

LIBERAL CONVENTION

A convention of the Liberal Party of British Columbia will be held in the

CITY HALL,
NEW WESTMINSTER

COMMENCING ON

Friday, Oct. 8, '97

at 10 o'clock a.m. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THOROUGHLY ORGANIZING THE LIBERAL PARTY THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE AND DISCUSSING ANY MATTERS AFFECTING LIBERAL INTERESTS.

Each Liberal Association in the Province is requested to send delegates as previously arranged for. Liberals resident in localities where Liberal Associations do not exist are cordially invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Of the above Society will be held on
October 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1897

NEW WESTMINSTER.

IN PRIZES \$15,000

In conjunction with the Exhibition will be held the

Citizens' Grand Annual Celebration

SPECIAL DAY FOR CHILDREN.

Attractive sports have been arranged for the children.

GRAND BICYCLE MEET.

CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE MATCHES, SAULERS' SPORTS, PROMENADE CONCERTS EACH NIGHT, ILLUMINATIONS, &c

HORSE RACES

SPECIAL RACES FOR FARMERS' HORSES

Write at once for particulars to the Secretary.

The finest bands in British Columbia will furnish music.

Excursion rates over all railways and steamboat lines. No charge for exhibiting on the ferry at New Westminster.

Premium lists, entry forms and full information upon application to

MATHEW SHIELDS, ARTHUR MALINS,
Chairman, Gen. Com. Sec. R. A. & I. So.
P. O. Box 218, New Westminster.

T. J. TRAPP, A. W. BOSS,
Pres. R. A. & I. So. Sec. Gen. Com.

THE 30th ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

The Saanich Agricultural Society

Will be held in the Agricultural Grounds, South Saanich, on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14 and 15.

First Day—Judging of Stock.

Second Day—Horse Races; grand Ball in the evening. Tickets for ball \$1.

Special trains will leave Hillside Avenue for Saanichton.

H. SIMPSON, G. C. FOX,
President. Hon. Secretary.

Farmers' Alliance.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the above society, for the election of officers, etc., will be held in the City Hall, New Westminster, at 10 a.m., on the 6th October, 1897, when a platform and plan of campaign will be arranged for the forthcoming Provincial Elections. All citizens are eligible for membership upon joining the society and paying a fee of fifty cents.

A public mass meeting will be held in the same place the following day at 1:30 p.m., when the Alliance Platform will be submitted to the people. The Premier and other members of the Government and leaders of the Opposition will address the meeting.

A large attendance from all parts of the Province is very desirable.

W. BRADLEY M'BRIDE,
Secretary.

Esquema, B. C., 7th Sept., 1897.

WANTED.

Carvases—Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign. Has captured the British Empire. Extraordinary testimonials from the great men; send for copy free. Margate of Lorne says: "The best popular life of the Queen I have seen." Her Majesty sends a kind letter of appreciation. Selling by thousands; gives enthusiastic satisfaction. Carvases making \$10 to \$40 weekly. Prospectus free to agents. THE BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.

Men and Women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily, for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly, address: NEW IDEAS CO., Medical Building, Toronto, Ont.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

VOL. 16.

THE REVOLT IN GUATEMALA

Details Received by Steamer at San Francisco—The Capture of Quezaltenango.

Dictator Barrios Carrying Matters With a High Hand—Grave Accusations of Cruelty.

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Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1897.

NO. 1.

THE C. P. R. WIDE AWAKE

To Build Railway to Rossland Through China Creek Flat and Erect a Large Smelter.

Henry George For Mayor.

Asked to Direct the Destinies of Greater New York.

New York, Oct. 1.—As stated in these dispatches two days ago, Henry George will be nominated for mayor of Greater New York, by the Democratic alliance to-night. He will accept the nomination and also that of the United Democratic, preferred list week.

Tired of Life.

A West Point Mother Kills Herself and Family.

New York, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Caroline Reindus, of West Point, N. Y., and her four children were found dead this morning in the West Shore Hotel, 42nd street and 11th ave., having been asphyxiated by gas. It is believed that the mother, who until the children were turned on the gas from two jets.

Surprised Take the British.

Party of Afridis Make a Daring Attack Near Peshawur.

Peshawur, Oct. 1.—The Afridis attacked a patrol of British Lancers near Fort Bara this morning. It was an unpleasant surprise to the British commanders to find that the enemy had ventured so close to Peshawur. Fort Bara is only a few miles distant from here.

Lord Bessborough Coming.

One of the Best Known British Naval Officers Coming to Canada.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—Lord Charles Bessborough, one of the best known and most brilliant naval officers of Great Britain, has written to H. Wyckman, a most active advocate here of the Toronto Branch Naval League, expressing approval of the proposal of the Toronto organization, which are mainly to effect that naval training ships should be established in this country, and intimating that he will shortly pay Canada a visit.

Germany Blamed.

For Compelling Greece to Accept the Peace Conditions.

Athens, Oct. 1.—The contents of the white book presented to the chamber is now generally known. It confirms the statement that Germany threatened to withdraw from the concert of the powers in the event of Greece not accepting the peace conditions, and also confirms the statements made regarding the warning to Greece which the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, issued on May 30, relative to the internal situation in Greece, declaring any attack upon the dynasty would threaten the very existence of Greece.

Canadian Briefs.

New Steamship Line to Liverpool—Some Fatal Accidents.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—It is reported in steamship circles that there will be a new steamship line to Liverpool next season, and it is said that Elder, Dempster & Co. will run some of their vessels there as well as to Bristol.

Woodstock, Oct. 1.—Bush fires have been raging in Ashby swamp for some days.

Strathroy, Oct. 1.—Premier Hardy and Hon. Geo. W. Ross addressed a public meeting here last night.

Trenton, Oct. 1.—A boy named Allan was caught in the machinery of Gilmore's mill and killed.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Captain Mireux, who commanded a detachment of Canadian voyageurs on the Northwest expedition in 1884, is here organizing a party to go to the Clondyke in the spring.

One hundred and fifty French Canadian laborers leave here to-morrow to work on the Crow's Nest Pass road.

Halifax, Sept. 30.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived here at noon to-day. At 3 o'clock he delivered a public address from the exhibition grand stand, which was listened to by at least 10,000 people.

Cable Flashes.

Paris, Oct. 2.—The Dehrie this afternoon advocates a Franco-Russian-American deal. It says it considers American commercial support necessary, even in case of a Franco-German war, and expresses the hope that the new French ambassador to the United States, M. Jules Cambon, will do his utmost to bring about the alliance referred to.

The hair of the head to be an ornament to the wearer should receive pains-taking care, and if its color is faded Hall's Hair Renewer should be applied.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Increase in Land Sales—Rush of Immigration.

Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—Canadian Pacific land sales for September show a highly satisfactory increase. The sales for the year will probably be the largest in the history of the company. Canada Northwest Land Company sales are also very large.

The Tribune says the statement made by W. W. Ogilvie, in a Montreal dispatch, that he is not in the grain combine is additional confirmation of the existence of such a combine.

Miss Mary Herchner, the belle of Regina, and daughter of Commissioner Herchner of the Northwest Mounted Police, was wedded at Regina barracks church last night to Mr. J. C. Randall, of Fort Steele, B.C. Bishop Grisdale performed the ceremony. On leaving the church the members of the force and a crowd of people cheered the happy couple. The four dashing grays were exhibited on the carriage and the red-coats dragged Mr. and Mrs. Randall to the home of Commissioner Herchner.

Through the rush of immigration ceased some weeks ago the record for September has been very satisfactory, and in comparison with corresponding periods has been better than for many years. During the month several families reached here from Wales, also a number of men from Scotland and England, as well as many new settlers from the United States.

The reported sale of the Olive mine to an English syndicate is contradicted. Winnipeg bank clearings for the week were \$2,684,507, doubling the figures for the same week last year.

Ontario News.

The Steamer Doric Arrives From Hongkong and Yokohama.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—The steamer Doric arrived last evening from Hongkong and Yokohama, September 1, bringing the following advices:

Reports from all parts of Japan indicate that the rice crop will exceed in quantity any yield during the past several years. The crop will be from 15 to 40 per cent. above the average.

The Shippo says that the days of the Japanese are numbered, and ascribes as the principal reason the alleged fact that it is divided against itself.

To make next year's income equal to the contemplated expenditures it is proposed to raise 12,000,000 yen by increasing the rate of the sales tax and indirect duties, but to refrain from any other addition to the present weight of taxation. When the new tariff is put in force it will yield an additional revenue of 6,000,000 yen.

The Japan Red Cross Society has ordered two steamers from England for use as hospital ships in time of war and to be chartered to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in time of peace.

The Night Nihilists, that a large number of Koreans have arrived at Pukooka and Kumanamato to wreak vengeance upon the Japanese who were implicated in the Seoul disturbance last year when the Korean Queen was killed. One of the Japanese in Pukooka barely escaped with his life.

The Japan Railway Bureau has ordered twenty locomotives from the United States.

On the 5th inst. Otto Yaghaman, an apprentice aboard the German States steamer Olympia, fell through an open grating while doing some work on the vessel, receiving injuries from which he died shortly after.

Yokohama, Tokio and Nberg districts were visited on the morning of September 9 by a severe typhoon, the first since 1

WATCHING CANADA

People of Great Britain Deeply Interested in the Progress of the Dominion.

Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh Tells of the Changed Condition in the Old Country.

Montreal, Oct. 4.—Hon. Charles Mackintosh, Lieut.-Governor of the Northwest Territories, who has reached the city from New York, having come over from England on the American liner Berrow.

While in London Mr. Mackintosh was dining at the Savoy in the leading financial circles of the city, the banquet presided over by one of the Dominion's most popular gentlemen, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

The lieutenant-governor remarked that it was a novel yet most interesting experience, and when asked if he had talked to any of the Dominion's leading financiers.

"Yes, I gave them an hour of it, speaking of the Dominion's mineral and agricultural resources, telling them amongst other things that the northwest would export from eight to ten million bushels of grain in excess of '96, that the mining region of British Columbia is taking over cattle and other products, and that Canada was on the eve of a boom hitherto unheard of in the country."

"I instead of the British capital should be kept in the empire. You have tried South Africa and Australia and now give Canada a chance."

"Lord Dufferin also uttered some glowing words for Canada, and the result was a strong company will be formed to develop British Columbia and the Yukon deposits."

The governor of the Northwest Territories left yesterday afternoon for the west.

PREPARED TO FIGHT

That is Spain's Position if United States Is Not Satisfied With Reform Scheme.

Willing to Grant Autonomy to Cuba on Certain Conditions—Insurgents Won't Have It.

London, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Madrid gives the substance of an interview between a newspaper correspondent and an unnamed member of the new Spanish cabinet.

Spain is ready to grant autonomy to Cuba on the condition that the island takes over the Cuban debts, including the war debt, and accepts Spain's customs tariff.

Premier Sagasta, it is asserted, will not consent to a customs union between the United States and Cuba, and is said to have announced that if the former is not satisfied Spain is prepared to fight.

New York, Oct. 4.—Several this morning prints a number of interviews with leading Cubans here about the situation on the island.

Cubans all declare that autonomy for the island is out of the question, but most of them are in favor of paying Spain a reasonable indemnity, providing there is an evacuation of the island at once.

SOME RICH CLAIMS. Letter From a Miner on El Dorado Creek, Yukon.

Seattle, Oct. 4.—George Stanley, who is mining on El Dorado creek, Yukon, writes his father in this city that the claims owned by his father and partner, Wadner, on El Dorado creek, will pan out half a million in gold nuggets the coming winter.

The Westminister Gazette Anticipates a Flow of Gold From Europe.

London, Oct. 4.—The Westminister Gazette this afternoon says the latest statement of the New York Associated Banks conveys the idea that money will soon be dearer, adding: "The return indicates that we are approaching a time when shipments of gold from Europe will commence, especially as lately there has been a check in buying American securities for New York account. Any such outflow will, it is believed, affect first the Bank of France."

The opening band concert of the season, given at the Drill Hall on Saturday evening, drew a large audience, and all listened with much pleasure to the music presented by the band.

The sad news was broken last night to Mrs. Cope, who has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in her great and unexpected loss.—News-Advertiser.

"I can't understand this at all," said the perplexed young mother, "his friend asked, 'Why, what's the matter?' his friend asked, 'I sent my story to Washington for the purpose of having it copyrighted, but the authorities have just returned my fee, saying that it is unnecessary for me to send any money in protection myself.'—Chicago Daily News.

WHIPPED BY A WOMAN.

Mayor Manly's Wife Cowbirds the Townsman Manager.

Grand Forks, Oct. 2.—On Thursday morning at 11 o'clock Mrs. Mayor Manly publicly whipped Charles Cummings, manager of the townsman company. This whipping occurred right in front of the bridge on Riverside avenue.

Mr. Cummings was walking along the street, when Mrs. Manly, who was carrying a paper sack under her arm, suddenly stepped up behind him, and drawing a substantial riding whip from the sack, began whipping him most unmercifully over the shoulders.

There were over 200 people on Bridge street and Riverside avenue at this time who witnessed the whipping, which was only stopped by Dr. S. Manly, who ran out from among the crowd and took Mrs. Manly away from her victim.

Cummings was badly out about the shoulders and neck by the attack. The case of Mrs. Manly's attack on Mr. Cummings is that gentleman's interference in Mayor Manly's family affairs.

The feeling of the community is in sympathy with Mrs. Manly, as it is the general impression here that Mr. Cummings has made himself very obnoxious to that lady of late.

GRENIER CONVICTED

Slanderer of Mr. Tarte Gets His Deserts in a Court of Law—Congratulations for Victor.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—Hon. Mr. Tarte, having discharged himself of the business which kept him busy in Montreal last week, is to be back here this evening.

He will be met by a number of his friends and congratulated upon the verdict which he won. Grenier was convicted of the charge of criminal libel.

Hon. Mr. Blair left for Montreal yesterday.

Lieut.-Gov. Mackintosh, of the Northwest Territories, is back in England. It is understood Mr. Mackintosh intends resigning the governorship to go gold mining.

The department of the interior has no knowledge of C. P. Devlin having signed his position as immigration agent in Ireland.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—The Globe says editorially of the Tarte trial: "Grenier is convicted, and, we suppose, will be punished. It would therefore be ungenerous, if not unjust, to add anything by way of newspaper abuse."

NEWS OF THE SHIPS

Sealing Schooner Triumph Arrives From Behring Sea—Wey.

Victoria in Port From Yokohama—Other Happenings on the Waterfront.

The Northern Pacific liner Victoria, Captain Pantou, arrived at the outer wharf on Saturday evening from Yokohama.

The sealing schooner Triumph, Captain Clarence Cox, the top liner of the Behring Sea fleet, was towed into the harbor this morning.

She had on board 1564 skins, her total catch in Behring sea, making a total catch for the season of 1734 skins.

Mr. Trainer says that one of the best ways to get to the gold fields would be to start from Victoria about the middle of February, get up the Stickeen on the ice, and after passing through Telegraph Creek go up the Tolta river on the ice.

From there a grade would be encountered to Cowcatcher mountain, which is 1,700 feet high, but the ascent being very gradual it was easily made.

After passing the mountain it is all down grade and easy travelling down the first chain are four or five skins from which the hair has been burnt off the back. They are not branded, but there is an irregular mark from which the fur has been burned, seemingly by electricity.

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THE STICKEEN ROUTE

Thousands Rushing Up the Stickeen to Enter the Gold Fields by That Route.

A Wagon Road Could Be Built All the Way to Lake Teslin Lake—A Winter Route.

"The Stickeen and Teslin Lake route to the Clondyke gold fields is a long way ahead of any other route," said Mr. A. C. Trainer, who has just returned from that district this morning.

"Why, for the most part it is just like walking through the Stickeen district," he said. "Mr. Trainer has been for some time past working with a survey party sent out by the Dominion government to survey that district. The party is in charge of Mr. A. St. Cyr, the government engineer and surveyor. The old trail, known as Culbreath's trail, to Teslin Lake was surveyed and eighteen miles cut, making the trail now about 133 miles long. It is without difficulty of any kind the whole way, and to compare it with the Stickeen trail would be like comparing black with white. In starting out from Telegraph Creek, where the trail commences, instead of going around by the Tatin river on the old trail, St. Cyr's party took a short cut across the mountains, a distance of about 100 miles. From Telegraph Creek to the old Hudson Bay post on Cowcatcher mountain, there is a grade of about one per cent, and it is a good level, rolling country all the way. From here to Teslin Lake it is all down grade, and when nearing the lake a chain of smaller lakes are met with."

Mr. Trainer says a wagon road could be built without difficulty all the way to Teslin Lake, and as for a railway through the Stickeen, there are no engineering difficulties in the way.

The country has game of all kinds, and there is no danger of any man starving. Moose and caribou are plentiful and grouse and other game are so thick that they can almost be knocked off the trees with a gun. There are also berries of all kinds to be found. The Indians do very little hunting and on Level mountains no Indian will set his foot. They have some superstition about a friend who hunts those mountains, and they are afraid to go there on any consideration. They warned St. Cyr and his party, but of course their warning was not heeded. The whole district was thoroughly explored, and as a result of the exploration, Mr. Trainer says, will be added to the map.

The country, Mr. Trainer said, is literally lined with gold, and in their rush to the Clondyke miners are rushing over land where finds equally as great will be made. The gold is in the form of small nuggets, and is found in paying quantities all the way from the Cassiar to the Clondyke. A young man named Clanton, a resident of Victoria, who came down with him on the Parrallon, brought down with him \$300 in gold, which was taken from Adam's creek in the Cassiar district. Trainer himself brought down many specimens of gold-bearing quartz, some of which he says, according to an expert to whom he had shown it, went \$1,500 to the ounce. He also brought a number of specimens taken from the outcroppings of what may some day develop into a coal mine.

Mr. Trainer came down the Stickeen on the Alaskan and it was thought and fully intended that the trip should be made should be her last. She is, however, now making another trip. Her owners did not want to sail her again this season and thought they would put an exorbitant price on her. Notwithstanding the high price, the miners met the schooner, were rushing up the Stickeen en route to the gold fields. The river was crowded with prospectors. And all day long a procession of canoes, boats and scows were seen making their way to Telegraph Creek.

The schooner Pelican, bound for the coast of Korea, Mrs. J. H. Rogers, of Philadelphia, who has been lecturing in China and Japan; Mrs. A. E. Burns, wife of a Montrealer on his way home from the Orient; Dr. Charles Goodman, R. Noel, A. B. Townsend, A. J. Correa and H. Lee and Y. Zezyou, two Japanese bound to Costa Rica. She had 130 Chinese and a large number of Japs. Twenty-one Chinese and a large number of Japs were landed here. The Victoria brought a large general cargo, 150 tons of which was landed here.

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ORIENTAL NEWS.

Much Damage Done by Storms—The Fighting in the Philippines.

The steamer Victoria, which arrived at the outer wharf on Saturday evening from Yokohama, brings news that a severe storm prevailed over Japan last month, attaining the force of a typhoon.

The principal damage as far as noted by Japanese papers was that at Tokio, 376 houses being totally demolished, 772 partly damaged and 14,043 houses submerged. In Shydoeka 1,060 houses were demolished and 4,000 rendered practically worthless. In the district of Iwate, in Iwate province, bridges were washed away, the rice crop injured and much other damage done. In Saitama prefecture the embankment broke and fifteen villages were flooded. Yejer is practically in ruins. At Koi Ishikawa 1,500 houses were submerged and at Utsunomiya 1,600 collapsed. Hardly a house in the concession escaped damage. The Presbyterian mission and the Baptist schools suffered worst. At Toyama 1,500 houses were flooded. Telegraph wires are prostrated.

Adv. articles from Manila report that fighting is still going on in the Philippines. At San Rafael a party of rebels under General Natividad met a regiment of Spanish troops and a desperate battle ensued which lasted for several hours, until the royalists were obliged to fly and throw away their arms to save their lives. The Spanish loss amounted to 400 dead and wounded.

DEATH OF NEAL DOW

The Aged Father of Prohibition Passes Away Full of Years, In Maine.

Portland, Me., Oct. 2.—Neal Dow died this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Neal Dow, the temperance reformer, was born in Portland, Maine, March 20, 1804. His parents were Quakers and sent him to the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, Mass. where he received his education. After leaving school he pursued a mercantile and manufacturing career for a number of years. He was active in the affairs of his native city, and in 1839 became chief of the fire department, which was the last day of his life.

He was early opposed to the liquor traffic, and became the champion of the project which was first brought forward in the Maine legislature in 1839 by James Appleton. While serving his term as mayor he drafted a bill for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the state, and though its radical character threatened defeat, he carried it successfully through the legislature, and it continues to be the law to the present time.

The bill was called "A Bill for the Suppressing of Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops," and provided for search of suspected places; for the seizure, condemnation and sale of such liquors found and for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of the persons trafficking in it. His friends endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, but he went himself to the legislature and secured a hearing in the hall of representatives, before an immense crowd of citizens of the town as well as legislators, and his bill was so highly approved that the committee unanimously accepted it; it was printed that same night and distributed among the members next morning, which was the last day of the session. It was then pushed through the necessary readings and passed without an alteration.

In 1858 Mr. Dow was elected a member of the legislature. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed colonel of the Thirtieth regiment of volunteers, and accompanied Gen. Butler's expedition to New Orleans. In 1862 he was commissioned brigadier general and assigned to the command of the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and was subsequently given command of the district of Florida. At the battle of Port Hudson he was twice wounded, and while lying helpless was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison, Richmond, and at Mobile nearly a year, when he was exchanged. He was so much broken in health through his captivity that he resigned in 1864.

He made three trips to England at the special invitation of the Temperance Alliance of the United Kingdom, and was warmly received in all the large cities, where he addressed immense audiences. Throughout his life Gen. Dow labored indefatigably to popularize the movement in behalf of prohibitory legislation in all parts of the United States, by public speeches and contributions to the press. He was the candidate of the national prohibition party for president of the United States in 1880, but received only about 10,000 votes.

It was largely through his instrumentality that in 1884 an amendment to the constitution of Maine was adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, which forever forbade the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of any intoxicating beverages, and commanding the legislature to enforce the prohibition. On his ninetieth birthday he attended a national convention of temperance people, held in his honor in New York city, at which he made an address in his old-time forcible and impressive manner.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS. The Attending Physicians Fear a Fatal Issue.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The Depeche Coloniale says the Pope has been seriously ill for three days past and his attending physicians fear a fatal issue.

SIR CHARLES L. WYKE DEAD. London, Oct. 4.—Right Hon. Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, formerly British consul-general to Central America, and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, and minister to Hanover, Copenhagen and Lisbon, is dead.

The steamer Tees sailed for the north on Saturday evening. Among those who took passage on her were G. Dawson and wife, C. W. D. Clifford, Miss Walker and Mrs. Jennings, of Port Elizabeth.

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AWAY FOR CLONDYKE

Departure From Vancouver of the Quadra With Mr. Sifton's Party on Board.

Interviews With Major Walsh and the Minister of the Interior—The Plan of Action.

(From the Vancouver News-Advertiser.) After spending exactly 24 hours in Vancouver the government party for Clondyke got away in the steamer Quadra and are now well up the coast on the voyage to Dyea. It must be admitted that Major Walsh did not waste any time here, as it was who hurried matters forward. "Time and snow wait for no man at Dyea, and the longer the delay in Vancouver the worse it will be crossing the pass. Considering that the Quadra did not get alongside the wharf till after 2 p.m. yesterday, and that the men would not work after 5 p.m. before 8 o'clock this morning, the task of getting the supplies, sleds, and other cargo on board, and of putting up the dog kennels, etc., was performed with celerity."

Major Walsh was up yesterday morning bright and early, but Inspector Wood preceded him, and by the time the administrator had breakfasted the inspector had seen things started swimmingly for getting away that afternoon instead of at night, as was first feared.

Just as the administrator was starting out to see for himself how the preparations for departure were going on, a representative of the News-Advertiser met him, and was especially interested in Major Walsh and Mr. Wade, the registrar, who were then going down to the Quadra. Such a chance for interviewing was not to be neglected. But it was interviewing under difficulties. First it was Mr. Maxwell, M.P., who met the party, and suggested that "glory in the north" could wait while Major Walsh went over to Westminister to see the lacrosse match between Vancouver and the Westminister boys for the championship.

"I would very much like to see a lacrosse match out here," said Major Walsh. "Is it this morning?" "No, this afternoon."

"Then, decisively, 'we can't go.' The next interruption came from Inspector Wood and Accountant Bliss, who came up to report how the stowing of goods on the Quadra was going on. Major Walsh informed the inspector that he could have the two tons of hay and feed that had been sent for the horses of the administrator's party on the Quadra. "You are not going to take in your horses then?" queried the reporter.

"No," replied Major Walsh, "we hear such bad accounts of the trails and we have it on the best advice that horses just now would not be much good, so we are going to leave them behind."

"How are you off for supplies?" "Well the Mounted Police have about 70 tons either at Tagish Lake or on the way there."

"Oh, we have not very much awaiting us there; you see every man of us has got to take in our 600 pounds." Major Walsh corrected any impression that had got abroad that he and his party were having special supplies. Of course they are well prepared, but they have the same bags for bedding and the same class of blankets that were used during his service on the prairies with the Northwest Mounted Police. Any one could see this for himself in the luggage of the party as was put on board.

It is interesting to recall that Major Walsh has been in Vancouver before. "I was here about ten years ago," he said yesterday, "when this party, meaning Granville street, was most abundant. Thousands of men were here, and I cannot help admiring your wide streets and big buildings. Still I think it is a mistake to build streets too wide, because you then get a town with a struggling appearance and the buildings all humped up."

Registrar Wade then brought the conversation to the point that the men on the Quadra had not started work before 8 a.m. That seemed to surprise some of the party, who are used to the remark being hazarded in the British Columbia climate as enervating.

"I don't see that," said Mr. Wade. "But Major Walsh disagreed with him and remarked that he himself felt the difference in the climate here."

The subject of the weather naturally suggests that the party have been very fortunate in that regard. They arrived here on Friday in beautiful sunshine, when Vancouver was feeling freshened. When the rain and when the Quadra steamed out yesterday the sun lit up the scarlet uniforms of the Mounted Police, and gave even a greater glare than usual to the yellow funnel of the steamer.

When Major Walsh arrived at the wharf, the Emperor of India arrested his attention. He spent quite a time around the big white liner and laughingly expressed the wish that that was the boat that was going to take him to Dyea instead of the black and squat Quadra lying a little to the right.

When the Quadra was reached, the dog kennels, if such they can be called, were being placed on board. The administrator glanced round to see a desperate stand against a line of fire approaching from the north and finally succeeded in saving the town, although many farm houses were burned. The fire approached within two miles outside the city. It had been burning for four days in the heaviest timbered part of the Black Hills, and was swept toward Rapid City in a solid sheet of flame two miles wide. From various points in Nebraska come reports of destructive fires. Much property is destroyed and much stock perished. The woods and prairies were very dry, no rains having fallen here for two months.

AN AWFUL FATE. Winnipeg, Oct. 4.—Later reports of Saturday's horror of the death of seven people by the name of Maweski, five children and two women. Their husbands being away from home working in the harvest season, and their wives being unable to do any work, they were unable to get away. Nothing but a few charred parts of their bodies were left.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. Wealthy Canadian Tried to End His Life in Kingston.

Kingston, Oct. 4.—Adelbert Wycott, of Pictou, attempted suicide by cutting his throat while temporarily insane at a city hotel. He made a dozen wounds in the throat, and was found in an unconscious condition. The wounds are deep. When searched \$543 in gold and \$9,069 in bills was found on him. He is a wealthy man of Pictou, Prince Edward county, who left home a couple of weeks ago to come here for hospital treatment, but appears to have put in his time elsewhere until coming here Friday. He is a man about 55 years of age, and worth about \$90,000. No danger of blood poisoning seems to be in his case from the attempt to end his life.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES. Rapid City Nearly Wiped Out—Many Farm Houses Burned.

Rapid City, S. D., Oct. 4.—Serious fires have been raging north and north of this place the past four days, and citizens are exhausted from fighting the flames to save their homes. All night 300 men made a desperate stand against a line of fire approaching from the north and finally succeeded in saving the town, although many farm houses were burned. The fire approached within two miles outside the city. It had been burning for four days in the heaviest timbered part of the Black Hills, and was swept toward Rapid City in a solid sheet of flame two miles wide. From various points in Nebraska come reports of destructive fires. Much property is destroyed and much stock perished. The woods and prairies were very dry, no rains having fallen here for two months.

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SIR OLIVER MOWAT

A Highly Appreciative Article on the Famous Ontario Liberal Leader.

An Equally Fair Admission of the Ability and Capacity of Hon. David Mills.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser, Sept. 30.)

The change in the personnel of the Dominion cabinet caused by the resignation of Sir Oliver Mowat of the portfolio of justice, to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario, is a matter of more general interest than is usually connected with such rearrangements of the members of the cabinet, caused by the retirement or death of some of them. Sir Oliver Mowat has held high political offices for a longer period than any Canadian now living and in public life which he has approached Sir Oliver in this respect was the great Conservative chief, Sir John A. Macdonald, and the present minister of justice has exceeded even his record, whether for actual length of service in high offices of state or for the uniformity and unbrokenness of the career which he has followed. Indeed, Sir Oliver's career as a prime minister stands unique in the annals of any self-governing community in the British Empire.

Practically with his resignation of the ministry of justice Sir Oliver Mowat will retire from the political field, whether federal or provincial, and a name so familiar will be missed from the records of the fierce and wordy constitutional and political struggles in which it has for so long and so frequently been found. Exactly two-score years have passed since Sir Oliver entered the Canadian assembly in 1857; it is the same space of time, taking into the crown as provincial secretary in the Brown-Dorion administration; a quarter of a century has elapsed since he became premier of Ontario and for twenty-four years he was the constitutional ruler of the premier province of the Dominion, only leaving that honorable position to become the head of one of the most important departments in the federal administration. Now he again leaves it to accept the most dignified position which he can occupy in his native province and to fitly close such a long and honorable public career in the gubernatorial chair of Ontario.

While we are opposed to many of the principles of the great political party to which Sir Oliver Mowat has consistently adhered, we have never hesitated to express our recognition of the many qualities of heart and head which he possesses. An uncompromising defender of provincial rights, Sir Oliver has consistently been noted for sturdy Canadianism. Jealous of any encroachment from outside on the rights and privileges conferred by the British North America Act on the Dominion, he has ever been a stalwart supporter of the British constitution and an advocate of the integrity of the Empire. While not calling himself a Liberal-Conservative, he may most certainly be described as a conservative Liberal. Bold, yet prudent; shrewd and sagacious, he has, throughout his career, maintained discipline in his party's ranks and time after time led them to victory over his political opponents. Even those who differed from his policy, or disliked his methods, were forced to admit that the former was acceptable to a large majority of the electorate and that the latter were designed to achieve. Such unswerving him a prestige which in itself contributed in no small degree to new victories and led his followers to believe that "the little premier" was invincible and might, if he so chose, lead his forces until confronted by that great conqueror before whom all human power and skill must go down. In no part of the Dominion is party spirit or political rancor more bitter or party issues more clearly defined than in Ontario, and the fact that Sir Oliver led the province arena with the respect of the best men of both parties and that Conservatives are now outspoken in their approval of his elevation to his new and dignified office is the best testimony which can be given to the character and ability of one of Canada's foremost men.

Since the Liberal party is in power and it follows under the operation of our system of party government that the high offices of state must be filled by men affiliated to the dominant party, we think that Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not have selected a successor to Sir Oliver Mowat as minister of justice who would be better qualified for the position than the Hon. David Mills. An "advanced Liberal" as he has called himself—he is regarded generally as an honorable and capable member of the old-time school of Liberals as distinguished from the unsavory and motley crowd who are now endeavoring to use the party as a means to their own aggrandizement and under its cloak to gain personal ends, which in their naked individuality would be hopelessly beyond their reach. If it is a common rumor that Sir Oliver Mowat only retired from the cabinet on the condition that Mr. Mills should be his successor and while such a demand, if formally made, was really an encroachment on the rights and prerogative of the premier, his fellow-Canadians will forgive what his loyal followers would say was the first—as it will probably be the last—instance of Sir Oliver taking an unconstitutional step, since the object was to place the portfolio of justice in the custody of one fitted both by his character, ability and training to properly fulfil the duties connected with it.

Although an uncompromising Liberal and a strong party man, Mr. Mills' career has shown that his natural disposition would lead him rather to engage in the discussion of grave problems of state than to take part in the vulgar

THE YUKON'S ADMINISTRATOR

Major Walsh in Winnipeg—He Does Not Minimize the Difficulties of the Trip.

Not Sure that He Can Get to Dawson City This Year, but Will Try.

(Winnipeg Free Press, Sept. 24.)

Major Walsh, administrator of the Yukon, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Ottawa. As soon as he could disengage himself from the large number of people who greeted him at the depot, he hailed a carriage and was driven to the Clarendon, where he is now a much-sought-after guest. Last evening the major was called upon by a representative of the Free Press, who made inquiries regarding his future plans. He was busy opening some correspondence, many of the letters being from ex-military police who had been in his command in the Cypress Hills twenty-two years ago. "Yes, every one of these brave fellows who were with me long ago would make excellent additions to our party, and the only difficulty about the matter is that they all want to go, and we have no room for them. They are scattered all over the continent, and every letter brings to my recollection many of the incidents we shared together in the arduous and trying experience of the early days of this province. But those experiences are not to be compared to what is ahead of us, or what has been undergone already by the miners on the Yukon gold fields. On the Dawson route we had plenty of timber and water, and look at the water stretches we had to help us over the 450 miles, for that is all the distance. Why, our experience on the prairies mounted police, where we had no timber and little water, and that alkali, and so brackish that it was killing both to man and beast, were sufficient to wreck any constitution. But the trip to the Clondyke? I don't know whether we will get to Dawson City or not this winter. Do people think of the distance it is, and the fact that after crossing the mountains there is not one place, except at Tagish Lake, where the police have recently opened a supply store, where the traveller can get any food to help him along the journey, and there is no animal, except man, who can travel a distance of 700 miles in an Arctic winter and carry his own provisions with him?"

"Well," continued the major, "we will cross the pass, but which one we will not know until we reach Dyea. We have heard that the trail is not very good, and getting over that is out of the question for us to decide which pass to take until we get there. But we will cross the mountains, and then our future progress will be entirely in the hands of the weather. I don't know whether the world for a few weeks. But others have gone in, and why cannot we? We will not go, however, by the overland route from Edmonton."

"How many will be in the government party?" "We will pick up twenty police at Vancouver, and these will join the staff of ten or twelve officers, including the minister of the interior (who goes as far as Dyea), the commissioner of the Yukon, the registrar and secretaries. The new regulations have been sent on to the inspector of police, and when they arrive will be at once enforced. You can see it is beyond me to feel that I shall see the Yukon for several weeks, but in that strange country, no good for anything but gold mining, it is hard to map out a definite and detailed course of action. Now, if it were the prairies of the west, it would be different," said the major smilingly.

"We do not expect much trouble. The majority of the people there are United States citizens, and they are not likely to recognize that they are on Canadian soil and within British jurisdiction. You know some may overlook that important fact. But the food supply will, no doubt, be a problem, and so will the water supply. We may get in fresh supplies, or we may put all on short rations, but we cannot tell until after we get to Dawson City and the question is whether the food will be sufficient to get us through. As for bedding, I have the same bags and the same class of blankets we used during my prairie life with the police."

Mrs. A.—There is nothing like matrimony to make a man appreciate the value of money.

Mrs. B.—That's so! A sovereign man gives to his wife looks bigger to him than any other sovereign.

"I like to go to the park occasionally," he said, "and I learned to ride the bicycle merely as a matter of precaution."

"Precaution." It was the only way to keep from being run down."

Much in Little

As especially true of Hood's Pills, no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small a space. They are a whole medicine.

Always ready, always satisfactory, Hood's Pills are a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, stomach headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. The only Pills to take for Greenough's.

EDWARD FARRER HERE.

Most Noted Canadian Journalist on a Tour of the Province.

Mr. Edward Farrer, whose name is a household word in journalistic circles, came over from the Mainland yesterday and returns to Vancouver this evening. He has been retained by a syndicate of London and English provincial newspapers to write a series of articles on British Columbia, and will proceed from Vancouver to Penticton, returning to the main line of the C.P.R. and going south from Revelstoke to the Kootenai and Kootenay mining districts. Doubling back again to the main line, Mr. Farrer will again branch off at Macleod and will make a special trip through the Crown's Nest Pass.

The mining districts of British Columbia have attracted considerable attention in England for the London dailies to be so wistful to obtain information at first hand in regard to them, Mr. Farrer thinks, and that the province will not suffer at the hands of the gentlemanly but hardy and energetic journalist that information, Mr. Farrer's reputation as an exceptionally able journalist is a sufficient guarantee. Seen this afternoon at the Driard, Mr. Farrer was deeply impressed in his journalistic work, having just returned from a tour of the province, and he expressed himself as having been much pleased with what he had seen of this his first visit to the coast of British Columbia, and with the character and persistence of the city. Vancouver's growth was commented upon as proving the possession by the province of great and valuable resources, and the means of transportation afforded by the C.P.R. was spoken of as being nearly perfect.

After Many Years

A SUFFERER IS RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Suffered from Weak Heart and Could Not Safely Walk Any Distance—How the Pulse of Life Was Adjusted.

(From the Cornwall Freeholder.)

The romance of unwritten facts of real life far exceeds the rich elaborations of fiction. A peep behind the scenes would furnish us with adequate proof that there is more of care, trial and severe anxiety in human life than floats on the surface. We find many whose experience has almost incessantly fluctuated between health and sickness; little if any of this is obtruded upon the notice of the outside world, or breathed into human ear. You may secure the confidence of some of these sufferers who will rehearse to you a dark catalogue of pains and aches that are often ill understood by the friends and inadequately treated by the physician. Thanks be to the mighty genius who discovered the now famous panacea for the ills to which humanity is subjected when suffering from impoverished blood or a shattered nerve system. Thousands have, however, who are still ignorant of the greatest advantage. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have passed the ordeal of experiment again and again with ever increasing honor. The following statement is from one who is rescued from a most distressing and distressing heart action. My father of Lancaster township, Glengarry county, is a maiden lady. About eight years ago Miss Fisher was seized with sickness and a distressing sensation in the region of the heart. It was not shared to several causes, all possibly more or less true; they were overwork, exposure, etc. She was certainly weak, and the action of the heart was abnormally rapid. The doctor in attendance pronounced the ailment nervous palpitation of the heart, and she received treatment accordingly for two years. At this stage she took to her bed she was so low. For twelve months she lay receiving only domestic attention. She improved somewhat, however, and was able to be taken to a friend of hers near Lancaster village, Mrs. J. Hancy, where she was under medical attendance and took much rest for about two years. At the end of this time she could not safely venture to walk out even a short distance. All this time she complained of her heart. About two years ago she began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Such are the unvarnished facts of a remarkable case. The malady was persistent and had been long in the making. The constant use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills wrought a marvelous change, which Miss Fisher's friend said might be profitably known to many others. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They rebuild the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

TWENTY PERSONS INJURED

In an Accident on the Boston & Maine Railway.

Medford, Mass., Oct. 1.—The Montreal express, over the southern division of the Boston & Maine, due at Boston at 8:30 o'clock, tonight met with an accident at West Medford at 8:20, where by nearly twenty persons were more or less injured, but none, it is believed, fatally hurt. There were eight cars on the train, which was running rapidly, and the three rear coaches were projected. It was said, because of a defective track. The most seriously injured were taken to the hospitals in Boston, and the others were sent to their homes or their relatives by the railroad officials.

No one knows better than those who have used Hood's Little Liver Pills what relief they will give to Greenough's, jaundice, pain in the side, constipation and disordered stomach.

FROM THE CAPITAL

The Dominion Government Calls for Tenders for Carrying the British Mails.

Application for a Charter for Railway from Douglas Channel to the Clondyke.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—Sir Richard Cartwright having decided not to give the British mails to any company that makes its terminus at a foreign port in America, has called for tenders for the carrying of the mails from the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence for one year. They must do the journey in not less than ten days in winter and nine in summer, between Liverpool and Halifax or St. John in winter, and between Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool in summer.

Application will be made at the next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, operate and maintain a standard or narrow-gauge railway from a point somewhere near Douglas channel to some point in the Clondyke district, and to build and operate a tramway in connection therewith, and in connection with the navigation of any waters between Douglas channel and the Clondyke district.

The Furness line has closed a contract with Sir Richard Cartwright for a winter service between London and Halifax, for which it will receive a total subsidy of \$400,000.

Captain William Alexander Jameson resigns his commission in the Victoria Battalion of the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Ammunition.

Is This the C.P.R. Teslin Lake Railway?—New Companies.

Notice of application for a private bill authorizing the incorporation of a company for the construction and operation of a railroad from Douglas Channel to a point at or near the south end of Teslin Lake, is given in this week's Gazette by Messrs. Davis, Marshall, McNeill & Abbott. As this firm are attorneys for the C.P.R. it is possible that this is the road projected by that company, the preliminary surveys of which are now being made by Engineer Duchesnay. Authority to construct and operate wharves, tramways, telegraph and telephone lines is also sought.

The following new companies have been incorporated during the week: Crown's Nest Land & Development Co., Ltd., with headquarters at Vancouver and capital stock of \$25,000; the Ross Park Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Douglas, \$1,250,000; the North British Columbia Navigation Co., Ltd., of this city, capitalized at \$100,000 in \$100 shares; the Northern Prince Mining Co., of Spokane and Hossland, \$500,000; the Spokane & Fort Steele Telegraph & Telephone Co., \$12,000; the New British Columbia Development Corporation, Ltd., of East Parade, Leeds, Eng., \$10,000.

The appointment of Lewis A. Agassiz, J.P., of Douglas, as collector for Harrison Lake and vicinity under the Revenue Tax Act is gazetted, as also that of Mining Recorder E. R. Almond, J.P., as deputy registrar of the county court of Yale at Grand Forks, B. C.

Application for admission to the bar is made by Angus McNish, of Rossland. The Vancouver Island and Islands Produce Association's petition for formation is also published.

Some days nothing will "come out right" from the time your rise till you retire. Ten to one the trouble will be "What an impudent fellow!" To make game of the Le Roi that and every organ suffers in consequence. What you need is the cleansing, invigorating infusion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

The Liberals of British Columbia propose holding a convention in New Westminster on the 8th of October for the purpose, so it is averred, of consolidating the party and of promoting the interests of Liberalism. What matters will be discussed we are not in a position to state, except that we believe the attitude of the party in the next provincial election will be a subject of importance. We understand that a large majority of the Liberals of the province are favorably disposed towards the provincial opposition as represented by Mr. Semlin and his followers in the local house. We do not mean to say that this favorable disposition is of personal nature, but rather in so far as their principles are concerned. They, in common with the opposition, are opposed to the unconstitutional methods of Mr. Turner's government, and are in favor of a clean administration of public affairs, free from legislation in favor of rich corporations as against the interests of the people. In common with the opposition, they wish to see economy, so far as it is consistent with the requirements of the province, practised in every department of the public service. We understand that it is no desire of the organization to do or say anything which may give offence to those who are now battling in the local house in the interests of the people against the most tyrannical but brainless government which ever guided the destinies of this or any other country. We understand that their work will be in the direction of affording every assistance in the coming struggle at the polls to those who may be put forward as oppositionists. This is an end which we sincerely hope they will attain, and in their endeavors we wish them "God speed!" Wellington Enterprise.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst. in relation to the fact that you were permanently removed from our office. I have been very sorry to hear of your removal, and I have been very anxious to see you again. I have been very sorry to hear of your removal, and I have been very anxious to see you again. I have been very sorry to hear of your removal, and I have been very anxious to see you again.

SALE OF THE LE ROI.

The Deal May Go Through—The Price is \$3,500,000.

From advices received from Spokane and elsewhere it really begins to look as if there was a deal on for the sale of the Le Roi mine. The fact for that the mine was recently examined thoroughly by experts and that Senator Turner inspected the mine in company with these experts would indicate that the Le Roi beyond the ordinary is in progress. The Miner correspondent at Spokane writes: "I am certain that the Le Roi people really have a deal on and expect to sell the property. While Col. I. N. Peyton and Senator Turner deny that there is no doubt but that there is much truth in the report. Both these gentlemen leave for London in a few days on business, which is thought to be connected with the fact that they will take with them maps, profiles, reports and photographs, especially working shafts in the Le Roi property. It has also been learned that the English company that proposes taking the property over intends reorganizing and stocking the new company for \$10,000,000, or four times the present capitalization of \$2,500,000. The new company, it is claimed, will greatly increase the output."

This can easily be done, as only about one-third of the Le Roi location has been developed and that only to a depth of 600 feet. There are three shafts in the property, the Le Roi, the Bepth Bear and the Ivanhoe fraction. The old working shaft is down to a depth of 600 feet and the new shaft which has a double compartment is down about 500 feet. There are over 5,000 feet of horizontal and vertical workings. In addition to this work was started last year a shaft-compartment shaft, which when finished will considerably increase the output of the mine. The buildings and machinery cost \$150,000, and when the amount paid out in dividends is considered the mine is a valuable one and the English company will have to pay a pretty good price to secure it. The price is said to be fixed at \$3,500,000.

The Trail correspondent of the Miner says: "Some handsome samples of Le Roi ore are being shipped to England, and the fact has given rise to the rumor that another deal is about to be considered as a result of the extensive examinations of the property which have recently been in progress. The samples are being shipped to Colonel I. N. Peyton, at Liverpool, Eng. It was stated by a man prominent in mining matters and especially interested in the Le Roi that the consideration was to be three millions and a half in cash—Rossland Miner.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill does it.

THE BLIND BOYER.

Little Boy Love drew his bow at a chance, shooting down at the ball room floor. He hit an old chaponee watching the dance. And O, but he wouldn't her sore. He, Love, you mustn't mean that? No word would he say. But he flew on his way. For the little Boy's busy, and how can he stay?

A sad-faced young clerk in a cell all apart. Was planning a delicate vow. But the Boy's random arrow has sunk in his heart. And the cell is an empty one now. Heh, Love, you mustn't do that! He, Love, what would you be at? He isn't for you. He has duties to do. "But I am his duty," quoth Love, as he flew.

The King sought a bride, and the nation had hoped. For a queen without rival or peer. But the little Boy shot and the King has eloped. With a miss No one on nothing a year. Heh, Love, you mustn't do that! He, Love, what would you be at? "What an impudent fellow!" To make game of the Le Roi that and every organ suffers in consequence. What you need is the cleansing, invigorating infusion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing (and preventing) this annoying complaint, which also corrects all disorders of the stomach, stimulates the liver and regulates the bowels. Even if they only cure the headache.

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THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIM

Continuation of the Evidence Before the Commission in Session at Nanaimo.

Interesting Points Brought Out in Examination by Commissioner Rothwell and Mr. Pooley.

William Morgan, sworn—I reside Northfield at the present time. The claim is for what I bought—for the coal under land contained in the grant from the E. & N. Railway Company dated June, 1880, lot 62 in the Nanaimo District, V.I., for \$165, subject to reservations already referred to, bought from Bruno Mellado. I purchased from Mellado in September, 1881. I believe the grant from him to me was by bill of sale in writing. The document I produced is the one from Mellado to W. Morgan and John Davis dated 25th of September, 1882. A was put in drawn by Mr. R. Geo. The land adjoins the Indian reserve. The bill of sale is for land referred to and conveyed by E. & N. Railway Company. I bought the land in the bill of sale with a person named John Davis. He threw part up, and I stuck to the part to the Indian reserve containing acres. I sent an affidavit to the land described in the deed by the E. & N. Railway Company. Mellado told me he went on the land in 1876. Mellado is at the Union collieries now. I do not know of any other person named Mellado applied for this land except that I went to Mr. Marshall Bray, he showed me the documents that had from Mellado, and he transferred them to me. I did not see them when I sent an affidavit to the land. Mr. Bray and showed him this bill of sale. He looked at it. I supposed he did not say anything to Mellado's wife was with me. She had power of attorney from her husband and was absent. We both went to government office. Mr. Bray was there and she had sold to me. He took some papers and transferred them to me. I saw the papers. I did not read them. They were referred to the place, because Mr. H. told it was no use making out any papers, but to transfer Mellado's papers to my name. After that I made a partition of the land. I saw Mr. Davis on it until the present time. When I purchased the property there was a half and lived there. I did not go to there till 1882, but used to go there on. J. Davis lived there a year and a half or two years, and when he went away he left the land to me for two or three years. The first time I came away and went back again. When I was away I hired a man to live on and look after the cattle. I made a partition of the land. I saw Mr. Davis on it until the present time. When I purchased the property there was a half and lived there. I did not go to there till 1882, but used to go there on. J. Davis lived there a year and a half or two years, and when he went away he left the land to me for two or three years. The first time I came away and went back again. When I was away I hired a man to live on and look after the cattle. I made a partition of the land. I saw Mr. Davis on it until the present time. When I purchased the property there was a half and lived there. I did not go to there till 1882, but used to go there on. J. Davis lived there a year and a half or two years, and when he went away he left the land to me for two or three years. 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SALE OF THE LE ROI.

The Deal May Go Through—The Price is \$3,500,000.

From advices received from Spokane and elsewhere it really begins to look as if there was a deal on the sale of the Le Roi mine. The fact that the mine was recently examined thoroughly by experts and that Senator Turner inspected the mine and company with these experts would indicate that something beyond the ordinary is in progress. The miner correspondent at Spokane writes: "I am certain that the Le Roi people really have a deal on and expect to sell the property. While Col. I. N. Peyton and Senator Turner deny this, there is no doubt but that there is much truth in the report. Both these gentlemen leave for London in a few days on business, which is thought to be connected with the sale. It is positively known that they will take with them maps, profiles, reports and photographs, especially made for them, of the Le Roi property. It has also been learned that the English company that proposes taking the property over intends reorganizing and stocking the new company for \$10,000,000, or four times the present capitalization of \$2,500,000. The new company, it is claimed, will greatly increase the output of the mine, as only about one-third of the Le Roi location has been developed and that only to a depth of 600 feet. There are three claims in the property, the Le Roi, the Black Bear and the Ivanhoe fraction. The old working shaft is to a depth of 600 feet and the new shaft which has a double compartment is down about 500 feet. There are over 5,000 feet of horizontal and vertical workings. In addition to this work was started last week on a three-compartment shaft, which when finished will considerably increase the output of the ore. The buildings and machinery cost \$150,000, and when the amount paid out in dividends is considered the mine is a valuable one and the English company will have to pay a pretty good price to secure it. The price is said to be fixed at \$3,500,000. The trail correspondent of the Miner says: "Some handsome samples of Le Roi ore are being shipped to England, and the fact has given rise to the rumor that another deal is about to be considered as a result of the extensive examinations of the property which have recently been in progress. The samples are being shipped to Colonel I. N. Peyton, at Liverpool, Eng. It was stated by a man prominent in mining matters and especially interested in the Le Roi that the consideration was to be three millions and a half in cash—Rossland Miner.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headaches, and all the ailments produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

THE BLIND ABOHERR.

Little Boy Love drew his bow at a chance. Shooting down at the ball room floor. He hit an old chaperone watching the dance. And O, but he wounded her sore. "Hi, Love, what would you be at?" "Hi, Love, what would you be at?" "No word would he say." "But he flew on his way." "For the little Boy's clerk, and how can he stay?" "A sad-faced young clerk in a cell apart. Was planning a celibate row. But the Boy's random arrow has sunk in his heart. And the cell is an empty one now. "Heh, Love, you mustn't do that!" "Hi, Love, what would you be at?" "He's not for you." "He has duties to do." "But I am his duty," quoth Love, as he flew. The King sought a bride, and the nation had hoped. For a queen without rival or peer. But the little Boy shot and the King has a queen. With Miss No One on nothing a year. "Heh, Love, you mustn't do that!" "Hi, Love, what would you be at?" "What are you doing?" "To make game of a king!" "But I'm a king also!" cried Love on the wing. Little Boy Love grew pettish one day. "If you keep on complaining," he swore, "I'll peck both my bow and my quiver away. And so I shall plague you no more." "Heh, Love, you mustn't do that!" "Hi, Love, what would you be at?" "You may ruin our case." "But we can't do without you, you sweet little tenses!" —A. Oonaan Doyle.

Counsel—Are you a married man? Humble Witness—No; I was hurt in a collision this week—that's what makes me look so bad.



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress, Stomach-ache, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally reliable in Constipation, and in preventing this annoying complaint, will also correct all disorders of the bowels, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, even if they only cured.

HEADACHE

ache they would be almost precious to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their power does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills reliable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do with any other. But after all sick head.

ACHE

is the base of so many ills that here is where we make our great head. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge. In view of the fact that these pills relieve in so many ways that they will not be willing to do with any other. But after all sick head.

THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIMS

Continuation of the Evidence Before the Commission in Session at Nanaimo.

Interesting Points Brought Out in the Examination by Commissioner Rothwell and Mr. Pooley.

William Morgan, sworn—I reside at Nanaimo at the present time. My claim is for what I bought for the mineral under land contained in the deed from the E. & N. Railway Company, dated June, 1880, lot 52 in the Nanoose District, V.I., for \$105, subject to the reservations already referred to. I bought from Bruno Mellado. I purchased from Mellado in September, 1882. I believe the grant from him to me was by bill of sale in writing. The document I produced is the one from Mellado to W. Morgan and John Davis, dated 25th of September, 1882. A map was put in drawn by Mr. R. George. The land adjoins the Indian reserve. The bill of sale is for the land referred to and conveyed by the E. & N. Railway Company. I bought the land in the bill of sale with a partner named John Davis. He threw his part up, and I stuck to the part next to the Indian reserve containing 165 acres, and the part I stuck to is the land described in the deed by the E. & N. Railway Company. Mellado told me he went on the land in 1878. Mellado is now at the United collieries now. I do not know of my own knowledge that Mellado applied for this land except that I went to Mr. Marshall Bray, and he showed me the documents that he had from Mellado, and he transferred them to me. I did not see them when I purchased the property. I went to Mr. Bray and showed him this bill of sale. He looked at it. I supposed he read it. He did not say anything, but Mellado's wife was with me. She had a power of attorney from her husband, as he was absent. We both went to the government office. Mr. Bray was there. She said that they had sold to me, and he took some papers and transferred them to me. I saw the papers. I did not read them. I know that they referred to the place, because Mr. Bray said it was no use making out any other papers, but to transfer Mellado's papers to my name. After that I made preparations to take possession. I went on the land in 1882 and John Davis went and lived there. I did not go to live there till 1882, but used to go there off and on. J. Davis lived there a year and a half or two years, and when he left I went and lived there. I lived there for two or three years. The first time I came away and went back again. While I was away I hired a man to live on the land and look after the cattle. I made improvements from the time Davis went on until the present time. When I purchased the property there was a reserve on it. The land was reserved for railway purposes. I could not be positive if I first learned that it was reserved when there was a talk about a settlement bill. I never read the bill—no more than what I read in the newspapers. That was in 1884, I believe. I was not positive. I got a certificate of pre-emption record in '84 or '85. I am not certain. I had to find two men to prove that I had made improvements to the amount of \$500, and then I got the certificate of improvement—that was in '84 or '85, shortly after I got my pre-emption record. The improvements were on the land at the time I got the pre-emption record and Mr. Bray was supposed to know that I was going on the land at the time he saw the bill of sale. Mr. Bray did not say anything to me that I am aware of at the time I applied for my pre-emption record. He did not say that I would only get the surface rights. The first time that I learned that I would only get the surface rights was when I got the deed from the E. & N. Railway Company. I had paid for the land before I got the deed. When I paid for the land I supposed that I was paying for all above and under it. When I got the deed I read it over twice, and I could hardly believe my own eyes that they could give such a deed. I objected because I thought it was robbed of all the minerals that I thought I ought to get. I had no other objection to it. I made no protest to the company, as I had spoken to other people and they said the deeds were all alike, and it was useless to object about mine. I paid part of the money to Mr. Bray and part to Mr. Shaw. I paid Mr. Bray half of the amount at the time the land was thrown open on the market. Mr. Bray gave me a receipt. I had to give all the receipts back to the railway company before I could get the deed. I paid the balance of the money to Mr. Shaw, the agent of the E. & N. Railway Company. He gave me a receipt for the money and was handed over with the rest. I don't remember what the receipt contained. I had no knowledge that I would only get the surface rights when I saw my deed. The land was surveyed at the time I went on it. I sent to Mr. Trutch, the railway land commissioner, and asked him if Mr. R. George's survey would stand, but he never answered my letter. The railway company sent surveyors and had it surveyed, and charged me \$30 for the survey, but they never gave me a map of the survey. A map is attached to my deed. When the squatters called a meeting we signed a petition and sent it to the Hon. Thomas White. I think I don't remember if it was before or after I got my deed. The signature on the petition to the Marquis of Lorne is in the name of the Marquis of Lorne, when Patterson went to Ottawa in 1891, when Patterson went to Ottawa. I subscribed with the rest to send him. He went to make an application for the mineral rights for himself and others. There was no result from the protest, and I still claim the mineral right under the land that I now hold. Mr. Pooley—I stated in my examination that I only heard by rumor and hearsay that these lands were re-

served in the railway belt until I got my deed, and that is so. After hearing the rumor I did not go to Mr. Bray to inquire. I paid Mr. Bray the money without asking him whether I would get the mineral or not. When I bought the improvements from Mellado I did not buy the land by the bill of sale. I did buy Mellado's right to the land. I supposed Mr. Mellado's interest in that land was a squatter's interest. I signed a petition to the Marquis of Lorne in 1882. The squatters had a meeting and sent a petition to Hon. T. White. I don't know if it was in 1885 or 1887. These petitions were sent on account of the rumor that we had heard that we would not get the minerals with our land. I saw Mr. Bray in 1884 and got a certificate of pre-emption. I do not own any other land around Nanaimo or anywhere else.

By the Commissioner—There are 165 acres in the land that was conveyed to me by the E. & N. Railway. There are 320 acres of land in the conveyance to Davis and me from Mellado. The land conveyed to me by the E. & N. Railway Company is part of those 320 acres. J. Davis and I did buy Mellado's right for the whole 320 acres, and to the improvements on it we bought these in partnership with the right Mellado had in the land and improvements Davis and I bought. I know that in the bill of sale from Mellado that he sold me his squatter's right, and that he would have no other claim on it. I don't know if he had any right from the government. I simply bought his improvements or any right he might have. The company has never interfered in the land yet. I do not live on it at present. It is rented. It is rented to Geo. Bevilacqua. He pays me rent for the land. He has been living on it for about three years. He is using it for farming. W. Davis left the land on the 185 acres. He abandoned it. It was his loss. Davis and I dissolved partnership. I kept about half of the land after Davis left. Another party pre-empted the piece that Davis left. It was on the 185 acres that I kept. We lived on. We never lived on the part abandoned.

Mrs. Ann McDonald, sworn—I reside in Cranberry district. It will be nineteen years on Christmas day since we went to Cedar district. Michael Halloran owned the property. The deed is from the E. & N. Railway Company to Annie Rowan. The land was located eleven years ago. I have lived on it nineteen years next Christmas. I live upon the land in question today. It was a mistake when I said eleven years ago—it was twenty years ago. We had men working for us then. I know the district, but not the lot. It will be in the deed now shown me is the same deed. The deed was made out in my name at that time was Annie Rowan. I had subsequently become the wife of John Lewis Rowan. The deed has been in Mr. Bray's office. I could not swear if the deed now shown me is the same deed. When my first husband died he did not leave a will. Letters of administration were applied for. I was appointed administratrix. I got letters of administration. After receiving letters of administration the estate was properly administered and all debts paid. The deeds of the estate were all in the house at the time. This deed came afterwards. I know that the deed came afterwards. I saw Mr. Shaw. He told me that he had the money and the papers. The deed came back to M. Bray. Mr. Shaw was employed by the E. & N. Railway Company. I inquired from Mr. Bray. He told me the deed had come and was filed in court. I don't know for what. I did ask Mr. Bray. He said it was filed in court until the youngest boy came of age. He did not show me the deed. I did not ask him. Under the letters of administration I am named as the administratrix of the estate. I solicited acted for me in getting the letters of administration. Mr. Bray did it all. I don't know what he did it. I don't know why he holds the deed of the land at the present time. There are several buildings erected on the land. Two dwelling houses and about five outhouses. I mean the 50 acres back of and adjoining the hotel—the Cranberry Hotel. That belongs to Mr. Halloran. Mr. Halloran purchased some land adjoining the land I am now claiming from Charles York. When we moved there the hotel was on the land and was surveyed. The land ran through the house. The land we got from York. I don't know whether it was to the north or south of the hotel, but it was adjoining the 50 acres. I was with the deed that my husband got from York. This is (deed produced), dated 15th March, 1883, from Charles York to Michael Halloran, conveying 6 1-10 of an acre on the northwest corner of section 16, range VIII, Cranberry district. The property in the deed is described in the deed just referred to. I am claiming the minerals and surface and all it contains. I know I didn't get the minerals, because I heard that the deeds of the company were all alike.

Mr. Pooley objected, as the statements appeared to be all hearsay and not evidence. Mr. Crane asked for a subpoena for Mr. Bray, which the Commissioner granted. The witness resumed—Mr. Shaw told me that Mr. Halloran had paid for the property. I did not receive anything from Mr. Shaw. I know of my own knowledge that this land remained the property of my husband when he died. It was proven in the estate as part of his property. I don't know the time when my husband first applied for the property. I can't say that my husband knew that the lands were reserved for railway purposes. I thought myself that it was reserved. That was after we lived on the land.

Mr. Bray was called and sworn—I am provincial government agent and assistant commissioner of lands and works for the district of Nanaimo, also deputy registrar of the supreme court. I know Mrs. Annie McDonald. I knew her as the widow of Michael Halloran. She was the administratrix of the estate of M. Halloran. The letters produced are the letters of administration granted her. Her statement that M. Halloran applied for the 50 acres in Cranberry District is correct, according to my record on the 16th June, 1884. He received a pre-emption record from me for the south half of section 17, range VIII, 50 acres in Cranberry district, record

No. 17. He afterwards took out a certificate of improvement, No. 7. The application was made on the 19th of May, 1884, of M. Halloran, who pre-empted, being under the Island Railway Act of 1884. The date of the certificate of improvement is 18th of June, 1884. I have been government agent and assistant commissioner of lands and works since the 1st of June, 1880. There is no any record in the office that Halloran made any application for the land before the date given above. I don't know that he lived on the property in 1880. The certificates of improvement were granted two or three days after the record. I knew that the improvements were made on the land. I can't say that he lived on it. I inspected the roads regularly then in the Cranberry district past the Cranberry hotel. Halloran occupied the Cranberry hotel in 1881. I don't know what property the Cranberry hotel is on. I always understood that the Cranberry hotel was on the York property, but I am not positive. The property described in the deed referred to from the E. & N. Railway Company is south 50 acres, section 17, range VIII, subject to the usual reservation. The property mentioned in the deed to the north of the York deed, I don't know just where the line runs dividing the property. I know the deed from the E. & N. Railway Company to Anne Rowan. It has been in my possession by order of the court. Order of court produced, dated 19th August, 1888. At the time the order was made the deed had not been issued. The deed was sent to me by the E. & N. Railway Company in pursuance of the order. Under the order the deed is permitted to be issued to Anne Rowan, which is the same party as Anne McDonald. I think she saw the deed. I told her it was hers, and filed subject to the order of the court. At the time the order was issued money for the land had not been paid to me. I don't know if it had been paid to anybody else. I can't tell why the deed is not made to Anne Rowan as an administratrix of the estate of Mr. Halloran, instead of as it is. The deed was made to Anne Rowan by order of the court. The 50 acres is not declared to be the Halloran property in the affidavit, but it is part of the original Halloran property. I don't know if Halloran ever assigned this property to his wife. There was no will. As far as I know the property belongs to the Halloran estate. I made out the affidavit for the purpose of taking out the order. At that time all papers had been left to me and the receipt for payment to the E. & N. Railway Company. When that receipt was made, I heard that the land mostly under cultivation. I don't know if he was long on the land, but he was cultivating it. I know that he was a long time at Cranberry hotel, and when Mrs. McDonald says that the deed was made out in my name, I deny it. I ran the line running north and south. I don't know anything about the other one. I have searched in the office to see if there were any prior applications to the land and I cannot find any.

By Mr. Pooley—I have no book in which there would be an entry of any verbal application. There is no such book. There are no applications of squatters upon the land except informal applications in the shape of letters, but there are none in connection with the Halloran property. I made the affidavit which led to the issuing of the order of the court to grant the land to Mrs. Rowan. I did it at Mrs. Rowan's request. I don't remember him telling Mrs. Rowan that she had the minerals with the deed. I know that the minerals were reserved on the island railway lands. I think Mrs. Rowan has seen the deed. I told her that it was there, subject to the further order of the court. She asked me to have a register made of the minerals. I am named as plain or not about the reservation of the minerals. I could not say whether Halloran was one of the old squatters or not, but by the date of his record I would suppose that he was.

By the Commissioner—If Mr. Halloran had made an entry prior to 1884 it should have been filed, but these applications were informal, and they were not taken care of. There might have been such an application. They should have been, not with Mr. Gore. They were all through the government, and they may have been destroyed. I have looked for it and cannot find it. I never made a protest to the Dominion government, the provincial government or any member of parliament at the request of Mrs. McDonald. I am not sure that the railway company and I don't think that she ever asked me to protest. My impression is that she never asked me. The property referred to by Mrs. McDonald as being purchased from Mr. York is described in the deed just referred to. I first knew that the minerals were reserved under the Clements Bill. I first knew that the minerals in the land described in the deed to Mrs. McDonald, under the name of Annie Rowan, was at the time of the Clements Bill, if there was within the railway belt, which I believe it to be.

Mrs. McDonald, resumed—I was married to Mr. Halloran when he first took up this property, and we went to live upon it on January 1st, 1878, and I have lived upon it until the present day. When we went on the land there was a dwelling house, two small houses and some land cleared. I expected to get the mineral right in the deed for the land.

By Mr. Pooley—I think the signature of the petition produced is my late husband's signature. By the Commissioner—I never made any protest to the provincial government because the mineral rights were not granted to me by the deed from the E. & N. Railway Company, nor to the Dominion government at the time. I asked my body to make any protest for us. I subscribed to the fund to send Mr. Jas. Patterson to Ottawa. When I subscribed to that fund I understood that the E. & N. Railway Company had only given me the survey to the 50 acres that I bought from the company for \$50. I then thought that I was entitled to the mineral under the land. I always heard my late husband say that we were entitled to the mineral right, and because he believed it, he told me. I knew that the land was in the belt of land reserved for the E. & N. Railway Company, but although I knew it I expected when we paid for the 50 acres that we should get

the minerals under it. I never made any protest to the railway company nor to any of its officers. John Hamer, sworn—I reside in Cedar District. My claim is to the right to the land that I went on, under and over and all minerals. The land is in three different sections contained in the patent from the department of the interior. It is dated 22nd of March, 1882, in favor of Albert Fuller, section 12 in range II, and east part section 13 in range II, all in Cedar District, 100 acres. I am the owner of the land since the date of the patent. I got it by purchase from the executors of the estate. Mr. Fuller is dead. When I bought the land I had not seen the deed. The land was put up for sale by the court and I was the highest bidder and got it. The description of the property was advertised. The advertisement did not contain the reservation contained in the deed. I don't think it did. I thought I was getting the land and the surface everything connected with it. Fuller went upon the land in 1874 or 1875. I don't know how he located, or when he went upon it. I land in 1880. I knew the Fuller was then residing upon the land. At that time there were about three acres cleared, a dwelling house and one barn at the first time I saw it. I think Fuller died in 1888. I do not know. He lived on the land up to the time of his death and he continued to improve it. I was acquainted with Mr. Fuller. I don't think that Mr. Fuller saw the patent. I think that he was dead. I never heard him mention the patent. He was sick in the hospital for some months.

By Mr. Pooley—I came to Nanaimo in 1876. I lived in Nanaimo up to the time I purchased this place. Since then I have resided on the property. The advertisement in the paper for tender was advertised in the Nanaimo Free Press, I believe. I don't know the date, but I believe it was in 1886. I put in a tender for the land. I did not take any trouble to look over the crown grant. I bought whatever interest Albert Fuller had in the land to sell. I had heard about the trouble there was to get the minerals in these lands. Notwithstanding that I did not take the trouble to inquire what I was buying. By the Commissioner—I do not know if Fuller signed a petition. I could not swear if the signature is Fuller's. I did not sign the petition myself. I was not interested in any of the land at that time. After I got the land I concluded that I had not got what I had tendered for as soon as I saw the patent. I paid the money that I tendered for the land to Richard Watkins. He was the representative of the estate. When I made the discovery that I had not got the mineral right by this patent I don't think that I would very well. I made no protest to Mr. Watkins about the matter. The lawyer who made out the deed advised me not to at that time. He said that I had better wait until there was a change of government at Ottawa. I never made any protest to Mr. Bray to let me see the nature of my title from the Fuller estate for the land, except Mr. Gordon and by subscribing to the Patterson fund. When I tendered there was about 15 acres of land cleared, a dwelling house and a root-house. The dwelling house was burned down at the time the land was sold. My present occupation is that of a farmer. In 1876 I was a blacksmith. I never was a miner. I was aware of the reservation of the land for railway purposes. I heard of it in the papers before I bought the land. I saw a paragraph in the paper that the railway company would get other land in lieu of land granted to settlers on the railway belt. I heard that minerals would not be granted to settlers soon after the railway was built. James Gordon, (witness in Hemen case), (sworn)—I reside in Nanaimo District. I know the property where the late Mr. Fuller used to live. I knew the late Mr. Fuller. I know him I think in 1874 or '75. I knew him when he first went upon the land. I think it was in 1873 that he went on the land. He first took possession of it. I don't know that he made any application to the government for it. He lived on it from that time till he went to the hospital. He never came back. There were no improvements on it when he went on it. It was wild land in its natural state, but was surveyed land.

William Carmichael, sworn—I live at Nanaimo river bridge. My occupation is that of a miner. I am the William Carmichael named in the deed and the certificate of title. The deed referred to is dated 14th of October, 1865, from John Frederickson to William Carmichael and John Bell, for 3000 conveying to them 100 acres of the north and section 4 in the Oyster District subject to the reservation and provisions contained in the deed from the crown and the E. & N. Railway Company. I do not know exactly what my claim is. The land was pre-empted in 1884, and I never thought it to come out of it. I want to get the same as the rest of the people. I mean the people claiming land before 1884, and expect to get the mineral rights of the same as those who have appeared before you. The Commissioner here explained, to the witness that under the deed from Mr. Frederickson the minerals were not sold, so that the rest of the minerals being granted to the settlers, Mr. Frederickson would get them, and any claim he may have would be against Mr. Frederickson, and not the crown. Mr. Carmichael then stated that he did not want what did not belong to him, nor what belonged to any other man.

Chas. Bennie, sworn—I claim the right of my land, section 3, range IV, section 6 and 7, range III, Cedar district, containing 130 acres. I have no deed of the property. I settled on the property about the year 1881. I am quite sure it was 1881. I settled on the land as a rancher or farmer. The land belonged to the government at the time. I applied to the government agent for it. Marshall Bray was the government agent at Nanaimo when I applied for it. I did not make a written application. I went to him by word of mouth and applied for it. Mr. Bray did not understand the section of the land because I could not tell him the number of it. I was working on part of the land at the time I applied for it. Afterwards I showed him the deeds of the property which adjoins to it. The land my brother and I bought. Having bought this property I wanted to pre-empt the adjoining land. Mr. Bray then did not understand what I wanted. He first understood

what land it was when I had it surveyed. The reason he did not understand was the place that we bought ran across three sections, and we could not make out the deeds for more than two sections—100 acres, and when it was surveyed this section of 40 acres was in it in section 8, and 90 acres in section 3 on the island in the lake. He knew that I would do this. I don't know that I could do this. I told him. I kept on it since we had a dispute about the island in the lake. I had my name in for the island as well as for the 40 acres. Mr. Quennell claimed it. It was left to Mr. Bray to decide, and he decided in Quennell's favor. I was still working on the island I claim. I never made no further application for this land since 1881, but after the dispute about the land and the island, and I lost it. Mr. Bray gave me sections 6 and 7 in range III, instead of the land that I lost. Sections 6 and 7 in range III, contained 90 acres. I believe, I took out a pre-emption record in 1884. The papers now in the commissioner's hands describe all the land I claim to-day—section 3 as well as sections 6 and 7. The whole of the paper as I originally got it is not there. It got torn up in the cash box at home. I think there is a duplicate of it in the government's hands. The pre-emption record 192, issued under the land act, 1874, on 13th November, 1884, in favor of Chas. Bennie. I did not take out a certificate of improvement from Mr. Bray. I am sure of it. I afterwards paid for the land. I paid the money to Mr. Shaw. He was the railway agent in Nanaimo. I don't remember, but I think I paid \$139. I got a certificate of purchase from Mr. Shaw at the time I paid the money. I did not ask for the land I expected to get the hold the land. I expected to get a deed some time for it. I have not had a deed yet. I have no deed whatever for the land I am claiming to-day. I just paid for it and got a receipt for the money. By the deeds that I saw others had I saw that the minerals were all reserved. I expected to get a good deed. I wanted top and bottom, and that is why I am complaining to-day. I never applied for my deed at all. I expected the crowd that were complaining about the deeds. We got up a petition and sent it to Ottawa. That was all I ever did. By Mr. Pooley—I signed Mr. Taylor's petition. The last one that went around about three years ago. Kennedy circulated a petition to the Marquis of Lorne. I knew about it. It was signed by my brother for me. My brother and I bought land adjoining from Mr. O. N. Young. I bought 100 acres and heard but saw no proof of it. The land railway belt was reserved. I made no inquiry before I paid my money to Mr. Shaw. The petition was sent to the Dominion government because we thought they had more power than the provincial government. I never made any protest to the Dominion or provincial govern-

Advertisement for 900 Drops, a vegetable preparation for assisting the food and regulating the stomachs and bowels of infants and children. It promotes digestion, cheerfulness, and rest, and contains neither opium, morphine, nor mineral. It is not narcotic. It is a perfect remedy for constipation, sour stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep. The signature of Chas. H. Fitcher is on the wrapper. It is an exact copy of the wrapper.

Advertisement for Castoria, a signature of Chas. H. Fitcher. It is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria. Castoria is put up in one-doz bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

Advertisement for Dixie Ham and Bacon, wrenched! That is where we will be for the Klondike trade if a move is not made to let the world know Victoria has an existence. With Railroad terminals in other cities, Australian line of steamers passing by, Victoria can be side-tracked. We want you to know that this Dixie Ham and Bacon is certified by Government Inspector to be free from disease. It is a port wine, made in Canada, absolute pure juice of the grape, 40 cts. a bottle. Morgan's Eastern Oysters, in shell and tin, are reasonable. Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Advertisement for Farmers' Alliance. Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the above society, for the election of officers, etc., will be held in the City Hall, New Westminster, at 10 a.m., on the 8th October, 1897, when a platform and plan of campaign will be arranged for the forthcoming Provincial Elections. All citizens are eligible for membership upon joining the society and paying a fee of fifty cents. A public mass meeting will be held in the same place the following day at 1:30 p.m., when the Alliance Platform will be submitted to the people. The Premier and other members of the Government and leaders of the Opposition will address the meeting. A large attendance from all parts of the Province is very desirable. ROBERT M'BRIDE, Secretary. Burras, B. C., 7th Sept., 1897.

think at that time that we would not get the minerals. I think yet we will get them. I heard that my parties were applying for the minerals. I had no doubt the settlers would get the minerals. I don't know about the squatters. I have heard that the settlers would get the mineral and I heard they would not get them. I heard it 150 times. I never heard that we would not get the mineral except by word of mouth having heard it. I still paid the money to the E. & N. Railway Company. When I applied to Mr. Bray for the pre-emption record he marked it on the section on the plan. By the Commissioner—I was a miner at the time I applied for the land. I took up the land as a farm for a home, and when I asked Mr. Bray to put me down for the land I expected to get the land and all there was there top and bottom. I consider that I was a settler. I do not think that I was a squatter. I settled on the land. Mr. Bray did not object to me settling on the land. Mr. Bray nor any other government officer has never objected to my being on the land. I pay taxes for the land. I first paid taxes as soon as I was allowed, but I cannot say the date. I think I paid the taxes before I got the receipts from the company. I never got a pre-emption record from Mr. Bray. The two parties that I heard were going to get the minerals were the Island railway and the settlers. It was because I was afraid that the minerals would be granted to the Island railway or some other railway that I signed the Geo. Taylor petition. I was not at home the day the petition to the Marquis of Lorne was signed or I would have signed it. I had heard but saw no proof of it. The land railway belt was reserved. I made no inquiry before I paid my money to Mr. Shaw. The petition was sent to the Dominion government because we thought they had more power than the provincial government. I never made any protest to the Dominion or provincial govern-

ments. I never told any officer of the railway company that I wanted a deed of the mineral. I paid the money to Mr. Shaw with this uncertainty as to what I was going to get because I could not pay the purchase money that I would lose it, and I expected when I paid the money that in the long run I would get a deed for both the mineral and the surface. I would not have paid the purchase money to the company for the surface rights only. The company had never interfered with my rights in the least.

James Malpass, sworn-I reside at Nanaimo, just outside the city. My claim is for the minerals with the land, being a Dominion patent dated 9th September, 1888, Cranberry District for most easterly 60 acres of section 12 and section 13, range VII. I made a written application for the land in September, 1878, to Mr. Prior, the government agent at Nanaimo at that time. He told me that he could not record it, but that when the land was thrown open I would get the first chance for the land that I had applied for. I was improving the land at that time. I had men building a house for me. I went right along improving, and went to live upon the property. I moved on it in the year 1880. I did not notify Mr. Prior that I was on the land. Mr. Prior usually knew what was taking place at that time with regard to these lands. I lived on these lands for seven or eight or nine years-I could not say positively. Mr. Prior nor any other person objected to my being on the land. We were never encouraged on the land by different parties that I had spoken to about the lands, the government agent at Victoria.

The premier at that time, Mr. Mackenzie, thought that when a settlement was made that we would get our rights. The coal and minerals were going with the land at that time. There was nothing said about the coal at that time. I never heard anything about it but rumor until the time of the Clements Bill. At the time of the Clements Bill I learned that it sought to reserve the mineral. The time of the bill was about 1882. When I heard of the bill I saw Mr. Gordon, the Dominion member, and other others got up a petition to the marquis of Lorne. I signed the petition. The petition now shown me is my signature, and the name on it is the signature. The petition was gotten up because we heard what the Clements Bill contained. When I refer to the Clements Bill I refer to the act of 1882, when Clements and others had been incorporated as that of the Vancouver Land & Railway Co. I considered that I had a right at that time to the land and mineral that I had applied for. I believed the act at that time in force in British Columbia gave the mineral with the land, and as soon as I saw the government reserving the minerals I protested. I found out that if we did not protest we would be beat, and I have been protesting ever since. I first knew that I would not get the mineral when I got my patent. I got out a pre-emption record, I think, about 1884. Most of my papers were destroyed about four years ago in a fire. I applied for a pre-emption record at that time because of a notice that appeared in the newspapers stating that the settlers on the land would have a month to apply for their own and prove the land before being thrown open to other people. It appeared in the Free Press dated 17th March, 1884. I saw that notice I applied to Mr. Bray at Nanaimo for a pre-emption record. I took out a certificate of improvement right away after having the improvements all done. The improvements required were something like \$450 or \$500. I am not sure if I had that amount of improvements on the place in 1884. I protested nearly all the time to some officer or another and twice to the late R. Dunsmuir, the president of the Island Railway at that time. I protested personally with the others. This protest was the only result that I know. I know that one of the protests was made before I received the patent at Victoria and the other in Nanaimo after. When we saw him at his house in Nanaimo he told us that he did not want the settlers' coal rights, and if we would write a letter he would forward it to the proper authorities at Ottawa. I heard the letter was written the next morning, but I don't know whether it was sent to the department or not. As a result of our conversation with Mr. Dunsmuir I expected that I would get the minerals with the surface and expected it until I got the patent. I read the patent shortly after receiving it and found that the minerals and everything else was reserved. Everything is reserved and I have the right to come on the land when they like and take what they like without compensation-that is the way I understand it. I believe that the crown have given to other parties all the minerals, coal oil and whatever according to the terms of the Island Railway Act. I protested to Mr. D. W. Gordon, our member to the Dominion government, with no results that I am aware of. I am not sure whether it was after I protested to Mr. Dunsmuir that I got the patent or not. I protested through Mr. Patterson when he was sent to Ottawa. I don't think that I assisted. I don't think that I was here at that time. We have made protests through our members all the time and I am still protesting.

By Mr. Pooley-I lived just outside the city of Nanaimo on the five acre lots. I hold them by lease with the privilege of purchase. I own two containing five acres each. I made application for the land in dispute in 1879. I took it for farming purposes at that time. I occupied it as a farm for eight or nine years. When I was not here my family were. I and my family left about four years ago. I was burned out. I leased the land and brought my family away. About fifteen acres are under cultivation. That is all that has been cleared in eighteen years. The land is heavily timbered and hard to clear, and 15 acres is all that I was able to clear in that time. I had a large family to keep, and think that I did very well to clear so much in that particular part. I have never heard that we could not get the mineral until after I heard of the Clements Bill. The Clements Bill was passed in about 1882. I applied to Mr. Bray to record this land in 1884. When I went I did not ask Mr. Bray if

I would get the minerals. When I paid the money to Mr. Bray for the land I did not ask him if I would get the minerals. Mr. Patterson and I had an interview with Mr. R. Dunsmuir and he stated that he did not want the settlers' coal-that was before the passage of the Island Railway Bill. I think when I took up the land there was no talk about the mineral. I took it up for a home, I thought nothing about the coal and would have given a dollar an acre if I had known I would get the minerals. At the time that I applied to Mr. Prior and took up the land I knew it was reserved for railway purposes.

By the Commissioner-I first applied for the land in September, 1878. At that time, as far as I knew, there was no such thing as surface right only. If a man got a deed for a piece of land, he was entitled with the condition of entry, then he got everything that the land contained-there were no reservations that I am aware of. When I applied to Mr. Prior I expected to get the land, but when the land was thrown open I would get the first chance for the land that I had applied for. I was improving the land at that time. I had men building a house for me. I went right along improving, and went to live upon the property. I moved on it in the year 1880. I did not notify Mr. Prior that I was on the land. Mr. Prior usually knew what was taking place at that time with regard to these lands. I lived on these lands for seven or eight or nine years-I could not say positively. Mr. Prior nor any other person objected to my being on the land. We were never encouraged on the land by different parties that I had spoken to about the lands, the government agent at Victoria.

Patrick Doan, sworn-I reside at Cedar district. I am a farmer. I live on section 12, range VII. The deed dated January, 1888, between the D. & N. Railway Company and P. Doan for \$100, the company convey the east part of section 6 in range VII and west part of section 12, range VII. The deed contains the usual conditions in the company's deeds. I claim that I want the coal under the land and all minerals, except gold and silver. I first made application for the land on the 10th of June, 1878. I did not then apply for all the land mentioned in the deed. I made application for 60 acres in section 5 and I made application for it in writing. This is the writing. I produce it. The deed referred to is as follows: "To the Government Agent, Nanaimo, B. C., June 10th, 1879: Sir,-I, the undersigned, ask your permission to settle on a piece of land in Cedar district, known as section 5, 60 acres, a portion of which is reserved for the benefit of the D. & N. Railway Company. I remain, yours truly, Pat. Doan, section 6, 100 acres, dated 10th June, 1878. E. J. P." I wrote out the application in duplicate. I know whose the initials are. They are Mr. Prior's. He is the government agent. I saw him do it. He said I will put it away for you and you will have the first right to the land where the land is thrown open. He said that if I went on as an actual settler that I would be protected. He told me that it was reserved for railway purposes, but he said if it was thrown open that I would get the first chance. I asked him if in his opinion it was reserved for the land. He said it is like this, if you are not on the land someone else may get it. He said build a house. I built a house and made other improvements. In May, 1880, I bought out Saunders and got a bill of sale dated May, 1880, from S. Saunders, of Cedar district, to P. Doan, of Nanaimo, of all improvements on the 100 acres adjoining Fishhook lake, in Cedar district. The 100 acres referred to in the bill of sale are referred to in the bill of sale and are referred to in the deed from the E. & N. Railway Co. to me. After I made the application to Mr. Prior I made a verbal application for other lands. I came and told Mr. Bray about the bill of sale. I told him that I was going to abandon part of my old claim and take 100 acres of Saunders' claim and put it to the 60 acres of my original claim. I know what the bill of sale was. I know what the E. & N. Railway Company afterwards decided to me in this deed. I asked Mr. Bray if I could hold my own and Saunders' claims and he said no, unless it is only a fraction. You are not allowed more than 160 acres. He told me to go on it. It would be all right. I asked him if it was safe to go and live on it. He said yes, your right would be protected. That was in May, 1880. The conversation with Mr. Bray was at that time. I then went on the land and am there yet. I was married then and my family have been living there since. In 1889, besides the house, I had a cow house, pig sty, hen house and tool house. The farm is well under cultivation. There is a difference in the cost of clearing land, one will cost \$50 an acre and some \$200. On a whole mine will cost about \$100 an acre. After 1880 I saw the government agent and right along kept asking when we could get any deed. I saw Mr. Bray. I asked him how long it would be before I got my deed. He said that he could not say, and gave no reasons. I applied to the railway company for the deed. I paid my money in the later part of February, 1887, and I did not get the deed for about 14 months after that. Before I got the deed I applied to the railway company, because I was refused at the government land office. I did apply to Mr. Bray, that he would see if he could get me a deed from the Dominion government. He told me to call and he would see if he could get one, and I left my money with Mr. Bray. I called two or three weeks after, and he said the Dominion government had quit leasing deeds and he could not give me my patent. He gave me the money back. Three years after I went to the E. & N. Railway Company. Before that date I did not go to Mr. Bray. In 1887 I went to Mr. Bray and applied for a deed from the provincial government. He told me the books were all closed and they were going to hand them over to the railway company, and I would have to apply to Mr. Shaw, the station agent. I went to Mr. Shaw. He was authorized by the railway company to take money for the lands. I paid him \$170 and he gave me a receipt and said he would get me a deed in a couple of weeks. In 14 months he got the deed. I asked him about it several times. He said he had written to Victoria for it several times, but could not get any satisfactory answer. They kept putting me off.

Finally I got the deed-if you call it a deed. I got the one dollar back, but I had to pay \$5 for the deed and \$10 for the survey made several years ago by the provincial surveyor. I never had a survey made of the land myself. It was settled around me, and I found the corner posts of my own land. The railroad company charged me \$10 for the survey of the land made by the government. The deed never was satisfactory, because it did not contain a mineral, and what I expected to get when the government said they would protect me, and this deed will not. I mean by the government the government agents, the Dominion government agent had told me not to go on the land-I would not have gone on. I went on the land because I believed that if I went on the land that I would get the surface rights and the minerals. I went on the land with this intention. All the settlers have got the minerals and I expected to. I went on this land according to the law. I was a bona fide settler. The government always recognized the bona fide settler. The land was thrown open. I did not consider that the reservation would affect my rights, as I was a bona fide settler. After I got my deed I went to Mr. Dunsmuir about the coal. He said he would see if he could get me a deed. I went to Mr. Dunsmuir about the coal. He said he would see if he could get me a deed. I went to Mr. Dunsmuir about the coal. He said he would see if he could get me a deed.

Justice Walkden has been busy all day starting a case in the supreme court involving a sum of five hundred dollars by the plaintiff, Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, of this city, to be due her by the British-Canadian Gold Fields Exploration, Development Co., Ltd., the defendants, as the first payment on an uncompleted contract for the sale and purchase of a Rossland mine claim. The evidence was not all in when the Times went to press.

The Saanich Agricultural Society is preparing for its thirtieth annual show, which takes place on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 14th and 15th, at Saanich. A feature of the show will be the road race for wheelmen. The starting point will be within the city, but the exact point has not yet been fixed, and the finishing point will be at the fair grounds. A number of Victoria wheelmen have announced their intention of competing. The customary dance will be held.

The fire record for September shows that two fires of great magnitude occurred on September 4th, destroyed a one story frame residence on Francis avenue, and the second was a blaze on the roof of the Methodist parsonage on Quadra street. The total loss for the month was \$1019. These new hydrants and two fire alarm boxes have been placed during September. The total loss by fire since the beginning of the year has been \$8,475, and 72 alarms have been sent in.

Robert Jamieson has decided to retire from the stationery business at the end of this year, and until then stationery will be for sale at his store at a great reduction. So great have his theatrical and other interests outside of the book and stationery business become that he has been obliged to take this course, it being almost impossible for him to find time to attend to both. He has, he says, decided to devote his attention solely to one thing, and of the two he has elected to stay with the "show business," hence the retirement from his other line.

The Customs returns for the month just past, as can be seen from the appended list, show that the general trade of the city is flourishing. The official returns for September are:

FROM LAKE TAGISH. The Customs Officers Have Collected From Eight to Ten Thousand Dollars. That the importance of placing our tons officials at Tagish Lake to collect the revenue due Her Majesty's customs on goods bought in the United States was far from being overestimated is plainly shown by a letter received this morning by Collector of Customs A. R. Milne from John Godson, the customs officer in charge of the officers at Tagish.

In his letter, which was written on September 15th, Mr. Godson said that he would start over the back trail to Skagway in about two weeks with from eight to ten thousand dollars, revenue collected by him already on dutiable goods. He stated that he would bring a large escort with him and ever present would be taken for the safe delivery of the money. It will in all probability be brought down to Victoria on the Dominion steamer Quadra, which will be at Skagway in a few days. Mr. Godson has had no trouble in collecting the duties, miners realizing that the duty must be paid.

A large display of very fine apples, price 10 cents per bushel, is being sold by the Islands Agricultural and Fruit Growers' Association, are to be seen in the window of Dixie H. Ross' grocery store, on Government street. The apples are from a Shawanigan Lake tree, is worthy of comment.

Since G. D. Rand, of Vancouver, turned his attention from real estate to mining matters, he has devoted considerable

able of his time to obtaining a thorough and complete knowledge of the possibilities and prospects of the Slokan and West Kootenay districts. Speaking of the latter, Mr. Rand, who reached Victoria last evening, estimates that the output for the month just closed will prove to have amounted to \$800,000, and the aggregate for the year will, he believes, be close upon \$8,000,000.

Chu Wee, the Celestial whose unwelcome attentions to some ladies caused considerable excitement a day or two ago, and whose arrest gave Constable Grier and two citizens a warm half hour, will be detained until the sailing of the next outward-bound Express, when he will be sent to China. Perhaps Chu Wee is anxious to return to the Flowery Kingdom and has adopted the method of securing his early and expensive transportation thither. But his madness is almost too pronounced for such a method to be concealed therein.

After a detention of eight weeks upon suspicion, William A. Gordon was this morning arraigned in the provincial police court on a charge of theft. Magistrate Macrae remanded the accused until Tuesday next, of course this is preliminary to the more serious charge which may be preferred against Gordon if any incriminating evidence against him results from the search now being made by Inspector Jones for the body of the missing man, Isaac Jones. The only grounds at present existing for the suspicion that Gordon has murdered his late partner have been mentioned in detail before, and are not considered by the authorities sufficiently strong to warrant his arraignment on the capital charge.

The London Hotel is in darkness today and a widow, three fatherless children and hosts of friends are mourning the loss of one who has been cut down in the very prime of life. Frederick Schneider, who has been a resident in the city five years, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, 38 years ago, and came out to New York when he was 14 years old, afterwards removing to Montreal, and thence to Vancouver. Mr. Schneider's illness began on Tuesday last and internal hemorrhage was the cause of death, which took place last evening about 6 o'clock. Deceased was a Methodist and a member of the Masonic order. The funeral will take place on Monday at 2 p.m. from the London Hotel and at 2:30 from Christ Church Cathedral.

According to Frank Case, who has recently returned from the Omineca country, that region is eminently adapted for a health resort, in addition to affording advantages as a gold producing district far beyond the ordinary. The property of the Omineca Consolidated Mining Co. is spoken of as being very valuable, at an average of \$5 to \$5 a acre is being obtained. Of the Victorians who are in the Omineca Mr. Case has excellent reports, Capt. Black and party being well and happy, and Willie Grant attaining Palstaffian proportions in the northern country. Mr. Case prophesies that a good deal will be heard of the Omineca within the next year or two, and is confident of the richness of the diggings now being worked.

Dr. Wm. J. Curry, dentist of this city, says the Nanaimo Free Press, has secured a United States patent for a novel and ingenious apparatus for the almost automatic turning over of the pages of music on a piano organ. The practical effect of this clever invention is the mechanism which enables the musician, by pressing a button placed immediately over the board keys, to automatically turn over the leaves of the music without any appreciable loss of time. The apparatus is not of an expensive or complicated nature, and will admirably "fill a long felt want." Experts who have examined it state that it is just the thing needed and predict that it will rapidly come into general use. The Free Press congratulates Mr. Curry on the success that is certain to follow the introduction of his clever device-an automatic music turner.

From Friday's Daily. The British Columbia Board of Trade will hold its quarterly general meeting on Friday, Oct. 15th. Notice of any new business to be brought before the meeting should be submitted to the secretary at once.

The funeral of Gustave Lester, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Gerard of Quebec street, took place yesterday afternoon, Rev. Father Nicolay officiating. The child died on Monday last at the residence of his grandmother while both of the bereaved parents were visiting San Francisco.

It is learned that the John Corbett, about whom a letter of enquiry was received by Acting Chief of Police Walker a few days ago, left this city some time ago for Anaconda, Montana. He was employed there as recently as last February in some mining operations, and it is thought enquiries in that locality would result in his being found.

The police authorities have in their possession a silver hunting case watch, a gold-film opera-facets watch and a pair of opera glasses. These are a portion of the booty secured in Van Horst's room, for which no claimant has yet appeared. Anyone who has lost any article answering to the above descriptions should communicate with Chief Sheppard.

Justice Walkden has been busy all day starting a case in the supreme court involving a sum of five hundred dollars by the plaintiff, Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, of this city, to be due her by the British-Canadian Gold Fields Exploration, Development Co., Ltd., the defendants, as the first payment on an uncompleted contract for the sale and purchase of a Rossland mine claim. The evidence was not all in when the Times went to press.

The Saanich Agricultural Society is preparing for its thirtieth annual show, which takes place on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 14th and 15th, at Saanich. A feature of the show will be the road race for wheelmen. The starting point will be within the city, but the exact point has not yet been fixed, and the finishing point will be at the fair grounds. A number of Victoria wheelmen have announced their intention of competing. The customary dance will be held.

The fire record for September shows that two fires of great magnitude occurred on September 4th, destroyed a one story frame residence on Francis avenue, and the second was a blaze on the roof of the Methodist parsonage on Quadra street. The total loss for the month was \$1019. These new hydrants and two fire alarm boxes have been placed during September. The total loss by fire since the beginning of the year has been \$8,475, and 72 alarms have been sent in.

Robert Jamieson has decided to retire from the stationery business at the end of this year, and until then stationery will be for sale at his store at a great reduction. So great have his theatrical and other interests outside of the book and stationery business become that he has been obliged to take this course, it being almost impossible for him to find time to attend to both. He has, he says, decided to devote his attention solely to one thing, and of the two he has elected to stay with the "show business," hence the retirement from his other line.

RETURN OF MR. J. McARTHUR, WHO HAS BEEN NORTH FOR THE GOVERNMENT. J. J. McArthur, of Ottawa, is at the Driard. Mr. McArthur has just returned from the north, where he has spent each summer for several years past, in the interests of the Dominion government. He had charge of a party on the Alaska boundary survey, and this year was sent north to explore the country in the vicinity of the Alsek last spring. A start was made from here early last spring, the party going north through to Fort Selkirk, after the manner of this portion of the trip was published in the Times last month, after his return to Juneau. Since then he has been over part of the Skagway trail, and he says, is what is called an impracticable route. "Of course a man can build a railway over it if he has money enough. But Mr. McArthur was not a rather doubtful smile when he said this. "It is simply terrible," he continued, "the rocks and big granite boulders being harder to overcome than the snow." The Mounted Police, the Canada Yukon Company's party and a few others have gone into winter quarters or are preparing to do so, either at Lake Tagish or along the trail. The large majority will remain at Lake Tagish and down the river early in the spring. Horses are dying and being killed by the hundreds along the trail. There is no feed beyond the summit, with the exception of some swamp grass, which is worse than nothing, and the animals are starting to die. All day long rifle shots can be heard. More considerate men shooting their animals when they get too weak to ride, and it will be some time before food can be taken across to the surviving animals.

In the opinion of Mr. McArthur, those men who now succeed in fighting their way through to the lakes, will not be able to reach Dawson City in winter, unless the fall is a very open one. Mr. McArthur did not go over the Dyea trail, but he had heard that the recent avalanche had made a big change in the country, and that the men had made a new trail over the section that was disturbed by the big rush of water. Speaking of his exploratory trip in the Alsek river country, Mr. McArthur said the country was one succession of Alpine valleys, in which there was some splendid grazing land. The source of the river is in the Northwest Territory and British Columbia, there being two forks, and it passes through disputed territory and Alaska to the sea at the Pacific Ocean, which it empties into some way south of Yakutat Bay. It is a splendid salmon river, but unfortunately, the month is almost inaccessible from the ocean.

According to programme Mr. McArthur was to have met Hon. Mr. Sifton before that gentleman's departure for the north, but as that is now impossible, he will await the minister's return to Victoria.

LACROSSE. WESTMINSTER CHAMPIONS. The final lacrosse match on Westminister yesterday between Vancouver and Westminster to decide the championship was without exception the hottest game ever seen in the city. The News-Advertiser. It was the intention to start the game at 2:30 p.m., so as to allow of plenty of time before darkness set in, but as usual, the game did not commence until 5 p.m. This was due to the fault of the Westminister team. The park was well filled, as also were the grand stands, and with the exception of a little shower of rain, the weather was just that which could be desired. Owing to the fierceness of the game, there was a little rough play, though no one was seriously hurt.

First game-Westminister played up the field. The ball was kept up and down the field very rapidly, and several good tries on both goals were made. Williams, K. Campbell and W. Miller, of the Vancouver team, playing very well, and making some good passes, as did Ryal, Turner, Peele, Gray and Lanham for the Westminister. There was some chopping, and repeatedly sent the ball up the field. A stop was made owing to F. Miller spraining his leg, and Gray was ruled off for a foul. A fresh start was then made, and soon afterwards Turner shot the ball and passed it to Ryal, who threw it to S. Peele, and Peele put it through the Vancouver goal, scoring the first game for New Westminster in fifteen minutes.

Second game-After a rest of about thirteen minutes, this was started. The game was fast and furious, two men having to retire through injuries. Repeated tries were made on both goals. Quinn was ruled off for fouling Ryal. F. Miller and Turner were made. Williams, K. Campbell and W. Miller, of the Vancouver team, playing very well, and making some good passes, as did Ryal, Turner, Peele, Gray and Lanham for the Westminister. There was some chopping, and repeatedly sent the ball up the field. A stop was made owing to F. Miller spraining his leg, and Gray was ruled off for a foul. A fresh start was then made, and soon afterwards Turner shot the ball and passed it to Ryal, who threw it to S. Peele, and Peele put it through the Vancouver goal, scoring the first game for New Westminster in fifteen minutes.

Third game-Another fifteen minutes was taken for rest, and the ball was faced off at about 5:40. This was another hot and fast game. Suckling, Lanham and Oddy being ruled off. Eventual play, with a lightning and brilliant throw, by Peele, passed to Turnbull, who in spite of a strong defence threw into goal and made the stroke of the day, winning the third game for Westminister in 27 1/2 minutes.

About six minutes was left to play, and the men lined up again, but time was thrown for goal, and won the second game for Vancouver. Time, 37 1/2 minutes.

ANIMALS STARVING. No Food Beyond the Summit of Skagway Trail for the Pack Animals. Return of Mr. J. McArthur, Who Has Been North for the Government. J. J. McArthur, of Ottawa, is at the Driard. Mr. McArthur has just returned from the north, where he has spent each summer for several years past, in the interests of the Dominion government. He had charge of a party on the Alaska boundary survey, and this year was sent north to explore the country in the vicinity of the Alsek last spring. A start was made from here early last spring, the party going north through to Fort Selkirk, after the manner of this portion of the trip was published in the Times last month, after his return to Juneau. Since then he has been over part of the Skagway trail, and he says, is what is called an impracticable route. "Of course a man can build a railway over it if he has money enough. But Mr. McArthur was not a rather doubtful smile when he said this. "It is simply terrible," he continued, "the rocks and big granite boulders being harder to overcome than the snow." The Mounted Police, the Canada Yukon Company's party and a few others have gone into winter quarters or are preparing to do so, either at Lake Tagish or along the trail. The large majority will remain at Lake Tagish and down the river early in the spring. Horses are dying and being killed by the hundreds along the trail. There is no feed beyond the summit, with the exception of some swamp grass, which is worse than nothing, and the animals are starting to die. All day long rifle shots can be heard. More considerate men shooting their animals when they get too weak to ride, and it will be some time before food can be taken across to the surviving animals.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS. Strange Death of Manager Keane the Cariboo Mine Near Which He Killed Roderick. Death of Mrs. Welch at New Westminster-Gorlin at Grand Falls-Silverton Notes. Vancouver Shocked at the Opening of a Corpse-Opening of the Chilliwack Fair. Lacrosse at New Westminster-Morrow-Exhibition Notes-Gossip of Nelson.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 30. Nerves of sensitive citizens receive severe shock a short time ago by announcement that Alfred Peters, strangled by a strong smell in the premises of St. Alpin's drug store, passed through a window and a body, horribly disfigured, was found in a box. The newspapers insist on an investigation being made by authorities, but nothing was done, only owing to certain explanations by prominent parties interested. Paper reporters then took matters to the interest of the public, who for an explanation. After a long persistent search a reporter ascertained that a Swedish fisherman, known without friends, became irritated, fell into the ditch with a few es of water in it, face downward was drowned. The body was by prominent undertakers. Some studying medicine bartered corpse and took it to the drug store, where it was kept for some time. A curiosity discovered plans, the body suddenly disintegrating, adding fresh sensational interest. It appears that students of subject upon small pieces and tied the remains to the waters of the ditch. The body was found to disclose the name of the friendless Swede who was put to death.

Vancouver, Sept. 30.-At noon word reached the office of the superintendent of the C.P.R. that an accident to a freight train eastbound on a structure known as White's bridge, about 12 miles west of Bend. Information later to hand ternon shows that the boiler of No. 354, which was hauling the train, exploded. A brakeman, George Elson, of Vernon, late Moody, who was riding on the train was thrown over the embankment sustained injuries through the neck of which he has since died. The cause of the accident is being investigated. The damage of property was the partial destruction of the engine, of which was promptly taken to North Bend. No other injury to traffic resulted. The cause of the accident is being investigated. The Master Mechanic Cross proceeded to the scene of the accident by to-day bound express to hold an investigation.

Under engagement by the British Columbia legislature, Prof. T. F. H. has arrived in Victoria for the purpose of instructing the farmers in practical agriculture, dairying, etc. Vancouver last night for the C. fair, where he will meet and confer with Mr. Turner, the minister of agriculture. Mr. Turner, who is accompanied by Mr. B. C. D. MacKay, a manager of the Cariboo mine, Camp 4, who shot and instantly killed Roderick last winter on the Kootenai. Mr. MacKay of the Cariboo mine, Camp 4, who shot and instantly killed Roderick last winter on the Kootenai. Mr. MacKay of the Cariboo mine, Camp 4, who shot and instantly killed Roderick last winter on the Kootenai.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, the well known rider of this city, was married at Ford, Ont., on September 21, to Miss Irene Downie, second daughter of Rev. J. Downie, rector of St. John's, and niece of Mr. Wm. superintendant of the Pacific C.P.R. Mr. Cowan was at Doctor Oesterwald, who is also a member of the Cariboo mine, Camp 4, who shot and instantly killed Roderick last winter on the Kootenai. Mr. MacKay of the Cariboo mine, Camp 4, who shot and instantly killed Roderick last winter on the Kootenai.

Mr. Parker's newly patented mangle machine was tested at Armstrong's this week, before a number of men. Twenty-eight weight of rock crushed to a fine powder in five minutes. One ounce of a strong defence threw into goal and made the stroke of the day, winning the third game for Westminister in 27 1/2 minutes.

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CLONDYKE OGILVIE

The Dominion Surveyor's Return to Civilization After Two Years in the Yukon.

Some Exaggerations Corrected—Duty Before Self-Interest an Ogilvian Characteristic.

"I have been credited with or accused of having given interviews which I have never given," said Dominion Surveyor William Ogilvie yesterday.

All this in regard to certain statements appearing in some of the American papers alleged to be on the authority of Mr. Ogilvie.

In addition to this there is a vast, unexploited region from which returns almost as great may be looked for, and Mr. Ogilvie estimates that while the greater portion of the work will be done within the next 10 years, there is every indication that placer work will be continued for at least twenty years, and this without any attention being paid to the quartz mining, which, it is certain, will follow the hydraulic operations.

On Hunker creek good prospects have been discovered, and, indeed, to listen to Mr. Ogilvie's remarks about the Clondyke region, and to note the tone of confidence with which he speaks, having in mind the fact that what he does not know about the country is not worth knowing, the listener is fain to be convinced that even the reports which have seemed highly colored may prove to fall short of the actual truth.

As to the condition of affairs at Dawson City, Mr. Ogilvie says that there is a sufficiency of supplies for 4,000 people, but if the number were to get in by way of the passes amounts to more than enough to "stand-off" those who are making their way out via St. Michaels, there is every likelihood of privation existing.

Every additional mouth to feed over 4,000 will accentuate that privation, and the idea of relieving the people at Dawson by sending in supplies by dog train via the Yukon was ridiculed by Mr. Ogilvie.

But perhaps the suggestion made by some particularly sanguine American that special engines should be constructed to run over the frozen river came in for the largest share of ridicule.

Mr. Ogilvie, "the ice is so rough and in some places piled up so high that you can't cross the river, much less travel along it."

That for those who wish to get into the country early the White pass or Chitcot pass are preferable to the river route Mr. Ogilvie says without reservation, but if it is desirable to reach there, say, in the middle of July, via St. Michaels is preferable.

"But there are other routes," and among them the Stickeen came in for a considerable share of attention. The Hottahqua river is navigable, Mr. Ogilvie believes, there being at most two "ripples" which may need deepening; but perhaps the most noteworthy suggestion made was that via Kamloops or Ashcroft a route could be found perfectly feasible for railroad construction, and here spoke out the Canadian spirit which is so marked a characteristic of the man, "I would strongly favor that, for it would develop British Columbia."

In regard to the threatened lawlessness at Dawson City and the possibility of conflict arising between Canadian and alien residents, much that is foolish has been written, in Mr. Ogilvie's opinion, and he says that although the majority are foreigners, they are for the most part men for whom the niceties of distinction in nationality go for nothing when compared with their desire for gold.

It is of comparatively little importance to these men what flag may be supposed to float over the diggings, provided only the gold is sufficient. Mr. Ogilvie says that when the argument has been made in the Clondyke country that many thousands of dollars were being mined in Canadian territory and sent or taken to the United States, the answer given by the Americans that it would not be long before the gold found its way to London was considered unanswerable.

Mr. Ogilvie has a great deal to say about the already exaggerated estimates of the amounts taken out by individuals, and quoted one case in which a man who had reached San Francisco with \$1,500 had been credited with \$50,000. And as to the hardships there has also been very much drawing of the long bow.

To a man accustomed to any similar work, Mr. Ogilvie considers the Dyea or Skagway trails should offer no obstacles out of the common, although worthless bar-room loafers, gamblers

and other men accustomed only to light or little work, would find the task of getting in by these trails well nigh impossible.

That the element of "luck" enters largely into a miner's life was well illustrated by a mention made of two old men who, town No. 24, El Dorado, and who, after having for over forty-two years followed the arduous life in many districts, have never until now made more than a living, and each having now "ceased" respectively of about seventy years, had cleaned up \$11,000 apiece, hoping to spend their last days in comparative comfort.

But right next to these two old men, owning No. 25, a young man who went in there last summer has come out with twice as much money as they can count between them.

One of the characteristic features of Mr. Ogilvie's residence in the country, which has been freely commented upon, is the very noteworthy fact that although all round him were men rushing with the frenzy of the gold excitement to locate claims, he, with the knowledge that he would have proved invaluable in the choice of likely ground, has never, either by location or purchase, become interested in any claim.

Such a fact is worthy of comment, and it furnishes an example of accuracy which is probably without a parallel. While admitting that the investment of three hundred dollars a few months ago in a grub stake for two men, taking in exchange a half interest in their claims, would have resulted in his being worth a million dollars to-day, Mr. Ogilvie modestly disclaimed any credit for refusing to invest, and it is almost certain that had he known at the time beyond any possibility of doubt that the investment of the \$300 would have been as profitable as it has proved, his course of action would have been the same.

"I had to act up there as a sort of arbitrator, and I was not willing," he says, "to place myself in a position where my personal interests might have influenced my judgment."

"Regret it?" Mr. Ogilvie continued. "No, not for a moment. As for money, I have plenty to satisfy me during my life, and I cannot take it away with me, and as for my boys, they must work their way, as I have done, and they will be all the better men for it."

Such is William Ogilvie, Dominion surveyor, who is known and honored as one who is above suspicion from the Eastern provinces to that far west country with the history and development of which his name will ever be so closely associated.

SEALS MIGRATING

Changing Their Position From the Southward To the Northward.

Now in Clear Water and Difficult to Approach—The Drowning Accident.

The sealing schooner Vera, which returned from her sealing cruise in Behring sea yesterday, brings news which goes to show that unless some change is made in the sealing regulations the sealers will never again be able to make anything like a good catch.

The weather this season has also been too good for sealing. There were only a few days that the ice could be considered as good sealing days. The crew of the Vera report that according to the story told by the American sealers who boarded them, the seals have this season, instead of being found on the west southwest and east of the islands, as in former years, changed their position to the north northwest and northeast of the islands.

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None of the branded seal were seen by the Vera's crew, save one which seemed to be one of those branded last year. This seal, which was taken by the mate, Mr. E. Locke, had a small round spot on its back where the fur was much shorter than the remainder. It appeared to be growing, however, which would go to show that the fur may grow again on a branded seal.

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Mr. Ogilvie left this morning for Vancouver, where he will meet the Hon. Clifford Sifton and party, whom he will accompany as far as Dyea, returning thence to enjoy a well-earned holiday in the East.

Smith & Elford's Brickyard the Scene of a \$2,500 Blaze.

About 11:30 this morning a call from box 54 summoned the fire department to Smith & Elford's brickyard, Sanich road. On arrival there it was found that the engine house, in which was machinery valued at \$5,000, was on fire.

There being little hope of saving the building, the fire was secured too firm a hold, and as to throw water upon the machinery would have led to further damage, the structure, which was a frame erection 60 feet by 40 feet, was sacrificed, the loss thus being confined to \$2,500, which is fully covered by insurance in companies represented by Messrs. Hall & Geipel.

The building has not been used for the last two months, and when Mr. Smith visited the place at 9 o'clock this morning nothing was observed to indicate that anything was amiss.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., a meeting of the delegates from both associations will be held at the Young Men's Liberal Club rooms, Adelphi building, to take into consideration matters bearing on the trip to New Westminster.

SALE OF THE LE ROI.

An English Syndicate to Buy the Famous Roseland Mine.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 30.—Advice received here tend to confirm the reported deal for the sale of the famous Roseland mine, the Le Roi. The officers of the company at first pronounced the story false, but is now learned that a deal is really on and that the amount involved is \$5,000,000.

Col. E. N. Peyton, of Spokane, and Senator Turner, of Washington, will leave at once for England to close the deal. An examination of the prospectus just been completed by Edgar Rathbone and W. Hamilton Merritt, well-known mining experts, and their report is said to be favorable. It was rumored that a number of smaller mines near the Le Roi will be included in the deal.

The proper way to build health is to make the blood rich and pure by taking God's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

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Changing Their Position From the Southward To the Northward.

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