

Trouserless Kruger

Paul Says He Has Given Away Jacket and Nether Garments.

The Only Thing Now Left the Transvaal Is Its Independence.

Declares God Will Be Arbitrator if It Comes to Fighting.

(Associated Press.)

Pretoria, Sept. 8.—In the course of the debate in the raad yesterday, President Kruger said he knew the Lord would give a good judgment in the dispute between England and the Transvaal, and that if Mr. Chamberlain stood before the countenance of God, his own conscience must take knowledge that there was no superiority. All depended, the President declared, upon Chamberlain's reply. He (Kruger) had given much away already. He had given his jacket and trousers, and the only thing left was independence. It is said, continued Kruger, that it was the desire of the British to wipe out the defeat at Majuba Hill, but it was the noblest thing England ever did when, after that, she restored the independence of the Transvaal. That was due to Mr. Gladstone, who saw the petitions sent to the Queen were false. "That deed," said Kruger, "is indelibly engraved on the minds of the inhabitants of the Transvaal as the noblest of England's deeds."

The President's declaration that if it came to fighting God would be arbitrator was loudly cheered.

In conclusion, Kruger said he hoped the raad would wait until the reply to the last despatch had been received. If the proposal for a conference was renewed, the Transvaal government would do its best to meet the other side. God, he said, held the hearts of the people in His hand, and if the people called on Him, He would respond; He ruled the lot of all.

The President also earnestly hoped Mr. Chamberlain's heart would be changed.

Workmen and the Crisis. Capetown, Sept. 8.—The reports of the mad debate at Pretoria, published here, have created an intense feeling, and the disparaging reference to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner, are resented. The feeling displayed by the members of the raad surprised those who believed a peaceful solution would be reached, and such a solution, in the opinion of many, has been rendered very difficult.

In spite of the downfall of rain, 1,500 workmen assembled last night and passed a resolution imploring a prompt termination by the Imperial government of the tension, which "is causing grave distress, bringing the community face to face with bankruptcy, alienating the moderate element here and in the Transvaal and sapping British prestige."

The resolution also affirms an unabated confidence in Sir Alfred Milner.

The meeting, which was orderly, closed with cheers for Chamberlain, Milner and Rhodes and groans for Kruger and Schreiner.

To-Days Cabinet Council.

London, Sept. 8.—A crowd of two or three thousand people assembled on Downing street, where the Foreign and Colonial offices are situated, early this morning.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Earl of Selborne were the first arrivals, and were followed by Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the army, and General Sir Redvers Buller, whom, it is said, will have the field command in the event of war in the Transvaal, and General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant-general of the forces.

The arrival of Lord Salisbury was the signal for tremendous cheering. Next came the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the council, the Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of the local government board, and the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Chancellor, who passed unnoted.

As showing the importance of the meeting of the council, Under Secretary Weyland, and Mr. Broderick of the Foreign office, were summoned to attend.

By one o'clock all the cabinet ministers were present.

It was reported Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, would not arrive with some of his colleagues in the cabinet, and there was talk of a split.

Later, the Cabinet Council concluded at 3 p.m.

A reporter of the Associated Press asked the president of the board of agriculture, the Right Hon. Arthur Loeb, if the conclusion had been reached. He said: "All that I can say is we must have patience."

The ministers came out arm-in-arm and chatting, greatly contrasting with the manner in which they went in.

Although the foreign office has not given out an official statement, the general impression is that no ultimatum will be sent to the Transvaal.

The first indication of a possible decision of the cabinet came from the Stock Exchange, where the tone recovered on a report that the ministers had determined not to send an ultimatum to the government of the Transvaal, but to insist that the Republic must agree to a conference at Capetown.

It is too early yet to pretend to give

this as definite information of the action contemplated or taken.

London, Sept. 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette to-day prints mail advices from Johannesburg under date of August 19th, saying: "Johannesburg is rapidly becoming a city of terror. As the sun rises the people waken and ask 'Has it come? Is there war?'"

"As the day drags through one is listening to anxious questions, 'Will the fort really fire on us? Is it possible the Boers will slaughter us in cold blood if war breaks out? Will they stop our food supply? How long will it take the British to fight their way up?'" etc.

The correspondent adds: "The Boers have been putting off hostilities until the middle of September, when the overflowing rivers will prevent military operations." He concludes by saying: "The hot, sickly weather coming afterwards will prove more fatal than the Mausers."

The Proposed Commission.

Pretoria, Sept. 9.—The News to-day prints an official statement from the secretary of state of the South African Republic, Mr. F. W. Retz, in which he says: "The government considers that three courses are disclosed by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The first is a joint commission of inquiry; the second is a commission of delegates from both governments to discuss technicalities, and the third is a conference at Capetown." In this statement Secretary Retz also says the Transvaal government now agree to the second proposition, and invites Great Britain to define the constitution of the proposed commission and the place of meeting.

More Troops for Africa.

Sinala, Sept. 9.—The British troops here are holding themselves in readiness, having been warned they will be ordered to South Africa. Transports are being engaged, and it is expected the first regiment will start within ten days. The scheme for their removal is perfectly matured.

Malta, Sept. 9.—The first battalion of the Borderers regiment, stationed here, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for Cape Colony.

Ammunition for Boers.

Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 9.—The French steamer Santa, which sailed from Havre on July 25th for Madagascar via Dakar, August 10th, arrived here with 43 cases of ammunition for the Transvaal government.

Urges a Peaceful Settlement.

Plymouth, Sept. 9.—At the closing session today of the Trades Union Congress, which has been in convention here, a resolution was passed urging the government to use every possible effort to peacefully settle the Transvaal difficulty.

10,000 Soldiers to be Despatched.

London, Sept. 9.—The cabinet has decided to send 10,000 troops to South Africa, in addition to the Natal force.

The Northumberland Fusiliers will embark next Saturday for Cape Colony.

The First Royal Sussex regiment has been ordered to be ready to embark within three days.

This movement of troops is said to be merely in line with the decision of the cabinet council to send 10,000 soldiers to South Africa.

An infantry brigade, with a division of field artillery from Aldershot, with 18 guns, has been ordered to leave for the Cape in ten days.

Dreyfus Gets Ten Years.

The Court Martial at Rennes Brought to a Close To-day.

M. Demange Moves Many to Tears by His Speech for Defence.

Prisoner Found Guilty and Sentenced to a Term of Imprisonment.

(Associated Press.)

Rennes, Sept. 9.—M. Demange, counsel for Dreyfus, concluded his address at 11:35 a.m. to-day, and the court adjourned until 3 p.m., when Major Carriere will make a brief reply. The court will then deliberate on its verdict.

A loud clapping of hands greeted the conclusion of M. Demange's finely delivered peroration.

Dreyfus, however, appeared impassable, but, as he left the stage, he exclaimed to those around him "I am not guilty."

The prisoner's hearers replied with cries of "courage," "courage."

After M. Demange had spoken, M. Labori arose and formally renounced his right to plead.

The peroration of M. Demange was a splendid piece of oratory. His voice thundered through the court and echoed outside where officers and troopers, stationed in court yards around the entrance, were standing on tiptoe to catch a glimpse of the speaker. Inside the hall many of the audience were moved to tears.

The speech was very skillfully arranged and was devoted to demolishing, stone by stone, the edifice built by the general staff, going over every point brought up in the bordereau, and refuting the arguments of Generals Mercier and Rogot.

Later, the court at 3.10 retired to consider the verdict.

Dreyfus was found guilty and he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The court stood 5 to 2 for the condemnation of the prisoner. The court found extenuating circumstances.

The crowd outside greeted the verdict with cheers for the army.

How Dreyfus Received the News.

Rennes, Sept. 9.—As the people emer-

ged from the court room, the gendarmes kept them moving away. There was not the slightest disorder.

It was understood, Dreyfus in an adjoining room, by the clerk of the court, M. Compers. Dreyfus listened impassive; he did not show the slightest sign of emotion, and did not utter a word. He marched back to the prison like an automaton.

It is understood, Dreyfus will be sent to Fort-Corte, Island of Corsica.

Gallifet Has Not Resigned.

Paris, Sept. 9.—A semi-official note was issued to-day emphatically denying the report that General the Marquis de Gallifet, minister of war, had tendered his resignation, and saying proceedings would be taken against the paper for publishing the report.

WORSE THAN FILIPINOS.

Censor Refuses to Allow Despatches Regarding Sickness of Soldiers to Be Sent From Manila.

(Associated Press.) Manila, via Hong Kong, Sept. 8.—The censor refused to allow the following dispatch, the accuracy of which is unquestioned, to be telegraphed:

"The surgeons' reports, in regard to the condition of Gen. McArthur's division, show that 36 per cent. of officers and 25 per cent. of enlisted men are sick. This includes the sick in quarters and those sent home. Eleven per cent. of the enlisted men, sick in quarters, are moribund suffering from dysentery and malarial fevers."

Rebel Attacks.

Manila, Sept. 8.—A force of 450 rebels, with one cannon, attacked Santa Rita this morning, and simultaneously attacked San Antonio were each attacked by bodies of rebels numbering about six hundred men.

Colonel Bell and his regiment, while attempting to take the rebels in the rear, met two small patrols and succeeded in capturing a rebel captain, a lieutenant and six privates.

A Filipino who arrived from Visayas Islands, says Victoriano Mupa, a prominent and wealthy lawyer of Iloilo, being forced by public opinion to declare his politics, has joined the rebels.

The inhabitants of Santa Barbara, the rebel headquarters on the Island of Panay, have abandoned the town, fearing a bombardment of the place by the United States battleship Oregon.

YELLOW JACK'S VICTIMS.

(Associated Press.)

Key West, Sept. 9.—Thirty cases of yellow fever were reported during the past 24 hours, including two cases previously omitted. The total number so far known is 127. Two deaths were reported during the past 24 hours, making the total number of deaths nine. The weather is still very warm, and consequently favorable for the spread of the disease.

EXPLORING PARTY MURDERED.

(Associated Press.)

Bulawayo, Sept. 8.—An unconfirmed report is current here that an exploring party, which recently left for Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa, has, with one exception, been murdered by natives.

Nothing But War

South African Crisis the All-Absorbing Topic in London.

Military Officers Complete Arrangements for Mobilization of British Army.

Ex Congressman Lewis Arrives to Press the Claims of American Miners.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 9.—This week Great Britain has resembled in every respect the tremendously exciting week in the United States which immediately preceded the outbreak of the war with Spain. Dreyfus and other topics sank into obscurity. Patriotic enthusiasm has been at fever heat, and the slightest sign of preparation has been seized upon by the press and public as an indication of the status of the crisis. The difference between the state of affairs here and the situation in the United States in April, 1898, is merely that the projected campaign is military instead of naval. According to reliable statistics, the army is ready. The papers publish descriptions of the troops who are expected to do the fighting, with accounts of their equipments and methods of transport, and even relative to the killing properties of the bullets which are expected soon to be lodged under Boer skins. The particular pet is the bullet known as "Mark 4." It is claimed its lead core is hard and less fusible than any tried heretofore. Large quantities are being shipped to Capetown.

Mobilization.

Thorough mobilization has never been a strong feature of the British army, but it is believed a system as near perfection as possible has been prepared. The commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, General Sir Redvers Buller, and other generals have been working strenuously on it for months. Many new features have been introduced, several of them being based on the lessons learned by the American troops in the war with Spain. Among the latter is the extreme usefulness of mules in such a country as the Transvaal. British officers who have been in the United States, Spain and the South, have been ordered to close their purchases and ship the mules as quickly as possible to the scene of probable hostilities.

All these things, to say nothing of the splendid morale and reputation of the regiments selected for the Cape, indicate if war comes it will be waged relentlessly and strongly, and there will be no retreat until South Africa is flooded with British troops in such numbers that resistance by the Boers will be impossible. Before the main body of British troops arrives it is thought possible the Boers may score some decided successes, and even after being overcome by the force of superior numbers, may continue the war in guerrilla fashion for many months. But the conservative opinion places six months as the outside limit for the capture of Johannesburg and the annexation of the Transvaal. The annuals of the possible war it will not be due to the lack of caution on the part of the British. The Swazis are expected to give Great Britain considerable aid, and with the exception of the Pondos, the whole of the blacks between Cape Arnhem and Zambesi will rise against the Transvaal.

Plans of the Boers.

The Boer plan of mobilization is said to be purely defensive, embracing 45,000 men who would carry a strategic position in their own country, but this is not likely to prevent a raid on poorly defended Natal. The greatest dangers the British contemplate facing apart from the Boers' steady hand and Mauser rifle, are the climate, lack of forage and scarcity of ammunition, and the difficulties of transport. Precautions have already been taken to prevent the two last, but there is no doubt if a campaign occurs, many British lives will be sacrificed to enteric fever.

The Franchise Question.

Mr. Montague White, the consul-general of the South African Republic in London, said: "If the burghers will not yield to hysteria there is no cause belli. We decline the responsibility for what others have muddled. The suzerainty is not the question. The franchise is the rock of difference which Mr. Chamberlain recognizes. This war, if war must come, is not going to end with a flash in the pan. The struggle will be from Pretoria to Capetown. Even supposing the existing Boer regiments are annihilated, no force can put down the Afrikaner and Dutch strength in South Africa. He who declares war on the Transvaal lights the torch of revolution. The Transvaal will not precipitate matters. The burghers will go out to defend their homes and country when the note of alarm is sounded. That is no menace. Lord Salisbury has yet to be reckoned with. He will not be driven by personal feeling or quibble. We believe British sense of fair play will yet prevail."

Claims of American Miners.

Former Congressman Jas. H. Lewis arrived here this week and Friday presented his credentials to the United States embassy. Mr. Lewis is here to push the claims for compensation of

American miners evicted from the Atlin district of the Northwest territory by the Canadian (?) government. The matter of American miners against Canada has already been taken up, but no action will be taken until the arrival of Sir Louis Davies, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, who is coming here to present the other side of the case. By that time United States Ambassador M. Choate will have had the briefs of Mr. Lewis under consideration. The lawyer urges that the claims be included in the general arbitration by the high commission. Minister Davies will object to this, maintaining that such methods will obstruct the boundary situation.

Mr. Lewis said: "I understand unofficially the high commission will meet in November, and I expect the miners' claims will have reached such a status by that time as will determine what authority is to decide their merits."

KILLED IN A SHAM BATTLE.

(Associated Press.)

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 8.—During a sham battle in the spectacle, "The Battle of San Juan," at the fair grounds last night, Charles Krug, aged 10 years, a spectator, was killed. Revita Southon, a private of Co. F, 4th Ohio, engaged in the sham battle, was fatally wounded; and Max Gungelheim, a spectator, was seriously injured. It is supposed loaded shells were accidentally used instead of blank.

Obeyed His Superiors

Confession by Esterhazy—Declares He Will Relieve All After the Trial.

Interest in the Court Martial Increases as the End Draws Near.

Ladies Sit Up All Night in Order to Gain Admission to the Lycece.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 8.—Count Esterhazy, in an interview published here this morning, repeats his statements that he did everything by the order of Colonel Sandherr and his superior officers. He says he will reveal all after the trial at Rennes. He will possibly go to the United States, and declares he will not return to France because it means immediate imprisonment.

The Court Martial.

Rennes, Sept. 8.—The Lycece was crowded this morning at the opening of the fifth day of the fifth week of the second trial of Dreyfus.

There was a large attendance of ladies and newspaper writers, who sat up all night to secure a front place. At an early hour there was a long line of people formed waiting for admission. Standing room at the back of the court now commands fifteen and twenty francs for a place, and the demand is increasing as the trial proceeds.

Among the privileged witnesses to-day was Baron Russell of Killowen, chief justice of England, who was conducted to a seat by General Chamberlain and M. Poincaré, of the French foreign office. The lord chief justice was seated at the back of the judges' table. He came here specially from Paris; where has been attended the sessions of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission, in order to see something of the trial.

Maitre Demange at once opened his speech for the defence.

There was a rumor after the adjournment of the court, that Labori had decided not to speak.

M. Labori, when asked if this was true, replied with a shrug of the shoulders, giving the impression that the matter was under consideration.

It was generally noticed to-day that when Labori entered the court this morning he spoke to Demange in a deprecating tone and a sharp discussion ensued, almost bordering on dispute. The two lawyers apparently differ about the best methods of conducting the case.

Great interest was aroused by the arrival at Rennes of Max Regis, former mayor of Algiers, and a notorious Jew hater. His presence is not good for the peace of the town.

The local papers to-day publish an open letter from M. Regis to Premier Rousseau, declaring he (Regis) intends to preserve the greatest calm, adding if any attempt is made to arrest him he will resist.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—Sir Henry Joly, who intended leaving for British Columbia this week, is afraid he may not be able to get away for some time yet, if indeed he gets away at all.

The Department of Agriculture has received a telegram from Dr. Saunders, who is at Indian Head, stating that the crops in that region are immense. There was a slight frost, but he thinks that it has not done much harm.

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 8.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The revolution, under the leadership of General Castro, is gaining ground. The insurgents now occupy Naranaguá, three days' march from Valencia.

Some Biscuit and Cake

are light, sweet and wholesome, while others are sour, heavy, bitter, unpalatable. The same flour, butter, eggs and sugar are used; what makes the difference?

It is all in the baking powder.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder always works uniformly and perfectly. It can be depended upon every time to make the food light, sweet, delicious and wholesome. This is because it is scientifically and accurately combined and contains the purest grape cream of tartar, the most healthful of all fruit acids, used for a hundred years in the finest leavening preparations.

NOTE.—There are many alleged cream of tartar baking powders upon the market sold at lower prices, which prove, upon analysis, to be alum powders in disguise. Avoid them, as they make the food unwholesome.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

RIA

Castoria is a Purgative, Drops neither Opium, It is Pleasant, by Millions of allays Feverish Colic, Castoria Constipation and Food, regulates Children, giving the Children's

astoria.

so well adapted to children it is superior to any preparation.

W. D. Brooks, N. Y.

ATURE OF

her.

RAPPER.

ORK CITY.

DWERS.

McCormick Open-backed Binders.

BAR NONE.

uf, Ltd.

FORIA, B. C.

MINISTERS RESIGN.

(Associated Press.)

4.—The official States says that Dr. Bosse, minister of public instruction, der Hecke von Derhorst, interior, have been relieved by their own request.

By will both retain their posts of the state. Dr. Bosse, in addition, the grand Cross and the Red Iron von Der Hecke has grand Cross and the Red Iron, governor of West-

ted Dr. Bosse.

KE STOVEPIPES.

articles Developed Into American Kidney Cure

an Kidney Cure is doing wonders what it did for man out in Lincoln Composure while sailing here by disease and in a short developed, so that his legs as stovepipes. Doctors for his recovery. He to use this great kid-

the result that in a ment he was able to re-

tain a cured man, feel- ing heartier than he had

Hissocks and Hall & Co.

S

URE

relieve all the troubles in- duced by the system, such as Dropsy, Distress after meals, etc. While their mode has been shown as cus-

CK

er's Little Liver Pills are constipation, curing and pro- longing life, while they also find these little pills white- ness. Even if they only

HEAD

most precious to those who suffer from complaint, but for- get to find these little pills white- ness. Even if they only

CHE

by lives that here is when our pills cure it while

These are very small and do not hurt the stomach and do not grip- e. Gentle action please call for cents; 1/2 for 50c. Sent here, or sent by mail.

CHE CO., New York.

Small Price

France's Disgrace

News of the Conviction of Dreyfus Has Aroused Feelings of Anger and Disgust.

All London Excited—American Newspapers Condemn Verdict in Strongest Terms

Paris Figaro Tells Some Touching Stories Regarding the Captain's Two Sons.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 11.—Through the pessimistic tone of the correspondents during the last few days had somewhat prepared the people for the worst, the actual news from Rennes of the verdict of guilty of Dreyfus came like a thunderbolt to London yesterday. To say that sorrow and disappointment prevailed would be utterly inadequate. The feeling aroused is really of mingled anger and disgust.

The news spread like wildfire throughout London, banishing every topic even to be heard before in modern times. It seemed as though the old hatred of France, which had long been dead and buried, had been revived at once.

This is probably a passing effect, but the coolest and most impartial Englishmen are convinced that the affair will now, more than ever, prove an awful blow to the unhappy Republic.

The News at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 11.—When the news that Dreyfus had been convicted became known in the executive departments of the government, the greatest indignation was expressed by officials, and, in fact, everybody, down to the humblest laborer in the executive department, where the army officers have followed the newspaper accounts of the trial very closely.

The comment on the verdict was particularly severe. Of course, no official of the government would permit himself to be mentioned in regard to the case, but privately several of them expressed themselves in terms of indignation.

Demonstration at Buda Pesth.

Buda Pesth, Sept. 11.—After the news of the verdict in the Dreyfus case reached here, a large crowd assembled in front of the French consulate, crying "Down with the council of war," "Down with the generals," and "Long live Dreyfus." The police dispersed the crowd.

The Captain's Children.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Some touching particulars regarding the children of Captain Dreyfus are given in the Figaro to-day. The entire Dreyfus family, five years old and Jean, who will be six next April. They are growing up without seeing the black cloud lowering over their heads. Motherly tenderness has made their home so sweet a prison, that they do not think of the shameful wrong done their children work, and when they play happily together their mother replaces playmates for them. It is with her that they go out for walks every day, it is she who tells them amusing stories to make them laugh while her own heart is heavy with grief.

One day, long ago, their father did not come home at night. To appease the children, the entire Madame Dreyfus said the Minister of War had ordered their father away on a mission to a very far off country. This piece of deception has been practised on them ever since.

As last the great news arrived at the house that Dreyfus had come back to France. Then the pious deception had to be complicated in all kinds of ways to allow of the mother going to Rennes to see her husband. The children did not bear very patiently this deception from their mother. Madame Dreyfus received a letter at Rennes the other day saying Pierre was quite angry, and that he and Jean were not convinced that it was necessary for their mother to stay away so long.

"Why," wrote Pierre, "does not father, after having been away so long, ask for hours' leave of absence to come to and see us? He said he could not believe the Minister of War could refuse his father such a small favor as that, and how what story will the poor mother tell now?"

Verdict Condemned.

New York, Sept. 11.—The newspapers throughout the United States, without exception, to-day condemn the Rennes verdict in strong terms.

The following extracts from editorials in the leading papers show how universal is the feeling of indignation.

The New York Times: "Against their [the judges'] action the conscience and judgment of the world will protest. It still remains true that a most terrible wrong has been perpetrated, and that in France real justice may not be done. The very facts that we must recognize in judging the judges, chosen from among the officers of her army, discredit the character of her president and make us contemplate her future.

With apprehension, for there is no safety for a nation in which any such obstacles can stay the course of justice. There is no such peril for any land as the fact that under the shield of its laws the innocent are not safe."

The New York World: "It has been said France was on trial at Rennes. That wasn't true. The administration, the character of the French army, was on trial there as soon as it became certain that Dreyfus hadn't committed the crime enumerated in the indictment.

Now France is on Trial.

Although not at Rennes, not anywhere within her own borders, but at the bar of civilization, French officers have, in the name of France, spoiled the face of justice. Will France sustain them? Will she vindicate them? The nations of the world wonder and wait and watch. There is a time for such a public trial. The Boston Herald: "The action of

the court martial at Rennes is hardly a surprising outcome of the trial, which has been for weeks past going on in the little Breton town. It has not been a question of the administration of justice. From first to last it has been a contest between two opposing parties, neither of which was probably willing to consider the question in an

Entirely Impartial Manner.

It does not seem possible, under the circumstances, the government of France can permit the punishment of this alleged criminal to take place.

The Boston Post: "The verdict will be generally recorded throughout the civilized world as a monstrous wrong. It is a pitiful spectacle, a sorry exhibition for the republic of France, and it carries its warning. The Dreyfus verdict is the flower and fruit of militarism. In the conduct of this affair military absolutism is overriding the rights of the individual, prostituting the forms of justice, elevating force above the truth and commanding a national shame."

The Washington Evening Times: "The nation which would allow such a hideous crime against justice and humanity to go unredressed and unpunished, need not expect to escape certain and terrible retribution."

The Chicago Chronicle: "The honor of the French army may be saved, but the honor of the French people will not pass unchallenged in Dreyfus's second conviction."

The Tribune and Chicago Times-Herald comment in like manner, and the latter says: "The people will wonder now when 'The man on horseback' is to appear."

The Chicago Inter-Ocean: "The honor of the French army has been vindicated. The forgers and perjurers who have betrayed the republic are now being punished. The natural causes since the inception of the famous conspiracy against the life and liberty of the Jewish officer, have triumphed."

The Louisville Courier-Journal: "France will expiate in blood, in tears, in humiliation, the crime of yesterday. Even a reversal of this foul verdict will not restate her in the opinion of mankind. Henceforth she is the pariah among the nations."

Disturbances at Marseilles and Belfort.

Paris, Sept. 11, 9 a.m.—The day has been one of absolute quiet, no public excitement, not even in the Rue de Chamberlain, where a rainfall this afternoon and the streets were practically deserted.

Slight disturbances occurred yesterday at Marseilles and Belfort after the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial was published. The demonstrators stoned the residence of M. Jacques Dreyfus, brother of the condemned man, at Belfort, breaking the windows and otherwise damaging the structure. Many persons were injured in both places.

The premier was visited this morning by most of his colleagues. The date of the next cabinet council has not yet been fixed.

President Loubet will probably not return to Rambouillet for several days.

To-morrow M. Demange will visit M. Waldeck Rousseau and submit a number of legal questions arising out of the trial. A semi-official note has been issued denying the assertion of the morning papers that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, transmitted to Col. Jousaite, the president of the court-martial, through M. Paleologue, Friday's statement by the Reichs-anwalt, repeating the disavowal of Count von Munster and Count von Buelow, of German relations with Dreyfus. The note also denies that M. Delcasse asked Germany to issue the statement.

Will Fight For Dreyfus.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The revisionist press comments upon the verdict with the deepest indignation, declaring that the battle between the civil and military courts will continue until victory rests with the Court of Cassation.

Esterhazy's Opinion.

London, Sept. 11.—Major Esterhazy comments to-day on the verdict in the Dreyfus case in the Evening News, saying that the evidence collected by the general of the evidence collected by Esterhazy said: "I believe the sentence was in accordance with my understanding with the government. The whole business was a farce arranged in advance, and doubtless he will soon be liberated."

CHICAGO CELEBRATIONS.

Special Committee Leave for Quebec to Invite the Governor-General.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Sept. 10.—The special committee to invite the Governor-General of Canada and the members of his cabinet to attend the festival here next month left to-day for Quebec, where the presentation is to be made. The mayors of Quebec and Ottawa will also be asked to attend.

NOTES FROM VANCOUVER.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Sept. 11.—J. Eaton, a mining man from the north, this morning complained of having been robbed of \$200 last night. Jessie Benton is under arrest with the theft.

R. J. Burde took part in a fracas on Saturday night in the Criterion saloon in a quarrel with another man. Burde was struck with a billiard cue on the back of the neck. He is confined to his bed.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

(Associated Press.)

Hydraulic Activity

Capitalists Are Investing Rapidly in the Atlin Gold Fields.

Several Companies Preparing for Early Operations—"The Atlin Consolidated."

From the Atlin Claim of September 2nd.

The past week has been a busy one in hydraulic circles, and important advances have been made toward the future development of this district. At so time since the discovery of this rich country has its future looked so bright and encouraging as at present, due principally to the fact that, after months of careful prospecting and investigation, capitalists have finally passed judgment and are now taking steps towards substantial investments. Several important hydraulic transactions have taken place within the past few days and many more of equal importance are on the tapis, liable to be consummated at any moment.

J. H. Brownlee returned on Monday from a surveying trip to Alder and Moose creeks in the interests of Montreal and British Columbia capitalists. His official report is highly satisfactory, and shows both of these creeks to be excellent for hydraulic operation. "Moose creek, while an excellent hydraulic proposition, is too deep for profitable sluicing and at present not a claim on the entire creek is being worked. On this account I do not apprehend any trouble whatever in an immediate lease being secured. It is on these abandoned creeks that hydraulic companies stand the best show of concrete investment, for there are no small claim holders to interfere with the work. Moose creek prospects well for hydraulic mining, and the banks of gravel there are greater in length than in any other part of the district, many being fully 250 feet in height. There is much more water in Moose creek than in Spruce, fully 2,500 inches, while the creek is about twelve miles in length. A company of Montreal capitalists has applied for the lease of Moose creek, and upon securing it will commence work as soon as possible in the spring. Several claims are being worked on Alder creek, but not profitably. The average runs about 83 per day to the mine owners, more than willing to abandon the slow method of hand sluicing, and have their claims worked out by hydraulic force. There is sufficient timber at the mouth of both Spruce and Alder creeks for fluming purposes, while there is fall enough to each stream to guarantee a good head of water. Pine creek will make an ideal hydraulic scheme, not only on account of its richness, but the great force of water that can be secured there. Surprise lake is nearly 900 feet higher than the mouth of Pine, and 300 feet above the level of the creek at Pine City. One company is already preparing to operate on Pine creek, and another falls. Charles McIntosh has secured a lease at that point in the interests of the British America Company."

Prominent among the hydraulic enterprises here at present is E. M. Wallace, general manager of the United States & Dominion Mining Company, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Wallace is very enthusiastic over the hydraulic possibilities of the Atlin district, and has secured substantial evidence of his faith in the country. Mr. Wallace says that his company will be actively operating here next season upon quite an extensive scale. "I have made a thorough examination of the entire district," continues Mr. Wallace, "and am fully convinced of the richness of the district that I have already completed several large purchases for my company. We have secured outright a block of 28 claims on Spruce creek and during the remaining week of my stay here I am in hopes of being able to do so for as much more ground on that rich stream. Spruce creek from mouth to source is one of the greatest hydraulic propositions I have ever seen. I estimate there are about 1,600 inches of water in Spruce, which will give fully enough force to operate the big monitors necessary to properly sluice these immense banks of gravel. Our Spruce creek plant we shall probably have landed on the ground this fall, so as to begin operations as soon as possible in the spring. I have cleared the country of equal importance, and have others on the string, which, however, I am not at liberty to disclose just at present. It is sufficient to say that we are satisfied with the country, and are investing our capital here."

The United States & Dominion Company has some very extensive interests, not only in the United States, but scattered throughout the Northwest as well. They are at present operating dredges on the Fraser river, as well as quartz mines in the Kootenay district, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and California. They have secured 39 miles of the Yukon river, and 50 miles of the Hootaling river for dredging purposes, and intend commencing work in the two latter localities next spring. On these rivers the company will operate the Bennett dredger, each machine costing \$60,000, in addition to the cost of transportation, which will be nearly as much more. Assistant Secretary McKeljohn, of the United States War Department, is president of this company, while several prominent United States senators are enrolled upon the board of directors. Mr. Wallace will leave early next week to supervise the work on the Hootaling river.

One of the most important hydraulic deals that has yet taken place here occurred in the formation on Tuesday evening of the Atlin Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company. The company is composed of fifteen applicants for hydraulic leases on Boulder creek, among whom are the following: Alice Houghton, A. G. Brownlee, Richard McNeil, M. E. C. Hawkins, R. C. Lowry, E. C. Gaudy, Charles Christopher, J. H. Bussell and E. Cron. A. G. Brownlee is manager, and W. A. Spencer treasurer.

of the new company. E. Jaane de Lamare, of Paris, France, editor of the Revue, and representative of a large company of French capitalists, secured a contingent lease of about 100 acres in the Consolidated, and is now on his way to Paris to complete his portion of the sale, in floating the stock thus secured. By the terms of the sale M. de Lamare is required to expend not less than \$2,000 in prospect work on the property as soon as the lease is secured, and not less than \$20,000 in an equipment of the most modern hydraulic apparatus.

SAILED FOR NEW YORK.

(Associated Press.)

Glennville, Sept. 10.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey, sailed this afternoon for New York.

REAR-ADMIRAL PICKEN DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

Boston, Mass., Sept. 8.—Rear-Admiral Picken, commandant of the navy yard, died of apoplexy at an early hour this morning.

Operations At Atlin

Benchmarks on Spruce Creek Are Rich and Tunnels Are Being Driven.

Details of the Work Being Done by Claim Owners on Spruce.

Atlin, B. C., Sept. 2.—One feature of mining in the Atlin district that has been overlooked and not spoken of to the outside world, is the fact that we possess unparalleled ground-water winter deposits. It is a conceded fact that the large number of tunnels that are being driven in at the present time, some of which are in 100 feet deep, demonstrate that pay dirt has been located.

The first tunnel of any consequence, to be found on a fraction in the vicinity of 122' a bench. This fraction was sold last week by Geo. Goldbrand and Frank Collins to a young Englishman. Everything in connection with the most promising nature. Water for handrooking is obtained from the creek by means of a pump with salmon cans attached to each end and deposited in a frame that feeds a good-sized dry goods box near the "rocket." The ore that finds its way to this rocket is brought out from a 50-foot tunnel that runs back from the creek and is fringed out with rope and whidlers at the edge of the creek.

The following short interviews detailing the work of the miners are given by the Atlin Claim: Geo. Arthur, 139 below on Spruce, working on a lay with four men, getting good pay every day in winter and work my bench from bed rock on the creek; tick benches are richer than creeks.

H. J. Olsen, 143 below—Done over \$1,000 worth of good work; going to work bench this fall.

Pete Kemp, 131 below—Have been bothered very much with drainage; doing creek—Everything encouraging; the pay-streak on Spruce creek is 12 feet wide over the present creek bed; the average depth of bedrock is about six feet; go to work in the winter, and have a good pay-streak on the benches. This claim is carrying the creek over in a flame 50 inches wide 10 inches deep, with a fine grade as the creek.

H. L. Tingling, 120 below—Going to run 140 feet back from creek and will be in all winter.

C. E. Jory, 112 below—Making wages; gold is where you find it; six men working.

G. E. O. Prowse—The full strength on 62A and 62B. Two tunnels have been run, one is 100 feet in with a crosscut of 50, 5 feet wide with 81 crown at center. The ore is a regular red cement that partially crumbles up when exposed to the air. When it comes in contact with water, however, it hardens and passes out of the sluices, much the same as the yellow gravel. Prowse is now experimenting with this with a view to the most economical way of handling this ore. The gold taken is heavy, and of a blackish hue.

J. J. Kilmer, 91 below—Bought out the Happy-Guy claim, 101 below, net work. I'm negotiating for more in this vicinity.

Donner Group, 92, 3 and 4 below—Taking out a few several-ounce pieces; 11 men night and day shift.

Steamer Walla Walla reached the outer wharf about ten o'clock this morning, about twelve hours late, from San Francisco. She was delayed by heavy cross seas and northeast winds, which were experienced nearly all the way up. No slipping was seen off the Cape—the weather was too thick. The steamer brought 148 passengers, 26 of whom departed here. "She brought some 2,600 tons of freight, 119 tons of which was loaded at the outer wharf. It consisted for the most part of fruit. The big raft of lumber from Seattle, which was sent from San Francisco, to where the 10,000 drifting logs are floating off Cape Mendocino, as they form a serious menace to navigation.

The paving on Port Street is now almost completed, and tomorrow the blocks will all be in place. Traffic will be allowed over it until the blocks have been allowed to set.

Livingstone's Brother

A Story of His Obscure Relative, Who Died Yesterday.

A Brother of Charles Mackay in Victoria—Other Instances.

Few, indeed, are the families which give to the world a man of note, and fewer still are those which give more than one noted character to history. Some funny stories lurk among the obscure relatives of famous men, which, if collected within the pages of one book, would make a most interesting volume.

While all the world was riving with the fame of Dr. Charles Mackay, the Forth and Clyde, his older brother, was working for a day's wage in this city, and living the odd life many of such men lead. To-day all his earthly possessions are enclosed within the walls of one of a row of cabins where longshoremen and other occasional laborers eat and sleep. He loves to talk of his eminent brother, who has monopolized all the greatness of the family.

Several years ago a young poet capped his career by the production of a poetical effort, which was pronounced by some of the most eminent literary critics of the continent to be one of the few poems of the century, and which, at once placed him in the front rank of America's singers. His aged father, formerly a clergyman, was meanwhile alternating mandolin boasts regarding his son with hiccoughy appeals for a drink of Western Ontario whisky.

This morning's despatch bring news of the death in Listowel, Ont., of John Livingstone, the eldest brother of the great explorer. The Listowel Livingstones were for many years conducted large flour mills. John Livingstone was universally respected, partly from the fact that he was the exact counter-part of his illustrious brother, but largely because of his own personal worth. Up to the time of the explorer's death, the brothers kept up a regular correspondence, there seeming to be a greater tie of kinship between them than between any of the rest of the family. The facial resemblance was most marked.

A good story is told all through Western Ontario to this day, at the expense of John Livingstone, and as it has never been denied, and is eminently characteristic of the man, it is probably quite correct. When Henry M. Stanley returned to New York from his successful search for David Livingstone, he sent a telegram to John announcing his arrival, and asking the latter to meet him at John went, and upon reaching Gotham found Mr. Stanley seriously indisposed and confined to his room. After a long convalescence, the character of which may well be surmised, Mr. Stanley said: "Now, Mr. Livingstone, I will not be able to attend a public gathering to be held in one of the theatres to-night. As you are David's brother, the audience will be delighted to hear of me, if I want you to go and present my apologies."

After some hesitation the old man consented, and shortly afterwards the metropolitan and fashionable audience, which packed the theatre, saw the man, who might have been David Livingstone himself, toddle out of the wings to the front of the platform. There was a pause and then the stranger said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. Stanley is ill. He will not be able to attend this evening. He asked me to come and to tell you so. I am David Livingstone's brother (here he slipped back into his usual dialect, under the weight of this thought), and they say we are as like as two peas."

The disappointment which the great audience felt owing to the non-attendance of Mr. Stanley was largely neutralized, as gold is where you find it; six men working.

G. E. O. Prowse—The full strength on 62A and 62B. Two tunnels have been run, one is 100 feet in with a crosscut of 50, 5 feet wide with 81 crown at center. The ore is a regular red cement that partially crumbles up when exposed to the air. When it comes in contact with water, however, it hardens and passes out of the sluices, much the same as the yellow gravel. Prowse is now experimenting with this with a view to the most economical way of handling this ore. The gold taken is heavy, and of a blackish hue.

J. J. Kilmer, 91 below—Bought out the Happy-Guy claim, 101 below, net work. I'm negotiating for more in this vicinity.

Donner Group, 92, 3 and 4 below—Taking out a few several-ounce pieces; 11 men night and day shift.

Steamer Walla Walla reached the outer wharf about ten o'clock this morning, about twelve hours late, from San Francisco. She was delayed by heavy cross seas and northeast winds, which were experienced nearly all the way up. No slipping was seen off the Cape—the weather was too thick. The steamer brought 148 passengers, 26 of whom departed here. "She brought some 2,600 tons of freight, 119 tons of which was loaded at the outer wharf. It consisted for the most part of fruit. The big raft of lumber from Seattle, which was sent from San Francisco, to where the 10,000 drifting logs are floating off Cape Mendocino, as they form a serious menace to navigation.

The paving on Port Street is now almost completed, and tomorrow the blocks will all be in place. Traffic will be allowed over it until the blocks have been allowed to set.

duplicate of deer in the carcass or parts thereof so shot by him and allowed to be exported, upon subscribing and agreeing before a collector of customs a declaration which is annexed to the memorandum.

The exporter shall produce his license or permit for shooting deer under provincial or territorial authority, so the collector of customs before the exportation of the deer, and the collector shall endorse thereon a description of the quantity and parts entered for exportation.

The collector of customs at any customs port of entry designated for the exportation of deer, upon receiving the said export entries, duly completed, may thereupon, under the seal of the customs house, issue his permit for the exportation of the deer, if satisfied as to the identity of the sportsman and that the exportation is not prohibited.

The word deer, as used in the foregoing, means deer, caribou, moose, and in other words, all members of the deer family.

ATHLETICS.

THE BAYS FIELD DAY.

Next Saturday, on the Oak Bay grounds, the first real field day of athletic sports held in Victoria will be the attraction for all admirers of venustate sports. The James Bay Athletic Association's decision to arrange such a day was hailed with satisfaction by the public, and the announcement that arrangements are now practically completed for one of the most attractive events in the history of the popular organization, may be taken as a guarantee that the programme will be replete with features calculated to render the afternoon memorable in athletic circles.

A meeting of the committee of arrangement was held last evening at which the programme was rearranged, the events being tabulated as follows:

1. Throwing lacrosse ball (scratch).
2. 100 yards flat race, handicap.
3. High Jump (open).
4. 100 yards flat race (open).
5. One-third mile bicycle race (open).
6. One mile flat race (open).
7. Quarter-mile flat race, handicap.
8. One-third mile United Service race (soldiers and sailors).
9. One mile bicycle race for club championship.
10. Long Jump (open).
11. 220 yards flat, handicap (open).
12. One mile flat, handicap.
13. Quarter-mile Chinaman's race.
14. One mile bicycle race (scratch), open to members who have never ridden in a bicycle race. Must be five entries.
15. 150 yards boat race, under 14, handicap (open).
16. 440 yards flat race (open).
17. Two mile bicycle lap race (open).
18. 100 yards softball race (open).
19. Half-mile flat, handicap.

Another meeting is to be held this evening at 8 o'clock, when every member of the committee is asked to attend.

Hacking, the Vancouver specialty, having strained himself while jumping in the Terminal City on Labor Day, will be unable to meet Colin Blain as had been expected, very much to the disappointment of everyone who was looking forward to the contest for supremacy between the men as the chief attraction of the day. Hacking, who led the committee of the day, in addition to come and offered to send Eddie Dickson, the Pacific Coast champion, to take his place, but Blain is not prepared to meet Dickson. The entries received so far are eminently satisfactory, and the prospects are bright for the meeting proving a great success.

THE FIELD DAY.

Another meeting of the committee of the J. B. A. A. having in charge the arrangements for the field day of sports to take place on Saturday next, was held on Saturday evening, when the details were brought still nearer to completion. The prize list will be a good one, many of the merchants and business men having promised some very handsome and valuable trophies. The smoking contest, which will wind up the day's doings, will be held by the J. B. A. A. U. W. and athletic program will be prepared.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL SENIORS RE-ORGANIZED.

The newly-elected officers of the Victoria Association Football Club are: President, A. E. McPhillips, M. P. P.; vice-president, Chas. Kent; secretary-treasurer, Arthur Davey; club captain, J. McLeary; committee, G. G. Lawson, W. N. Winsby, W. McKeown, W. A. Lorimer, and H. Shandley. The club will enter for both the senior and intermediate cups, and the first practice will be held at Beacon Hill two weeks from today.

THE TURF.

KEMPTON PARK RACES.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 8.—At Kempton Park special meeting to-day the race for the Waterloo, Selling Nursery Handicap of 500 sovereigns, for 2-year-olds, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns, was won by Lord Wm. Beresford's Blantyre, Halkett's Sun Bonnet was second and Mr. Cannon's Censure third.

THE BUNG.

BANTAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 11.—Terry McGovern and Pedlar Palmer, who fight for the bantam championship of the world at West Chester Athletic Club this afternoon, are ready for the contest. McGovern has left their training quarters last evening and spent the night in an up-town Turkish bath house.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Kamloops.....Sept. 20, 21, 22
Ashcroft.....Sept. 27, 28, 29
New Westminster.....Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Nanaimo.....Sept. 22, 23
Okanagan.....Sept. 26, 27, 28
Salmon Arm.....Oct. 4, 10
Wellington.....Sept. 16
Langley.....Sept. 27

Information is sought of the whereabouts of a young man named Martin, well known among sailors, whose mother, Mrs. Sophia Martin, gives her address as Hanford, King's Co., California. The letter received from Mrs. Martin by the proprietor of the California hotel, says that the young man comes to Victoria about once a year, and she wishes him to learn of the death of his father, which occurred on June 28th.

The contract for the completion of the Chilliwack dyking system is to be awarded by the provincial government to Norman McLean, the Vancouver contractor, who went to the Mainland on Saturday with Hon. Mr. Cotton. The contract has not been signed yet, the preliminaries having to be settled.

DANGEROUS TALK.

All the friends of Mr. W. B. McInnes, M.P., have been pained and shocked by his speech in Nanaimo Opera House last Monday afternoon.

"I speak advisedly. I know what I am saying, and to whom I am saying it, but there comes a time when nothing but action will avail."

It is very hard to believe that any man would utter "advisedly" the pernicious folly which called forth this explanation from Mr. McInnes.

He attempted to imitate the boulevardiers of the French Revolution without the slightest particle of their justification. He may have imagined himself a second Camille Desmoulins plucking green leaves off the trees and scattering them to the Parisian mob as badges of liberty.

Mr. McInnes, then, declares himself willing to be judged by his harangue of Monday. Let us examine it. He began with a fierce impeachment of capital-

After uttering so much arrant nonsense on the capital-and-labor problem and showing clearly to the intelligent laboring men in that opera house that he was not at all understand the subject, at least in its modern aspects, Mr. McInnes passed on to the course of the Dominion government with reference to the disallowance and Chinese tax and exclusion questions.

"Turn them out nothing. Act yourselves. We want to get back to fundamental principles. We are the people, and the people rule. If the government don't do what they should because they are too cowardly, remember that you, the people, are the source of all power, and it is in your hands to take this matter up and obtain that redress the occasion demands."

How? In what manner would the people ignore the government and proceed to obtain redress (with Mr. McInnes as leader)? by their own hands? What is this but rank treason?

intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity." Mr. McInnes is a young man, very young. If he be spared to see life's given limit he will even then be reaping the consequences of this rashness.

A NEW VOTERS' LIST.

Notice is given in to-day's official Gazette of the cancellation of the voters' lists of Victoria and New Westminster cities, to take effect on the 9th inst.

The voters' lists of the city of Victoria and New Westminster are hoary with age and weighted down with the names of thousands of dead men and absentees. They are so old that the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" fails to recall the date of their birth.

The government has done right in providing for a new registration.

A CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The "Liberal Conservative Union" will meet at Assembly Hall, New Westminster, on 5th of October, at 10 a.m. This is the mild and inoffensive way the officers of the Conservative organization announce a convention of the party.

Of course all Liberal-Conservatives will be welcome to the party managers will be most happy to see them all there—but the right to vote is to be limited to delegates chosen by local associations in the ratio of one delegate for every twenty members of such local associations.

The object of the convention is not publicly stated, but it is very well understood by the half-dozen manipulators that local politics will be the chief if not the only subject discussed.

THE KLONDIKE TRADE.

The rapidly increasing trade of British Columbia merchants with the people in the Yukon country is not only a matter for congratulation to the population of the coast cities, but it is likely to have the unexpected effect of greatly facilitating a settlement of the troublesome boundary question.

It is interesting to cite at this time a few figures which graphically exhibit the immense value of the fisheries of Canada. Ten million dollars was the amount realized from the fisheries of the Dominion last year; Nova Scotia alone from the export of dried codfish made two million five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Bogg's discourse on Tuesday afternoon will, we understand, be based on three points; supply, treatment and demand. It is pointed out that by the proper exploitation of our fisheries the departed glories of the Victoria sealing industry can be revived; that the schooners, which, like Othello, find their occupation gone, can be once more brought into active service, and perhaps, in the course of time, to quite as good purpose as in the brave days of old when they carried Canada's flag into the farthest recesses of Behring Sea.

Then, to look at the matter from a geographical standpoint, all along the coast of Vancouver Island the coves and indentations are quite as admirably suited for the purposes of the fishing industry as those of the Maritime Provinces, while the soil is much superior, and perfectly capable of supporting a large fishing population.

ed," and if the people and press of the world would only look at the matter in a sensible light we might be put in a fair way of ascertaining where the American territory ends and Canadian soil begins in the North.

CANADA'S GROWING COMMERCE.

No country in the world is making more remarkable progress than the Dominion of Canada. This progress is not confined to one line; it is common to all departments of commerce, trade and industry. Since 1886 this country has undergone a metamorphosis; it is wonderfully altered for the better, and it is entering upon schemes for further improvement that would have made the Canadians of the last generation gasp.

Here are a few figures that tell in the most condensed form the pleasant tale of prosperity. The inward and outward foreign trade of the Dominion for the financial year ending June last amounted to \$319,988,744, as against \$304,475,726 the preceding year. That is a gain of fifteen and a half millions. The returns give \$311,278,013 as the value of goods entered for consumption and exports, a gain of sixteen millions on the aggregate of 1888.

The government has done right in providing for a new registration. The imports were valued at \$161,112,871, and the exports at \$158,875,873. Under the general tariff the imports were \$70,412,038, of this there was for consumption \$30,943,716; duty, \$19,178,494. Under preferential tariff, imports, \$25,729,209; consumption, \$20,595,545; duty, \$5,884,881; goods coming under French treaty, entitled to certain preferences, imports, \$571,832; consumption, \$357,018.

Comparing the figures just given with those of any year in the seventies, eighties or earlier nineties gives one a capital idea of the marvelous growth of Canadian commerce and industry. This progress is healthy, substantial, and its results to the country will be permanently beneficial. The fisheries—the open prospect that has developed home countries. We cannot doubt that under a wise and able government, such as Canada now enjoys, that progress will be sustained and increased.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FISHERIES.

On Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the 11th inst., the Fishery Committee of the British Columbia Board of Trade will meet in the board room, on the invitation of the chairman, to listen to a statement which is to be made by Mr. Beaumont Bogg with respect to certain important matters connected with the fisheries of this province. This meeting is, we understand, preliminary to a full meeting of the board to discuss the question of taking up, on a practical basis, the proposal which is to be submitted by Mr. Bogg.

That proposal is nothing less than a scheme for the preparation of codfish and other deep sea fish which abound in the waters of this coast, in the same manner that has proved so successful in Nova Scotia and the Eastern States. Of course everyone knows that the fisheries of this province have not been exploited to anything like the extent that has taken place in Nova Scotia, and it is also well known that our fisheries are among the richest in the world. It will, therefore, be pleasing news to all British Columbians to learn that at last this highly important resource is to receive the attention it so well deserves.

It is interesting to cite at this time a few figures which graphically exhibit the immense value of the fisheries of Canada. Ten million dollars was the amount realized from the fisheries of the Dominion last year; Nova Scotia alone from the export of dried codfish made two million five hundred thousand dollars. British Columbia halbit to the value of close on one million dollars was marketed in the same period. What the American poachers made off our halbit neither rumor or report sayeth, but from all accounts it must have been something to make every Canadian feel the urgent necessity of preserving to the people of the Dominion this magnificent asset.

Mr. Bogg's discourse on Tuesday afternoon will, we understand, be based on three points; supply, treatment and demand. It is pointed out that by the proper exploitation of our fisheries the departed glories of the Victoria sealing industry can be revived; that the schooners, which, like Othello, find their occupation gone, can be once more brought into active service, and perhaps, in the course of time, to quite as good purpose as in the brave days of old when they carried Canada's flag into the farthest recesses of Behring Sea.

Then, to look at the matter from a geographical standpoint, all along the coast of Vancouver Island the coves and indentations are quite as admirably suited for the purposes of the fishing industry as those of the Maritime Provinces, while the soil is much superior, and perfectly capable of supporting a large fishing population. We hope that this is the beginning of the great movement which everyone was well aware must come sooner or later to

ward the handling of our fisheries on a scale commensurate with their magnitude.

A HINT TO PARENTS.

Mr. W. A. Carlyle, ex-provincial mineralogist, goes to Spain to fill a position for which he will receive a salary more than three times that of the Premier of the Dominion of Canada, equal to half that paid by the people of the United States to their President, half as much as the Governor-General of Canada receives, and the same salary that the Premier of the British Empire is paid as principal secretary of state for foreign affairs. It is as much as the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is paid as principal secretary of state for the colonies, twice as much as the Duke of Norfolk gets as Postmaster-general of Great Britain, the same as the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour gets as first lord of the treasury, and the Marquis of Lansdowne as secretary of state for war, and Sir Matthew White Ridley as home secretary, as much as the attorney-general of Ireland and as the lord-advocate of Scotland, and far more than many a foreign ruler draws.

Yet the intelligent parents of the Canadian middle class go on pitting their sons into the professions, where, no matter what their ability, they will never be able to earn anything approaching the princely income which Mr. Carlyle is to enjoy from the Rio Tinto Mines Company of Spain. Not long ago the papers of the East were filled with exhortations to parents to stop this foolish practice of sending their boys to respectable starvation, and to put the lads into the trades and callings which had for their aim the development of the natural resources of this magnificently endowed country.

The case of Mr. Carlyle may be taken as an example of what men of brains and energy can rise to in the absence of mining engineering, and of the imperial rewards that await those who prove their worth. Mr. Carlyle has, we understand, accepted the offer of the Rio Tinto Company.

President Loubet, according to a well-informed English newspaper correspondent, is really the man who holds the ultimate fate of Captain Dreyfus in his hands. The farce at Rennes was ended as it likes. M. Loubet alone can pronounce the final verdict. Fortunately he is a man who already possesses the warm esteem of British people, because he has proved himself calm under provocation, magnanimous toward enemies, keenly sensible of the great responsibility that rests upon him, and to have high views of the honor of France. Such a man will never wrong Dreyfus to please the mob.

A GOOD TEST.

If you have backache and there are brick-dust deposits found in the urine after it stands for 24 hours you can be sure the kidneys are deranged. To effect prompt and positive cure and prevent Bright's disease, suffering and death, use Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the world's greatest kidney cure.

AN OLD MISSIONARY.

Dr. John G. Paton, of the New Hebrides, Arrives by the Warrimoo.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Warrimoo was Dr. John G. Paton, a Presbyterian missionary, who has been forty years in mission work in the New Hebrides. He says that since he went to the islands 18,000 people have been converted from cannibalism and heathenism, but there is still a multitude, variously estimated at 40,000 and 60,000, who still resort to cannibalism. In the earlier years of his life in the islands he had many narrow escapes from death. There are now 23 missionaries, 300 native workers and 3,000 church members in the islands. Dr. Paton is on his way to Washington to attend the Pan-Protestantian conference to be shortly held there.

Burglars on Wednesday night entered the office of J. B. Rosseau, private banker, at Ste. Anne de la Parade, and blew open the safe. The noise attracted attention, and the burglars made away with but a few dollars, leaving some \$1,000 in the safe. J. E. Fry, one of the men who ran to the office, was fired upon several times by the burglars, but, not hit.

Perhaps you don't know

what artistic effects and economical advantages you can gain by using our

Sheet Metal Fronts

with Cornices, Door and Window Caps, etc., all complete.



They give durable, fire proof satisfaction—make old buildings look like new at small cost—and are invaluable for use in all new up-to-date structures.

We make Metal Fronts to suit any building—they are easily applied and give enduring satisfaction.

Estimates furnished on receipt of outline giving shape and measurements of building.

Better read our catalogue—it's full of interesting building information. Shall we send you one?

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited Manufacturers, Toronto.

A. B. FRASER, SR., SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

Nothing Too Rich



We have found that nothing is too rich or too good for our patrons, and in view of that fact have secured a finer stock of Groceries than has ever before been shown in this vicinity.

Quaker Oats, 2 Pkgs 25c. Flake Barley, 4 lbs. 25c. Ghirardelli Ground Chocolate, 25c. Ghirardelli Ground Cocoa, 25c. lb.

Our Tea and Coffee is unsurpassed.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

J. Pierrey & Co.

Manufacturers of Every Description of Clothing by WHITE LABOR.

Wholesale Dry Goods

25, 27, 28, 29 Yates Street.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Kruger Must Submit

Chamberlain Intimates That No Unfavorable Answer Will Be Accepted.

And Refuses to Consider Proposal That England Should Relinquish Suzerainty.

London, Sept. 8.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says:

"No official account has been issued of to-day's cabinet meeting, and it is highly improbable one will be permitted to appear."

"From authoritative sources, who are in a position to state with what we believe to be substantial accuracy the result of the ministers' deliberations, there is every reason to believe Mr. Chamberlain's despatch was found to contain a telling exposition of the British case, with a point-blank refusal to entertain the Boer proposal that England should relinquish suzerainty over the Transvaal, and a pertinent reminder that the offer of a joint inquiry into the franchise proposals cannot remain open indefinitely. Though not an ultimatum in form, the despatch will be one in effect, since, as it was to be expected, it contained a strong hint that no answer will be accepted which is evasive or unfavorable in any essential."

No War.

London, Sept. 8.—In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Montague White, the consular-general of the South African Republic in London, said: "I assure you on the authority of a cabinet minister that there will be no war with the Transvaal. In fact, the Queen will not permit war. I received a telegram from Pretoria to-day, assuring me that the Transvaal government quite understands the position regarding the peace party in England, and is in no wise misled by speeches and demonstrations."

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Brussels says Dr. W. J. Ledys, the plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European governments, does not believe there will be war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. But the Boers will fight to the end, he says, if an attempt is made on their independence.

Joint Inquiry Proposal Accepted.

London, Sept. 9.—According to a semi-official statement received from Pretoria through Capetown, the Transvaal government has explained to the British diplomatic agent, Mr. Greene, that its last despatch was meant as an acceptance of the proposed joint inquiry into the franchise question. It appears that the negotiations had become so involved that the Transvaal government itself had become confused, or perhaps for its own purposes wishes to appear so.

The Daily Chronicle says Lord Salisbury's moderating influence was felt throughout the council. This is exceedingly probable, but in any case the cabinet was unanimous in favor of Mr. Chamberlain sending a strong despatch demanding a categorical answer to the proposals Sir Alfred Milner submitted to the Bloemfontein conference.

Pretoria, Sept. 8.—The government has issued a formal announcement that its last despatch was intended as an acceptance of the joint inquiry. The mistaken interpretation arose through a confusion of ideas.

Desire a Settlement.

The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Capetown says: "It was the Transvaal's attitude regarding the suzerainty question that caused the Afrikaner leaders in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State to cool off. The Transvaal has now resumed a practical tone, and the Afrikaners are exerting a supreme effort to expedite a settlement."

The Massing of Troops.

Pretoria, Sept. 9.—The debate on the interpretation of the government respecting the concentration of British troops on the border and the stoppage of ammunition consignments to the Transvaal was resumed in the road to-day. The house adjourned shortly before noon, after adopting unanimously the following resolution:

"The volksraad having considered that friendly correspondence is still passing

Eight H

Mr. Ralph Smith, Rosslard Labrator, that the public have wrong in principle by unions, was considered by capitalists. As trades unions had amount of public had left the work of them, and he went on was good for trade pointed out a few of of trades unions, and stood by the public, them, and yet printing themselves, practiced every day.

Messrs. Ralph Smith, R. Sovereign, ex-Knights of Labor, who at the Labor I Rosslard. Mr. Smith dealt that the public have wrong in principle by unions, was considered by capitalists. As trades unions had amount of public had left the work of them, and he went on was good for trade pointed out a few of of trades unions, and stood by the public, them, and yet printing themselves, practiced every day.

Take the case of a war leaving his how to the enemy. How ties with him? Is for such a man to give his action? No. He severely, and the would unambiguously. The public of the paid delegate, of the spirit. He is his own advocate an is seriously opposed. The legal and industrial union are ignored, who must have business. We might peace commissioner peace, but call him a factor. What is right for a constituent the state.

3rd. The public's short working day, general eight hour day about every much by gave assistance of states, having adopted a shorter working day of the great objects a generally shorter day than any large and education years to come before completed, and next question of eight hours to the open door in Northumberland a day; and the hours have been regulated, and Germany. The hours in the coal-miners of Vancouver as a consequence in the Old Cou it does seem to be desired that the hours in the metal-try, the operators of beed, that as a pri-lished, and ought to be desired that we of allowing them a standing principles at risk to combine, ma- The operator who re he declared, was a majority of employe right, and surely t upon the privilege rather than allow a terefore with our rig Take again the rig- ing complaints again of danger. The ol- manage our miners like, and the employ was one of his bu was dangerous, but There are still a who say the same of the people submit realized and sent me House of Commons conditions. They jus when conditions of that they must be think it reasonable a few employers who accept a long stand the speaker. These and they are just a ciple of eight hours, one of the most im- lation to-day for any admitted in England many years ago in cases. When a few to say to them, we it is said that the uniting in favor of repeat the eight hour before they do this things. Let the candidate organized outside of We want to have a justly, but by this s- ing to organize aal operation all A- America, they will the legislator's one- as necessary as it wish outside operators. T be another thing, all are under the s- roll of the governm and every fair means



CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Eight Hours In Mines

Mr. Ralph Smith's Address at Rossland Labor Day Celebrations.

Objects of Trades Unions—Speech by Ex-President of Knights of Labor.

Messrs. Ralph Smith, M.P., and J. B. Sovereign, ex-president of the Knights of Labor, were the speakers at the Labor Day celebration at Rossland.

Mr. Smith dealt with the objections that the public have to trades unions. He stated that what was considered in principle by the public (outside of trades unions), when done by trades unions, was considered right when done by capitalists. As a matter of fact, trades unions had been doing a large amount of public work of reform, in which they had participated, entirely to the benefit of the public.

The treatment of non-union men by union men. When organized labor protected itself against the scab it is considered an interference with individual liberty. In fact, the union men are troubled themselves to find out the reasons for this; they should put themselves in the place of the strikers.

Take the case of a deserter in time of war leaving his country and going over to the enemy. How would the authorities deal with him? Would it be possible for such a man to give reasons justifying his action? No. He would be punished severely, and the public sentiment would unanimously endorse such punishment.

The public denounce the authority of the paid delegate. He becomes an object of spite. "He is called an agitator. The right of organized labor to employ its own advocate and business manager is a serious question to the public. The legal and industrial rights of the union are ignored by the very people who must have managers to do their business. We might as reasonably question the right of the state to send a minister to negotiate to settle terms of peace, but call him a dictator or an agitator. What is right for the state is right for a constitutional institution of the state.

The public sentiment against a short working day. This has been one of the first objects of a trades union. The general eight hour day has been brought about very much by union action. He gave examples of certain countries which have adopted the principles of a shorter working day. This was one of the great objects ahead to bring about a generally shorter day, but he confessed that a very large amount of agitation was necessary for many years to come before this could be accomplished, and next he dealt with the question of eight hours as adopted voluntarily by the operators. Twenty-five years ago the coal miners of England, and the hours in special instances have been regulated throughout England and Germany. The principle of eight hours in mines has been established. The eight hours of Vancouver Island, as a consequence of organized labor in the Old-Country years ago; and it does seem to me that when organized labor expressed a disposition for eight hours in the metal mines of this country, the operators ought to have remembered that as a principle, it was established, and ought to be given. The speaker declared that we might as well think of allowing them to ignore other long standing principles as this one. Take the right to combine, made by the act of 1825. The operator who refuses this privilege, he declared, was a scab. The present majority of employers never question this right, and surely then we must insist upon the right, if necessary, if necessary rather than allow a few operators to interfere with our rights.

Take again the right of workmen making complaints against existing conditions. The old cry was we will manage our mines and factories as we like, and the employee was told that it was none of his business to say what was dangerous, but just to work ahead. They are still a few ignorant bosses who say the same today, but instead of the people submitting to this they are organized and sent members to the British House of Commons and regulated these conditions. They just told the employers when conditions of danger existed, and that they must be remedied. Do you think it reasonable to condone with any few employers who desire or refuse to accept a long standing principle? asked the speaker. These things are enforced, and they are just as young as the principle of eight hours in the mines. There ought not to be any necessity for legislation today for any principle which was limited in England 30 years ago, and many years ago in the Australian colonies. When a few operators refuse to voluntarily do it, then it is reasonable to say to them, we will make you do it.

It is said that the mine operators are united in favor of legislators who will repeal the eight hours law. I want them before they do this, to consider two things. 1st. That they will by such action drive organized labor to outvote any who are outside of the labor ranks. We want to be just to all interests. We ought to have all interests fairly represented, but by this foolish action of trying to organize against what is in common to all over the states of the legislator's one-sided interests, which as soon as it wishes, can outvote the outside operators. They ought to remember another thing. These mines, after they are under the supervision and control of the government, and when we can trust that the workmen have exhausted every fair means of conciliation, and

these mine operators who simply found out their wealth are refusing to operate and are leaving the province of revenue, and that can operate them for them, and that over to them what is considered a fair return on their capital. I think the operators here are very short-sighted in this matter; they have not by any means exhausted the methods of conciliation. They have their constitutional remedy by agreeing with the miners for proper contract rates for drilling the rock and other work. This they have never attempted to do, I am informed. I see no reason why they ought to battle with the eight hour law. Some of these mines are making large profits and are not paying larger wages than some of the coal mines of Vancouver Island, who never work longer than eight hours.

Mr. Sovereign's Address

Mr. J. B. Sovereign stated that he came from a district in Idaho, where a thousand miners had been refused the right to work. This was the first time he had addressed a Canadian audience. He had a greater freedom here than in his own country, and not only greater freedom, but greater protection than in his own country. He was glad to know and feel that there was nothing to divide the American and Britisher any longer. If a man could not work in the Coeur d'Alenes he could work in Rossland, "but I mark my words, within 18 months or organized labor will again dominate the Coeur d'Alenes." He wanted to warn his hearers against any violence. He was free to confess that while many troubles had to come to the polls and courts, the construction here was more liberal and more just than in the country from which he came. Labor troubles showed an underlying distrust and unrest on the part of the common people. Liberty and slavery are always opposing forces. Labor was always peaceable when not oppressed. He was not acquainted much with the conditions in British Columbia, but he was in the United States, and there every factory was organized into a trust, from the toothpick shop to the Bunker Hill mine. These trusts had the courts and the legislatures, and he hoped the time would never come when British Columbia would be in the same condition. He continued his speech with a strong endorsement of the eight hour movement and of the establishment of Labor Day, and with regard to the latter, he said that it was not one of rest, but a day for thinking—a day when the working man could consider what he could do to help himself and his fellow men. He hoped the day would come when the workmen would be the legislators, and then the other fellows would be the felons, and not those who were fighting for their rights. He drew a parallel between the conditions of the Israelites and the Egyptians, and that of the Coeur d'Alene miners and the authorities, and said that strikes were even known in the building of King Solomon's temple. You could not monopolize anything without labor strikes. You could not rob the laboring man without having labor strikes.

Mr. Sovereign gave an epitomized history of strikes, and advised against them as a remedial measure, and recommended instead co-operation and the intelligent use of the ballot. In referring to the trouble in the Coeur d'Alenes, he condemned the destruction of the Bunker Hill mill. He contended, however, that if the civil and military authorities had not been so stupid as to take the law into their own hands, the trouble in the Coeur d'Alenes would now be a thing of the past. Instead of that, he claimed that prospective measures had been adopted for driving all the former employees out of the country. The employees, innocent and guilty alike, had been driven from their homes and confined in the bullpen, the evident object being to drive them out of the country.

In 1836 a great exodus of the Afrianders took place from Cape Colony, and marched north into the then unhabited region beyond the Orange River. Their reasons for abandoning the homes of their ancestors and putting themselves beyond the jurisdiction of the British power were embodied in a document drawn up at the time by their leader, one Piet Retief. Among these reasons were three principal ones. They said between themselves and the Kaffir robbers living on their northern confines, the English governors invariably took the part of the Kaffirs, leaving the property of the Boers, and even their lives, at the mercy of the hordes of ruthless barbarians. As another grievance it was pointed out that whereas the population of the country was almost entirely Afriander, and there was scarcely any Englishman there, only the English language was allowed in the law courts. The manner in which the abolition of slavery had been carried out constituted a third grievance. A small compensation had been granted to the Boer slave holders, entirely disproportionate to the value of their holdings, and this compensation was payable only in England. In order to obtain the payment of even this very small amount awarded to them it was necessary to operate through English agents in London, and in many cases no payment whatever ultimately reached the Boer applicant, and in cases where payment was ultimately obtained it was only for a fraction of the amount to which they were nominally entitled.

Sympathy From English

As an indication of the sentiment of the English people of the Cape themselves at this time, Mr. Meiring mentioned the incident that a large deputation of British subjects went out to meet the expedition under Retief, and presented the latter with an English Bible, on the fly-leaf of which they had inscribed: "With our best wishes on your journey to the North."

In 1844 gold quartz was discovered in the southern part of the Transvaal, and immediately a large foreign population poured into the country. These people, said Mr. Meiring, did not come with the intention of making their home there, but came as vultures to the carrion, and when the skeleton was picked they would fly away again. He did not think it any wonder that the Boers, with their experience of English policy, should have refused to grant the franchise to the new population, whose numbers would enable them to control legislation and take the government of the country into their hands, and those to whom it belonged. It was only a natural measure of self-protection that was taken when

Crisis in the Transvaal

Rev. P. G. J. Meiring of Johannesburg Gives Africander Side of Controversy.

He Says a War Forced on the Boers by England Would Be Criminal.

Rev. P. G. J. Meiring, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Johannesburg, visited Montreal on his way to Washington, as the representative of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, at the Pan Presbyterian Congress which meets in the American Capital this month. Rev. Mr. Meiring is a prominent figure in political as well as church circles in Johannesburg, being prominently identified with the Reform, Progressive, party in the Transvaal, and a close personal friend of General Joubert, the leader of the Progressists.

Rev. Mr. Meiring, who is a native-born Afriander, is of middle age, tall, dark, of imposing appearance, and courteous and refined manner. He speaks English perfectly, without a trace of foreign accent, and with a clearness and eloquence of expression which makes listening to him a pleasure.

To a representative of the Star Mr. Meiring gave the Africander side of the controversy in the Transvaal. This side of the question has received but little space in the despatches from Capetown, London, and the history of the present agitation, and of the past relations between Boer and Briton as narrated by Mr. Meiring, makes interesting reading.

The agitation in the Transvaal, he considers to be the work of interested persons in high places, whose object is not the redress of the grievances of the Afrianders, but the wiping out of the Transvaal as an independent community and its absorption by Great Britain. Were such not the case, he asks why the present great outcry against "Kruger oppression" began concurrently with the victory of the Reform party in the Volksraad in April last, when, as the result of such victory, the extension of the franchise and the redress of other admitted grievances would follow by the free action of the Transvaal government and without the need of a resort to war.

Origin of the Transvaal

As essential to the full understanding of the question of the franchise, Mr. Meiring gave a short history of the settlement of the Transvaal by the Boers and their several encounters with the British. It has been frequently stated that it was the emancipation of the slaves in Cape Colony, by the British government, that had caused the "great trek" or exodus of the Boers in 1836, leading to the formation of Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The Boers were said to have been incensed at the abolition of slavery, and for that reason to have left Cape Colony and gone north.

This statement, according to Mr. Meiring, is entirely erroneous and misleading. When the English took possession of Cape Colony, at the beginning of the present century, there were no white men living further north than the Orange River. The inhabitants of the Cape at that time were composed of Hollanders, German and French, and were scarcely any of these who compose the Afriander people of the present day, and who now inhabit the Cape Colony, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and a portion of Natal.

An Oppressive Monopoly

As for the statement that the monopoly of the mining industry of all the richest claims, and was an undurable hardship, Mr. Meiring presented some figures which he claimed disposed of that contention. During the year 1898 he gave the following figures: The total value of the mines in the Transvaal, according to the official returns, amounted to fifteen million pounds sterling, and the profits paid in dividends to shareholders (who, incidentally, mostly lived in Europe), amounted to £4,900,000; the net profit and grossly alike had been £2,900,000; the stores account, including dynamite, was £4,700,000; and the expenditure for native Kaffir labor was £2,800,000. The same returns showed that the Pioneer Mining Company had paid last year a dividend of 675 per cent. on their capital; the Ferreira, 300 per cent.; the Crown Reef, 240 per cent., and other companies almost equally large profits. Industries of this kind such dividends were not being strangled.

The third principal grievance is the railway monopoly. The Netherlands Railway Company holds the exclusive right to build and construct railways, and has also practically a free hand in the matter of rates. The franchise granted to the railway company, however, according to Mr. Meiring, was given on the understanding that the Boers, and before that, there were any prospects that the enterprise would prove a paying investment. Of late the Progressive party in the Volksraad had been agitating for the expiration of the franchise, and the franchise by the government, but, as in the matter of the dynamite monopoly, the proposal had encountered the steady opposition of the President. However, in the history of the Transvaal, the Progressives had obtained the upper hand, the monopoly would shortly be removed.

English People Misinformed

Mr. Meiring believes that if the true merits of the present controversy over the Transvaal were known the English people would not sanction the proposed interference by their government with the rights of the Boers. In South Africa, where the situation is better understood, he says the better class of Englishmen sympathize with the Boers in their efforts to maintain their independence. As evidences of this sympathy he mentioned the incident of the permission granted the other day by the government of Cape Colony for the passage of arms over the border into the Orange Free State. The removal by the British authorities of General Sir Francis Butler, for his pro-Boer sympathies was also mentioned.

"It is the glory of England," he said, "that her people have always loved freedom, and been imbued with a spirit of right and justice towards all. If it were not that a few in authority now the us of them, a high placed persons—most of them in high places—had succeeded in controlling all the channels of publicity and had spread erroneous and misleading reports broadcast, we would hope for the experience of English policy, should have refused to grant the franchise to the new population, whose numbers would enable them to control legislation and take the government of the country into their hands, and those to whom it belonged. It was only a natural measure of self-protection that was taken when

the right of franchise was made conditional upon a long term of residence. The Boers asked: "Only a little portion of the green and ancient earth: Only to sow and sing and reap in the land of our birth."

and that right had been denied them at every turn. From Cape Colony to Natal, from Natal to the Orange Free State, from the Free State to the Transvaal, they had encountered British aggression, had fought and bled and abandoned land after land and home after home in seemingly fruitless effort to maintain their independence. They had been granted them they were confronted with the danger of being ruled by a transient population, whose only interest in the State consisted in the enrichment of their private fortunes by the exploitation of the gold deposits.

Question of the Franchise

Mr. Meiring does not deny that there has been legitimate ground for grievance in the withholding of the franchise to the extent which has obtained of recent years in the Transvaal. There are no political parties among the Boers, the Conservatives and the Liberals, or progressive party. The latter have contended that the franchise act should be broader and that the principle should be acknowledged, residence privileges to be granted to the latter party have always been in a minority in the Volksraad, but at the elections in April last they obtained a small majority.

The Liberals having then obtained a majority in the Volksraad, the extension of the franchise and the introduction of more liberal laws was about to follow as a natural consequence. In the meantime, however, certain men who had their own interests to serve, began an agitation for immediate reforms, and made a passing grievance a pretext for their attempt to involve England in a war with the Transvaal.

The agrarian monopoly is the second most important grievance of which the Afrianders complain. The Transvaal government has granted, an exclusive franchise to a large syndicate, composed of German and other capitalists, to manufacture dynamite in the country, and has forbidden the importation of the article from other countries. The price demanded for dynamite by this syndicate is 75 shillings a case, and it is declared that an American company recently offered to deliver it in the Transvaal for 50 shillings.

With regard to this monopoly, Mr. Meiring said that it was also one of the matters which the Progressive party, now in the majority in the Volksraad, propose to change, but they had encountered the steady opposition of President Kruger, who had threatened to resign when the popular body reported in favor of the discontinuance of the monopoly.

The agrarian history of all but the richest claims, and was an undurable hardship, Mr. Meiring presented some figures which he claimed disposed of that contention. During the year 1898 he gave the following figures: The total value of the mines in the Transvaal, according to the official returns, amounted to fifteen million pounds sterling, and the profits paid in dividends to shareholders (who, incidentally, mostly lived in Europe), amounted to £4,900,000; the net profit and grossly alike had been £2,900,000; the stores account, including dynamite, was £4,700,000; and the expenditure for native Kaffir labor was £2,800,000. The same returns showed that the Pioneer Mining Company had paid last year a dividend of 675 per cent. on their capital; the Ferreira, 300 per cent.; the Crown Reef, 240 per cent., and other companies almost equally large profits. Industries of this kind such dividends were not being strangled.

The third principal grievance is the railway monopoly. The Netherlands Railway Company holds the exclusive right to build and construct railways, and has also practically a free hand in the matter of rates. The franchise granted to the railway company, however, according to Mr. Meiring, was given on the understanding that the Boers, and before that, there were any prospects that the enterprise would prove a paying investment. Of late the Progressive party in the Volksraad had been agitating for the expiration of the franchise, and the franchise by the government, but, as in the matter of the dynamite monopoly, the proposal had encountered the steady opposition of the President. However, in the history of the Transvaal, the Progressives had obtained the upper hand, the monopoly would shortly be removed.

English People Misinformed

Mr. Meiring believes that if the true merits of the present controversy over the Transvaal were known the English people would not sanction the proposed interference by their government with the rights of the Boers. In South Africa, where the situation is better understood, he says the better class of Englishmen sympathize with the Boers in their efforts to maintain their independence. As evidences of this sympathy he mentioned the incident of the permission granted the other day by the government of Cape Colony for the passage of arms over the border into the Orange Free State. The removal by the British authorities of General Sir Francis Butler, for his pro-Boer sympathies was also mentioned.

"It is the glory of England," he said, "that her people have always loved freedom, and been imbued with a spirit of right and justice towards all. If it were not that a few in authority now the us of them, a high placed persons—most of them in high places—had succeeded in controlling all the channels of publicity and had spread erroneous and misleading reports broadcast, we would hope for the experience of English policy, should have refused to grant the franchise to the new population, whose numbers would enable them to control legislation and take the government of the country into their hands, and those to whom it belonged. It was only a natural measure of self-protection that was taken when

ced upon them by England would be criminal." "Of course," added Mr. Meiring, "there are, as I have said, grievances; but these are in natural course of amelioration. Rome was not built in a day, and you cannot change methods of government in a week. The present organization of the cabinet itself in the Transvaal is an anomaly, and cannot last. The president of the Republic, Mr. Kruger, is a Conservative, though the Liberals are in the majority in the Volksraad. The leaders of both the other parties at the late elections, General Joubert of the Liberals, and a young and coming man of the more extreme Radicals, are both members of the present Cabinet. Such a constitution must be changed, and it will be changed, peacefully and as a natural evolution of affairs."

Question of the Franchise

Mr. Meiring does not deny that there has been legitimate ground for grievance in the withholding of the franchise to the extent which has obtained of recent years in the Transvaal. There are no political parties among the Boers, the Conservatives and the Liberals, or progressive party. The latter have contended that the franchise act should be broader and that the principle should be acknowledged, residence privileges to be granted to the latter party have always been in a minority in the Volksraad, but at the elections in April last they obtained a small majority.

The Liberals having then obtained a majority in the Volksraad, the extension of the franchise and the introduction of more liberal laws was about to follow as a natural consequence. In the meantime, however, certain men who had their own interests to serve, began an agitation for immediate reforms, and made a passing grievance a pretext for their attempt to involve England in a war with the Transvaal.

The agrarian monopoly is the second most important grievance of which the Afrianders complain. The Transvaal government has granted, an exclusive franchise to a large syndicate, composed of German and other capitalists, to manufacture dynamite in the country, and has forbidden the importation of the article from other countries. The price demanded for dynamite by this syndicate is 75 shillings a case, and it is declared that an American company recently offered to deliver it in the Transvaal for 50 shillings.

With regard to this monopoly, Mr. Meiring said that it was also one of the matters which the Progressive party, now in the majority in the Volksraad, propose to change, but they had encountered the steady opposition of President Kruger, who had threatened to resign when the popular body reported in favor of the discontinuance of the monopoly.

The agrarian history of all but the richest claims, and was an undurable hardship, Mr. Meiring presented some figures which he claimed disposed of that contention. During the year 1898 he gave the following figures: The total value of the mines in the Transvaal, according to the official returns, amounted to fifteen million pounds sterling, and the profits paid in dividends to shareholders (who, incidentally, mostly lived in Europe), amounted to £4,900,000; the net profit and grossly alike had been £2,900,000; the stores account, including dynamite, was £4,700,000; and the expenditure for native Kaffir labor was £2,800,000. The same returns showed that the Pioneer Mining Company had paid last year a dividend of 675 per cent. on their capital; the Ferreira, 300 per cent.; the Crown Reef, 240 per cent., and other companies almost equally large profits. Industries of this kind such dividends were not being strangled.

The third principal grievance is the railway monopoly. The Netherlands Railway Company holds the exclusive right to build and construct railways, and has also practically a free hand in the matter of rates. The franchise granted to the railway company, however, according to Mr. Meiring, was given on the understanding that the Boers, and before that, there were any prospects that the enterprise would prove a paying investment. Of late the Progressive party in the Volksraad had been agitating for the expiration of the franchise, and the franchise by the government, but, as in the matter of the dynamite monopoly, the proposal had encountered the steady opposition of the President. However, in the history of the Transvaal, the Progressives had obtained the upper hand, the monopoly would shortly be removed.

English People Misinformed

Mr. Meiring believes that if the true merits of the present controversy over the Transvaal were known the English people would not sanction the proposed interference by their government with the rights of the Boers. In South Africa, where the situation is better understood, he says the better class of Englishmen sympathize with the Boers in their efforts to maintain their independence. As evidences of this sympathy he mentioned the incident of the permission granted the other day by the government of Cape Colony for the passage of arms over the border into the Orange Free State. The removal by the British authorities of General Sir Francis Butler, for his pro-Boer sympathies was also mentioned.

"It is the glory of England," he said, "that her people have always loved freedom, and been imbued with a spirit of right and justice towards all. If it were not that a few in authority now the us of them, a high placed persons—most of them in high places—had succeeded in controlling all the channels of publicity and had spread erroneous and misleading reports broadcast, we would hope for the experience of English policy, should have refused to grant the franchise to the new population, whose numbers would enable them to control legislation and take the government of the country into their hands, and those to whom it belonged. It was only a natural measure of self-protection that was taken when

ced upon them by England would be criminal." "Of course," added Mr. Meiring, "there are, as I have said, grievances; but these are in natural course of amelioration. Rome was not built in a day, and you cannot change methods of government in a week. The present organization of the cabinet itself in the Transvaal is an anomaly, and cannot last. The president of the Republic, Mr. Kruger, is a Conservative, though the Liberals are in the majority in the Volksraad. The leaders of both the other parties at the late elections, General Joubert of the Liberals, and a young and coming man of the more extreme Radicals, are both members of the present Cabinet. Such a constitution must be changed, and it will be changed, peacefully and as a natural evolution of affairs."

Question of the Franchise

Mr. Meiring does not deny that there has been legitimate ground for grievance in the withholding of the franchise to the extent which has obtained of recent years in the Transvaal. There are no political parties among the Boers, the Conservatives and the Liberals, or progressive party. The latter have contended that the franchise act should be broader and that the principle should be acknowledged, residence privileges to be granted to the latter party have always been in a minority in the Volksraad, but at the elections in April last they obtained a small majority.

The Liberals having then obtained a majority in the Volksraad, the extension of the franchise and the introduction of more liberal laws was about to follow as a natural consequence. In the meantime, however, certain men who had their own interests to serve, began an agitation for immediate reforms, and made a passing grievance a pretext for their attempt to involve England in a war with the Transvaal.

The agrarian monopoly is the second most important grievance of which the Afrianders complain. The Transvaal government has granted, an exclusive franchise to a large syndicate, composed of German and other capitalists, to manufacture dynamite in the country, and has forbidden the importation of the article from other countries. The price demanded for dynamite by this syndicate is 75 shillings a case, and it is declared that an American company recently offered to deliver it in the Transvaal for 50 shillings.

With regard to this monopoly, Mr. Meiring said that it was also one of the matters which the Progressive party, now in the majority in the Volksraad, propose to change, but they had encountered the steady opposition of President Kruger, who had threatened to resign when the popular body reported in favor of the discontinuance of the monopoly.

The agrarian history of all but the richest claims, and was an undurable hardship, Mr. Meiring presented some figures which he claimed disposed of that contention. During the year 1898 he gave the following figures: The total value of the mines in the Transvaal, according to the official returns, amounted to fifteen million pounds sterling, and the profits paid in dividends to shareholders (who, incidentally, mostly lived in Europe), amounted to £4,900,000; the net profit and grossly alike had been £2,900,000; the stores account, including dynamite, was £4,700,000; and the expenditure for native Kaffir labor was £2,800,000. The same returns showed that the Pioneer Mining Company had paid last year a dividend of 675 per cent. on their capital; the Ferreira, 300 per cent.; the Crown Reef, 240 per cent., and other companies almost equally large profits. Industries of this kind such dividends were not being strangled.

The third principal grievance is the railway monopoly. The Netherlands Railway Company holds the exclusive right to build and construct railways, and has also practically a free hand in the matter of rates. The franchise granted to the railway company, however, according to Mr. Meiring, was given on the understanding that the Boers, and before that, there were any prospects that the enterprise would prove a paying investment. Of late the Progressive party in the Volksraad had been agitating for the expiration of the franchise, and the franchise by the government, but, as in the matter of the dynamite monopoly, the proposal had encountered the steady opposition of the President. However, in the history of the Transvaal, the Progressives had obtained the upper hand, the monopoly would shortly be removed.

English People Misinformed

Mr. Meiring believes that if the true merits of the present controversy over the Transvaal were known the English people would not sanction the proposed interference by their government with the rights of the Boers. In South Africa, where the situation is better understood, he says the better class of Englishmen sympathize with the Boers in their efforts to maintain their independence. As evidences of this sympathy he mentioned the incident of the permission granted the other day by the government of Cape Colony for the passage of arms over the border into the Orange Free State. The removal by the British authorities of General Sir Francis Butler, for his pro-Boer sympathies was also mentioned.

"It is the glory of England," he said, "that her people have always loved freedom, and been imbued with a spirit of right and justice towards all. If it were not that a few in authority now the us of them, a high placed persons—most of them in high places—had succeeded in controlling all the channels of publicity and had spread erroneous and misleading reports broadcast, we would hope for the experience of English policy, should have refused to grant the franchise to the new population, whose numbers would enable them to control legislation and take the government of the country into their hands, and those to whom it belonged. It was only a natural measure of self-protection that was taken when

that a special military train with a body of armed men was despatched to the Natal border on Tuesday night with an equipment of several heavy field guns and a quantity of ammunition." A special despatch to the Morning Post, says that the Boers who left Pretoria for Standerton, about fifty miles from the frontier, pushed on to Volksrass, close to the Natal border, where they are now encamped.

Boers on the Border

Capetown, Sept. 8.—The Boers, it is positively stated, are concentrating on the border. At a large meeting of the colored residents of this place held yesterday evening, a resolution was passed expressing confidence in Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony, and "sympathy for our brothers in the Transvaal, who are denied all rights."

Joubert Takes a Gloomy View

Manchester, Sept. 8.—The Guardian's special correspondent at Pretoria, a well-known writer on social economics and of anti-Imperialistic tendencies, cables to his paper an interview he has had with President Kruger. He quotes him as saying that he had always sought to induce foreigners in the Transvaal to undertake citizenship, but they had tried to get privileges without accepting his conviction that Mr. Chamberlain says in 1881 numbers could not have taken burghership if they chose to register as British subjects. Protesting in 1835 against then being commandeered for the Kaffir war, Sir Alfred Milner, now Baron Henry Loch, who was governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South Africa in 1885-93, represented that they did not wish to become burghers, and that the matter rested there.

The correspondent added that he had interviewed General Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces, and vice-president of the Republic, who took a gloomy view of the situation, expressing his conviction that Mr. Chamberlain had chosen the franchise issue, believing that while the Boers might concede other matters, they would stand out on this, and furnish the casus belli which Mr. Chamberlain wanted.

Violent Speeches in the Raad—President Kruger on the Negotiations

Pretoria, Sept. 7.—President Kruger, the members of the executive council and most of the principal officials were present in the Raad to-day when, there was a discussion on Mr. Coester's interpellation of the government regarding the presence of British troops on the border and the stoppage of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal. At the outset the chairman and president urged members to preserve calmness and to avoid insulting language.

Secretary of State Reitz said he had called the previous day on the British diplomatic agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, and had asked him what reply the government could give in the Volksraad regarding the alleged massing of British troops on the borders, and whether Mr. Greene would communicate with the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner.

The reply from Mr. Greene, he continued, was received this morning, and was in the following terms: "Dear Mr. Reitz.—The following is Sir Alfred Milner's reply to your telegram, which I sent him at your request: 'I do know to what Mr. Reitz refers when he alludes to the massing of troops. This must be the British troops in South Africa, the position and numbers of which are now secret, but it was a matter of common knowledge that they were to protect British interests and to make provision against eventualities.'"

They Could Not Understand

Sir Alfred Milner's reply, since the Transvaal had never threatened the English colonies, "It is time," exclaimed Mr. Coester, "for the Transvaal also to prepare for eventualities." One member said: "England's action is like putting a revolver into a man's hand, and then expecting him to make a bargain in this strain: 'It is time to send out burghers to the borders to ask the troops what they want. Fire is bound to start, so let them light it and allow it to burn out quickly.' We are better than the present state of affairs. Business is ruined and the public treasury is drying up. Chamberlain is trying to ruin the country."

These speeches, and others attacking Coester, finally appeared and were heard both by the house and the public. The debate continued throughout the afternoon. Mr. Tozer, who declared that Sir Alfred Milner's reply was tantamount to a declaration of war, read a telegram from the field command of the Pretorian district, stating that the people there

Would Rise in Rebellion

if the president attended another conference. The chairman called Mr. Coester to order for saying that the Jameson raiders ought to have been hanged.

Major Wolmarins, one of the two unofficial members of the executive council, counselled prudence and caution. He said it would be wise for the Raad to decide whether the republic should concede further negotiations or not. "The president Kruger," he said, "is equal rights with the burghers, but have refused them. Chamberlain is standing to get a franchise which the Afrianders do not want. But what he really desires is the possession of the Transvaal. The burghers are willing to concede much for the sake of peace, but will never sacrifice their independence. After eulogizing Mr. Gladstone's act of retrocession in 1881, a motion was carried, President Kruger said that if it now came to fighting, the Almighty would be the arbiter. He urged the members of the Raad to show moderation, reminding them that the republic was more moderate in tone, and the Raad rose without passing any resolutions.

An Act of Defiance

London, Sept. 8.—Commenting editorially upon the Transvaal's demands for an explanation of the presence of British troops on the border, the Times says: "Such a demand as the Transvaal has addressed to Her Majesty is possibly without a precedent, except as an act of defiance. Ignorant of diplomatic usage as the Boers may be, they could hardly have taken this step unless they desired to dare us to a trial of strength. Even if the Transvaal now withdraws from an untenable position, the future cannot be determined on the same terms as were proposed at the Bloemfontein conference. The government would now be justified in annulling its previous offers."

The following despatch from Johannesburg is published in the Daily Mail: "It is reliably reported from Pretoria

that a special military train with a body of armed men was despatched to the Natal border on Tuesday night with an equipment of several heavy field guns and a quantity of ammunition." A special despatch to the Morning Post, says that the Boers who left Pretoria for Standerton, about fifty miles from the frontier, pushed on to Volksrass, close to the Natal border, where they are now encamped.

Boers on the Border

Capetown, Sept. 8.—The Boers, it is positively stated, are concentrating on the border. At a large meeting of the colored residents of this place held yesterday evening, a resolution was passed expressing confidence in Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony, and "sympathy for our brothers in the Transvaal, who are denied all rights."

and that nothing is too rich for our patrons, and in view of the fact that we have secured a finer stock of goods than we have ever before been shown.

2 Pkgs 25c. 4 lbs. 25c. Ground Chocolate, 25c. lb. Ground Cocoa, 25c. lb.

Coffee is unsurpassed.

Ross & Co.

DRY GOODS

VICTORIA, B.C.

two governments, that of the troops in great numbers is a detriment to the habits of the state, and has lived in friendship and in national and desires to be in such friendship and declares its regret at the situation, and expresses the hope that in the case of eventualities lead to enmity or war be government, the cause within the Republic, the stoppage of ammunition, the volsraad trustment will act according to its own interests.

<

Mr. Clifford's Endorsation

Member for Cassiar Will Support the Eight Hour Mining Law.

Advocates a Strong Progressive Policy in Regard to Provincial Development.

Among those who reached the city from northern British Columbia on the Queen City on Sunday was Mr. C. W. Clifford, the member for Cassiar in the provincial legislature. His family returned with him, and although at present at their hotel, they are about to take up private residence in the city. As an old miner and as one elected as an independent member of the House of Commons, Clifford's views are interesting on the subject of mining in the northern districts, as well as on the political situation. It was upon these two points that he was questioned this morning by a representative of the Times.

"Although a good miner," he said, "and will be such for many years to come. While it is one of the finest hydraulic mining countries in the world, it is also all right from the standpoint of the individual miner. For one who now claims which are today paying from \$100 to \$150 daily to the man. Of course hydraulic mining cannot be proceeded with extensively until the placer claims are sent being worked are abandoned, for there is no place for dump. In consequence of this fact it will probably be late next summer before the hydraulic plants are working to any extent."

Continuing, he said that while Atlin was a rich camp, it was not a large one, and unless some new discoveries were made there would not be employment for more than 2,000 men. When he left there were about 4,000 in the country, but many of these were prospecting, and there were, consequently, very few who wanted to work who were out of employment.

The satisfactory nature of Mr. Justice Irving's work in disposing of the mining disputes was specially mentioned by Mr. Clifford. For one who has done practically nothing about mining matters until he visited Atlin, he showed wonderful aptitude in getting to the inwardness of every question laid before him, and was most painstaking in his report. Much of his success, and of the satisfaction felt on all hands at the result of his work, was, in Mr. Clifford's opinion, due to the fact that in all his rulings he gave priority to the original locator. Another satisfactory feature of his rulings was that where by mistake a bench claim had been recorded for a creek claim, it was allowed to stand as such, if there seemed to be any ground for the locator's mistake.

Commodore Irving has succeeded in getting a very large bulk of the business between Bennett and Atlin for his steamer, the Gleamer, and although some difficulty had arisen with the Ruth, a rival boat, it was not of any great importance, and might not occur in legitimate steamboating. Mr. Irving had secured the control of the two wharves at Atlin City, and the Ruth found upon landing at the place that she was not allowed to tie up. The matter was finally disposed of by an arrangement whereby the owners of the Ruth pay a rental of \$5 for every time they use the wharf, and a wharfage rate of \$2 a ton. The Ruth management are now entering a writ of habeas corpus.

Coming to matters political, Mr. Clifford said that he had read the stenographic report of the speech of Mr. W. W. McInnes, M.P., in the Times at the late change in the complexion of the provincial government would have on his position as an independent member of the House. Mr. Clifford stated his views very frankly. "I am going to support any party," he exclaimed emphatically, "which is prepared to open up this province for development and settlement. We have one of the finest countries in the world, so far as mineral wealth is concerned, but it is lying there undeveloped for lack of adequate means of transportation or even of travel. Why, there is the district of Cassiar which I represent—a district of 64,000 square miles—which is almost inaccessible for the lack of steamboats, trails and railroads. Many mining men have told me that nothing but the time required to make the trip prevented them from visiting the properties on the Skeena and throughout the district. It takes over a month, by present methods of travel, to reach some of these mines. We should have a railroad from Kitimat to Atlin. Although it is over three hundred miles, I am convinced that such a line could be constructed for less than that from Skagway to Bennett. The latter was undertaken before Atlin was discovered, and traverses a range of barren hills, while the Kitimat road would run through one of the finest mineral belts in the world. In the Kitimat valley itself there are 60,000 acres of the finest agricultural land to be found anywhere and this would all be tamed by such a road.

"I think the government has used Joe Martin very shabbily," he continued. "I am an admirer of his and you know I opposed much of the legislation he introduced, but he was the brains of the government. He did all the canvassing last session; he was the parliamentarian of the government, and without him they would not have lived three weeks. They are making him the scapegoat for all the government's sins, and dodging all responsibility for much of the legislation which they must have endorsed or it never would have passed.

"I do not think that they are through with Martin yet," he added, "though I disapprove of some of his acts." Continuing, he said that if the government were to be attacked and its existence threatened because of the eight-hour law, he was prepared to support them on that measure at any rate. "I am an old miner," he added, "and I think I can do as much in eight hours as many do in ten or twelve. The day resolves itself naturally into three parts, eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours for recreation. Any company which is in a position to pay \$3.50 for ten hours' work can pay the same for eight, and if they have to close down on account of the two hours difference, it was only a question of time when they would close down anyway. Yes, I am as strong a supporter of the eight-hour day as ever."

In conclusion, Mr. Clifford said he would like to see the government borrow two or three million dollars, if necessary, in order to carry out the work of opening up the country as he had indicated. The security in the form of rich ground was ample to justify them in such a step and until they did, development in the northern part of the province, at least, would be exceedingly slow.

He added that he was no politician, and knew nothing about parties, but he was a sinner and a business man, and his only aim in participating in politics was to assist, if possible, in the opening up of the premier province of the Dominion.

INGENIARISM AT COLUMBIA

Two Men Arrested on a Charge of Arson—Sensational Statements During the Preliminary Trial.

When the handsome Columbia hotel in the town of that name, was burned last July there were rumors to the effect that incendiarism was the cause, and some Columbians went so far as to say that Grand Forks people were at the bottom of it. This was regarded by the city council as a most serious insinuation, the outcome of the rivalry between the two towns, and but little attention was paid to such reports.

Now, however, says the Grand Forks correspondent of the Rossland Miner, the citizens of this town are dumfounded by the disclosures which have been made, and which go to show that there was only too much truth in the first rumors to throw light upon one of the most outrageous deeds in the history of the Kootenays.

The evidence taken seems to establish beyond doubt that the hotel was burned by a man named James Mullen, from some one in this town. Who the instigators of the plot were has not yet appeared in evidence, but the names of several well-known citizens are being bandied about in that connection.

According to admissions made by Cameron, he acted as a go-between in the transaction, and handled the money, said to be \$200 in amount, that was paid for the deed. His evidence goes to implicate Mullen and another, whose name is Royce. Royce says that he received \$135 as a consideration for the job, but returned it and left the town before the fire occurred. He says the plan was to take a room at the hotel, saturate it with alcohol, fill a basin with the same liquid, and set fire to it by lighting a candle and leaving it to burn down into the alcohol. After his refusal, he says, Cameron undertook the job.

John Watson, bartender in the Yale hotel here, gave testimony to the effect that Royce warned him that the Columbia hotel would be burned. On the morning after the fire, Watson said, Cameron was broke, and begged a check. In the afternoon Cameron again came into the hotel, in company with Mullen and ex-Mayor John A. Manly, and ordered drinks for the three, paying for them with a bill from a roll which contained the sum of \$250.

It also appeared that the fuse and alcohol used in starting the fire were left in the office of the Yale hotel until the night of the fire.

PUGNACIOUS PREACHERS.

Vancouver's Church-Going People Scandalized by the Bitter Revelings of Rival Religionists.

Vancouver, Sept. 11.—All Vancouver is still talking about the controversy between the Zionists church, of which Rev. R. H. Simmons is pastor, and the Home Street Methodist church, of which Rev. E. E. Scott is pastor.

prayer meeting in his church that "all who sought divine healing by laying on hands were very many of them." Simmons retorted that "all who went to the Methodist church on Homer street were not converted."

Rev. Simmons called the city hospitals places where "people die like sheep in a slaughter-pen," roasted the doctors and all medicines, and dared any man to interfere with him in curing his family by faith and prayer and laying on of hands.

Local News.

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PORT IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.) Captain S. F. Mackenzie, of a Vancouver, is expected in the city this evening to meet the special committee of the city council appointed to investigate the proposal made by Messrs. McKenzie Bros. for a fast steamer connection between Victoria and the Terminal City.

The Presbytery of Victoria will meet in the First Presbyterian Church on Tuesday next at 2 p.m. A conference of members of the Presbytery with reference to some practical questions will be held in the same place, beginning on Monday at 2 p.m., to which the public are invited.

Mr. W. A. Ward, formerly one of the joint managers of Messrs. Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., announces that he will shortly establish a shipping, marine and insurance business in Victoria, with a branch in Vancouver. Mr. Ward has only recently returned from Europe. His long experience in the business and his exceptionally strong connection with some of the largest firms in Great Britain and on the Pacific Coast will ensure Mr. Ward's new undertaking most favorable conditions.

John Hepburn, one of the successful Victorians who ventured into the Klondike early in the history of that region, was defunct at the last. He was accompanied by his bride, who became Mrs. Hepburn on the 21st of last month. Mrs. Hepburn is a sister of Adam Johnson, of Morrisburg, a well known legal luminary, who was defunct at the last. The provincial election by a narrow majority. Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn will make their home in Victoria. Mr. Hepburn leaving shortly on a trip to Dawson, whether he has consigned a large shipment of Arctic shoes.

A four days' campaign is inaugurated to-day by the local corps of the Salvation Army, the newly installed officers, Staff Captain Ethel Galt, Captain Lora Weyers and Lieutenant Patteson thus marking their advent in the city. Brigadier Howell, of Spokane, will assist, and a special feature will be an address this evening by the Rev. A. J. Patterson, Salvation Army warlike in the Klondike. A service of song has been arranged for to-morrow and on Sunday there will be revival meetings at 11 a.m., 3 and 7:30 p.m., Monday being made memorable by the wedding of Adjutant McGill and Adjutant Aikenhead in the First Presbyterian church at 8 o'clock. It is hoped that the new free reading room, equipped with writing conveniences, and well supplied with books, will be opened on the 21st, the new officers having entered upon a campaign which they are determined shall have no end until the Army has achieved its proper position in Victoria.

The funeral of the late John Weiler, which took place this afternoon, was very largely attended. The services at the residence and at the graveside were simple, being conducted by fraternal organizations with which the deceased was identified. The floral offerings were most profuse, handsome wreaths being sent by the employees of the firm in which Weiler was engaged, the Freemasons, the Patriarchs and Odd-fellow lodges and others. Those selected to bear all that was mortal of their late fellow citizen to the grave were the members of the rank, 700 tons. The new 3,500 miles, is one of the longest on record.

The Waikato is three months overdue. Relief steamers have been sent to her, but it is doubtful if they will reach her in time to save the crew. The supply of food being all but exhausted when she was spoken.

Steamer La Serena, 2,000 tons, was towed into Sydney August 12th by the tugboat Franklyn, 700 tons. The tow 3,500 miles, is one of the longest on record.

Barbentine Tabara, from New Zealand to Mauritius, spoke on July 31st the long overdue steamer Waikato, 1,200 miles S.E. of Cape Town, with a broken shaft. The Waikato is three months overdue. Relief steamers have been sent to her, but it is doubtful if they will reach her in time to save the crew. The supply of food being all but exhausted when she was spoken.

Steamer Excelsior, 340 tons, owned by Huddart, Parker & Co., collided with the steamer Edina in Hobson's Bay and founded.

Fishermen from Huon river have reported at Hobart that their boat was chased by a sea monster with a long neck elevated 20 feet out of the water. The creature is said to have been thirty feet long, with a triangular head, a girth not more than that of a man's body, a head like a snake, and without tentacles or fins.

fare has been placed at the low figure of \$1.50 with half price for children.

The death occurred this morning at her home, 230 Yates street, of Miss A. M. Eriksen Nesbitt. Deceased was a native of Victoria, and 24 years of age. She was a daughter of the late S. Nesbitt, and a great favorite among the young people of the city. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

James Auld is a gentleman who does not pay sufficient attention to the rights of the city in regard to keeping sidewalks unobstructed, and the chief of police has had to teach him a lesson. For using the sidewalk as a depository for building material, without permission or due justification, Mr. Auld was called upon to put in appearance in the police court yesterday. He paid \$2 cost and the case was withdrawn.

Secretary Mallin's, of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B. C., wishes it to be known that manufacturers who intend exhibiting at the Provincial exhibition in New Westminster October 3, 4, 5 and 6, will do well to make application for space at once, as the spaces are being rapidly taken up. The interior of the buildings may be seen at M. R. Smith & Co.'s, Port street. Enquiries are being received from intending exhibitors of stock in all parts of the province, and in all probability the attendance will be a record.

The repentant thief who took what wasn't his' from two houses on Stanley street was now returned, like the money stolen from Mr. Andean and from Mr. Harry Jones. Mr. Andean is still out a dog whistle, and would be glad if the marauder would also return that. As the use of money is worth something it is perhaps only right that Mr. Jones should receive 90 cents more than the amount he lost, and Mr. Andean suggests a similar retribution to him would be in order. There is no trace of the guilty party.

In an article in Saturday's Times, reference was made to the elder brother of Dr. G. L. Mackay, the Formosan missionary, in which an unconscious insinuation was made against the gentleman. Although Mr. Mackay has charge of a number of cabins on Johnson street, they are admirably conducted and are used by only the more intelligent and higher type of workman. A number of the crew, who live here, like Mr. Mackay himself, are close readers of the best standard literature. Those acquainted with Mr. Mackay need not be assured that while he has not achieved the eminence of his famous brother, he is his peer in sterling worth.

An expressman, an irate citizen and a dog were mixed up in an assault case which was ventilated in the police court this morning. The dog objected to the expressman coming to the house of its master, the expressman objected to the dog's attacks, and the irate citizen objected to his canine being kicked. The whine came out of the neck of the worst of the trio, for in return to a mild kick aimed at the dog the citizen, John Mulvaney by name, gave him a nasty blow in the face. Mr. Mulvaney, who is a photographer, is the possessor of an exceedingly quick temper, and a fondness for using his "props." The magistrate fined him \$7.50 for the assault, with the alternative of 15 days' hard labor.

NEWS OF THE WARRIMOO.

Long Overdue Steamer Waikato Sighted—A Log Tow—More Marine Monsters—Squatters' Rights.

Following is a summary of advices received by R.M.S. Warrimoo from the Antipodes yesterday:

Barbentine Tabara, from New Zealand to Mauritius, spoke on July 31st the long overdue steamer Waikato, 1,200 miles S.E. of Cape Town, with a broken shaft. The Waikato is three months overdue. Relief steamers have been sent to her, but it is doubtful if they will reach her in time to save the crew. The supply of food being all but exhausted when she was spoken.

Steamer Excelsior, 340 tons, owned by Huddart, Parker & Co., collided with the steamer Edina in Hobson's Bay and founded.

Fishermen from Huon river have reported at Hobart that their boat was chased by a sea monster with a long neck elevated 20 feet out of the water. The creature is said to have been thirty feet long, with a triangular head, a girth not more than that of a man's body, a head like a snake, and without tentacles or fins.

Henry J. Styles, a newspaper man, has been arrested, charged with placing a rail across the track in front of the Melbourne fast express. He confessed, and says he wished to make a "sensational" article. He is now in the police court.

Derelict Seen Nearer Home

Bark Theobald Sighted Yesterday Off Barclay Sound.

Was About Twenty Miles to the Westward—Had No Sails Set.

The derelict barkentine which has been wandering up and down the West Coast has been seen again. She was sighted early yesterday by Capt. Cameron, of the bark Theobald, which arrived this morning, 18 days from Unga Island, in ballast, in tow of the tug Lorne. Capt. Cameron says the wandering barkentine was about twenty miles to the westward of Barclay Sound, and close on the land. She had no sails set, and was seemingly in distress. When the captain saw her at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the weather was clear, and although his vessel was some distance away from the supposed derelict, he made her out plainly. The weather was perfectly calm. For seven hours the vessel was in sight, and then fog set in and covered her up. At noon the fog lifted, but a breeze from the westward having sprung up, the Theobald sailed southward, and when the fog cleared was out of sight of the vessel. Capt. Cameron said he was too far away to make out if any of the spars or upper works of the vessel were carried away. She was, however, dangerously close to the land, and looked to be the derelict. Since she was last seen the barkentine has travelled down the coast from Hesquiot. She did not get south of the Cape, the Warrimoo's officers having mistaken the barkentine Coronado, which has reached Port Townsend, for her, she having had her fore and top gallant masts carried away. The wanderer, which was by the Theobald, was in the course of the Willapa, and the arrival of that vessel is being watched with interest, for if she does not bring in the derelict, she will probably have news of her.

The derelict was first sighted at Calyogot, as reported on August 20th, and a week later was seen at Hesquiot. She was then drifting northward, but the winds changing, has now come down to Barclay Sound. The identity of the wanderer, what was the fate of her crew, where she hails from, and how long she may have been abandoned here, are questions which keep the waterfront people guessing.

The suggestion is made by Tacoma shipping men that the "Flying Dutchman" barkentine of the West Coast, which they have christened her, might possibly prove to be the long missing bark Discovery, which sailed from the Sound some months ago with lumber and has never since been heard from. "The sinking of a wooden, lumber laden vessel is an impossibility unless the decks burst and allow the cargo to be washed clear of the ship," said one of those discussing the matter. "Now there have been a number of instances where wooden built vessels driven ashore and abandoned by the crew, have, with the aid of tide and wind, worked themselves clear of the beach and started out on their port with no one but the Duty pilot to help their navigation. The descriptions given by the settlers on Clayogot Sound: of the Indians and the prospector Goltz, as to the barkentine wrecked of the schooner Woodbury, on Wood Islands, one of the groups near the South Eastern Alaska coast, while on a voyage from Kodiak to Ounalaska, for coal for the A. C. Co. The news of the accident reached Unga on August 24th—the day before the Theobald left. The company's agent arrived at Unga to get a boat to sail her, for he thought she could be saved. She was, however, buried under water when he left. The Woodbury was one of the schooners brought around from the Atlantic during the Alaskan rush.

On the way down one of the crew of the Theobald, Allan Cameron, fell from aloft and a delaying incident. He was brought in by the Lorne and sent to the marine hospital at Port Townsend on the steamer Walla Walla.

An ordinary person, working at discovering a person wanted for a particular purpose, even if the person were particularly well described, would not be an easy task, but it would seem that long practice, united to special gifts in the way of the eyes, ears, nose, and tongue, and Detective Palmer, of the city police force, demonstrated such to be the case on Saturday night. Chief Shepherd received a letter from Seattle instructing him to look out for one H. Williams or Wilson, accused of stealing \$130 from the Tremont hotel in Seattle, and the letter was turned over to Officer Palmer about 11 o'clock on Saturday night. A description of Williams was given in the letter, and armed with this, the detective commenced his work. Walking on Government street he spotted a man who seemed to answer to the description, although wearing different clothes to those mentioned therein, and who had registered at the Dominion hotel as F. J. Willard, of Portland. In his room at the hotel was found a "jerry" which tallied with the description sent from the Sound city, and in face of this evidence Willard or Williams or Wilson acknowledged that he was the man wanted. He is now in the pen-up awaiting the arrival of the Seattle police, and will waive extradition proceedings.

Arrangements have been under way for some days past for the purchase of the Utopia by a company composed of the most part of cannymen of northern British Columbia. Among those interested is Capt. Meyer, and should the deal go through he will command her. The Utopia will arrive at 8 o'clock this evening from the Sound and will sail at 8 p.m. from the inner wharf.

Along the Waterfront.

Steamer Queen City returned from Naas, and way ports yesterday, bringing a number of passengers and 3,624 cases of salmon. She had 1,575 cases for day Durham & Brodie, 1,550 for R. P. Rithet & Co., 300 for Wilson Bros., and 200 for J. H. Todd & Sons. Purse: Riplop, of the Queen City, furnishes the following statement of the Northern pack, with the exception of the exception of Spencer's canneries at Alert Bay, which is still fishing. On the Naas, 19,451 cases have been put up, 11,631 at Naas, 7,820 from Mill Bay, 100 at Skeena, 89,011 cases, 300 barrels and 2 tons of sated salmon have been put up at Inverness, 15,511 cases and 100 barrels of sated salmon; Aberdeen, 15,000 cases; British American and North Pacific, 41,000 barrels of sated salmon; Peter Herman, 3,000 cases; W. Walliday, 100 cases; pack amounts to 18,100 cases. R. Drooney has 7,100 and Lowe has 11,000. On Rivers Inlet there are 66,874 cases. Fadhams has 19,100 cases; Good Hope, 2,374; Vancouver Packing Co., 9,400; Brunswick, 10,000; Wainock, 10,400; British Columbia Cannery Co. (two canneries), 10,000; and Spencer at Alert Bay expects to fill up the figures of the Northern pack just closing will be much better than that of last year. Among the passengers who returned by the Queen City were: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. D. Clifford, M. P.; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. D. Clifford, M. P.; Mr. and Mrs. Bonson, J. Brown and J. D. Scott, who have been looking into some mining prospects at Bella Coola. R. Cunningham, B. S. Stapleton, manager of Naas Harbour cannery; W. Halliday, M. P.; Mrs. Skillen, of Inverness cannery; Mrs. and the Misses Kirkland, of the R. C. Canning Co.'s cannery; Mr. Daley, engineer of the Galeonia; Mr. Daley, Mr. Hagan, Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Paley, Mr. and Mrs. Daly, Adl. F. Dunne, F. Parker, T. Kermond, H. C. Dunn, F. Budge, J. Willward, Mrs. Burnes, Mrs. Fraser, J. Callahan, I. Silver, R. M. Hazar, and W. H. Humphries. The Queen City will sail north again on Wednesday evening.

The waterfront is quiet to-day. After the steamer Queen City put out on Friday 7 o'clock this morning, only 500 excursionists on board there is little of the usual noise to be heard along the wharves. The only scene of activity was taken on the C.P.N. wharf, where the steamer Prince Louis is being loaded for Naas and way ports. The wharf is waiting expectantly for many vessels now due. Several sailing ships are expected—for the Hawaiian ship Star of France, which arrived early this morning, says there are a number of the Cape bound in—and several others. The Cottage City and Tees should get in to-day from Skagway, and tonight the Queen City is looked for from the Naas. Among the expected sailing vessels are the Albatross and Langdale with merchandise, and the steamer Prince Louis with mail. The masts are missing, for she was reported from Carmah last evening about 10 miles west of Flattery, in-bound. A later report from Carmah reported that the steamer was on her way to the Sound, and was towing in.

According to a dispatch from Ottawa, an electrician of the city, who is the son of the late minister of railways and canals, has completed a new fog alarm, which promises to revolutionize this branch of the public service. It has been adopted by the Dominion government, and the first of the new machines will be installed in British Columbia westward forthwith. The device is operated by a naphtha motor on the principle of a large electric gun with a megaphone sound projector. It is claimed that the machine costs about half that of the ordinary steam plant whistle, will be cheaper to operate, take up less space and give superior results.

Hawaiian ship Star of France, Capt. George Wester, formerly identified with the sealing industry, arrived in the Roads early this morning, 22 days from Honolulu. The Star of France, which was brought to the city by the tug Lorne, is made to her at Esquimaut, to load lumber. She was hauled out on the marine ways this morning. Capt. Wester reports that a large number of sailing vessels are off Flattery awaiting tugs or a favorable wind to bring them to the straits. It was too foggy to make them out. The Lorne, after her line was released by the Star of France, returned at once to the Cape.

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co. of this city is, according to advices received from the North, doing a vast amount of business on the rivers and lakes leading to Dawson. The large fleet of scows operated by the company are carried down the waterways with a large sail. Each is manned by six experienced men and a special pilot takes them through the White Horse rapids. As yet none of the company's scows have met with accident this season. The scows will run landing their freight at Dawson in about 25 days, until navigation closes about the middle of next month.

Under the head of "The Biggest Tug in Port," the San Francisco Chronicle of September 5th, says: The British tug Pilot of Victoria will leave to-day with the coal barge Colorado in tow for Deception Bay. For the winter season the Pilot will tow alternately the coal barges Colorado and Richard II., from Deception Bay to the Treadwell mines. No towboat in San Francisco Bay approaches the Pilot in size. She was built for heavy ocean work.

According to a dispatch from San Francisco, the annual consignment of skins has reached there from the Pribilofs. The steamer Del Norte has arrived with 15,812 seal skins, and will load for the American government for the N.A. T. & Co.

The new Allan liner Bavarian arrived at Montreal on Sept. 2nd on her first trip. She is 520 feet long, 10 feet beam and 48 feet deep, with a gross tonnage of 10,200 tons.

Provincia

Work on the new commenced on Wednesday.

Fernie is a growing public school statistics: 101; greatest number 98; days school 101; total actual attendance 66.3.

Mr. Fraser, foreman of Gravel Company, at face and head injured by the shaft of a wheel.

Inside of three weeks the plans of which when erected will be worth thousands of dollars. The townsite complete on the south side cemetery.

Mr. Spraggon's new Kettle with ridge, and with of Columbia.

John Archibald, a by the trail smelter, struck the hard shaft. When found it was as his legs, one by the broken and internal in four hours, having consciousness meanly a single man, and he for some years. He left suffering from it.

The hearing of the of Alexander Macaulay on June 12th the court house at last. The prisoner, guilty, was committed to the Imperial Penitentiary. The Alexander block of Messrs. Gibb, Mac accountants; and A. W. Provision is to be government building, which is such the nature of the present of mountains have still result that the operations are in grave danger.

Alex. McLeod, of arm and leg were mixup with a bear, in the Kaslo hospital now is the possibility. Joseph Ross, C.E., of the Board of make an inspection during this month. No boats on the upper of an early date this year. The most remarkable month of the river.

Alex. McLeod, of hospital at Kaslo now for injuries sustained with a bear. A few days ago, a pros came upon a bear who Led was forced to of a fight he could pick, and in doing so a leg badly lacerated.

The volunteer fire written to the board that the city recently worth of hose and that that an effort is cure a hose wagon, the city to furnish department suggests that the forests of fire that the best effect protection should be cost of the wagon.

The incoming stage met with a serious storm, about half in the town the horses bed and ran away, over and injuring several and the driver. It was a terrible dash, but its most remarkable was not mere.

W. N. Brayton, of Ferguson townsite, was reported to have been killed by a bear. He was reported to have been killed by a bear.

Under the head of "The Biggest Tug in Port," the San Francisco Chronicle of September 5th, says: The British tug Pilot of Victoria will leave to-day with the coal barge Colorado in tow for Deception Bay. For the winter season the Pilot will tow alternately the coal barges Colorado and Richard II., from Deception Bay to the Treadwell mines. No towboat in San Francisco Bay approaches the Pilot in size. She was built for heavy ocean work.

According to a dispatch from San Francisco, the annual consignment of skins has reached there from the Pribilofs. The steamer Del Norte has arrived with 15,812 seal skins, and will load for the American government for the N.A. T. & Co.

g the Waterfront.

Provincial News.

Queen City returned from ports yesterday, bringing 1,375 cases for King and 1,539 for R. P. & Sons for Wilson Bros., Todd & Sons, Pursers Biss...

SILVERTON. Work on the new school house was completed on Wednesday by the local contractors.

FERRIE. Ferrie is a growing town. The Free Press of that town gives the following figures for the school statistics...

CARIBOO. Mr. Fraser, foreman of the Miocene Coal Company, at Horseshy, had his head and neck injured by the bucket in the shaft recently.

COLUMBIA. Inside of three weeks the Baptists commenced the erection of their new church building. The plans of the building will be a credit to the city.

TRAIL. John Archibald, a carpenter employed by the Trail smelter, ascended a scaffold at the smelter the other day to get some tools. Archibald fell off and struck his head on a hard slag forty feet below.

By the hour of the morning, the fair promised to be a most successful one. The morning, had proved fallacious, and the morning rain had been a disappointment.

LILLOOET. The Fountain Hydraulic Company are washing away at their property nine miles from Lillooet, and doing very well.

ASCHCOFT. A large quantity of freight is now moving up the road and teamsters owing to the heavy rains, the season having proved phenomenal for rain.

NOY. Mr. J. H. Armstrong, government agent for Southeast Kootenay, paid Moyle an official visit last week.

MOYIE. Mr. L. M. Mansfield, who has held the position of agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway at the station at the foot of Moyle Lake for nearly a year past.

NICOLA. The annual fall shoot of the Nicola Rifle Association took place at Nicola Lake on Wednesday.

ROSSLAND. Main interfered greatly with the second day of the Labor Day celebration. There were two teams in the drilling contest for the championship of British Columbia.

FORT STEELE. The fire which destroyed property valued at \$20,000 broke out about 9 o'clock last Friday morning.

KAMLOOPS. Reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that the grain may yet be saved if the weather will hold up.

REVELSPOKE. W. N. Branton, general agent for the Peterson townsite, was in town on Tuesday. He reports a good demand for lots in the town.

Messrs. N. Nelson and J. Sutherland, of Greenwood, met with almost instant death as a result of his fall from the top of the ladder, as he ascended to the surface, after touching off five shots, which had been made ready for firing in the shaft.

The less caused by the fire in the two-story building on Victoria street will fall partially on Mr. E. Wise, the contractor, and partly on the Norwich Union Insurance Company.

The first shipment of pipe for the waterworks system left Hamilton on August 20th, and a car may be expected here early next week.

F. W. Padmore has decided to go out of the hotel business here, and is now making arrangements to turn over the Kalemka to Mr. Newsome, of Calgary.

An alarm of fire was sounded on Monday morning, which fortunately proved of little consequence, though had it not been for early discovery and prompt measures, the Coldstream hotel would probably have been burnt to the ground.

The annual fall shoot of the Nicola Rifle Association took place at Nicola Lake on Wednesday.

Main interfered greatly with the second day of the Labor Day celebration. There were two teams in the drilling contest for the championship of British Columbia.

The fire which destroyed property valued at \$20,000 broke out about 9 o'clock last Friday morning.

Reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that the grain may yet be saved if the weather will hold up.

W. N. Branton, general agent for the Peterson townsite, was in town on Tuesday. He reports a good demand for lots in the town.

is hoped he will rapidly recover his strength. Mr. John Cameron, a resident of Tynebrook, was unfortunately to lose his valuable horse by having it run over and killed on Monday last by a passing train.

An interesting case was the attraction in the police court on Tuesday. A fisherman is prosecuting the Cleeve Cannery Company because of a misunderstanding about a net, which, the fisherman says, he got on July 1st and returned on the 10th of the same month.

The Westminster Club has just put up first-class English billiard tables for the use of its members. It is understood that the club will shortly put in another table.

In the police court on Friday, Ah Wau was given 15 days imprisonment for stealing scrap iron from the Cunningham lot, corner Carnarvon and Sixth streets.

At the last meeting of the City Council a report from the captain and purser of the ferry steamer on the service for August was read. The receipts for the month were \$986.75, as against \$1,070.00 for the previous month.

The report of the chief of the fire department for August shows that nine alarms had been responded to, eight of which were for fires, though the fire losses were inconsiderable.

The body of the Chinese convict who jumped from a scow off the penitentiary wharf the other day, and was, as a result, drowned, was recovered on Saturday close to the spot where he jumped in.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—A Chinaman was caught in the house of ex-Alderman Painter, at Fairview, at 7 o'clock this morning. The burglar was loading himself up with valuables, and was to-day sent up for six months.

Jim Lafferty, engineer on McDowell's tug boat had a foot badly crushed in the machinery of the boat last night.

The master bakers of the city have petitioned the Mayor and Council to amend the by-law governing the sale of bread.

During the past month Mining Recorder Skinner has issued 18 individual licenses and four company licenses.

The fire department had a call to McRae & Hall's forge building on Hastings street last night. The damage done by the fire was not serious.

There was a fierce ten minutes' fight in the police cells on Wednesday afternoon, when Officer Waddell was about to place R. Jackson, a drunk, in a reserved cell.

On Tuesday morning, Harry Foster Allen, of Portland, Ore., and Helen Victoria Campbell, sister daughter of Mr. D. C. McGeorge, of this city, were married by the Rev. H. H. Underhill.

Among the guests at the Hotel Commercial is William Honey, trackman and bridge tender on the Canadian Pacific railway line, near Ascroft, who recently swam across a mountain stream to warn the driver of the Imperial Limited that the bridge had been swept away.

James Cantwell, committed for trial on the charge of stealing a large sum of money from Alec. Velch at Shoal Bay, came up for election on Wednesday before Judge Harrison and decided to be tried by special jury on Tuesday, September 19th.

The Odd Fellows of Vancouver intend to erect a new substantial lodge building at the corner of Pender and Richard streets. The plans for the structure will be ready in about ten days; and work will be started immediately the son-

The funeral of the late William Sutherland, collector of taxes for the city, took place in the British Columbia Masonic Temple on Monday evening. The remains were given a civic funeral at 2 p.m. carriages containing the mayor and aldermen of the city arrived at the residence, followed by a deputation of Masons from the Cascade Lodge.

The Westminster Club has just put up first-class English billiard tables for the use of its members. It is understood that the club will shortly put in another table.

In the police court on Friday, Ah Wau was given 15 days imprisonment for stealing scrap iron from the Cunningham lot, corner Carnarvon and Sixth streets.

At the last meeting of the City Council a report from the captain and purser of the ferry steamer on the service for August was read. The receipts for the month were \$986.75, as against \$1,070.00 for the previous month.

The report of the chief of the fire department for August shows that nine alarms had been responded to, eight of which were for fires, though the fire losses were inconsiderable.

The body of the Chinese convict who jumped from a scow off the penitentiary wharf the other day, and was, as a result, drowned, was recovered on Saturday close to the spot where he jumped in.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—A Chinaman was caught in the house of ex-Alderman Painter, at Fairview, at 7 o'clock this morning. The burglar was loading himself up with valuables, and was to-day sent up for six months.

Jim Lafferty, engineer on McDowell's tug boat had a foot badly crushed in the machinery of the boat last night.

The master bakers of the city have petitioned the Mayor and Council to amend the by-law governing the sale of bread.

During the past month Mining Recorder Skinner has issued 18 individual licenses and four company licenses.

The fire department had a call to McRae & Hall's forge building on Hastings street last night. The damage done by the fire was not serious.

There was a fierce ten minutes' fight in the police cells on Wednesday afternoon, when Officer Waddell was about to place R. Jackson, a drunk, in a reserved cell.

On Tuesday morning, Harry Foster Allen, of Portland, Ore., and Helen Victoria Campbell, sister daughter of Mr. D. C. McGeorge, of this city, were married by the Rev. H. H. Underhill.

Among the guests at the Hotel Commercial is William Honey, trackman and bridge tender on the Canadian Pacific railway line, near Ascroft, who recently swam across a mountain stream to warn the driver of the Imperial Limited that the bridge had been swept away.

James Cantwell, committed for trial on the charge of stealing a large sum of money from Alec. Velch at Shoal Bay, came up for election on Wednesday before Judge Harrison and decided to be tried by special jury on Tuesday, September 19th.

The Odd Fellows of Vancouver intend to erect a new substantial lodge building at the corner of Pender and Richard streets. The plans for the structure will be ready in about ten days; and work will be started immediately the son-

The funeral of the late William Sutherland, collector of taxes for the city, took place in the British Columbia Masonic Temple on Monday evening. The remains were given a civic funeral at 2 p.m. carriages containing the mayor and aldermen of the city arrived at the residence, followed by a deputation of Masons from the Cascade Lodge.

The Westminster Club has just put up first-class English billiard tables for the use of its members. It is understood that the club will shortly put in another table.

In the police court on Friday, Ah Wau was given 15 days imprisonment for stealing scrap iron from the Cunningham lot, corner Carnarvon and Sixth streets.

At the last meeting of the City Council a report from the captain and purser of the ferry steamer on the service for August was read. The receipts for the month were \$986.75, as against \$1,070.00 for the previous month.

The report of the chief of the fire department for August shows that nine alarms had been responded to, eight of which were for fires, though the fire losses were inconsiderable.

The body of the Chinese convict who jumped from a scow off the penitentiary wharf the other day, and was, as a result, drowned, was recovered on Saturday close to the spot where he jumped in.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—A Chinaman was caught in the house of ex-Alderman Painter, at Fairview, at 7 o'clock this morning. The burglar was loading himself up with valuables, and was to-day sent up for six months.

Jim Lafferty, engineer on McDowell's tug boat had a foot badly crushed in the machinery of the boat last night.

The master bakers of the city have petitioned the Mayor and Council to amend the by-law governing the sale of bread.

During the past month Mining Recorder Skinner has issued 18 individual licenses and four company licenses.

The fire department had a call to McRae & Hall's forge building on Hastings street last night. The damage done by the fire was not serious.

There was a fierce ten minutes' fight in the police cells on Wednesday afternoon, when Officer Waddell was about to place R. Jackson, a drunk, in a reserved cell.

On Tuesday morning, Harry Foster Allen, of Portland, Ore., and Helen Victoria Campbell, sister daughter of Mr. D. C. McGeorge, of this city, were married by the Rev. H. H. Underhill.

Among the guests at the Hotel Commercial is William Honey, trackman and bridge tender on the Canadian Pacific railway line, near Ascroft, who recently swam across a mountain stream to warn the driver of the Imperial Limited that the bridge had been swept away.

James Cantwell, committed for trial on the charge of stealing a large sum of money from Alec. Velch at Shoal Bay, came up for election on Wednesday before Judge Harrison and decided to be tried by special jury on Tuesday, September 19th.

The Odd Fellows of Vancouver intend to erect a new substantial lodge building at the corner of Pender and Richard streets. The plans for the structure will be ready in about ten days; and work will be started immediately the son-

The funeral of the late William Sutherland, collector of taxes for the city, took place in the British Columbia Masonic Temple on Monday evening. The remains were given a civic funeral at 2 p.m. carriages containing the mayor and aldermen of the city arrived at the residence, followed by a deputation of Masons from the Cascade Lodge.

The Westminster Club has just put up first-class English billiard tables for the use of its members. It is understood that the club will shortly put in another table.

The funeral of the late William Sutherland, collector of taxes for the city, took place in the British Columbia Masonic Temple on Monday evening. The remains were given a civic funeral at 2 p.m. carriages containing the mayor and aldermen of the city arrived at the residence, followed by a deputation of Masons from the Cascade Lodge.

The Westminster Club has just put up first-class English billiard tables for the use of its members. It is understood that the club will shortly put in another table.

In the police court on Friday, Ah Wau was given 15 days imprisonment for stealing scrap iron from the Cunningham lot, corner Carnarvon and Sixth streets.

At the last meeting of the City Council a report from the captain and purser of the ferry steamer on the service for August was read. The receipts for the month were \$986.75, as against \$1,070.00 for the previous month.

The report of the chief of the fire department for August shows that nine alarms had been responded to, eight of which were for fires, though the fire losses were inconsiderable.

The body of the Chinese convict who jumped from a scow off the penitentiary wharf the other day, and was, as a result, drowned, was recovered on Saturday close to the spot where he jumped in.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—A Chinaman was caught in the house of ex-Alderman Painter, at Fairview, at 7 o'clock this morning. The burglar was loading himself up with valuables, and was to-day sent up for six months.

Jim Lafferty, engineer on McDowell's tug boat had a foot badly crushed in the machinery of the boat last night.

The master bakers of the city have petitioned the Mayor and Council to amend the by-law governing the sale of bread.

During the past month Mining Recorder Skinner has issued 18 individual licenses and four company licenses.

The fire department had a call to McRae & Hall's forge building on Hastings street last night. The damage done by the fire was not serious.

There was a fierce ten minutes' fight in the police cells on Wednesday afternoon, when Officer Waddell was about to place R. Jackson, a drunk, in a reserved cell.

On Tuesday morning, Harry Foster Allen, of Portland, Ore., and Helen Victoria Campbell, sister daughter of Mr. D. C. McGeorge, of this city, were married by the Rev. H. H. Underhill.

Among the guests at the Hotel Commercial is William Honey, trackman and bridge tender on the Canadian Pacific railway line, near Ascroft, who recently swam across a mountain stream to warn the driver of the Imperial Limited that the bridge had been swept away.

James Cantwell, committed for trial on the charge of stealing a large sum of money from Alec. Velch at Shoal Bay, came up for election on Wednesday before Judge Harrison and decided to be tried by special jury on Tuesday, September 19th.

The Odd Fellows of Vancouver intend to erect a new substantial lodge building at the corner of Pender and Richard streets. The plans for the structure will be ready in about ten days; and work will be started immediately the son-

The funeral of the late William Sutherland, collector of taxes for the city, took place in the British Columbia Masonic Temple on Monday evening. The remains were given a civic funeral at 2 p.m. carriages containing the mayor and aldermen of the city arrived at the residence, followed by a deputation of Masons from the Cascade Lodge.

The Westminster Club has just put up first-class English billiard tables for the use of its members. It is understood that the club will shortly put in another table.

The funeral of the late William Sutherland, collector of taxes for the city, took place in the British Columbia Masonic Temple on Monday evening. The remains were given a civic funeral at 2 p.m. carriages containing the mayor and aldermen of the city arrived at the residence, followed by a deputation of Masons from the Cascade Lodge.

The Westminster Club has just put up first-class English billiard tables for the use of its members. It is understood that the club will shortly put in another table.

In the police court on Friday, Ah Wau was given 15 days imprisonment for stealing scrap iron from the Cunningham lot, corner Carnarvon and Sixth streets.

At the last meeting of the City Council a report from the captain and purser of the ferry steamer on the service for August was read. The receipts for the month were \$986.75, as against \$1,070.00 for the previous month.

The report of the chief of the fire department for August shows that nine alarms had been responded to, eight of which were for fires, though the fire losses were inconsiderable.

The body of the Chinese convict who jumped from a scow off the penitentiary wharf the other day, and was, as a result, drowned, was recovered on Saturday close to the spot where he jumped in.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—A Chinaman was caught in the house of ex-Alderman Painter, at Fairview, at 7 o'clock this morning. The burglar was loading himself up with valuables, and was to-day sent up for six months.

Jim Lafferty, engineer on McDowell's tug boat had a foot badly crushed in the machinery of the boat last night.

The master bakers of the city have petitioned the Mayor and Council to amend the by-law governing the sale of bread.

During the past month Mining Recorder Skinner has issued 18 individual licenses and four company licenses.

The fire department had a call to McRae & Hall's forge building on Hastings street last night. The damage done by the fire was not serious.

There was a fierce ten minutes' fight in the police cells on Wednesday afternoon, when Officer Waddell was about to place R. Jackson, a drunk, in a reserved cell.

On Tuesday morning, Harry Foster Allen, of Portland, Ore., and Helen Victoria Campbell, sister daughter of Mr. D. C. McGeorge, of this city, were married by the Rev. H. H. Underhill.

Among the guests at the Hotel Commercial is William Honey, trackman and bridge tender on the Canadian Pacific railway line, near Ascroft, who recently swam across a mountain stream to warn the driver of the Imperial Limited that the bridge had been swept away.

James Cantwell, committed for trial on the charge of stealing a large sum of money from Alec. Velch at Shoal Bay, came up for election on Wednesday before Judge Harrison and decided to be tried by special jury on Tuesday, September 19th.

The Odd Fellows of Vancouver intend to erect a new substantial lodge building at the corner of Pender and Richard streets. The plans for the structure will be ready in about ten days; and work will be started immediately the son-

The funeral of the late William Sutherland, collector of taxes for the city, took place in the British Columbia Masonic Temple on Monday evening. The remains were given a civic funeral at 2 p.m. carriages containing the mayor and aldermen of the city arrived at the residence, followed by a deputation of Masons from the Cascade Lodge.

The Westminster Club has just put up first-class English billiard tables for the use of its members. It is understood that the club will shortly put in another table.

The funeral of the late William Sutherland, collector of taxes for the city, took place in the British Columbia Masonic Temple on Monday evening. The remains were given a civic funeral at 2 p.m. carriages containing the mayor and aldermen of the city arrived at the residence, followed by a deputation of Masons from the Cascade Lodge.

The Westminster Club has just put up first-class English billiard tables for the use of its members. It is understood that the club will shortly put in another table.

In the police court on Friday, Ah Wau was given 15 days imprisonment for stealing scrap iron from the Cunningham lot, corner Carnarvon and Sixth streets.

At the last meeting of the City Council a report from the captain and purser of the ferry steamer on the service for August was read. The receipts for the month were \$986.75, as against \$1,070.00 for the previous month.

The report of the chief of the fire department for August shows that nine alarms had been responded to, eight of which were for fires, though the fire losses were inconsiderable.

The body of the Chinese convict who jumped from a scow off the penitentiary wharf the other day, and was, as a result, drowned, was recovered on Saturday close to the spot where he jumped in.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—A Chinaman was caught in the house of ex-Alderman Painter, at Fairview, at 7 o'clock this morning. The burglar was loading himself up with valuables, and was to-day sent up for six months.

Jim Lafferty, engineer on McDowell's tug boat had a foot badly crushed in the machinery of the boat last night.

The master bakers of the city have petitioned the Mayor and Council to amend the by-law governing the sale of bread.

During the past month Mining Recorder Skinner has issued 18 individual licenses and four company licenses.

The fire department had a call to McRae & Hall's forge building on Hastings street last night. The damage done by the fire was not serious.

There was a fierce ten minutes' fight in the police cells on Wednesday afternoon, when Officer Waddell was about to place R. Jackson, a drunk, in a reserved cell.

On Tuesday morning, Harry Foster Allen, of Portland, Ore., and Helen Victoria Campbell, sister daughter of Mr. D. C. McGeorge, of this city, were married by the Rev. H. H. Underhill.

Among the guests at the Hotel Commercial is William Honey, trackman and bridge tender on the Canadian Pacific railway line, near Ascroft, who recently swam across a mountain stream to warn the driver of the Imperial Limited that the bridge had been swept away.

James Cantwell, committed for trial on the charge of stealing a large sum of money from Alec. Velch at Shoal Bay, came up for election on Wednesday before Judge Harrison and decided to be tried by special jury on Tuesday, September 19th.

The Odd Fellows of Vancouver intend to erect a new substantial lodge building at the corner of Pender and Richard streets. The plans for the structure will be ready in about ten days; and work will be started immediately the son-

The funeral of the late William Sutherland, collector of taxes for the city, took place in the British Columbia Masonic Temple on Monday evening. The remains were given a civic funeral at 2 p.m. carriages containing the mayor and aldermen of the city arrived at the residence, followed by a deputation of Masons from the Cascade Lodge.

The Westminster Club has just put up first-class English billiard tables for the use of its members. It is understood that the club will shortly put in another table.

Provincial Interests

The Attorney-General Enters Suit Against the E. & N. Railway Co.

Claims That Coal in Nanaimo Harbor Is Vested in Province.

The sitting of the Full Court was ended yesterday afternoon and an adjournment taken until Friday next, when judgments will be given. An application was made to the Chief Justice in the case of Percy vs. Pemberton, and an order was made for a special sitting of the Full Court on Tuesday next for the purpose of hearing that appeal.

In the case of the E. & N. Railway Company vs. the New Vancouver Coal Co., the suit involving the valuable mining rights in the Nanaimo harbor, a new and very important phase of the question has been commenced by the announcement of a new suit, the Attorney-General of the province of British Columbia and the New Vancouver Coal & Mining Company vs. the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

This action has been instituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether the coal in a certain portion of Nanaimo harbor is vested in the province, subject to the right of the New Vancouver Coal Co., and in consequence of the action pending between the E. & N. Railway Co. and the coal company relative to the claim of the railway company to the coal opposite Newcastle Townsite, Nanaimo harbor.

In order that the question may be understood a short history of the matter which has given rise to the action just launched by the Attorney-General of the province will be of interest.

By the Settlement Act the province agreed to transfer to the Dominion, for the purpose of constructing the E. & N. Railway Co., the land usually known as the railway belt, together with the coal, etc., thereunder. The Dominion government added to this part by including the "foreshore rights in respect of such lands as aforesaid, which are to be granted to the said company (the E. & N. Railway Co.) as aforesaid, and which border on the sea, together with the privilege of mining under the foreshore and sea opposite any such land, and of mining and keeping for their own use all coal and minerals, under the foreshore or sea opposite any such lands in so far as such coal and foreshore rights are vested in Her Majesty as represented by the Dominion government."

The Federal government granted to the railway company the said land and mining privileges and the foreshore rights, and in the beginning of 1888 the railway company commenced proceedings against the coal company that the railway company was entitled to the coal opposite Newcastle Townsite reserve (which the railway company claim is included in the letters patent), and if so the railway company want compensation for the coal abstracted.

The coal company distinctly challenge the right of the railway company to Newcastle Townsite reserve, and plead that the grant by the Federal government of the coal under the foreshore and under the sea opposite such lands is ultra vires of the Federal government, as neither by virtue of any grant of the province nor by the British North America Act was any title conveyed to the Federal government.

Proceedings were so far advanced that the date of trial was fixed for the 11th inst.

The Dominion Attorney-General applied a week ago on his own initiative to be added as a plaintiff and leave was granted, the Federal government, and Gordon Hunter for the New Vancouver Coal Co.; Mr. E. V. Bodwell, Q.C., and Mr. Duff and Mr. Luxton for the E. & N. Ry. Co., and Mr. W. H. Langley acts for the Dominion Attorney-General.

Application will be made to-morrow by Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmecken for leave to proceed with the Point Ellice bridge cases of Potts, Jordan, Pratt and Priestly.

Mr. Justice Martin is presiding in the County Court to-day. The cases deal with are devoid of interest to the public.

This morning three applications to become naturalized citizens were dealt with, two Chinamen taking the usual oath of allegiance.

SIR WM. WALLACE SOCIETY.

Chief Kerr presided at last evening's proceedings of the above society with his accustomed ease and grace. Piper Robertson played the inspiring and popular "Mackenzie's Farewell to Sutherland." Mr. A. M. I. Smith sang, to the great meriment of all, "The Queer Folk of the Shaws." This being the eve of the anniversary of the battle of Flodden, Mr. Henderson recited with great power and much dramatic effect "Edinburgh after Flodden;" and Mr. Robertson gave a short address on "Some unknown facts about Waterloo." Mr. Giles's pianoforte solo on old Scotch airs was well received and Mr. Holland's violin solo, "Stumpie Strapsy" was so excellent and popular that, in response to a unanimous encore, he delighted the company with "Johnny Cope." Mr. Giles accompanying on the pianoforte. Mr. McCormack sang, as he only can sing, "Erie's Lovely Home;" and Mr. J. K. Campbell recited "The Coming Man." A skit on the pipes

by Mr. Robertson, "Lochiel's Battle March," was followed by Mr. Henderson reciting very eloquently "The Night Before Waterloo." Mr. Mortimer recited with much feeling and effect "The Downfall of Poland;" Mr. Holland gave a violin selection of Scottish airs excellently well. Mr. Giles accompanying on the pianoforte, and the evening concluded with "Auld Lang Syne" in which a large number of the company joined vocally in sacred circle, hands clasped, and with rare Scotch vim.

HOBBS VS. E. & N. RAILWAY CO.

An Important Decision—Privy Council Decision to be Enforced Unless Defendants Comply with Order.

Mr. Justice Drake has made an order on the application of the Railway Company to stay all the proceedings on the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, which, it will be recollect, found in favor of Mr. Hobbs, giving him the land as well as the available coal deposits, provided the costs, which are some \$3,000, be paid with an undertaking to return same if so ordered by the Privy Council, and the deposit of a deed in favor of Mr. Hobbs, without reservations of any kind and inclusive of the coal, in the office of the registrar of the court at Victoria, all which will be done within 14 days, otherwise the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada will be immediately enforceable. Mr. A. E. McPhillips appeared for Mr. Hobbs and Mr. A. P. Luxton for the Railway Company.

Was Food For Ravens

Terrible Ending of a New York Jeweler on Valdes Glacier.

Other Unfortunates Die After Much Suffering in Copper River District.

Gruesome to the last degree are the stories which have reached Juneau from the Copper River country. The steamer Excelsior reached there from Valdes on August 28th. Passengers say that sixty-five men died of starvation, scurvy and by accident last year in that country. The latest, and up to the present, unpublished incident, is in connection with the death of a jeweler named Smith, who hailed from New York. Last November he was crossing the glacier, and was the last man in the line. He fell, and was never seen alive again. On the 8th of August, about two weeks before the Excelsior sailed, a party of prospectors were making their way over the glacier, coming out. Everybody up to that time had taken the summer trail. They came upon the dead body of a man. These men were Otto Threves, of Primrose, Iowa; Alexander Haas, and two others. They reported their discovery at Valdes. A prospector named Austed recognized the description as that of his partner, Smith. Threves, Austed and another prospector named Hopkins were elected to return over the trail and bury the body and save the effects.

When they arrived they found that the body had been literally eaten up by the ravens. The flesh on the face, eyes, tongue and every exposed place had been eaten away. It was only by the clothing and the effects that the body could be identified. Four watches, a leather pocket, four by eight inches, filled with clothing and \$275 in money and some letters were all that was found. These Austed took. A money belt which Austed said had contained a considerable sum of money, was gone.

Threves and Haas have arrived from Juneau. They tell of the terrible suffering and death of seven men out of a party of nine Germans from New York, known as the Scientific Prospecting Company. The dead are: Barhart, Miller, Allerman, Schmitz, Peter, Hoyer, and Baumgartner. George Hoyer, another of the party, got out, but is crippled for life with scurvy. Baumgartner went out hunting one day and was never seen again. The case of Buttner was the most affecting. He was driven crazy by the terrible suffering and could not be restrained by his weak companions. They had to strap him down, but even then he would get out.

One morning Threves, whose camp was not far away, found him sitting out in the snow with his clothes and hat off, yet the thermometer marked forty-five degrees below zero. The man was gotten inside, but within a few hours died. The camp of the party was on what is known as Twenty-Five Mile camp, just beyond the glacier. The majority of the men fell ill with the scurvy, and it soon carried off three of them off. Haas and Threves say there are probably 150 more men on Valdes to come out this fall. Many are working for \$1 a day to get passage money. There is no other work.

BLAME THE KIDNEYS

for that distressing backache and help them to get well by using

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Backache is usually the most pronounced symptom of kidney disease. Other indications are irregularities in urinating and deposits in the urine. Success in curing kidney disease and preventing Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, etc., depends largely on the stage of the disease at which it is taken into treatment. It is begun before the tissues are too far wasted away. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will positively cure you and promptly

Mr. John Lewis, Surrey Centre, B. C., states: "I have been troubled with kidney disease and terrible pains in the back for over a year. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have taken the pains away and are curing me. They are good pills for the kidneys."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly on the kidneys, strengthen and invigorate them and permanently cure kidney disease and backache. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Again the Derelict

Warrimoo Sights a Vessel Supposed to Be the West Coast Wanderer.

Was 150 Degrees South-West of Cape Flattery, Bound North East.

The supposed derelict which is wandering up and down the West Coast has, according to a story told by some of those on the Warrimoo, again been sighted. A barkentine seen at 5 p.m. yesterday, 150 miles southwest by west of Cape Flattery, is thought by them, when the description was furnished, to be the same wanderer seen on the coast last at Hesquiot on August 20th. She was, according to those who saw her, a wooden bark and was running in a north-easterly direction. Her fore and main top gallant masts, the purser says in his report, were not seen. According to the story told by other officers, who were somewhat inclined to doubt that the vessel seen by the steamer was the derelict, the fore and top gallant masts were probably lowered because of the light prevailing winds. If it was the wanderer, ship seen at Clayoquot and Hesquiot, she has travelled a south-westerly direction, and for a considerable distance in the eighteen days since she was last seen.

On Sunday, Aug. 13th, the mysterious ship which threatens to give the West Coast a prominence as the new stamping ground of Captain Vanderdecken, was first seen at Clayoquot. She came in out of a blanket of fog, and drifted in past the reef and well in shore. Glasses brought to bear on her by prospectors and hunters who went out there to tend and to disclose any sign of life on her, and in the opinion of all Clayoquot there was not a soul on board. They thought she was deserted, for the davits were plainly seen, and no boats were hanging to them. She, as seen in these columns, drifted out to sea again, appeared again on the day following, and was then swallowed up in fog.

She was seen again at Hesquiot on August 20th, a week later, by John Goltz, a prospector, as she came in to the bay, and was seen again at Clayoquot. Goltz reported her deserted in the same manner as did those who saw her at Clayoquot. Her fore and top gallant masts were gone. Her boats were gone, and her sails plainly showing that no one was on board. The wanderer was then seen at Clayoquot, and it is thought that she was drifting on and off, as though without any hand at the wheel, or any means of steering.

Captain Hughes, of the Willapa, which last night left the West Coast, says that when the vessel came in to Clayoquot she was in 20 fathoms of water, and had been saloon on board they would undoubtedly have dropped anchor. "I was seen at Hesquiot," she said, "in the afternoon of the 13th, and in the eight days that have elapsed since, she was seen at Clayoquot and has wandered southward and below the entrance to the straits. She is now—in the vessel which is the derelict—more in the path of steamship traffic, and it is altogether probable that some of the many steamers running between this port, the Sound and the south will find her and her 'hostly ship' otherwise Cape Horn will have assumed the historic position as the acknowledged home of the 'Derelict Dutchman.' She has emigrated to the West Coast.

At the same time she saw the supposed Wanderer the Warrimoo spoke the German bark Carl, in business between here and the coast. The wind was east, southeast and light.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

(The Other Side.)

Lo, here I stand, the Independent man, The first of men, who won, when Time was young, By strength of arm, from Nature's grip, All useful things for those who looked to me, And down the lagging ages subtle brains Have multiplied inventions numberless, Evil and good, but none to supersede My trusty hoe. While thrones have risen and gone, To darkness, it shines brighter than of yore When forged by Tubal-cain.

Why point at my slant brow and rugged hands, Why wonder at my shoulders bent and wry When on me rests the burden of the world With your own feeble selves. Great Atlas I, Kings, nobles, millionaires, all hang on me, I, self-sufficient, have no need of them, They, should I leave them, soon would starve and die.

Ye pinched and pent in fetters, look at me, I, born in fields resounding with the song And jubilation of bird and beast—while ye Jostle each other in the smoke and grime For leave to labor, at the beck of gold, Ye herding flocks, come out where there is room, Come out, and fill the earth's waste places up; Make howling deserts laugh with running brooks, Turn the wilderness woods to green rejoicing fields, Dot the vast loneliness plains with cheerful homes, Work for yourselves—live healthily, content, On your own lands productions. Doing thus, The last cursed Anarchist will pass from earth.

ERIC DUNOAN.

Comox, B. C.

GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA.

A Distinguished Visitor From the Far Away Isle of the Atlantic.

Among the guests at Mount Baker hotel is Lieut.-General Digley Baker, Governor of Bermuda, who came to Victoria to join his family, who have been staying here for some time. General Baker will remain here for about a month.

Hon. Henry May and Mrs. May, the latter a daughter of the general, came from Hongkong, accompanied by several children, for the purpose of this reunion; meeting at the half-way house as it were.

Lieut.-General Baker, before becoming Governor of Bermuda, was in command of troops of Her Majesty at Hongkong, and this is not his first visit to Victoria, as he passed through on his way from China to London some years ago.

Governor Baker says he is having a nice quiet time of ruling over the people of the Bermudas. The population is peace-loving and industrious, and if they have not an international quarrel as evidence of their up-to-dateness they at least are not uncivilized. There are only 10,000 people in the island, of which number 5,000 are white. The entire industry is agriculture, and the 100,000 acres or so of land which the island contains manage to export no less than \$1,000,000 worth of produce, which is a fairly good evidence of its fertility.

The chief products of Bermuda are arrowroot, bulbs, lilies, etc., and of these large quantities are exported to New York. Bermuda lilies are famous for their beauty.

Governor Baker says that the growth of arrowroot has fallen off somewhat of recent years, for some reason or other, but the establishment by the English government of a botanical institute on the island last year will no doubt result in the rehabilitation of the arrowroot culture.

Oriental Intelligence

Some Features of the Visit of the Chinese Commissioners to Japan.

General European Satisfaction With Judgment in Miller Murder Trial.

The following letter was received by the former Genleone from the Associated Press correspondent at Yokohama: "Yokohama, August 22.—Gossip is still busy over the recent visit of the special Chinese commissioners, and much is made of the fact that on their departure, the Chinese minister himself waited upon them to the station, a proceeding entirely unprecedented in the history of the legation. Li and Chang were evidently something more than ordinary envoys, and that something is likely to result from their mission has become the confirmed public opinion.

Whether the report of their having been seen to arrange a secret treaty with Japan was the occasion of a threatening note from Russia to the Chinese government, is a question still being discussed, though there is good authority for saying that Russia has done nothing of the sort.

The one fact developed from all the rumors and surmises ament the matter is that the leading classes here, almost without exception, are strongly in favor of some sort of close friendly understanding with China. Especially fascinating to the military element, by far the most influential here, is the idea of having an opportunity to drill the Chinese troops under the control of their own officers. Some deal of this sort may be in contemplation. It certainly furnishes a field for suggestive and fruitful surmises.

Much attention is being devoted to the fact that Japan, there being no other power in the Empire without its kerosene lamp. These fields are far more extensive than is generally supposed. The chief reason why they have not been exploited more thoroughly is the same as that which has effectually checked all mining enterprise here, a law holding that everything beneath the surface of the ground, wherever situated, belongs to the government. Any attempt to start mining schemes is met at the outset with discouraging legal complications.

The passage of the returning American volunteers through Yokohama continues to excite comment of the most favorable kind. The coming of each regiment is hailed with joy, as putting the American community here into a majority for the time being. To-day the Sheridan has arrived with twenty-two hundred men, mainly of the South Dakota and Minnesota regiments. They are due to leave on the morning of the 24th. The Sheridan, the largest ship that ever entered this port, is attracting great attention, and much favorable comment is made upon the facility with which America has organized and perfected her Pacific transport service.

Conversation with the soldiers shows extraordinary unanimity among them on certain subjects. But one sentiment is expressed in regard to General Lawton and MacArthur, who are universal favorites. But one sentiment is also expressed in regard to General Oils.

Of their views in regard to the possible close of the war, there is great variety, the majority being inclined to the opinion that the autumn campaign might end of the fighting.

Judgment in the Miller murder case was rendered on the 19th, and the prisoner sentenced to death. For the first time in the history of the Orient has a sentence of death been pronounced by the court, with the complete acquiescence of the foreign powers, pronounced the death sentence on a foreigner. The finding of the judges is regarded by the foreign community as a model of close reasoning and legal acumen, and there seems as yet to be no exception to public opinion as to its fairness. Its effect in reassuring all who feared the practical results of passing under Japanese jurisdiction has been very marked.

The sentences in the finding, which made the profoundest impression, were the following: "It is the benevolent desire of His Im-

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FITCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness, and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine, nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of CHAS. H. FITCHER, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

WORK IN THE KLONDIKE

Something About What the Salvation Army Have Done.

Many Victorians will remember when the Salvation Army first opened up a campaign in the Yukon district, the departure of the pioneers causing considerable comment about a year and a half ago when the facilities for transportation to the Klondike metropolis were very different to those which exist now. Some people were then inclined to ridicule the idea of the Salvation Army "ladies" trying to get through to Dawson, and grave doubt existed regarding the advisability of a campaign of reform being opened in the new mining country.

Last evening in the Army barracks a very interesting address was given by Adjutant McGill, one of the Klondike pioneers, upon the work accomplished by the flying squadron under his command. The address was of absorbing interest and the large audience listened with evident pleasure to the speaker's graphic description of the work done.

The journey occupied six weeks and was beset with hardships and difficulties, but very soon after the arrival of the party at Dawson, work was organized on a satisfactory basis and the establishment of a food and shelter home, at that time of great urgency, was immediately commenced. The home was well filled all the time, the high transportation rates preventing many destitute men from getting out of the country until long after they had found they were unable to secure work.

Something was said by the adjutant about the reverse side of the Klondike picture, something about the hardships and destitution suffered by those who did not "strike it lucky" and were not numbered in the ranks of the successful Klondikers. The stories of the well educated and delicately reared men who were driven to work in the Army wood yard, one being a man holding the B.A. degree of Oxford, illustrated the good work accomplished by the devoted band of Salvationists, and Adjutant McGill recalled his experiences with evident satisfaction, remarking casually that it cost \$1,000 to feed the horse kept all winter for the purpose of visiting the outlying portions of his vast territory. A compliment was paid to the various religious denominations in Dawson for the unanimity existing, the speaker expressing regret that the same admirable spirit did not characterize the work at Skagway.

The meeting, which was the initial one of a four days' campaign, was a great success, and the local corps are encouraged in their campaign of revivification by the results already achieved.

KNIFE NOT NECESSARY.

It is an acknowledged fact that many cases of Cancer can be cured without knife or plaster by our pleasant home treatment. We would like to tell you about it. Send us your address. S.F.O.T. & J.R.V. Box 9, Bowmanville, Ont.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well. J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va. I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me. S. L. SHAWER, Fincastle, Va. Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shawer are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

COTTAGE CITY ARRIVES.

More Klondike Gold and a Large Number of Passengers.

Steamer Cottage City, which arrived at the outer wharf just as the Times was going to press, is rich in treasure, bringing \$300,000 in dust or its equivalent, and 250 passengers.

Among those who bring large sums are Dick Lowe, a well-known Klondiker, who is credited with \$60,000, and J. Cooper, who brings a large sack, the proceeds of the sale of cattle he took into the Klondike district. Other passengers are Sir Thomas Trenchard, of England, and Captain Draper, of the United States army.

The Cottage City called at Nanaimo and coaled there this morning. She passed the Tees in Granville channel, bound down, the day before yesterday, experiencing rough weather at that time and yesterday. She brought down 15 bales of furs for Victoria.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the urethra, clears the passages, stops droppings in the throat, and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Follow the directions. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Joubert the Tr

Says the Rep Favorably W of To

Boers Quite W All Disputa bitrat

George Van Selmeyan has received a telegram from Gen. P. J. Joubert, chief in the South, which the General says

"Your highly esteemed and that, too, in the greatest Republic in the right; for, as the newspapers, he concludes that the called Transvaal typhoons of the Uitlander form the opinion that in this world can be felt in the Transvaal the government must as bad and guilty a mighty God as they the great Chamberlain, the famous Boer not only an independent also a land inhabitant. "Now, I will not in vaal government is feet, but a contented old man, even with ent day, we have v. ashamed. It is said beginning was nothing of robbers and a m. r. countriers. "You had conquered in the manner dese authors, Elias Regn Maarten, there are untarly to stand the end we would have in submitting to England to arbitrate eign court of justice tion.

"But this England dare to do. The plan to come to an settlement in the impossible to dispel the Boers the idea th has been deeply im in the raid and rava the Republic in 1886, failed in the attempt in his throat, a lumb unable to swallow, as a false pretense against us for the so the Uitlanders in the revolt, in order that our small people and if God will permit hi "You speak of a Haggard says that a and Champlain refer, because he knows very can gain there."

It is my ardent wa to an opportunity in any European coun these acting as arb His Majesty, the God of heaven wo make herself."

Oliver Schreier, of African Farm" ga fame, has written a "South African Que the Charles H. Serge The following states the African view of the Our Dutch fellow strange folk. Virile surface, with a passion ure, they are a and the wealth he African soil defendi man would go home every Englishman, would, as all brave history have done v. "The birthing in Spaniards here troo as soon as the news One thing only c the destruction of, and humiliated and hu nineteenth century viction that by no p preserve our life a stronger power, o state or individual. Nothing can even p tense a conviction of mere to hire otto dery for us but to r life for a life.

The English and foreword of a possibly feel. They to die to obtain name of Johannes truly wealthy or h to assist South Af them, or that we w France or Italy for ourselves bound to war breaks out betw and the Republicans. King. If by a process we have arrived at

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A. The fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FITCHER is on every wrapper.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A. The fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FITCHER is on every wrapper.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A. The fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FITCHER is on every wrapper.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A. The fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FITCHER is on every wrapper.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A. The fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FITCHER is on every wrapper.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A. The fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FITCHER is on every wrapper.

CO., LTD.

ANTS.

GROCERIES.

O.H.M.S.,

ND.

ARD BRANDS,

First Cor.

Marine Bolders.

GO. ENDERBY AND

VERNON

VICTORIA, B.C.

OWERS.

McCormick

Open-backed

Binders.

BAR NONE.

uf, Ltd.

TORIA, B.C.

in their government, he

do as leader of a united

the windows of Joseph

in British Columbia, and

but the reverses which

scribe as the climax of his

may simply give him

certainty that the large

usefulness in the elec-

strong man are not asser-

gious manners and the

ays which are the stock

of office-holders. The fan-

of usury-hunting greed has

of Joseph Martin's lack

anners and conciliatory

been cursed as a dema-

tion mining brokers and

comoters, who blame him

the wise and just eight

was introduced in the

ited government, and un-

by the Legislature.

supposed to be the char-

religious zealots and pro-

The bigotry of commerce

is dreaded by the faithful

in the bigotry of creeds,

who gets in front of a

thing the public regard

en by the people whom he

but he will never be for-

terests which he has de-

to learn to get rich "de-

veloped resources of

recognize Joseph Martin

is dreaded. The bosses

use as a power behind the

back cabinet minister, de-

an impossibility, and

which fool every opposi-

on every government,

to the advancement of a

to plays for the people in

sometimes needlessly ir-

als. The mistakes of a

o is useful to the people,

ely advertised than the

ak man who is useful to

Mining News

W. A. Scott, staff correspondent of the Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco has this to say of the Boundary

mines in the Boundary district around Phoenix and Greenwood.

The mines in the Boundary district developed to a surprising extent, and

and that two other blocks are partially developed below No. 1 tunnel and on the

Fourth of July. As far as the larger proportion of this ore is free-milling, it

has been decided to install a 10-stamp mill at the earliest possible date. A mill

site has already been secured and surveyed and water rights have been ac-

quired over Wild Horse creek and Avalanche creek. The road from Ymir to the

mine will be completed in the course of about three weeks.

The new machinery to replace that recently broken at the Ymir stamp mill

arrived here yesterday. It appears that hitherto the power has been transmitted

by means of a cable, which has been found not to work satisfactorily, and is

now being replaced by a belt arrangement. The mill will start up again as

soon as this machinery is in position.

The Surprise Is Looking Well.

High up on the side of Alpha Mountain and adjoining the Alpha mine in the

Slocan, is situated the Surprise claim. The big Alpha ledge crosses this prop-

erty, and an ore chute, almost as large as that worked on the Alpha, has been

discovered, and enough work done to show that this claim is the making of

another Silverton shipper. A tunnel has been driven on the Surprise a distance

of 110 feet, the vein being followed, and in driving this tunnel over a carload

of clean ore has been saved and piled on the dump. The vein is large, averaging

over 20 feet wide, and as on the Alpha claim, lies fairly flat, the dip being about

45 degrees. In driving the tunnel for the first 50 feet, a streak of clean ore from

one to two feet wide was followed, which gradually worked over to the footwall

and went out of the tunnel, which was driven straight, at a distance of about

50 feet. The last 60 feet of this tunnel is in ledge matter that is full of ore

and would give returns if run through a concentrator. Lying in this ledge mat-

ter are boulders or chunks of clean ore some of them weighing over 400 pounds

and the whole drift is in matter that will pay to work. At the end of this tun-

nel, the hanging wall three feet of first-class ore was cut, and near the

footwall the streak of clean ore first followed by the tunnel was again struck.

At this point it was about 18 inches wide. The character of the ore in the Surprise is a very fine grained steel ga-

lena, carrying considerable grey copper and giving assay values ranging from

150 to 750 ounces in silver and from 60 to 82 per cent. lead per ton. The

formation is the same as that in which lie nearly all the big silver lead prop-

erties in the Slocan, being a Sandon slate with occasional dykes of quartzite and

porphyry. The situation of the property is very favorable for economical

working, as it can be operated and drained for a great depth by tunnels, which

can all be driven directly in on the vein. It is distant from Silverton two and one-

half miles.

Kaslo Notes.

The Mollie Hughes has again been ex-

ported by Eastern capitalists.

A force of six men are now at work on the Duchess group, on Lemon creek.

Work is resumed on the Exchange group by the New Goldfields Company.

The work of putting in the flume for the Wakefield concentrator has been

commenced.

The Lucky Jim is now taking out and shipping about two carloads of ore every

day.

Preparations are being made by the Sunshiny Company to work their prop-

erty on an extensive scale.

An ore car and a ton of rails was sent out to the Ajax Fraction last week. A

lower tunnel is to be run.

Two feet of ore have been uncovered on the T.H.C. claim, situated on Pinnel

creek, three miles above the Comstock.

The proposed long tunnel on the Evening Star, on Dayton creek, has recently

been surveyed by W. S. Johnson. It is said work will be started at once.

Advices from the Bannockburn group are that the main vein has been un-

covered at a depth of 400 feet below the large deposit, and that several tons of ore

have been taken out. A new vein also has been found, showing 8 inches of

clean ore and running parallel with the main vein.—Kaslo Kootenian.

Meeting of Mining Institute.

At the Canadian Mining Institute, which holds its annual convention in Odd Fel-

lows' Hall, Nelson, on September 12, the following papers will be read: On Mine

Costs—By Mr. John E. Hardman, S.B., Montreal. The Small Economies in Min-

ing—By Howard West, A.R.S.M., New Denver, B.C. Mining and Milling Prac-

tices at Ymir, B.C.—By S. S. Fowler, E.M., Nelson. The Direct Cyanidation of the

Ores of the Dorothea Morton Mine—By W. Fellow-Harvey, F.C.S., Vancouver, B.C. (Subject not yet announced)—Mr. Wm. Blakemore, M.E., Fernie, B.C. The party leaves Montreal on September 1, Toronto, September 2, and reaches Nelson on the evening of September 11, after visiting

of ore will have been developed. No. 3 tunnel has been driven a distance of 75 feet, making a total of 880 feet of work accomplished on the property, all of which is on ledge matter. A valuable discovery was made a few days ago, when a new vein was uncovered 20 feet from No. 2 tunnel and running parallel with it. This new vein carries ore exactly similar to the parallel vein in No. 2.

It will be seen from the above that a large block of ore has been developed between No. 1 tunnel and the surface, and that two other blocks are partially developed below No. 1 tunnel and on the Fourth of July. As far as the larger proportion of this ore is free-milling, it has been decided to install a 10-stamp mill at the earliest possible date. A mill site has already been secured and surveyed and water rights have been acquired over Wild Horse creek and Avalanche creek. The road from Ymir to the mine will be completed in the course of about three weeks.

The new machinery to replace that recently broken at the Ymir stamp mill arrived here yesterday. It appears that hitherto the power has been transmitted by means of a cable, which has been found not to work satisfactorily, and is now being replaced by a belt arrangement. The mill will start up again as soon as this machinery is in position.

The Surprise Is Looking Well. High up on the side of Alpha Mountain and adjoining the Alpha mine in the Slocan, is situated the Surprise claim. The big Alpha ledge crosses this property, and an ore chute, almost as large as that worked on the Alpha, has been discovered, and enough work done to show that this claim is the making of another Silverton shipper. A tunnel has been driven on the Surprise a distance of 110 feet, the vein being followed, and in driving this tunnel over a carload of clean ore has been saved and piled on the dump. The vein is large, averaging over 20 feet wide, and as on the Alpha claim, lies fairly flat, the dip being about 45 degrees.

In driving the tunnel for the first 50 feet, a streak of clean ore from one to two feet wide was followed, which gradually worked over to the footwall and went out of the tunnel, which was driven straight, at a distance of about 50 feet. The last 60 feet of this tunnel is in ledge matter that is full of ore and would give returns if run through a concentrator. Lying in this ledge matter are boulders or chunks of clean ore some of them weighing over 400 pounds and the whole drift is in matter that will pay to work.

At the end of this tunnel, the hanging wall three feet of first-class ore was cut, and near the footwall the streak of clean ore first followed by the tunnel was again struck. At this point it was about 18 inches wide. The character of the ore in the Surprise is a very fine grained steel galena, carrying considerable grey copper and giving assay values ranging from 150 to 750 ounces in silver and from 60 to 82 per cent. lead per ton.

The formation is the same as that in which lie nearly all the big silver lead properties in the Slocan, being a Sandon slate with occasional dykes of quartzite and porphyry. The situation of the property is very favorable for economical working, as it can be operated and drained for a great depth by tunnels, which can all be driven directly in on the vein. It is distant from Silverton two and one-half miles.

Kaslo Notes. The Mollie Hughes has again been exported by Eastern capitalists. A force of six men are now at work on the Duchess group, on Lemon creek. Work is resumed on the Exchange group by the New Goldfields Company. The work of putting in the flume for the Wakefield concentrator has been commenced.

The Lucky Jim is now taking out and shipping about two carloads of ore every day. Preparations are being made by the Sunshiny Company to work their property on an extensive scale. An ore car and a ton of rails was sent out to the Ajax Fraction last week. A lower tunnel is to be run.

Two feet of ore have been uncovered on the T.H.C. claim, situated on Pinnel creek, three miles above the Comstock. The proposed long tunnel on the Evening Star, on Dayton creek, has recently been surveyed by W. S. Johnson. It is said work will be started at once.

Advices from the Bannockburn group are that the main vein has been uncovered at a depth of 400 feet below the large deposit, and that several tons of ore have been taken out. A new vein also has been found, showing 8 inches of clean ore and running parallel with the main vein.—Kaslo Kootenian.

Meeting of Mining Institute. At the Canadian Mining Institute, which holds its annual convention in Odd Fellows' Hall, Nelson, on September 12, the following papers will be read: On Mine Costs—By Mr. John E. Hardman, S.B., Montreal. The Small Economies in Mining—By Howard West, A.R.S.M., New Denver, B.C. Mining and Milling Practices at Ymir, B.C.—By S. S. Fowler, E.M., Nelson. The Direct Cyanidation of the Ores of the Dorothea Morton Mine—By W. Fellow-Harvey, F.C.S., Vancouver, B.C. (Subject not yet announced)—Mr. Wm. Blakemore, M.E., Fernie, B.C. The party leaves Montreal on September 1, Toronto, September 2, and reaches Nelson on the evening of September 11, after visiting

Rossland and other places. On Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 12 and 13, the members of the institute will be the guests of the Nelson local committee. They will leave on the morning of the 14th for Slocan points, and on the 16th, as the guests of the Kaslo Board of Trade, will visit some of the prominent silver-lead mines and works on the Kaslo & Slocan railway. On the morning of the 18th they return to Nelson and will spend two days there, leaving for East Kootenay on the night of the 17th, Sunday.

Around Ymir. Recent developments in the Wilcox mine, owned by the Broken Hill Mining & Development Company, have served to show up a fine body of ore. The shaft on the Fourth of July claim adjoining the Wilcox and owned by the same company is on the same vein as No. 2 tunnel on the Wilcox. This tunnel has now been driven 275 feet, and it is the intention of the company to drive it another 700 feet, when it will reach the ore chute on which the Fourth of July shaft is sunk. This shaft is down 90 feet, and has opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 per ton of gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

gold and silver per ton. When the Wilcox No. 2 tunnel has reached below the surface, a distance of 300 feet, from a point 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and a tunnel has been opened up a fine chute of ore, consisting of galena and oxides mixed. Two average samples taken across four feet in this shaft gave respectively \$85 and \$90 in

which is about six feet in width, has been located, which carries two feet of clean ore and the surface of the vein is 436.61 to the ton. Mr. W. Y. Williams, the superintendent of the property, from the first has had faith in it, and it has been on his recommendation that the work has been carried on, and he is, therefore, naturally satisfied with the important find that has been made. From Mr. Williams was learned the particulars of the find. The drift west from crosscut No. 3, tunnel No. 2, was extended 10 feet during the week, and is now in for a distance of 70 feet. The face of the drift is nearly all in ore of a fair grade. Tunnel No. 3 was extended 43 feet during the past week, and its total length is now 78 feet. The ledge was encountered 10 feet during the week, and work is now being carried on at present along the vein. The most satisfactory results were obtained from the ore encountered in the tunnel, as will be seen from the following assay of a general sample taken between No. 1 tunnel and the surface: Silver, 20.7 ounces, value \$121.15; gold, 6.1 ounces, value \$336; copper, 2.01 per cent., value \$7.56; total value \$264.61.

Mr. Williams says he was astonished at the values, and in order that there might be no mistake he had a check assay of the same ore made by the same assayer with practically the same result. There is about two feet of clean ore and four or five feet of mixed ore. It was stated about three weeks ago that the ledge had been encountered but that was in the crosscut. "I regard the strike as one of great importance," said Mr. Williams. "Such high values in silver have never before been found in the ores of the north belt, and this indicates that something out of the ordinary has been found. The tunnel in which the ore is found if extended towards the west end of the claim will give a vertical depth between 700 and 800 feet on the vein. The point where the find was made is 50 feet below the surface, and about 750 feet in from the portal of the tunnel. The course of the vein on which the find has been made is diagonally across the property, and this will give the vein a length of about between 1800 and 1900 feet. The claim was taken up under the Wild Horse creek, and is nearly 1500 feet square. Drifting along the vein can be carried on to the east and to the west. By drifting east it will be toward the mouth of the tunnel, and by going west the drift will run into the hill and will gain in depth with every foot driven. The management claims that there is no doubt that the vein runs across the claim. The fact that the ore is found at the depth of 500 feet is a sure sign of its permanency, and forms a strong foundation for the belief that the ore also is an extensive one. The Big Three Gold Mining Company was organized on October 3, 1896, and shortly thereafter work was commenced on the property under the direction of Mr. W. Y. Williams. Since that time a substantial cash payment having been made, work will be started in the course of a few days by the bondholders. This is a galena property, near Vernon, on the hill behind the B.X. creek. Operations have been suspended for six years owing to water in the shaft, which will require expensive pumping machinery to deal with it.

Greenwood Smelter. Now that the smelter question, so far as location is concerned, is practically settled, it will be interesting to know that work has already begun. The work of surveying the proposed site is actively under way. The site being surveyed is the Mother Lode spur. It has an elevation of about 100 feet, and will include between 60 and 70 acres of ground, with first-class dump. It is the intention to commence clearing and excavating, and in this purpose a considerable force of men will be required. As soon as the railway is in to Greenwood the smelting plant will arrive and the work of construction begun. It will be a month or six weeks before the plans are fully completed, as they involve a plan of construction that will enable the plant to be erected to a capacity of 1,000 tons a day or more if necessary. When completed and in full operation a force of over 100 men will be employed in the connection with the 500-ton furnace, which is intended to be blown in at first.

Slocan Lake Mines. The owners of the Simcoe group, Ten-mile, will erect winter quarters and proceed with the development of that property. An eight-inch vein of quartz has been uncovered this week on the United Empire, Ten-mile. It carries considerable silver and a streak of high-grade sulphide ore, running high in silver. The discovery was made in the creek bottom, near the sideline, and just below the Weymouth ground. It is being developed. Alex. Smith, manager of the Surprise, has purchased a five-twelfth interest in the Bird Fraction and one-half in the Summit Fraction from H. T. and H. M. Walker of this town. The fractions adjoining the Surprise.

The owners of the Anglo-Saxon group, east of the Mountain Chief, are gradually sludging as well as tunneling. In the new workings they are 15 feet under ground, the ledge showing quartz mixed with iron and bunches of galena. The local owners of the Queen Fraction, on the Galena Farm, state that they broke into eight inches of ore on Thursday last. Improvements are being effected at the Queen Bess and accommodations increased for 100 men.

The Payne made the big shipment of five and a half tons of ore last week, with three more from the Coin. Several properties are putting on outfitting men to get things in shape for the winter. Cariboo Notes. Superintendent Bonner, of the Cariboo Gold Fields, left Ashcroft for England on Tuesday's Imperial Limited, expecting to be away some six or eight weeks. A tunnel will be run up the creek until bedrock is encountered at grade, and arrangements will be made to work the mine to better advantage than is now done. The amount of the recent washup is not at the present time being made public, but was, Mr. Bonner states, some thousands of dollars.

About 250 ounces of gold were washed out of Lawsone creek at the Pinkerton mine, and at the San Juan on Williams creek 240 ounces were secured after a short run. At Stanley recent work has demonstrated the value of the old Chinese hydraulic claim and a plant will be put on it next season of sufficient capacity to work it to advantage. All of the three last named properties

are among those owned by the Cariboo Consolidated Company, of which W. W. Compton, recently of Australia, is manager. Mr. Thompson will push work on the old Eleven or England group as fast as can be done to advantage. Mr. Medfocott's operations on Nelson creek are favorable, and the same may be said of his company's work on Burns creek. From Mr. Hall, who was also a passenger on Tuesday's stage, we learn that the Hall and Sidney dredgers on Quiesnele river, in both of which he is interested, are working successfully the season together. They are very hopeful of making a good showing in dredging for gold in the river beds of the Cariboo.—Ashcroft Journal.

Deer Park.—Drifts are being run along the ledge from the crosscut on the 200-foot level, and rapid work is being done, while the surface some prospecting is being carried on. Iron Mask.—Work is proceeding rapidly in

