonging to a Cowichan Indian from the E. & N. railway station was yesterday sentenced to five weeks imprisonment with hard labor, for although he offered to pay for the stolen goods and pleaded that he stole them while under the influence of liquor, the magistrate pointed out that the fact that he was drunk was no excuse. Charley, however, got off easily in comparison with the Chinaman who supplied him with the whiskey, that individual, who is an old offender, being sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C.

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Government House, Victoria," will be received by the undersigned up to and including Wednesday, the 25th September, 1901, for the erection and completion of Government House, Victoria, in accordance with the drawings and specifications to be seen on application at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Timber Inspector, Court House, Vancouver, B. C., on and after Thursday, the 12th September next.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, and accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate or deposit on a chartered Bank of Canada in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, made payable to the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so. Cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned when contract is awarded.

The agreement on the form of tender to enter into a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract shall be signed by the tenderer and two responsible residents of British Columbia in the sum of three thousand ($3,000) dollars each.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 5th September, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Kettle River Bridge, at Ingram's, West Kootenay District.

Sealed tenders, properly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Monday, the 30th September inst., for the erection and completion of a bridge across the Kettle River at Ingram's, West Kootenay District, B. C.

Drawings, specifications, and form of contract may be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of the Government Agent, Greenwood, on and after the 9th inst.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposite, made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of six hundred ($600) dollars, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE.
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 5th September, 1901.

DATES OF FALL SHOWS.

Kamloops, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 25th, 26th, 27th September.
Agassiz, Tuesday, 4th September.
New Westminster, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, October 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th.
Wellington, no show.
Langley, Wednesday, 18th September.
Cowichan, Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th September.
Victoria, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 1st to 5th October.
Saanich, Friday and Saturday, 27th and 28th September.
Kelowna, 20th and 21st September, Friday and Saturday.
Islands, Wednesday, 25th September.
Surrey, Wednesday, 24th September.
Comox, Thursday, 26th September.
Richmond, Tuesday, Wednesday, 8th and 9th October.
Maple Ridge, Tuesday, 17th September.
Inland, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 23rd, 24th, 25th September, at Ashcroft.
Nanaimo, Friday and Saturday, September 20th and 21st.
Chilliwack, Wednesday, 25th September, Thursday, 26th, Friday, 27th.
Salmon Arm, Wednesday and Thursday, 18th and 19th September.
Mission, Friday, 20th September.