

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

AT

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, FROEMADE 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 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 Saanich, on

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.

WENDY M'BRIDE,
Secretary.

Essex, 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.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—The steamer San Blas arrived from Central America ports yesterday with the following details of the revolution in Guatemala: The revolution broke out on September 6, and was participated in by seven departments, viz., San Marcos, Quezaltenango, Huehuetenango, Totonicopan, Mazatenango, Ocuiltepec and Salama. The revolt began with an attack upon the outposts of Quezaltenango and other districts, which proved successful. The revolutionists, however, withdrew to gather reinforcements from the surrounding country, and three days after the first shot was fired the government sent into the field General Leon with 1,500 men; General Toledo, with 42 pieces of artillery and 2,000 men. One battery deserted to the enemy after leaving the city. On Sept. 9th J. L. Castillo, aide to Morales, arrived with an immense force of malcontents from the neighboring provinces, and after a sharp engagement took the city of Quezaltenango.

Meantime Barrios was carrying matters with a high hand among the rebels within the city. Needing money he applied to Don Juan Agricola, the well known capitalist, through the medium of General Roque Morales, who is noted for his cruelty. Knowing that the loan meant financial ruin to him, Agricola hesitated and was promptly taken to the castle and strung up by the thumbs. Upon refusal to accede to the demands made upon him, Agricola was lashed until he fainted from torture, and still being obdurate when he recovered the senses, Morales cursed him and shot him dead. His many friends, however, had revenge shortly after, for when the city of Quezaltenango was taken, Roque Morales was shot without a trial. Grave accusations of cruelty to women, wives and daughters of men who joined the revolutionists, are made against "Dictator" Barrios.

A SCHOOL SCHEDULE.

Quebec Catholics Object to the Proposal of Government Inspection.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Archbishop Bruchési of Montreal makes the following statement in the case of the bishops and other members of the Catholic committee of the council of public instruction who voted against the proposal of Masson to place all the schools subsidized by the government under government inspection: "The government has no right to place any public schools under inspection. It need not until further orders interfere with independent establishments. The trifling subsidy which is accorded these institutions has been an encouragement and does not give the absolute right to place these establishments under state control."

"If it is not satisfied it has the power to withdraw its subsidy, but not more than that. We have in Canada kindreds of educational establishments: Schools under the control of commissioners, subsidized schools and independent schools. The first two classes are already inspected under direction of the council on Catholic instructions. The third cannot be for it receives, as a matter of fact, no subsidy. The slender pecuniary grant allotted annually to these independent schools is by no means contracted by the council toward the schools. Our independent schools are already inspected and my priests will not fail in their duty."

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Expected That Liberals Will Form a Cabinet—Sagasta Welcomed.

Madrid, Oct. 1.—The Liberals are preparing to give an ovation to Senor Sagasta, their leader, upon his arrival here to-day. It is taken for granted that he will form a cabinet, in which, probably, Senor Gamazo will be minister of foreign affairs; Senor Morley Prendergast, minister to the colonies, and General Corvo, minister of war, although Senor Morley Prendergast has been mentioned for the appointment of Spanish minister to Washington to succeed Senor Dupuy de Lome. It is not expected that the cabinet crisis will be ended for another week.

Washington, D. C.—The cabinet meeting to-day was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the Spanish situation and other foreign affairs. It was one of the longest meetings held since the advent of the present administration, lasting over two and a half hours. The main subject of consideration was the present cabinet crisis in Spain, and its effect upon our relations with the Madrid government, and our attitude towards Cuba.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Church Dignitaries Troubled at His Holiness' Condition.

London, Oct. 1.—The Globe this afternoon hears that the Pope's weakness is increasing, and church dignitaries are afraid that he will not rally from the extreme weakness and exhaustion he now betrays.

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 asleep, then closed all the shutters and 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.

Simla, Oct. 1.—The Amer of Afghanistan has ordered the arrest of any Afridis or Jirgahs appearing at Cabul.

LORD BERESFORD COMING.

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

Toronto, Oct. 1.—Lord Charles Beresford, 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 the country, 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 Abnott 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.

While driving to his home near the village of Kemble, Hugh Fletcher fell from his wagon and broke his neck.

Hamilton, Oct. 1.—John Murdoch, of Caledonia, was thrown from a wagon on the mountain top and was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital in a critical condition.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Captain Mirra, 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.

THE C. P. R. WIDE AWAKE

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

Slocan District Also to Receive Attention—Aerial Tramways from Shipping Mines.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—The Montreal Star says that Vice-President Shaughnessy, in an interview with Mr. McArthur, president of the Rossland board of trade, stated that the Canadian Pacific will proceed without delay to build a railway through China Creek flat into Rossland, and that capitalists closely identified with the Canadian Pacific have practically completed arrangements for the erection of a large smelter on the Columbia river, which will treat Rossland ores at as low a charge as possible, and that shipping mines will be connected by aerial tramways with the smelter. Each mine will have its own bin or bins for storing the different grades, thus the cost of getting ores from the mines to the point of transshipment will be reduced to a minimum.

The Slocan country will also receive the company's aid and assistance in a similar way. Aerial tramways will also be built from every shipping station to each of the large shipping mines there.

Each year the shipping mines in the shipping point will be so greatly reduced that the rawhide, wagon and sleigh will be no more.

THE BRITISH MAILS.

Government to Advertise for Tenders—Steamship Subsidies.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—The Dominion government has decided to advertise for carrying the British mails for the winter months so that the Allan and Dominion lines' refusal to make their terminus at a Canadian winter port will drive them off the continent.

Each year the difficulty of properly allotting steamship subsidies grows greater, and in high quarters it was stated to your correspondent to-day that a more satisfactory means of meeting the needs of the case will be through the withdrawal of the subsidy, and that a few floating, which will help all commerce to tide-water, and then leave all steamship companies upon an equal footing, which in many cases they do not at present enjoy. The Canadian government, said an informant, is every year spending more money in this way and soon will not be in a position to meet the demands.

A KINDLY ACT.

Emperor William Befriends a Poor Errand Boy Who is in Trouble.

London, Oct. 2.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna says that during the visit of Emperor William to a Buda Pesth café, an errand boy named Karl Kleindienst stole threepence from his employers, who threatened to dismiss him unless he replaced the money, whereupon he begged the following letter to His Majesty:

"My Dear Emperor: I am a poor errand boy, and have stolen threepence from my employers. Now I must pay it back, but I have no money. Please send me a few florins.

"With best thanks and greeting to your wife and children,

"Yours respectfully,

"KARL KLEINDIENST."

The next day he received a letter telling him to keep up the fate of the Irene, and that official gave him ten shillings from Emperor William.

SAMOA'S TWIN NEXT.

Britain, Germany and the United States All Want It.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—Officials of the United States embassy and the United States consulate here say there is truth in the story contained in a dispatch from Berlin to the Daily Chronicle, London, saying that President McKinley had instructed the new United States consul-general to Berlin, (in the absence of United States Ambassador Andrew D. White) to give an opinion as to the alteration of the Samoan treaty, and it is believed that the United States intended to invite a new conference on the subject. It was added that for Germany to make a complete cession of the group of islands to Great Britain, it would meet with far more support in Berlin than would an American occupation of the islands.

The Vossische Zeitung expresses the opinion that Samoa ought to become German, as two-thirds of the land is owned by Germans. The Zeitung also says: "The existing treaty must be abolished and order re-established." Other newspapers express similar views on the subject.

CROUP QUICKLY CURED.

Mountain Glen, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. Thornton. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver.

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.

ORIENTAL 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 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 Nishi states that a large number of Koreans have arrived at Pukooka and Kikumamata 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 1883. Much damage was done on land and sea and a number of lives were lost. Shipping suffered greatly, the ships Cromartyshire and the bark, Scipio, being blown up each other. The ship Glenloch was stranded, as was also the Liondale. The German cruiser Irene was stranded broadside, but it is expected to float her, and the steamer Patroclus narrowly escaped the fate of the Irene, bringing up within a few yards of the German cruiser. Five yachts capsized and sank, and thirty-five loaded lighters went down. Several people are reported missing. During the storm the mails of the Yokohama steamers were burst, cutting more than 100,000 consumers off from their water supply. How long the famine will last is not stated.

"SUPPRESS THE YANKEE"

Vanity Fair Says Britain Must Do Something to That End.

London, Oct. 2.—The British public seem convinced that the Americans are trying to lead Great Britain into a trap by including Russia and Japan among the participants in the Behring Sea conference, and newspapers and government officials are fostering this idea. Not only was the letter from United States Ambassador Col. John Hay, on July 29, excluded from the blue book on the Behring Sea, but with two exceptions, the newspapers did not publish Colonel Hay's letter when it was furnished them by Reuter's Telegraph Company, and no one of them commented upon it.

The comments of the Globe and Vanity Fair on the situation are very severe. Vanity Fair says: "It looks as if we must do something to suppress the Yankee. Unless the constant annoyance from Washington cease, gunpowder may have to be used. We hope the matter may be settled, as we do not want to see the United States put back many years, nor are we anxious to make history of it."

Vanity Fair further connects itself with the belief that "the eagle's voice is stronger than its beak and bigger than its courage."

STILL WAGING WAR

Insurgent Indian Tribesmen Are Gathering in force for Another Attack.

Rather Alarming News Received From Gulistan and Other Points.

Bombay, Oct. 2.—Advices received here from Gulistan say that the Orakzais are again gathering in force in Khanki valley, preparing to resist the advance of the British troops, while a band of Mahsudis have arrived five miles west of Kyhanagar.

Additional Afridis are moving on Khyber Pass, and the telegraph wires from here to Hangu have once more cut. The Chamkanis are also rising. They attacked the cavalry patrol near Sudda, but decamped as soon as reinforcements arrived.

A heavy fall of snow has made Kohat inaccessible.

The Amer of Afghanistan has issued a proclamation forbidding his subjects from leaving Afghanistan to join the holy war, under penalty of a payment of five thousand rupess.

CARLIST AGITATION.

Believed That a Signal for a Rising Will Soon Be Given.

London, Oct. 2.—The Daily Mail in its special article this morning on the Spanish situation says: "Symptoms of a Carlist agitation are every day becoming more manifest. Carlist emissaries are visiting the provinces of Navarre and Castellan, where the party has its strongest supporters. There is the best reason for believing that a signal for a rising will soon be given."

A HOT ENGAGEMENT.

Heavy Fighting Between British and Insurgent Indian Tribesmen.

Simla, Oct. 1.—The troops under Gen. Jeffreys had some fighting at the village of Agra and Gat. The insurgent tribesmen occupied positions behind rocks, and a hot engagement at close quarters was fought before the village was destroyed. Col. Obryen and Lieut. Brown Clayton were killed. Lieut. Peacock was severely wounded and Captain Styles slightly wounded. "Upon their failure to accept the terms of the British commanders the punishment of the Molmans was resumed on Wednesday. Two of their villages were destroyed and their fortified towns were blown up without opposition."

TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Much Excitement in England Over the Situation at Maidstone.

London, Oct. 2.—The whole kingdom is excited by an epidemic of typhoid fever which is attracting much attention at Maidstone, Kent. There have been 1,300 cases in that town and vicinity, and about 50 deaths have occurred. The epidemic is spreading at the rate of 120 cases daily, and the authorities are working night and day in their efforts to crush out the fever. Hospital accommodation is inadequate, and temporary hospitals are being erected and schools are being converted into sick wards. There have been numerous cases of typhoid fever throughout the country since the outbreak of the epidemic. It is possible that Mr. Asano's company may be induced to sell its vessels to the older company.

NONE OF THE SHOTS FATAL.

Men Wounded in the Stage Hold-Up Now in the Hospital.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—Five of the passengers of the stage-coach which was robbed near Milton yesterday, have arrived in this city. They are Clarence M. Ackerman, A. Maloff, Michael Nuzovella, Mrs. Hannah Abraham and M. Singer. Two of them—Ackerman and Maloff—were wounded. Ackerman is at St. Luke's hospital with a bullet lodged under the cartilage of his left breast. The seriousness of his wound has not been definitely determined, but it is the belief of Dr. R. F. Gray, the resident physician of the hospital, that he will not die.

The same bullet which cut a hole through A. Maloff's wrist plowed its way almost clean through the body of Ackerman. There is a possibility, Dr. Gray says, that instead of traversing a straight course the bullet struck one of Ackerman's ribs on the right side, deflected and passed around his body at the back until its force became spent an inch below the left nipple. The story of the robbery told by the passengers is as follows:

The first stage was stopped by the robbers in a narrow defile and its passengers, two men and a woman, compelled to dismount and submit to search, the robbers securing about \$75.

Fifteen minutes later the second stage came along and the driver was called upon to halt. The robbers fired a shot into the stage, evidently for the purpose of frightening the occupants. The bullet struck one of the male passengers in the arm and passed on through, entering another man beside him. The only other passenger, a woman, escaped injury.

The trio were compelled to hand over their effects, consisting of about \$100. The robbers then disappeared into the brush, but emerged a few hundred yards distant and held up a third stage, which was drawn by two horses and contained two men and a woman also. After relieving the passengers and driver of their purses, they decamped with the Wells, Fargo Company's box, which, however, contained nothing of value.

Poplar Hotel War.

"I was troubled with pimples on my face and head which caused me much annoyance. After trying many remedies without benefit I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle helped me and I took four bottles. I am now completely cured." James Reilly, proprietor Chapman House, Seattle, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS set easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cures sick headache.

AMERICAN BRIEFS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—Two men, unknown to each other, were found dead in adjoining hotels yesterday, both having committed suicide.

Boston, Oct. 2.—Joseph Proctor, the veteran actor, died this morning, after a long illness. Proctor made his debut on the stage in 1833.

TO ABANDON SEATTLE.

Oriental Steamship Line May Be Discontinued—San Francisco to Seattle It.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—Sachiro Asano and H. Kobayashi, Japanese capitalists, are expected from the Orient on the steamer China about October 10th, en route to New York and London on business connected with the establishment of a line of steamers between San Francisco and Yokohama and Hongkong. Mr. Asano is president of the new Japanese steamship company, the Tayo Kaisen Kaisha.

About seven months ago Mr. Asano was in this city, and made an agreement with C. P. Huntington on behalf of the Pacific Mail Company, and with the Central Pacific and Union Pacific people on behalf of the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, by which these steamer lines were to act with his company in an Oriental service from this port, each company to put on three steamers.

It is said that the plan has been opposed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the most powerful of Japanese steamship companies. It runs vessels to Seattle in connection with the Great Northern railway. The company wishes to join the service from this port and to discontinue its Seattle service.

Mr. Huntington is said to be very favorably disposed towards it on account of its strength

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 evening, 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 guests, he replied:

"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 exports 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 instanced especially that British capital should be kept as possible in the hands of 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 that 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. The minister is quoted as saying that Senor Sagasta will carry out the Cuban reforms proposed by Marshal Martini de Campos ten years ago. These include the granting of 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 print 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 letter predicts that claims on Bear creek will turn out as rich as these. On Bonanza and El Dorado creeks the pans average \$5 each. Stanley also writes that the Canadian government is exacting a royalty of twenty-five cents per cord on the wood to be used in thawing gravel this winter. A similar charge is also made on the logs used in building cabins for the miners. During the summer-frosts fires destroyed a large amount of cordwood. Owing to the scarcity of water but little sluicing has been done.

THE MONEY PROBLEM. The Westminster Gazette Anticipates a Flow of Gold From Europe.

London, Oct. 4.—The Westminster 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 new instruments were used for the first time. When the concert was in progress Lieut.-Col. Gregory and the officers of the regiment received quite a number of guests. The concert which was to have been given at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon was abandoned on account of the rain. On Wednesday evening the band will give a concert at the Drill Hall, the proceeds of which are to go to the fund being raised to advertise the fact that Clondyke is in Canada, and that Victoria is the place to outfit and start from.

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. Limer of the Fleet.

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 Victoria was not lonely on this voyage, for she was accompanied the greater part of the way by the steamer Pelican, bound to the Sound for a cargo of lumber for Tientsin. She also sighted many vessels. On September 26 the steamer President was in latitude 49.55 N., longitude 162.43 W., and on October 1 three schooners were seen, one of which was identified as the sealer Arietas, homeward bound from Behring Sea. The saloon passengers on the Victoria were Mrs. Leigh Hunt, 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. Zezayo, 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.

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. Captain Cox says seals are plentiful in the sea; there are as many there this season as ever there were, but for some cause or other they are very restless. Included in his catch 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. Captain Cox says that in his opinion was not burned off with hot irons. These are probably, he thinks, some of the seals on which the wonderful branding apparatus was tried. He reports, as did the Vern, that two of the branded skins were being burnt out by the E. B. Marvin. They are marked with a small letter "P," standing, no doubt, for Pribyloff, to show that they hailed from those islands. One very singular fact was noticed by Captain Cox. This year, instead of always travelling to windward, as they have done during past seasons, the seals always travelled to leeward. The Triumph would have arrived some days ago, but she was delayed at Alousett, landing her Indian hunters.

The wrecking steamer Whitehaw left down yesterday morning. She was on board over 400 tons of old iron from the wreck of the San Pedro and a number of anchors, chains and other wreckage picked up during Captain Whitehaw's recent wrecking cruise up the West Coast.

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. Trainor, who has just returned from that district this morning. "Why, for the most part it is just like walking through the Stickeen district." Mr. Trainor 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 135 miles long. It is without difficulty of any kind the whole way, and to compare it with the old trail, the new 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 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. Trainor 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, it would therefore be ungenerous, if not unjust, to add anything by way of newspaper abuse."

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 houses; liquor 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.

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 Ise, 15,000 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.

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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, for 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 Westminster to see the lacrosse match between Vancouver and the Westminster 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."

"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 quarters. 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 numerous. "Thousands were coming 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 made in the east, till the remarked was hazarded that the British Columbia climate was 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 Major 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 and then went up town to see some other business.

But where was Mr. Sifton all this time? Presumably he was in his room at the hotel transacting business with his secretary, for it is very difficult to see him or find any trace of him.

About 2 o'clock, the hour which Major Walsh had named for departure, a small crowd of spectators had assembled at the wharf. They were doubtless there to see the men who were to be taken away to start. Capt. Walbran was quite ready to over and both he and Capt. Gaudin, the agent of the department of marine, had personally seen that everything necessary to the comfort of the party while on their voyage to Dyea was on board. But though the ship was ready the men were wanting.

The crowd had been augmented by the usual number of people who daily see the train go out and while waiting for Mr. Sifton and Major Walsh to turn up they gave their attention to the dogs, who were mournfully howling in chorus in their very confined quarters. It is to be feared that the canines will have a rather rough time of it during the sojourn to Dyea, for the waters of the coast are seldom smooth, especially up in the neighborhood of the Queen Charlotte Islands and dogs, like men, suffer from sea sickness. The howling they made yesterday will, it is fairly sure, be only an echo to the voice when they get out to sea.

The first members of the party to get on board were the Indian dog-drivers and packers. They took a stalwart lot of men, well used to hardship, of great muscle and strength. Following them came the Northwest Mounted Police, who afforded good subjects, in their smart uniforms, to the army of snaphotters who were hovering around. Then things became slow, and the people took to watching one another. There could be noticed in the crowd a circle of Presbyterian clergymen, to wit, Rev. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., and Rev. Mr. Dickie, both of whom went up to the Quadra. Rev. Mr. Maxwell and Rev. Mr. MacLeod, Mr. Anlay Morrison, M.P., was also there, and Mayor Templeton, Alderman McPhaiden, Mr. H. Abbott, Mr. D. Mann, Mr. William McKenzie, president of the Toronto Street Railway, Mr. Thomas Moore, and many other visitors and citizens.

At last the Hon. Mr. Sifton made his appearance. Few, who saw a young-looking man, dressed in a black suit and a blue flannel shirt with a low collar, just as if he were a prospector, would realize a minister of the crown. Very unconcernedly he slid down the planks along which the baggage was being passed into the hold. No one took any notice till Captains Gaudin and Walbran turned forward, and then somebody remarked, "There's Sifton." Instantly heads were turned in the direction indicated, and it was not long before Mr. Maxwell was introducing him all round. Mr. Sifton appears to be slightly deaf, and when addressed leans forward, and often puts his hand to his ear.

After the rush of the introductions was over, a News-Advertiser representative had a chance of talking to the minister for a few moments. Mr. Sifton has little to add to what has already been reported. He will follow the trail, but he will depend more on Inspector Wood's report in this regard than on his own experience, though that will count for something. As to the regulations regarding sleds, chains and alternate claims, Major Walsh will see that they are carried out, and he will naturally report to the government whether and what modifications, if any, should be made in the regulations.

The interview had not proceeded very far before it was interrupted by the whistle of the steamer, and during the time that it was making its noise, Hon. Mr. Sifton "escaped" to another part of the Quadra. The whistle was to hurry up Judge Maguire and Registrar Wade, who were by then the only members of the party not on board.

At a quarter to three precisely the lines were cast loose, and the Quadra started out. Three cheers and a tiger were given for the party.

Besides those already mentioned, Mr. D. G. Stewart accompanies the party as far as Dyea, and may go to Clondyke. The deck of the Quadra presented quite an animated appearance as the boat left. The minister's party seemed to be draped in solemn black, beside the glorious red of the Mounted Police. But the men were not the only animate objects on board, for the rush of the water round the propeller, and the cheers from the shore hastened the dogs once more, and their sound was about the last that was heard of the Quadra.

As the Quadra pulled out hundreds of many-colored slips, with "Good luck and success to Sifton and party," were thrown at the voyagers. This little compliment originated with Mr. Spooner of Wellinsboro, England, whose friend, Dr. Carruthers, went up with Mr. Sifton.

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.

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 any food. Nothing but a few charred parts of their bodies were left.

FRED COPE DROWNED.

Vancouver's Ex-Mayor Meets His Death in Alaska.

The sad news of the death of ex-Mayor Fred Cope came as a great shock to his many friends yesterday. As will be remembered, Mr. Cope left here for the Yukon a few weeks ago on the Coquitlan, and none amongst the large crowd that gathered at the wharf to see him off and wish him good luck thought that he would soon be cut off.

The news was brought down by Capt. Alcock, of South Vancouver, who has some time ago on the Danube, but who has returned for the winter. Capt. Alcock reached Seattle early yesterday morning on the North Fork, and arrived here in the evening. He states that the Hayney party, of which Mr. Cope was a member, had made good progress over the Skagway trail. The accident occurred about two weeks ago, Mr. Cope having gone back with a horse to get some goods left at a former camp. In finding a creek he slipped and in getting up swept away by the current, and up to the time of Capt. Alcock's departure the body had not been recovered.

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 rover, "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.

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 account the years of his service as premier of Ontario and for twenty-four years he was the constitutional ruler of the 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, yet, for more than twenty years kept his forces compact, 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 left 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 waited 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 officers 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 old lang syne of my prairie experience. People are endeavoring to minimize the hardships to be experienced on the route to the Clondyke, and some state that the old pioneers who come to Winnipeg by the Dawson route could tell something about the hard 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 prairie stretches we had to look at the water stretches we had to help us over the 450 miles, for that is all the distance we have to go. It is not on the prairie stretches, 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, but 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 our own hands. 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?"

PHASANT RETURNS.

She Confirms the News Already Brought by the Wild Swan.

H.M.S. Phasant returned from her patrolling cruise in Behring sea this morning. She left Unalakaska on Sept. 15th, two days before the departure of the Wild Swan, which vessel arrived here a few days ago. The news brought by the Phasant is therefore but a repetition of the story told by the officers of the Wild Swan. The Phasant encountered the same gale from which the Wild Swan received such a buffeting on Monday last, and was obliged as was that vessel to lay to for about sixteen or seventeen hours. No damage was done, however, by the storm. H. Balcom, a son of Capt. Balcom of the schooner Zillah May, came down as a passenger on the Phasant, having been obliged to leave the schooner on account of sickness.

The news brought by the Wild Swan that the election appointment of Dr. David Starr Jordan is a failure is also confirmed by the Phasant. The catches of the sealing fleet spoken by the Phasant are practically the same as that brought by the Wild Swan. She also brings news of changes in the government of San Diego and Victoria, and that necessary by the departure of their masters for the Clondyke gold fields. Capt. D. Martin and Capt. R. Balcom started in from Unalakaska directly they heard of the big strikes. Luke McGraw, master of the brigantine, was placed in command of the City of San Diego, while John Smith, mate of the Victoria, assumed the command of that vessel. The schooner Zillah May left Unalakaska for Victoria shortly before the Phasant was here, and was expected to arrive within a few days. It was reported in the sea that the Dora Steward had taken two seals branded on the neck with the letter "S." One of the sealers had seen any of the seals branded with the broad girdle.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a case of influenza, and recognizing it as dangerous, he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in results, is putting it very mildly. Indeed, it acted like magic, and the recovery was almost instantaneous. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver.

RICHARDS VS. B.C.G.E.D. & I. CO.

An Interesting Mining Case Before Mr. Justice Walkem. The first case to come up after the long vacation, and which involves the sum of \$1500 claimed as commission on the sale of several mining claims in Osoyoos district, was continued this morning before Mr. Justice Walkem. Mr. Richards, who was on the witness stand when the court adjourned yesterday afternoon, was further examined this morning, and several additional witnesses were called. The telegrams, to the production of which an objection was made by Mr. H. D. Heimken on behalf of Mr. Christie, were put in, and a motion for non-suit made by Mr. Belyea, on behalf of the defendant was denied. In opening the defence Mr. Belyea stated that his case consisted in a denial of the statement that there was a contract between the parties, and that if there were the defendant company were not to be bound thereby, unless the report of the expert appointed by them to examine the statements was satisfactory. That report he proposed to show was not to the satisfaction of the defendants. Counsel was still addressing the court when the Times went to press.

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.

Hood's Pills

Always ready, always satisfactory, always safe. A cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. The only Pills to take for Greeney'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 reporter to furnish 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 permanency 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 thousands are still improving to 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 some of the 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 due 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. 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SALE OF THE LE ROI.

The Deal May Go Through—The Price is \$3,500,000. From advice 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, so that only 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 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.

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?" "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 sleep. With Miss No One on nothing a year. "Heh, Love, you mustn't do that!" "Hi, Love, what would you be at?" "What an unkind thing to say!" "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 rain our case." "But we can't do without you, you sweet little tinee!" —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.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Suffer from this distressing complaint, which is equally distressing to the bowels. Headache, vertigo, nervousness, indigestion, and all ailments of the liver and bowels. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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 Northfield 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 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 to me. 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. J. 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 say 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 administered the estate myself. No solicitor 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 to 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 deed is in the name of Michael Halloran. I know that 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 made on three 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 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 land. I don't know if she planned 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. 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 don't know if 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. 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 it were 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. I don't know if 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 1876. Fuller was granted to me 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 1886. I do not know if 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 did not demand the money back. I don't think that I could 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 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 Hamer 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-

ment. I 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-

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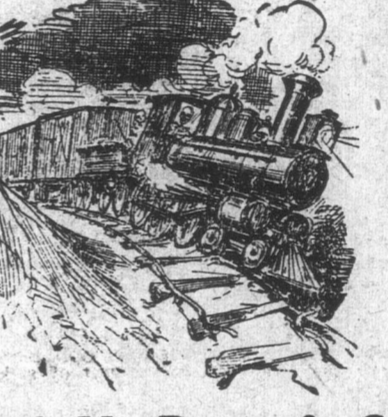
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900 DROPS. Vegetable Preparation for Assisting the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-dr. 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.

WRECKED!



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.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

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 statement and plan of campaign will be presented 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.

Farmers' Alliance.

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ANIMALS STARVING

No Food Beyond the Summit of Skagway Trail for the Pack Animals.

Return of Mr. J. J. McArthur, Who Has Been North for the Government.

J. J. McArthur, of Ottawa, is at the head of the party on the Skagway trail. 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.

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.

WESTMINSTER CHAMPIONS.

The final lacrosse match at New Westminster yesterday between Vancouver and Westminster to decide the championship was without exception the hottest one of the season.

First game—Westminster played up the field. The ball was kept up and down the field very rapidly, and several good tries on both goals were made.

Second game—After a rest of about thirty minutes, the game was started. This game was fast and furious, two men having to retire through injuries.

Third game—After a rest of about fifteen minutes, the game was started. This was another hot and fast game.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Strange Death of Manager Keane of the Cariboo Mine Near Where He Killed Roderick.

Death of Mrs. Welch at New Westminster—Corbin at Grand Forks—Silverton Notes.

Vancouver Shocked at the Carving of a Corpse—Opening of the Chilliwack Fair.

Lacrosse at New Westminster To-Morrow—Exhibition Notes—Gossip of Nelson.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 30.—The nerves of sensitive citizens received a severe shock a short time ago by the announcement that Alfred Peterson, a well-known and popular member of the legislature, had been found dead in his room at the Grand Hotel.

Mr. Peterson was found lying on the floor of his room, which is on the second floor of the hotel. The cause of his death is not yet known.

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said if the mesh had been finer he could have reduced the percentage of loss. There is a rumor that hard coal will be practically unobtainable here for two or three months.

Vancouver, Oct. 3.—Captain Alcock, of South Vancouver, who left here some time ago for the Yukon, returned last night. He found that it was impossible to get through this fall, so he cached his outfit and will spend the winter here.

Detectives Butler and McLean made an important arrest here last night, as a result of which two slick forgers and confidence men are now behind the bars.

Their modus operandi was as follows: Having written out a number of checks, one of them called on a merchant and asked him if he would give him a commission if he got him a good order.

The merchant usually sends the order to the amount of the checks, so that change was coming, while the merchant in one case paid as much as \$3 "commission."

The men gave their names as Harris and Fred Miller. The former, who wrote the checks, had eleven or so on him when arrested, and also \$400 in cash.

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considerable expense and trouble will be gone to make the affair in every respect a great success. The drill hall will hold about 1,000 people.

The Edison Projection Co. have taken a store on Columbia street near the Douglas Hotel, and will produce some of their life-like pictures.

The management of the opera house have secured the services of a select troupe of comedians, headed by Harry Lindley, Comedy and Dramatic Company during exhibition week, and they open their engagement here on Monday, Oct. 4th, in "Shadows of a Great City."

The leading firms will make large and imposing exhibits: The Automatic Can Co.; Nels Nelson, brewer; the Brackman & Ker Milling & Feed Co.; M. R. Smith & Co., of Victoria; the Vancouver Soap Manufacturers; Messrs. Todd, sewing machines; M. J. Henry, spraying machines; Messrs. Sinclair & Co., boots; the Royal City Printing Co.; Messrs. McRae & Hall, of Vancouver, carriage and wagon manufacturers; the Sinclair Canning Co.; the Cunningham Hardware Co., and the Albion Iron Works Co., Victoria.

The opening day, Wednesday, the 6th, will be a civic holiday, and the exhibition will be open to the public at 9 a.m. The grand official procession will start at 11 a.m., and will be followed by the opening of the exhibition which will take place at 11:30 a.m.

The balance of the day will be devoted to military and naval sports. Thursday will be devoted to horse racing, and Friday to children's sports and the afternoon to amateur bicycle races. Friday will be a croquet day, and Saturday will be devoted to horse racing.

The grand club entries are coming in very well, and the dog-show promises to be up to the usual mark.

CHILLIWACK. Chilliwack, Sept. 30.—The Chilliwack fair was opened this afternoon. Although the weather was very inclement, the attendance was good and the number of entries was unusually large.

Mr. T. J. Trapp, who had the misfortune to break some of his ribs a short time ago, is progressing very favorably, and hopes to be well enough to attend the exhibition next week, although he will not be sufficiently recovered to play the active part he has always taken in the annual exhibitions.

Entries are coming in very rapidly for the fair, and will doubtless exceed any previous year. Entries for live stock and fruit have already exceeded those of last year.

The Vancouver senior lacrosse team will play the Westminster team for prize trophies during exhibition week. Arrangements are being made for a grand ball on Friday evening in the Drill Hall after the presentation of the prizes.

Heavy rain fell on Wednesday night, and the result was that yesterday morning opened up fine and gave the Chilliwack folks a chance of opening their eyes without rain.

over 20 per cent. copper and \$22 in gold to the ton, the ore from which these assays were made being taken from a depth of only ten feet.

H. T. Toronto, who has been working under a contract on the Christina claim on the North Fork, arrived in Grand Forks this morning from that property.

He brought with him some 200 pounds of ore which he is shipping to a Denver assayer as a sample test. There is no doubt that it will run high in gold, as the pure stuff could be distinctly seen all over the samples.

NEILSON. Neilson, Sept. 28.—At the meeting of the city council to-night a rather sharp letter was received from Joshua Davies, manager of the Nelson Land & Improvement Company. He stated that he had received no reply to a former communication and would give the council seven days to reply to this one.

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Ex-City Engineer W. Hodgins sent in an account for \$866.66, alleged to be due him for four and one-third months' service as the city engineer from April 19 to August 30. During the time of service no salary was set and Mr. Hodgins thinks \$200 a month sufficient compensation. The matter was referred to the finance committee.

J. R. Cameron has been appointed official liquidator of the Nelson Sawmill Co. His bond was fixed at \$2,500. Neilson, Sept. 29.—Last Sunday the deputy minister of mines and deputy minister of justice, M. J. Haney, manager of construction, and H. Roberts, assistant chief engineer of the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass road, came in to Nelson over the Crow's Nest Pass road route on horseback.

They were accompanied by his two daughters. They took the boat at the foot of the town to the Knap. The entire party, with the exception of Mr. McLeod, who went to the coast, Mr. McLeod will go back over the road he came. In conversation with a reporter Mr. McLeod stated that they had now 5,000 men at work, and that by the end of the week they will have outfits working on the grade 35 miles this side of the summit of the Crow's Nest Pass road. They have 35 engineers working on the line and expect to have trains running by next fall. At all events work will be pushed in every department, and nothing will be left undone.

They have a large number of Ottawa men employed on the right of way, and they are making the timber disappear as fast as they can get it. It is a fact that at no place on the line does the grade exceed 1 per cent., while on the main line 2 per cent. is common and 4 per cent. not unusual. Leonard Norris, assistant commissioner of lands and works, accompanied by Gold Commissioner Lambly, arrived in town yesterday for the purpose of considering certain applications for water rights in this section.

There were three applications from the Greenwood and Copper Creek, Boundary Creek and Boundary Falls, which are being considered. H. S. Black, of Greenwood, assisted by H. S. Cayley, of Port Moody, presented the application of the Cascades Development Company is also being considered. A. C. Galt, barrister, of Rossland, appearing for the applicants, while Mr. Aikman, of this place, is appearing for the interested opposing parties. It is expected that the commission will get through with their business by tomorrow evening.

press on Smelter Mill, among which is a large building which will be utilized for lodging purposes for members of the clerical force, who now have rooms down town. The new building is a two-story structure just north of the mess house, and will contain 41 large, well lighted rooms. There will also be a large hall for reading, reception, dancing and entertainment purposes.

Colonel Topping expects to leave shortly for the north, and will be accompanied by a new business building is being erected on Victoria street, adjoining Munn's grocery store.

SLOCAN CITY. Slocan City, Sept. 28.—A fresh agreement has been entered into between the New Goldfields Company of British Columbia and the owners of the Exchange group, and work will be actively pushed ahead under the same management.

There has recently been some trouble at the Arlington mine about wages, which has now been amicably settled. Work will at once be recommenced with a full staff of men.

ROSSLAND. Rossland, Oct. 2.—Thomas Winsor, the 20 year old son of Fred Winsor, assistant chief of the fire department, was fatally crushed yesterday between two cars on the Red Mountain railway. The accident happened at about 5:30 o'clock, and he was taken at once to the Sisters' Hospital, where he died at 10:10 last night.

The new telephone line which the Vernon & Nelson Telephone Company is building from Trail to Nelson, is rapidly nearing completion, and is possible to carry on a conversation with Portland. The charge at present for the first half minute's conversation with Spokane is 50 cents, and for each subsequent half minute 25 cents.—Rossland Miner.

GREENWOOD. Greenwood, Sept. 29.—President D. O. Corbin and Chief Engineer E. J. Roberts, of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, made Boundary Creek a visit this week. They came in from Marcus, via Grand Forks, arriving at Greenwood on Monday last. Mr. Corbin was not disposed to talk on railway matters, beyond admitting that he was sitting up the situation here. He said also that there must be much more development here before there will be reasonable inducement for a railway to come in.

Yester day morning they drove thence to Midway, and to-day have gone to King Solomon and Copper Queen. It is probable they will shortly put an fifteen miles of railway under development work on these claims. Later they went up to Greenwood camp, in which Mr. Roberts is interested, he having last May, paid \$2,500 for a one-sixth interest in the Brookly, one of the earlier locations in the Toroda creek and Eureka camp. James Martin, of Rossland, formerly mayor of Vernon, is developing a week's visit to Boundary Creek. He has been to several of the leading mining properties in the district, and is very favorably impressed with the resources and prospects of this section of the province.

PAPER MILL FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA. Formation of a Company to Acquire and Operate the Old Alberni Plant. Herbert Carmichael To Be General Manager—An Outline of the Scheme.

(From the Canadian Printer and Publisher.) Some years ago a small paper mill was established at Alberni, on the Soaness River, in British Columbia. A fatal mistake was made, however, in erecting a mill for making paper from rags, which were found to be unobtainable and costly. No provision was made for the treatment of the raw material, viz., wood, which was to be had on the spot. Consequently the results obtained were not satisfactory, and reorganization was felt necessary.

Manufactured himself with the conditions of wood pulp manufacture in Canada and the United States, has visited Alberni, and from his official report to the British Columbia Development Association, he is highly impressed with the property. He gives the following reasons:

"1. There is a market for about 30 to 40 tons of paper per week in British Columbia, and there being at present imported into the province from Eastern Canada and the Eastern States of America.

"2. Manufacturers of paper outside of British Columbia could not successfully compete with your mill, owing to the cost of railway freight from Eastern Canada being \$4 to \$5 per ton, and competitors in the United States would not only have to pay a heavy freightage, but also an import duty of 25 per cent.

"3. Wood pulp (mechanical and chemical) can be manufactured at the Alberni mill as cheaply as anywhere in Canada or the United States, there being an abundance of cheap and suitable wood and a natural water power. From this wood pulp almost every class of paper can be made in British Columbia, at a profitable manufacturing cost.

"4. The proposal of manufacturing wood pulp for the market in addition to that required for the manufacture of the paper is also advisable, inasmuch as there is a growing demand for this product by paper manufacturers who are not situated in wood growing countries, and consequently have to buy elsewhere. In my opinion, British Columbia will in the near future, become the wood pulp producing country for the paper manufacturers all along the Pacific Coast—northwithstanding protective tariffs—where telephone no wood suitable for pulp making exists. I would also point out that there exists in China and Japan a good demand for wood pulp, which, owing to the absence of suitable wood, these countries are unable to manufacture. British Columbia could supply the markets of these countries with pulp and paper as profitably as any country in the world. I estimate that a good quality of mechanical wood pulp can be made at Alberni for about 22s. (twenty-two shillings) per ton, whereas paper manufacturers in Great Britain have to pay from \$4 to \$4 10s per ton of such pulp.

"Chemical wood pulp, I estimate, can be made at Alberni for about \$4 per ton, the price of which to paper manufacturers in Great Britain and the United States is from \$7 to \$8 per ton. As these two products constitute about 90 per cent. of the raw materials from which most qualities of paper are made, it will readily be seen that paper itself can be very cheaply made at Alberni."

Our Scandinavian printer, the British and Colonial Stationery Printer, will not be readily convinced that British Columbia mechanical wood pulp can be produced at 22s. per ton, or that British Columbia sulphite will cost only \$4 per ton. Still, however, are the views of an expert, from whose report we give further extracts: "Wood Supply.—An almost inexhaustible supply of wood suitable for manufacturing pulp is obtainable in the Alberni district. This wood consists mainly of Douglas fir, hemlock, white pine and spruce.

"Of the 100 acres of land included in the property, I believe about 100 are covered with timber, which would probably yield about 5,000 (five thousand) cords of pulp wood. I should, however, advise the company to keep this wood in reserve, and purchase in the district whatever may be required. From enquiries made I am confident that a considerable time to come all the necessary wood can be bought for 50s. per cord. At present I would not advise the proposed company to invest in timber lands, but should the pulp-making department of this business develop beyond the present expectations, a portion of the reserve stock and purchase additional timber concessions in the vicinity of the mill.

"Water.—The water for manufacturing purposes is all that can be desired, being clean and practically free from mineral matter. "Water power.—A suitable and well constructed dam has been placed across the river, also a flume for conveying the water to the turbines situated at the mill. After the proposed alterations to the flume have been made and additional turbines erected, an estimate of a production of 2,000 horse power will be available. The managing director of the company is S. Phillip Daseck, director of the Newfoundland Wood Pulp Co., Ltd., and the general manager in British Columbia will be Mr. Herbert Carmichael, of Victoria, who is at present the chief chemist and assayer to the government, and the works manager, Mr. Jas. Danforth. Mr. Danforth is well known to many of our readers as the author of "Wood Pulp and Wood Pulp Patents" and "The Practical Papermaker." He has made a report on the undertaking, and we give the following extract: "The property consists of 100 acres of land situated on the Soaness River, which is the largest river on Vancouver Island. The property has over 6,000 feet of river available, and there is a deep water landing stage, at which the steamship Maudslowi calls once a fortnight. The landing stage is 24 miles from the mill, and the goods communication between the stage and the mill has been done by a small steamer. A flat-bottomed steamer of about 20 to 30 tons would be wanted. "The available power in the river is practically unlimited, and a power of 3,000 h.p. could be had without in any way interfering with the running of the salmon in the season or giving offence to the fishery board. "The water for paper and pulp manufacture, is unrivalled, it being of the purest description, containing only the slightest trace of mineral matter. There is absolutely no deposit from it in the steam boiler, the flues and 480 plates I carefully examined after working six months, and found them perfectly clean. "During my residence in British Columbia, I went carefully into the composition of general papers, and came to the conclusion that there would be a demand of from 25 to 30 tons per week, consisting of fine printers, chromo and litho papers, colored papers, news, grocery, drapers', butchers' and hardware papers. I do not include in this label papers for salmon cans and other purposes. "The supply of wood for pulp making along the river is practically inexhaustible, and can be taken to the mill at little cost. It consists of first and second growth of Douglas fir, hemlock, balsam, spruce, cotton wood, etc."

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.

Such is William Ogilvie, Dominion surveyor, who is known and honored as one of the above mentioned men.

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.

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 more than a hold, and as to throw water upon the machinery would have led to further damage.

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.

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.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. JACOBS' CREAM BAKING POWDER. Most Perfect Made.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, First Awarded, Alton or any other adulterated 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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 several days that the ice was so thin that it could be considered a good sealing day.

Contrary to expectation the large crowd of spectators which attended the city police court this morning saw but one youth charged with the crime of burglary.

Van Horst's record is a bad one, and his appearance goes far to confirm it. This is his sixth appearance in the police court, and with hands lightly fisted, he had his hair carefully brushed down to hide a retreating forehead.

The charges gone into this morning at the city police court included the Behnsen and the Seabrook burglaries, and the collection of jewelry identified by Mrs. Behnsen as having been stolen from the house at Spring Ridge.

The sense of security against sudden emergencies from croup and bronchitis, felt by those who are provided with a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, would be cheaply purchased at ten times the cost of that remedy.

Windsor salt. Purest and Best for Table and Dairy. No adulteration. Never cakes.

J. Piercy & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers. Miners' Outfits. A Specialty. VICTORIA, B.C. WANTED.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The purest and best.

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TROUBLE ON VERA.

Complaints Made Against Her Master—Negligence of Navigation and Assault Charged.

Members of the Crew Deny the Charges—Say Malcontents Attempted to Start a Mutiny.

Two seamen of the sealing schooner Vera, L. Martens and T. Dougherty, are bitterly complaining of treatment received by them from Capt. W. Bragge, Martens, or "Bismarck" as he is commonly known on board, charges Capt. Bragge with assaulting him on different occasions and otherwise ill-treating him.

His feelings being hurt over this humiliation, he refused to touch the wheel, and for refusing duty Capt. Bragge put him in irons. This was while the schooner was on her way from the Japanese coast to the Behring sea.

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COLLECT

SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS

AND COMPETE FOR THE 12 STEARNS BICYCLES

AND 27 GOLD WATCHES

WHICH ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY MONTH

See your grocer for particulars, or drop a postcard to Lever Bros., Limited, Toronto.

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 SELECTING DELEGATES TO REPRESENT THE LIBERAL PARTY THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE AND DISCUSSING ANY MATTERS AFFECTING LIBERAL INTERESTS.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

October 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1897. NEW WESTMINSTER. \$15,000 IN PRIZES \$15,000

GRAND BICYCLE MEET. CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE MATCHES. SAULERS' SPORTS, PROMENADE CONCERTS EACH NIGHT, ILLUMINATIONS, & C.

THE 30th ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SANITIC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WANTED. Men and Women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily, six days a week, and will be content with \$500 weekly, prospectus free to agents.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.

VOL. 16.

Our I's and... Other Eye

Our I's are just as strong they were fifty years ago, we have cause to use them. But we have less and less to praise ourselves, since we do the praising, and we more than willing for you to see through other eyes.

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years both at wholesale and retail and have never heard anything but words of praise from customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is strong testimony. But only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which says: "Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Grand Trunk

Financial Condition of the L. in the Half Yearly Report Issued Yesterday.

The Directors Exceedingly Expected Surplus \$200,000.

LOOKS LIKE WA. Significant Preparations by States Navy Department.

AMERICAN BREE. Ocean Springs, Miss., Oct. 4. Murray returned last night from reports between fort cases of fever there. Three deaths yesterday; one today.

WANTED. Men and Women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily, six days a week, and will be content with \$500 weekly, prospectus free to agents.

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