

Gov't Report
King
Under
RE

ribs and otherwise
19.—The farmers
diseases are greatly ex-
disease which has
of over 100 head
als are hopelessly
rapidly losing their
surgical operations
authorities relating
in each case ac-
eye. It may be
the affected cattle
spread of the pecu-

19.—Mattie Over-
suspiciously in the
made a confession
that Dr. Brown
represented him
admission of Miss
a month's silence.
an had taken up
new field, has re-
The woman's
fully considered by
men that formed

19.—The city
curfew law. It
dren under sixteen
public places un-
nians after 9 p.m.
in winter, will
not less than \$5.
The fire bell will
minutes before the

19.—In a riot
between Hun-
bers, Jacob Polow-
low from a stone.
in-keeper, was fa-
bdomen and three
e injured probably

19.—Miss Flora
own opera singer,
Friday night in her
a private hotel,
was forced open
day and lying on
day of the young
a number of
the cause.
she gained celeb-
Lillian Russell's
in the Bostonians.

ONEY MEN.
Gold Democrats
interesting.
A special from
erald, says: "The
ocrats called to
next month prom-
ing affair. It leak-
from sources ab-
a majority of
that convention
nt for McKinley.
Columbus, at the
"sound money"
and some of his
ants in this city
through the state-
ing a canvass of
result they find
unanimous in favor
A large degen-
in the move-
" in this state,
represented at the
delegates to In-

adache, biliousness
rter's Little Liver
They destroy
free the stomach
there is a mis-
thicken and a bot-
let me some Pom-
a chicken of 1884.

IGHT
P.
RES
ERS.

are for every
very 6 "Lifere-
well worth
DS., Ld.
bromo.

edy for Men

Spokane, Aug. 21.—George B. Mc-
Cauley, secretary of the Cariboo Mining
Company, while returning from Camp
McKinney, B. C., with nearly \$11,000
worth of gold bullion, was held up and
robbed by a masked man. McCauley tells
his story as follows:
"Tuesday morning I started alone
from the Cariboo mine at Camp McKin-
ney in a buggy with three gold bricks
weighing 656½ ounces. About two and
a half miles from the mine, on a little
hill in the woods, I heard a voice saying,
"Throw out the money." I got out of
the buggy, went to the back seat and
took out the saddle bags which contain-
ed the bricks. He ordered me to throw
them on the bank, which I did. He
then asked me if I had any money. I
replied that I had a few dollars and said:
"Surely you don't want that." He again
savage said "Throw it out." In my
right hand pants pocket I had a \$5 bill,

THE HOUSE OPENED

Great Crowd Present to Hear Lord Aberdeen Deliver the Speech from the Throne.

Government Not to Submit Any Legislation This Session—School Question.

Western Members Wait Upon Premier in Regard to Cabinet Representation.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—To-day being Ottawa's civic holiday there was an immense crowd who turned out to witness the formal opening of the new parliament, yesterday being devoted to the constitutional preliminaries of the swearing-in of members and the installing of speakers of both houses. At 3 o'clock the jam was so great that a very large number failed to get admittance to the precincts of the house to hear Lord Aberdeen deliver the speech from the throne, which was as follows: "Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"The necessity of making provision for public service has compelled me to summon you together at this somewhat inconvenient season.

"It is impossible to lay before you at this session the public accounts for the past year, or indeed any of the reports usually submitted to parliament. Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that you will be required to reassemble early in the ensuing year, it does not appear expedient to invite your attention to any measures beyond the passage of the supplies. The object of my coming to-day is to make a subject of enquiring during the recess, with a view to the preparation of such a measure as may, without doing injustice to any interest, materially lighten the burdens of the country. Immediate steps will be taken to effect a settlement with the Manitoba school question, and I have every confidence that when parliament next assembles this important controversy will have been adjusted satisfactorily.

"Gentlemen of House of Commons: The estimates for the current year will be laid before you forthwith.

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I hope that when you next assemble the necessary arrangements for the consideration of the year's supplies, I may be allowed to relieve you from duty of further attendance at this session of parliament."

At the request of Sir Charles Tupper consideration of the address in reply to the speech from the throne was deferred until Monday next.

All the Liberal members from British Columbia and Northwest Territories and Manitoba, along with Senator McInnes, waited on Hon. Mr. Laurier to-day in Ottawa, to the vacant portfolio of the interior. The Manitoba members and the Northwest members of course asked that it should go to them, while some of the British Columbia members said that it ought to go to that province. Hon. Mr. Laurier recognized the necessity of the province getting cabinet representation and said that the matter would have his careful attention.

Owen Sound, Aug. 21.—What will probably be remembered as one of the hottest political campaigns ever held in Canada is now proceeding in the constituency of North Grey. The riding is fairly deluged with Tory ward heeler and pushers imported from far and near. The Conservatives are spending much money and have brought down "him with the nose," Hugh John McDonald, in the hope that the electors may be overwhelmed by the striking resemblance of that much-exhibited individual to his illustrious father. Mr. James McLaughlin has at his back a large number of Conservative speakers; among them are Hon. Clarke Wallace and Messrs. Spronle and McNeill and W. F. McLean, M.P.'s. The Tories have arranged a "mass meeting" for Friday evening next, on which occasion Hon. Hugh John is billed to show his nose to the audience.

GOLD BRICK ROBBERY.
Secretary of the Cariboo Mining Company Held Up.

Spokane, Aug. 21.—George B. McCauley, secretary of the Cariboo Mining Company, while returning from Camp McKinney, B. C., with nearly \$11,000 worth of gold bullion, was held up and robbed by a masked man. McCauley tells his story as follows:
"Tuesday morning I started alone from the Cariboo mine at Camp McKinney in a buggy with three gold bricks weighing 656½ ounces. About two and a half miles from the mine, on a little hill in the woods, I heard a voice saying, "Throw out the money." I got out of the buggy, went to the back seat and took out the saddle bags which contained the bricks. He ordered me to throw them on the bank, which I did. He then asked me if I had any money. I replied that I had a few dollars and said: "Surely you don't want that." He again savagely said "Throw it out." In my right hand pants pocket I had a \$5 bill,

A TRAIN ENTRAPPED

Maceo Captures a Spanish Train in Pinar del Rio and Shoots the Escort.

Weyler's Rescue Force Attacked by Maceo, Who Afterwards Burns the Trapped Train.

Havana, Aug. 21.—The mystery of a missing military passenger train which was due here last Sunday has been solved. It was captured by the insurgents and the audacity of the insurgents and the tranced state of affairs existing in the province of Pinar del Rio. On Sunday last a train having on board a number of civilian passengers and a strong escort of troops, consisting of a military car and armed soldiers, was en route for Pinar del Rio, for this city, and should have arrived here the same day. But the train did not appear, the railroad authorities became alarmed and the military authorities were notified. Apparently, however, the latter were very slow in taking action. In any case, throughout Monday the military authorities professed absolute ignorance of the whereabouts of the train, although it was understood that inquiries of some description had been made along the line, but without any definite result. The failure to obtain the necessary information caused the railroad people to renew their representations to military headquarters, and eventually, on Tuesday, several exploring parties consisting of cavalry scouts, reported having heard heavy firing yesterday between Bucanaga and Tacou. The latter town is about one-third the distance between Consolacion del Sur and Havana, and not far from the important town of San Cristobal. Consolacion del Sur is only a short distance from Pinar del Rio, capital of the province of that name. Later the scouts reported that the passenger coach, together with the military cars, had been derailed between Bucanaga and Tacou, and it appeared as if severe fighting had taken place between the escort of the train and the insurgents, who attacked it.

OUR OWN COUNTRY

Death of the Provincial Secretary for Ontario, Hon. W. D. Balfour.

Manitobans Pleased With Kootenay—Shares of the Big Three Mine Sold.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—Hon. W. D. Balfour, provincial secretary of Ontario, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, died in his chambers in the parliament buildings at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Hon. W. D. Balfour was born on August 2, 1851, in Forfar, Scotland, his father being David Balfour, of the Bar of the Kingdom of Scotland. In 1877 he came with his parents to Canada, who settled in St. Catharines. There he passed his boyhood, and after completing his education at the public schools and the Grantham Academy at St. Catharines, he adopted the teaching profession. In 1879, he first became a candidate in the parliamentary elections, when he unsuccessfully contested South Essex for the Ontario legislature against Mr. Lewis Wigle. In the by-election on October 18, 1882, he again contested the seat and succeeded in defeating Mr. Thomas B. White, reeve of Colchester. Since that time he had continuously represented the seat in the Ontario legislature. In 1895 he succeeded Mr. Thomas Ballantyne as speaker of the legislature. Upon the accession of Sir Oliver Mowat to the Laurier cabinet at Ottawa, he became a member of the Ontario government, receiving the portfolio of provincial secretary.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—Thomas Kelly and W. J. Christie, two prominent Winnipeggers, returned to-day from the Kootenay mining district. Like all others who visit that region they are most enthusiastic over its bright prospects. Mr. Kelly is so convinced that the history of mining in the western states is going to be repeated in Kootenay that he has decided to take up his residence there for the next few months. He has become financially interested in some valuable properties.

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Mr. Rufus Pope, M.P., has received a cablegram from London saying that a block of 120,000 shares of Big Three mine were sold yesterday and that other large sales will no doubt follow.

Kingston, Aug. 21.—John Henderson & Co., boots and shoes, have assigned. The liabilities are \$25,000 and the assets \$20,000.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—Lord Aberdeen and all the members of his household left for Ottawa this afternoon.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—A house petition has been filed on behalf of the member for East Simcoe, Mr. Bennett, for alleged corruption against Mr. H. H. Cook, the defeated Liberal.

Port Hope, Aug. 21.—No trace has been found of Albert Peate and Lena Darch, the young couple who drifted to sea on Sunday afternoon in a small row boat. All hope of their recovery has been abandoned.

Barrie, Aug. 21.—William James, a young man, has been sentenced to six months in the Central prison for impersonation at the late election. He was convicted also of perjury and allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—A farmer named Tremblay, while mowing hay on Monday, fell on a scythe which penetrated his intestines and he is dying.

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Patrick Mahone and John Campbell have been arrested on suspicion of robbing postoffices in Ontario and Quebec.

THEY WERE INITIATED

Faint-Hearted Candidates Weaken at Simple Ceremonies.

Waitham, Mass., Aug. 21.—John J. Graham, J. O. Vickerson, Edward O'Neill, Daniel Tracey, L. Weatherbee and Wilfrid Maybee, the officers of an Orange lodge here, were arranged before Judge Luce, charged with assault and battery of F. A. Prebble and Edwin Arch. The complainants testified that they were candidates for initiation into the lodge; that during the ceremonies they were branded over the heart with searing iron and were cruelly beaten with rattans over the naked limbs and bodies. The court found the defendants guilty and imposed a fine of \$35 on each.

NOTED COMPOSER DEAD.
Death of Crouch, Author of the Serenade, "Kathleen Mavourneen."

Portland, Me., Aug. 21.—Professor Frederick William Nichols Crouch of Baltimore, Md., the renowned composer, of whose genius the world is indebted for the soul-inspiring strains of the Irish serenade "Kathleen Mavourneen" is dead. Prof. Crouch came here about three weeks ago from Baltimore. He celebrated his 88th birthday a few days ago by a grand musicale, at which he sang the song which made him famous. Although Professor Crouch composed about 2,000 songs, he lacked the business ability to make them pay, and his death was doubtless hastened by poverty and want. Prof. Crouch was born in England, July 31st, 1808.

A TERRIFIC RAIN

It Caused Much Damage at Barrie and Allandale.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—The neighborhood of Barrie and Allandale on the northern division of the Grand Trunk was visited by a terrific rain and hail storm on Saturday. The water rushed in torrents through the low streets in these towns, flooding cellars, sweeping sidewalks and undermining houses and sheds. The storm came up about one o'clock in the afternoon and lasted until six. In the G. T. R. yards the track was all ripped up and the water four feet deep in the yards. A gap of about 20 feet wide and 8 feet deep was made across the yards from the weigh house to the bay, into which ground was carried forming a new island in the bay to a considerable extent. Into the gaps over dozen cars that were on the tracks tumbled and the weigh house would have gone fully over had not a couple of flat cars fallen across its eastern side. The whole of the building on which the restaurant was situated and even the station, which is on high ground, had a deep stream of water pouring right through it. Several railroad men who were around the buildings say that had the storm continued half an hour the station and restaurant would have gone. Several washouts occurred a short distance from Allandale, about a mile east of the town, the scene of a bad washout several years ago, when the floods did damage that stopped the trains. On the Toronto line, just south of Allandale, where Strath's trout pond is situated, on Monday's creek, the flood was of sufficient power to wash out the road for the length of 150 feet and over 50 feet deep. Three other holes not more than half as large were made on the Hamilton branch, the largest being just outside of a scarp where the Grand Trunk have dug out an endeavoring to repair the damage. The loss is over \$5,000.

Barrie, Aug. 16.—Not since the flood of June 5, 1890, have the citizens of Barrie witnessed such a storm as visited here on Saturday. Until one o'clock the day seemed perfect. Large excursions were brought in by the steamers Enterprise and Islay. About 10:30 thunder clouds gathered from the south and the wind became very fierce, tearing down many large trees, also the roof of Anderson's brewery. About one o'clock rain began to fall in torrents, washing out the roadway along Peel street. The worst flow was down Clapperton street, which was badly damaged by the flood of 1890. The current turned at Five Points and ran along Dupont street. Shortly after 6 the rain ceased, leaving marks of its work on nearly every street in town. It is hard to believe that yesterday's storm could cause such serious loss to the Grand Trunk railway. The yards at Allandale are in a state of turmoil, the tracks being ripped up, cars thrown on end and some buildings completely destroyed. Residents say had the storm continued half an hour longer the Grand Trunk railway station and restaurant would have been washed away. The track in many places is washed away, causing much delay to traffic. The train leaving Toronto at 5:15 for here could get no further north than Lefroy, passengers being brought from there to Barrie by boat. The damage to the town and the Grand Trunk will be at least \$50,000.

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half its worth. I am sorry everyone in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamville, Marion county, Fla. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Closing out bicycles, a few left. Shore's Hardware.

TAKES IT ALL BACK

John M. Thurston Withdraws the Charge He Made Against William J. Bryan.

The Boy Orator Decides to Make a Through Canvass of the State of New York.

Silver Falling in Price Because of the Decreased Demand from Asia.

NANSEN MAY TRY AGAIN.
The Famous Explorer May Next Conduct a Sledging Party.

Christiania, Aug. 21.—The Afternoon-to-day announced that Dr. Nansen will not again attempt to reach the north pole in a ship built upon the lines of the Fram. Dr. Nansen, however, says he will perhaps conduct a sledging party which will attempt to make a fresh dash from San Josef Land north in the direction of the pole. In the light of his recent discoveries and observations in the Arctic circle, Dr. Nansen is of the opinion that it would not be difficult, certainly not impossible, to reach the north pole in this manner.

HARD ON DR. BROWN

Miss Mattie Overman's Startling Confession—A Self-Declared Perjurer.

Rev. Dr. Brown Represented a Scoundrel of the Deep—est Dye.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—The confession of Miss Mattie Overman, of the celebrated Brown case, is in her own handwriting, covering many sheets of legal cap and for the present is in the safekeeping of Rev. W. W. Scudder, of Alameda, chairman of the Congressional committee on credentials. The document bears the date of Aug. 8, and was written in Los Angeles, where she is now sojourning under the protecting wing of one of the Christian missions.

Miss Overman did not present her confession in person, but entrusted it to the mails on the 10th inst. Rev. J. K. McLean, of Oakland, who presided over the council that tried Dr. Brown, was astonished to have it placed in his hands.

In her written confession Miss Overman makes out Dr. Brown to be one of the blackest of villains, and herself to be his willing tool, ready to perjure herself for having him held up to the world as a much-abused man.

In her letter she said that her testimony given at the church trial was untrue from beginning to end, and that every statement made by her before the council had been carefully rehearsed in the presence of Dr. Brown that she might say anything that would betray his guilty practices to the people, who had looked upon him as a model of propriety and virtue.

Miss Overman wrote that she was impelled to disclose the true story of her relations with the former pastor of the First Congregational church of San Francisco because she felt that some of the members of the council had been reproaching themselves for their findings in the church trial. She wished to soothe their feelings by telling them that they had declared Brown guilty of one of the blackest crimes against the church and society they would not have gone amiss. Every word of her former testimony she said was false and she did not hesitate to declare that he had maintained improper relations with Brown on many occasions. She did not specify the times or places minutely in such a manner as to render verification easy, but she stated in plain terms that Brown had been criminally intimate with her many times.

Though there was no studied effort at bitterness against Dr. Brown there was undercurrent of resentment against her betrayer that was manifest in every other line.

At times the document was almost hysterical in her confession of sin and she went into particulars regarding the connection of others with the case that the council did not consider relevant and which were not weighed with the portions relating directly to the confession. She said that she was trying to live an upright life and outlive the past and that her only hope in doing so was to confess her wrongdoing with Dr. Brown.

As Dr. Brown has only been suspended by the Congregationalists, a meeting will be called in the near future to have him expelled.

The Bay conference will at once take up the case and will summon Miss Overman from Los Angeles to appear before it and tell about her intimacy with Dr. Brown. Dr. Brown will also be summoned before the conference.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Welland Vale Bicycles at cost. There are none better. Shore's Hardware.

THEY WERE INITIATED

Faint-Hearted Candidates Weaken at Simple Ceremonies.

Waitham, Mass., Aug. 21.—John J. Graham, J. O. Vickerson, Edward O'Neill, Daniel Tracey, L. Weatherbee and Wilfrid Maybee, the officers of an Orange lodge here, were arranged before Judge Luce, charged with assault and battery of F. A. Prebble and Edwin Arch. The complainants testified that they were candidates for initiation into the lodge; that during the ceremonies they were branded over the heart with searing iron and were cruelly beaten with rattans over the naked limbs and bodies. The court found the defendants guilty and imposed a fine of \$35 on each.

NOTED COMPOSER DEAD.
Death of Crouch, Author of the Serenade, "Kathleen Mavourneen."

Portland, Me., Aug. 21.—Professor Frederick William Nichols Crouch of Baltimore, Md., the renowned composer, of whose genius the world is indebted for the soul-inspiring strains of the Irish serenade "Kathleen Mavourneen" is dead. Prof. Crouch came here about three weeks ago from Baltimore. He celebrated his 88th birthday a few days ago by a grand musicale, at which he sang the song which made him famous. Although Professor Crouch composed about 2,000 songs, he lacked the business ability to make them pay, and his death was doubtless hastened by poverty and want. Prof. Crouch was born in England, July 31st, 1808.

A TERRIFIC RAIN

It Caused Much Damage at Barrie and Allandale.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—The neighborhood of Barrie and Allandale on the northern division of the Grand Trunk was visited by a terrific rain and hail storm on Saturday. The water rushed in torrents through the low streets in these towns, flooding cellars, sweeping sidewalks and undermining houses and sheds. The storm came up about one o'clock in the afternoon and lasted until six. In the G. T. R. yards the track was all ripped up and the water four feet deep in the yards. A gap of about 20 feet wide and 8 feet deep was made across the yards from the weigh house to the bay, into which ground was carried forming a new island in the bay to a considerable extent. Into the gaps over dozen cars that were on the tracks tumbled and the weigh house would have gone fully over had not a couple of flat cars fallen across its eastern side. The whole of the building on which the restaurant was situated and even the station, which is on high ground, had a deep stream of water pouring right through it. Several railroad men who were around the buildings say that had the storm continued half an hour the station and restaurant would have gone. Several washouts occurred a short distance from Allandale, about a mile east of the town, the scene of a bad washout several years ago, when the floods did damage that stopped the trains. On the Toronto line, just south of Allandale, where Strath's trout pond is situated, on Monday's creek, the flood was of sufficient power to wash out the road for the length of 150 feet and over 50 feet deep. Three other holes not more than half as large were made on the Hamilton branch, the largest being just outside of a scarp where the Grand Trunk have dug out an endeavoring to repair the damage. The loss is over \$5,000.

Barrie, Aug. 16.—Not since the flood of June 5, 1890, have the citizens of Barrie witnessed such a storm as visited here on Saturday. Until one o'clock the day seemed perfect. Large excursions were brought in by the steamers Enterprise and Islay. About 10:30 thunder clouds gathered from the south and the wind became very fierce, tearing down many large trees, also the roof of Anderson's brewery. About one o'clock rain began to fall in torrents, washing out the roadway along Peel street. The worst flow was down Clapperton street, which was badly damaged by the flood of 1890. The current turned at Five Points and ran along Dupont street. Shortly after 6 the rain ceased, leaving marks of its work on nearly every street in town. It is hard to believe that yesterday's storm could cause such serious loss to the Grand Trunk railway. The yards at Allandale are in a state of turmoil, the tracks being ripped up, cars thrown on end and some buildings completely destroyed. Residents say had the storm continued half an hour longer the Grand Trunk railway station and restaurant would have been washed away. The track in many places is washed away, causing much delay to traffic. The train leaving Toronto at 5:15 for here could get no further north than Lefroy, passengers being brought from there to Barrie by boat. The damage to the town and the Grand Trunk will be at least \$50,000.

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half its worth. I am sorry everyone in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamville, Marion county, Fla. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Closing out bicycles, a few left. Shore's Hardware.

TAKES IT ALL BACK

John M. Thurston Withdraws the Charge He Made Against William J. Bryan.

The Boy Orator Decides to Make a Through Canvass of the State of New York.

Silver Falling in Price Because of the Decreased Demand from Asia.

NANSEN MAY TRY AGAIN.
The Famous Explorer May Next Conduct a Sledging Party.

Christiania, Aug. 21.—The Afternoon-to-day announced that Dr. Nansen will not again attempt to reach the north pole in a ship built upon the lines of the Fram. Dr. Nansen, however, says he will perhaps conduct a sledging party which will attempt to make a fresh dash from San Josef Land north in the direction of the pole. In the light of his recent discoveries and observations in the Arctic circle, Dr. Nansen is of the opinion that it would not be difficult, certainly not impossible, to reach the north pole in this manner.

HARD ON DR. BROWN

Miss Mattie Overman's Startling Confession—A Self-Declared Perjurer.

Rev. Dr. Brown Represented a Scoundrel of the Deep—est Dye.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—The confession of Miss Mattie Overman, of the celebrated Brown case, is in her own handwriting, covering many sheets of legal cap and for the present is in the safekeeping of Rev. W. W. Scudder, of Alameda, chairman of the Congressional committee on credentials. The document bears the date of Aug. 8, and was written in Los Angeles, where she is now sojourning under the protecting wing of one of the Christian missions.

Miss Overman did not present her confession in person, but entrusted it to the mails on the 10th inst. Rev. J. K. McLean, of Oakland, who presided over the council that tried Dr. Brown, was astonished to have it placed in his hands.

In her written confession Miss Overman makes out Dr. Brown to be one of the blackest of villains, and herself to be his willing tool, ready to perjure herself for having him held up to the world as a much-abused man.

In her letter she said that her testimony given at the church trial was untrue from beginning to end, and that every statement made by her before the council had been carefully rehearsed in the presence of Dr. Brown that she might say anything that would betray his guilty practices to the people, who had looked upon him as a model of propriety and virtue.

Miss Overman wrote that she was impelled to disclose the true story of her relations with the former pastor of the First Congregational church of San Francisco because she felt that some of the members of the council had been reproaching themselves for their findings in the church trial. She wished to soothe their feelings by telling them that they had declared Brown guilty of one of the blackest crimes against the church and society they would not have gone amiss. Every word of her former testimony she said was false and she did not hesitate to declare that he had maintained improper relations with Brown on many occasions. She did not specify the times or places minutely in such a manner as to render verification easy, but she stated in plain terms that Brown had been criminally intimate with her many times.

Though there was no studied effort at bitterness against Dr. Brown there was undercurrent of resentment against her betrayer that was manifest in every other line.

At times the document was almost hysterical in her confession of sin and she went into particulars regarding the connection of others with the case that the council did not consider relevant and which were not weighed with the portions relating directly to the confession. She said that she was trying to live an upright life and outlive the past and that her only hope in doing so was to confess her wrongdoing with Dr. Brown.

As Dr. Brown has only been suspended by the Congregationalists, a meeting will be called in the near future to have him expelled.

The Bay conference will at once take up the case and will summon Miss Overman from Los Angeles to appear before it and tell about her intimacy with Dr. Brown. Dr. Brown will also be summoned before the conference.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Welland Vale Bicycles at cost. There are none better. Shore's Hardware.

TAKES IT ALL BACK

John M. Thurston Withdraws the Charge He Made Against William J. Bryan.

The Boy Orator Decides to Make a Through Canvass of the State of New York.

Silver Falling in Price Because of the Decreased Demand from Asia.

NANSEN MAY TRY AGAIN.
The Famous Explorer May Next Conduct a Sledging Party.

Christiania, Aug. 21.—The Afternoon-to-day announced that Dr. Nansen will not again attempt to reach the north pole in a ship built upon the lines of the Fram. Dr. Nansen, however, says he will perhaps conduct a sledging party which will attempt to make a fresh dash from San Josef Land north in the direction of the pole. In the light of his recent discoveries and observations in the Arctic circle, Dr. Nansen is of the opinion that it would not be difficult, certainly not impossible, to reach the north pole in this manner.

HARD ON DR. BROWN

Miss Mattie Overman's Startling Confession—A Self-Declared Perjurer.

Rev. Dr. Brown Represented a Scoundrel of the Deep—est Dye.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—The confession of Miss Mattie Overman, of the celebrated Brown case, is in her own handwriting, covering many sheets of legal cap and for the present is in the safekeeping of Rev. W. W. Scudder, of Alameda, chairman of the Congressional committee on credentials. The document bears the date of Aug. 8, and was written in Los Angeles, where she is now sojourning under the protecting wing of one of the Christian missions.

Miss Overman did not present her confession in person, but entrusted it to the mails on the 10th inst. Rev. J. K. McLean, of Oakland, who presided over the council that tried Dr. Brown, was astonished to have it placed in his hands.

In her written confession Miss Overman makes out Dr. Brown to be one of the blackest of villains, and herself to be his willing tool, ready to perjure herself for having him held up to the world as a much-abused man.

In her letter she said that her testimony given at the church trial was untrue from beginning to end, and that every statement made by her before the council had been carefully rehearsed in the presence of Dr. Brown that she might say anything that would betray his guilty practices to the people, who had looked upon him as a model of propriety and virtue.

Miss Overman wrote that she was impelled to disclose the true story of her relations with the former pastor of the First Congregational church of San Francisco because she felt that some of the members of the council had been reproaching themselves for their findings in the church trial. She wished to soothe their feelings by telling them that they had declared Brown guilty of one of the blackest crimes against the church and society they would not have gone amiss. Every word of her former testimony she said was false and she did not hesitate to declare that he had maintained improper relations with Brown on many occasions. She did not specify the times or places minutely in such a manner as to render verification easy, but she stated in plain terms that Brown had been criminally intimate with her many times.

Though there was no studied effort at bitterness against Dr. Brown there was undercurrent of resentment against her betrayer that was manifest in every other line.

At times the document was almost hysterical in her confession of sin and she went into particulars regarding the connection of others with the case that the council did not consider relevant and which were not weighed with the portions relating directly to the confession. She said that she was trying to live an upright life and outlive the past and that her only hope in doing so was to confess her wrongdoing with Dr. Brown.

As Dr. Brown has only been suspended by the Congregationalists, a meeting will be called in the near future to have him expelled.

The Bay conference will at once take up the case and will summon Miss Overman from Los Angeles to appear before it and tell about her intimacy with Dr. Brown. Dr. Brown will also be summoned before the conference.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Welland Vale Bicycles at cost. There are none better. Shore's Hardware.

JUDGE TURNER'S OPINION.

A letter written by Judge Turner of Spokane prominently connected with the Le Hol company, has been made public. The judge, who has had a good deal of experience with both law and mining, should be something of an authority on the status of shareholders in mining companies incorporated under the laws of his state. He writes as follows: "Dear Sir—I have your favor of the 20th ult. Our law is similar to yours concerning the liability of stockholders in ordinary corporations, but in mining corporations an exception is made. The mining property may be put in at any valuation fixed by the owners and fully paid up stock issued in payment of it. This is the explicit provision of the statute. The usual course in forming these corporations here is to value the property at the full sum for which the property is capitalized, issue the stock to the owners in the proportion that they own of the property, and then by the voluntary act of the stockholders devote a certain portion of the stock to sale for development and the purpose of which this is called treasury stock in common parlance, it is not so in fact. If the property should be valued at, say, one-third of the capital stock of the company, and stock issued to the owners for that amount, the remaining third being held in the treasury for sale to ordinary subscribers, I should say that the ordinary rule of liability would apply as to such subscribers, and that under our law, as well as your own, the subscribers such stock would be liable to creditors for the full face value of their stock. Such stock would be technically treasury stock. Some of the companies floating stock for development purposes may be lost sight of this distinction, but I hardly think so. You may be assured that in any company which I assist to form, the distinction will be made, and that all stock placed on the market will be fully paid up stock. In the third case put by you, namely, valuing the mine at \$250,000 and valuing the cost of development at \$250,000, stock issued for the first would be considered fully paid up, because our statute says so, but the last would not be unless the full sum of \$250,000 was paid in. The statute says nothing about that, and a court of equity dealing with the rights of creditors will not indulge in any fiction to their prejudice or permit anyone else to do so. Concerning stock in companies formed in this state, I should say that if considered fully paid up here it would be so considered in British Columbia. I think the law of the locality would govern. Such would be the rule here concerning foreign companies, and I think the same rule would apply in your courts. But of this you had best take the advice of counsel learned in the law of your own country."

Concerning the liability of holders of shares which are issued as Judge Turner describes, we cannot, as we have said before, undertake to decide. The legal status will be definitely made known only when some test case has been brought before the courts. But assuming that Judge Turner's interpretation of the law is correct, how many people who have bought shares in Spokane companies know that they are safe under it? Has any purchaser of such shares inquired how his shares were issued—whether as treasury stock proper or as stock contributed by the original holders for development purposes? We venture to say that the ordinary "small investor" never gives a thought to the matter. This is the sort of looseness against which complaint is made, and for which a remedy should be provided. Stock is simply stock to the thousands of men who are tempted to buy because it is "cheap"; they have little chance of ascertaining whether it is the assessable or non-assessable kind, as per Judge Turner's classification. The ignorance that prevails concerning such points very clearly illustrates the necessity of having some protective legislation.

THE ASIATIC INFLUX.

The question of Asiatic immigration naturally arranges itself under two heads: Is it desirable to restrict such immigration? Is there restrictive power vested in the government, to be exercised without let or hindrance if such restriction is deemed desirable? There can be only one answer to the first question returned by the great majority of British Columbians and by visitors to this province who have observed the results of practically unrestricted immigration of Asiatic cheap labor. It is true that a few individuals bent on enriching themselves by the employment of such cheap labor are opposed to any restriction, and these individuals receive championship from a small and dependent portion of the press, but their views go for practically nothing in the face of the volume of testimony furnished by independent witnesses. Two propositions are somewhat timidly advanced by the apologists for Asiatic immigration, namely, that the cheap labor of the Asiatic is necessary for the accomplishment of the work to be done, and that we cannot afford to risk the displeasure of China, and Japan by restricting the influx of their people. It is not necessary to refute either proposition in detail, for those who think that they weigh against the reasons for restriction may almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. From the standpoint of expediency the question simply is whether this province is to be peopled by Caucasians or by Asiatics, and the answer must be emphatically in favor of the former alternative. As to the matter of restrictive power, there seems to be no formidable obstacle in the way of reaching the desired end. The quotations from Chinese treaties given in Capt. Robertson's letter yesterday make it plain that the exercise of reasonable restriction is provided for. The United States is expressly permitted to exclude certain classes of Chinese subjects, and Great Britain necessarily has the same privilege through the clause quoted from

her treaty. Therefore, it must be concluded that restriction ought to be and can be exercised in the matter of Asiatic immigration.

WILL NOT BE PLEADED.

Mr. Laurier is a very wicked man, and his government is a very wicked government. He will not do anything to please the poor little opposition which so greatly needs some pleasure these hard days. When the opposition wants Mr. Laurier to stand still he persists in moving on, and when it would like him to move on he becomes as stationary as a statue. What a terribly unreasonable man! What is an opposition for if not to dictate what the government shall and shall not do? A few short months ago, when there was a different opposition and a different government, the government wanted the supplies voted so that it would be able to gather up a load of boomer for use in the general election, to remain in office, even if defeated, for six months or so, and to defy the will of the people generally. But by its own incompetence and mismanagement the government had put it in the power of the then opposition to say that none of these things should be done, and the then opposition promptly made use of its power, much to the relief and satisfaction of the people, who emphatically approved its course. Now the thwarted boodlers and their newspaper champions wax furious when they think over the way in which they were dished, so whether the government moves or stands still the important crew to the left of Mr. Speaker are ready to shriek out that it is wrong, all wrong. We feel rather sorry for the opposition.

B. C. MINES ABROAD.

Toronto people have for some time been invited to invest in the stocks of two British Columbia mining companies, the Nest Egg and the Palo Alto. It is quite plain, from the article which we reproduce to-day from the columns of the Star, that the invitation was accompanied by statements not altogether founded on fact—to use a mild phrase. The Star's article shows how easily British Columbia's mining enterprises may be rendered obnoxious to the investing public of the east. When prominent citizens of Victoria are called upon to correct misstatements concerning their position with regard to mining companies, the people who read their repudiations will be apt to conclude that there is something wrong with the whole business. Once let the impression get abroad that an attempt is being made to float stock on false pretences, and there will be difficulty in securing capital for any sort of mining enterprise in this province. So far as appears from the Star's exposure, the fact seems to lie in this case with the brokers or agents who are offering the stock in the east. The stocks may in reality be worth the price they are asking for it, or even more, but when they put forward statements in its support that are found to be exaggerated or untruthful they must necessarily arouse suspicion among those whom they ask to invest. The Star makes the following editorial remarks in the same issue as that from which the longer article was taken: "Canadian mines, in order to be recognized at home and abroad, as business enterprises, rather than gambling affairs, must be sharply separated from many of the wildcat propositions which are being offered to the public. "In the organization of mining companies, the aim should be to develop the prospect into a mine, but it is evident that many of them, costing the promoters but a trifle, are capitalized for enormous amounts, and the shares offered to the public at various prices, various localities, according to the gullibility of those who want to take a "shot" at some risky thing. Nobody is responsible for any statements made; the whole idea is to get the public to subscribe for their money, and then go out to grass; or, if the mine happens to turn out profitably, to share in the profit, but the latter seems to be the least considered of any of the propositions presented. "Unless something little more reasonable presents itself, in connection with such schemes, the public should abstain from buying shares, even at a cent apiece. The mines, some of which are being handled by people who don't know a mining share from a meateux, are simply an excuse for getting something for nothing, and therefore every proposition made by amateur boomers, should be avoided. Those who think themselves great manipulators of finance, and consider it entirely unnecessary to understand what is beneath the surface, may be able to write interesting advertisements, but it is very doubtful if they can obtain profitable investments from those who listen to their rhetoric."

Montreal Witness: The attacks of Mr. Wallace and his lieutenants upon Sir Charles Tupper and his party are received with popular approval in the meetings, and the anti-coercion declarations are always applauded. If Mr. Wallace's leadership succeeds in North Grey and Mr. Patterson is defeated, there will no doubt be a strong effort made at the caucus to elect him leader of the party, but as that would involve a final break with the French Blues, they can hardly look for success. Mr. Wallace is hardly the man to lead the party to victory under such conditions. He is a provincial leader at the best. Mr. Foster is the able man of the party, and under him the party would have a chance to cleanse itself and adopt new and improved methods, and a better policy. His name is connected with an attempt to reform the tariff which, though baffled and blocked to some extent, was by no means altogether abortive. By reverting to the best features

of its devious record, the party might regain public confidence. Who, whether bad or good, is going to confide in a party which casts aside to-day a policy which yesterday it declared was founded on the principles of eternal justice, and which it was ready to die for.

The Globe: The sixth session which the Tupper ministry held contrary to the spirit of the British North America act, and the attempt to secure an additional extension of authority, have necessitated the coming extra session, an expense which, according to custom, the Mail and Empire charges against the Liberals. The Liberal party is already presented with the coercion programme. Soon we may be expected to accept Tupper and the National Policy. Though appreciating kindness in an opponent, we feel compelled to decline both Tupper and coercion with thanks.

Carelessness or ignorance as to the meaning of the term leads many people to call the Chinese and Japanese "Mongolians." One part of the population of the Chinese empire is composed of Mongols, but the term is very erroneously applied to the inhabitants of China proper, the only representatives of the country whom we know by actual contact. The height of absurdity is reached when the Japanese are called Mongolians. They are no more Mongolians than they are Cossacks.

The Toronto lacrosse club, which was for many years a most prominent upholder of Canada's national game, has been forced to disband. These few pithy sentences from the Telegram explain the demise: "The snake of professionalism, that seemingly cannot be scotched, found its way into the five club league. Most of the clubs were bitten. Toronto had to leave the camp. Purely amateur first-class lacrosse is dead in Canada. The clubs now are ready to recompense their players. Three years ago the managers of the twelve became indignant when it was hinted that players were paid. Now they will not take the trouble to deny it." Is the time coming when all "sport" will be given over to professional hands?

The result of the recent election in Ontario, says the Toronto Globe, shows a net gain of thirteen seats for the Liberals as compared with the position of the parties at the dissolution of parliament; that is, they gained nineteen seats from the Conservatives and lost six seats that they had held in the last parliament. In addition to this, seven seats were carried by Patrons, McCarthys or independent opponents of the straight government candidates. As a matter of fact, the Tupper candidates in Ontario lost twenty seats which were represented by straight supporters of the government during the last parliament. As compared with the position of the parties at dissolution, the government suffered more seriously in Ontario than any other province of the confederation, except British Columbia and the Territories.

Judging from the following Chicago dispatch, the bicentennial to have his share in the great presidential campaign: "The executive committee of the National Wheelmen's McKinley Club held a meeting last night. From the mass of correspondence received from other citizens, seeking information, it is evident that large masses will have to be handled, and nothing but military discipline can accomplish this without confusion. The executive committee has therefore adopted the following plan of organization: Companies of not more than fifty, nor less than thirty, shall be formed, each company to choose a captain, lieutenant, standard bearer and bugler. Every four companies shall be organized into a battalion, and shall choose a major, who shall select his aides and standard bearers. The executive committee shall choose brigade generals. It is anticipated to have a meeting at Chicago of all the members of the national organization at least once during the campaign."

Toronto Star: It is evident from the report of the speeches made at the Conservative meeting in Owen Sound last night, that Tupperism is more unpopular than ever and that the Independent Conservatives intend to listen to no compromises which will mean the retention of the Baronet as leader. Indeed, one bold and forcible speaker, in a most uncompromising tone, asserted that Hon. N. Clarke Wallace is leader of the Conservative party in this province, and insisted that the "machine" be kept out of the constituency. The popularity of this statement of what is necessary for the party's health makes it evident that in the caucus at Ottawa next Wednesday Sir Charles and what is left of the ex-government party will have a somewhat sultry time if the sentiment of the electors is to guide the opposition in their attempt at re-organization. At another Conservative meeting also held last night in North Grey, the speakers repudiated Sir Charles Tupper, and the chairman took every possible opportunity of impressing on the audience that he had no further use for the ex-premier.

Robbins—Do you believe in casting one's bread upon the waters? Mack—Not my wife's. It would obstruct navigation. ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

FROM THE CAPITAL

A Conference Between the Premier and the Members from the West.

Speculation Regarding Details of Proposed Settlement of the School Question.

Attorney-General Sifton Interviewed—Patterson's Chances are Excellent.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—At the invitation of Mr. Laurier the members from Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia held a two-hour conference with the premier in his office yesterday, when questions of special interest to the West were discussed. The reorganization of the various departments were discussed, and the question of dealing with partisan officials informally talked over. It may be said that the premier's attitude towards the school question was not particularly encouraging. The premier and his colleagues were men of action. We would not be surprised if within the last ten or twelve days they had made more progress to a solution than has been made in the past five years. The Cullivater after expressed the opinion that for right-minded men the Manitoba school question had no insuperable difficulties. Time will show to what extent we were right. Between citizens of the same country concord is essential, and concord is the first born daughter of justice."

High John Macdonald, Boyd and a few others who are well up in the tricks of election work, are now in North Grey. Reports, however, indicate that Mr. Patterson will carry the day.

The ceremonies in connection with the opening of parliament were splendid, the senate chamber being crowded. Hon. Messrs. Sifton and Cameron occupied seats on the floor of the senate, and Mrs. Sifton looked charming in an elaborate silk costume.

The Manitoba government contingent expects to start west to-day. A special route for the use of the Manitoba and Northwest members will be set aside. It is understood that Mr. McCarthy has decided to sit for East Simcoe, relinquishing Brandon, Richardson and Lariviere are members of the debates committee. Lariviere was chairman last session, but Choquette will likely be the chairman this session.

Articles on the Manitoba school question, believed to be inspired, have appeared in one or two journals down here. Reading between the lines one can glean certain details of the proposed settlement. For instance, it is seen that all teachers must be properly certificated and that there will be no separate schools, all school being under uniform governmental inspection. It is also evident that in districts where Roman Catholics predominate a Roman Catholic teacher will be employed in order that during the half hour set aside for religious exercises the teacher may impart Catholic instruction. Where religious exercises are not held the schools will be kept open till 4 o'clock. This is believed to apply only to those districts in which at least 50 Catholic children in attendance. In districts where there are children who cannot speak English it is understood that the bilingual system will be employed so as to render teaching effective.

In some quarters High John Macdonald is being boomed for the leadership, and it is said that he is quietly cultivating the idea, giving it a lift where he can. Attorney-General Sifton, along with Mrs. Sifton, left for Winnipeg this afternoon. Mr. Sifton was interviewed by your correspondent before leaving. He said: "I have been some days in the Northwest, and I have seen Mr. Hobart and Mr. Cameron, and have been in conference with Mr. Laurier with a view of an amicable settlement of the school question. The conference was for the purpose of arriving at each other's views in respect to a basis of settlement. I am not in a position to say more than that the views which have been expressed by Mr. Laurier upon the subject are such that I believe that when I return to Manitoba and lay them before Mr. Greenway in the Senate, there is reason to hope that a satisfactory basis of settlement will be reached at least I return to the West feeling that much has been done towards bringing about an understanding." I have been in the Northwest, and I have seen Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Patterson, and the members of the government. It has been the fashion to represent the Liberal leaders as being opposed to a policy calculated to develop the resources of the Northwest, and I think that such is not at all the case, and on the contrary there appears to be every disposition upon the part of the government to look favorably upon any reasonable suggestion looking to the advancement of the Northwest. The Tory candidate, Mr. MacLaughlin, concluded his speech by expressing the hope that he would like to see Mr. Macdonald premier of the Dominion. High John said: "Dalton McCarthy changed his opinion very greatly in the last two years from the time I refused to unite my future with him and aid him in wrecking a party of which we were both members." He said he did not believe the matter of public works in that place would be defeated by the election of Hon. Mr. Patterson.

The prospects for the election of Mr. Patterson are very bright. The electors feel that besides the material advantage that might accrue to the riding in being represented by a controller, they would, in returning Mr. Patterson, have one of the ablest of Ontario's contingent as their representative.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—In the house to-day Hon. Mr. Davies stated, in answer to Mr. Cameron, that complaints had been made that Captain McGregor, of the steamer Bayfield, had been acting as a political partisan during the past elections. Hon. Mr. Laurier said to Mr. Cameron that no government legislation would be introduced this session unless the session was protracted, and in that

year's board of visitors of the college recommended that the position of commandant be changed every seven years. Instructions have been given for the sale of the cargo of the American fishing schooner Frederick Goring, which vessel was ordered to be confiscated by the admiralty court at Halifax a few days ago for fishing within the three-mile limit.

Deposits in the post-office savings bank increased \$157,000 last month. His Boy's Jack from North Grey. He says 20 members of parliament are working like beavers in the constituency. He predicts Hon. Wm. Patterson's defeat. Unquestionably the contest will be a close one.

The name of the schooner Dolphin of Victoria is to be changed to the Hatic. Hon. Mr. Geoffrion has called a meeting of the members of Montreal district, who are members of the bar, for next Wednesday, to decide the question of legal patronage. Similar meetings of members from other sections of the country will be held. The government has adopted this method of getting rid of applicants.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—Referring to the Manitoba school question, the Cullivater says: "Laurier and his colleagues are men of action. We would not be surprised if within the last ten or twelve days they had made more progress to a solution than has been made in the past five years. The Cullivater after expressed the opinion that for right-minded men the Manitoba school question had no insuperable difficulties. Time will show to what extent we were right. Between citizens of the same country concord is essential, and concord is the first born daughter of justice."

In the course of an address upon the life and work of Sir John Thompson before the Catholic summer school at Plattsburg, Judge Curran referred to the attacks upon the late premier, based on his change of religion, and for the first time made public his explanation of his conversion. Sir John could not very well discuss in public matters of such a private and personal nature. On one occasion he told the Judge that he had written to a Protestant friend who had expressed sympathy with him in his persecution and in expressing his thanks for his friend's kind words had opened his heart on the subject at issue.

"Thompson allowed Curran to make use of the part of his letter in his lectures. 'I had,' writes Thompson, 'been attending the Church of England and Catholic services assiduously for four years. I had been reading all the controversies I could get my hands on and finally yielded, when to believe and not to profess, appeared to be wretched cowardice. I had very few Catholic friends, and I believed that the day of my baptism closed my chances for professional advancement or any other. I felt I had but one resource, my shorthand. I knew I could support myself and my wife if matters came to the worst. But I felt there was no use putting all this before the public and it was better to stand by the certain right which I had, than to be a martyr for a matter which, had that, these were not matters for public discussion, matters of conscience only. Even if I had discussed them I must have added that, after 20 years' experience and consideration, I would do it again and do it a thousand times if necessary, even if all the blessings and prosperity which I had were turned into misfortunes and afflictions.'"

Toronto, Aug. 22.—The Mail's Ottawa special says: There are great hopes among the Liberals that they will be able to settle their differences on the school question before it comes before parliament. Messrs. Watson and Cameron were up before a tribunal consisting of Messrs. Tarte, Cartwright and Davies. Mawat, who was to do great things, is being kept carefully in the background. In the meantime Tarte and his colleagues are talking business to the Manitoba ministers. The matter will be referred to a commission whatever is the outcome of the present conference, and upon the report of the commission will depend whether or not the constitution as promised by Mr. Laurier will be enforced in its entirety.

The World gives currency to the rumor that George A. Cox, president of the Bank of Commerce, may succeed Sir David Macpherson in the Senate. The Globe says, under the heading of "Manitoba's New Friends": "The defence of Manitoba has dropped into strange hands. Macdonald is the latest addition to the Conservative forces in North Grey. He declares that in the house of commons that he would vote against a Conservative government which would introduce legislation interfering with the educational system of Manitoba. The Mail blames the Globe for not clamoring against coercion. Should the danger of coercion arise, the Globe will be found standing up for the rights of the province, for western civilization, for the supremacy of the state, and any clerical interference in whatever guise they may appear."

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—Messrs. Watson and Cameron left to-day for Toronto en route to Winnipeg. Mr. Watson and Mr. Macdonald, M.P., had a final interview with the minister of public works to-day with reference to widening the outlet to Lake Manitoba and are satisfied that the work will be undertaken next spring.

Owen Sound, Aug. 22.—Hugh John Macdonald made his opening speech here last evening. The Tory candidate, Mr. MacLaughlin, concluded his speech by expressing the hope that he would like to see Mr. Macdonald premier of the Dominion. High John said: "Dalton McCarthy changed his opinion very greatly in the last two years from the time I refused to unite my future with him and aid him in wrecking a party of which we were both members." He said he did not believe the matter of public works in that place would be defeated by the election of Hon. Mr. Patterson.

case an act to repeal the franchise act might be introduced. The premier also said that the positions of controllers would be abolished. Mr. McInnes then proceeded to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Mr. McInnes made an excellent speech. He spoke at length on the special British Columbia, at the same time pointing to the fact that the same standing all these capabilities, notwithstanding the soft and the great mineral wealth of the west, prosperity did not exist there now nor in the Dominion, and that was largely due to the policy of the late government, which fostered the monopoly and prevented that distribution of wealth which would otherwise have been the case. He spoke of the Dominion government, which was satisfied, would go to British Columbia, and then that province would get what it was entitled to and which the late government had practically recognized. He gave a terrific denunciation of Sir Charles Tupper for first pursuing a policy on the school question with the view of capturing Quebec and after having lost the elections was turning against the French. In concluding his speech Mr. Laurier had formed. Mr. Lemieux followed in French.

Mr. Earle arrived this afternoon. Hon. J. L. Tarte, minister of public works, was in the Dominion and the west on the 22nd of September should parliament be prorogued.

INTO THE YUKON COUNTRY.

A Second Party Goes From Telegraph Creek to Teslan Lake.

Telegraph Creek, July 29.—Another party of four miners left this place to-day for Teslan lake. They will follow the trail made by the Captain Cole and Jimmy Calbreath party, which left here in June. Indians returning from hunting beaver in the lake say they saw the camp fire of the party between them and the lake, and that the next day they struck the trail made by the horses and followed it to here. From what the Indians say the boys must have been less than three weeks, which would be better than they expected when they left here, as they had to cut a trail for their horses some thirteen miles from Kaketa, which is about thirty miles from here. How they managed to do this is hard to think of, as it is a high rolling country, with no steep mountains, when one bears to the right and keeps up out of the swamps. The Indians travel over the swamps when going to the lake in the winter time, as it is the direct line. From the crossing to the Nilek river Indians report a gradual slope to the lake. The second party was composed of George W. Clark, James Kelly, F. C. Risley, of Doss, North Dakota; E. C. Risley, of Fulton, Oregon; and Hector McLellan, of Kamloops, B. C. In case any dangers are found on the little streams passing into the lake, and the trail is not the sure one they think it is, it will mean a great deal for this country, as well as the merchants of Victoria. By this route we have the six months' run for steamboats of the Hudson's Bay company, carrying from 80 to 100 tons, and making the run from Wrangle here in from three to five days, as she did this spring. Then there is the Alaska, which belongs at the river, which carries 35 tons of freight and makes a trip every eight and ten days, to say nothing of the fleet of canoes that have been freighted on the river for the last twenty-five years. This last party took three horses with them.

Hon. Sydney Parker, Mr. A. Mitchell Innes, England; Capt. Bald and wife, Vancouver; and Mr. W. B. Lathrop, Mrs. Bryan Lathrop and wife and Miss McCormack, of Chicago, are at the Driard. They leave on the Japan for the Orient.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this: "In September, 1894, I made a mistake and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me. This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

Is the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c. FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. Shropshire Rams

J. BRADY LATE

Discusses the Final the Bi-metallic of V

When Chicago Placed Ho Knew it Some F

If the Gold Standard Why Not Get at On

Trial-on-the-Hudson The Democratic

presidency, W. J. Bryan people assembled at the village of Madison and for forty minutes discussed the views. He was seconded by Stewart of Nevada, plain what he called, but was cut short by Mr. Bryan who had been speaking of an hour when Lenox of Ohio, a still congress.

Mr. Bryan was well of the brass band, and the Bryan and Sewall carriage to the square "Hail to the Chief."

field piece announced and they stepped to the Bryan said in part: "Mr. Chairman, I am man! When our party the platform which it would offend some of us can take a plain, strong position upon any question somebody. We declared for what we believed, subscribed the policies we were best for the Democratic we knew that it would Let me read one of the platform: "We are of interest-bearing United States in time of peace, by practicing the rates, which, in exchange an enormous profit to the federal treasury maintain the policy of ism. This was one of the money question that those who have grown government's extreme. We did not expect the passage way from the to their offices to join in up the passage of the act of the gold standard an embarrassment it brings to join with us in putting gold standard. I say it was not the Democrat was written because we the business in which I But, my friends, if those a profit out of the government policy array themselves against the money question who believe that we are to our rescue and fill up are being depleted by If we must part company who believe in a cover-up the money question may we not appeal with those who believe that the people, by the people should not perish (Applause.) If these times, by practicing the business world and the title of business men at a business out of politics use their ballots to in come, I beg you to consider the money question not a right to make a politics once, and protect and their families from please.) The founders went never considered same night, when there a few people in this competent to settle negotiations. If they had, the written in the constitution questions most every body over the money question could vote. (Applause.)

"Our opponents of the Democracy are all linked which should be pursued the same object; the Republican can they believe the Democracy exemplified through please.) "Some of our opponent sold standard is a good thing, say 'what we were wrong, but we cannot help body helps.' (Laughter.) standard is a good thing, want bi-metallicism." I ever have two men making same night, the chances were not in our favor, the gold standard as for the other will tell you here to get rid of it. One reason why he does not vote is that he does not want to enable the silver take 50 cents' worth bullion and convert it into cents. Of course he may favor the system of taxation two hundred or three percent profit, but that does is a terrible thing to all men to make that profit when one comes up with a matter of such importance adds nothing to the metal, and that the silver simply means that 50 cents' worth of bullion is turned into 50 cents' worth of it. (Applause.) "Now you can see the all of the silver miner under free coinage finds that his is turned so that that worth 50 cents, will be won then there are no 50 cent the other man is correct adds nothing to the value

LORD RUSSELL'S PLEA FOR PEACE

Eloquent Address on International Arbitration by the Lord Chief Justice of England

Before a Large and Distinguished Audience at Saratoga, New York.

The Eminent Jurist Cheered to the Echo Upon Concluding His Speech.

England and America Should Work in Harmony for Progress and Peace of the World.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Over 4,000 people assembled to listen to the address of Lord Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, on "International Arbitration," before the American Bar Association. It was one of the most distinguished audiences ever gathered here. Lord Russell was greeted with hearty applause. Beside Lord Russell there were grouped on the platform United States Supreme Judge Rufus W. Peckham, United States Attorney-General Harmon, Judge Bartlett, of the New York court of appeals; Courtland T. Parker, of the New Jersey United States district court; Judge Cox, of Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis; William Butler Allen, of New York; Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont; James C. Carter, of New York; Nathan L. Shipman, of Connecticut; Bishop John P. Newman, of Sir Francis Lockwood and Montague Crickenthorpe.

President Moorefield Storey, of Boston, in presenting Lord Russell, said: "I have now the very great pleasure of not introducing for the first time to any English-speaking lawyer, but of presenting to you, Lord Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, who will deliver the annual address on the subject of 'International Arbitration.'"

Lord Russell prefaced his words by a modest but handsome acknowledgment of the hearty welcome with which he was honored. Speaking of the movement for arbitration, Lord Russell said in part: "In 1890 the senate and house of representatives of the United States adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the president to make use of any fit occasion to enter into negotiations with other governments, to the end that any differences or disputes which could not be adjusted by diplomatic agency might be referred to arbitration and peacefully adjusted by such means. The British house of commons responded in 1893 by passing unanimously a resolution expressive of the satisfaction it felt with the action of congress and of the hope that the government of the Queen would lead its ready co-operation to give effect to it. The parliaments of France and Austria, and the French chamber of deputies have followed suit. It seemed eminently desirable that there should be an agency by which members of the great representative and executive bodies of the world interested in this far-reaching question should meet on common ground and discuss the basis for common action. With this object there has recently been founded 'The Permanent Parliamentary Committee in Favor of Arbitration and Peace,' or, as it is sometimes called, 'The Inter-Parliamentary Union.' This union has a permanent organization. Its officers and members are not vain idealists; they are men of the world. They do not claim to be representatives of the millennium, they are doing honest and useful work in making straighter and less difficult the path of intelligent progress. Speaking in this place I need only refer in passing to the remarkable Pan-American conference held in your states in 1890 at the instance of the late Mr. Blaine, directed to the same peaceful object.

"It is obvious, therefore, that the sentiment for peace and in favor of arbitration is a sentiment that is growing in space. How has that sentiment told on the direct action of nations? How far have they shaped their policy according to its methods? The answers to these questions are pertinent and encouraging. Experience has shown that over a large area international differences may honorably, practically and usefully be dealt with by peaceful arbitration. To thirty-two of these United States has been a party, and Great Britain to some twenty of them.

"There are many instances, also, of the introduction of arbitration into treaties. Here again, the United States appears in the van, but are we thence to conclude that the millennium of peace has arrived—that the dove has returned to the ark, a sure sign that the waters of international strife have permanently subsided? I am not sanguine enough to lay this flattering expectation to my son. Unbridled ambition, thirst for growing dominion, pride of power still holds sway, although with lessened force and in some sort under the restraint of the healthier opinion of the world.

"But further, friend as I am of peace, I would yet affirm that there may be even greater calamities than war—the dishonor of a nation, the triumph of an unrighteous cause, the perpetuation of hopeless and debasing tyranny. It behooves, then, all who are friends of peace and advocates of arbitration to recognize the difficulties and to discriminate between the causes in which friendly arbitration is and in which it may not be practically possible. Arbitration will not cover the wide field of international controversy, and until the great powers of the world bind themselves in league to coerce a recalcitrant member of the family of nations, we have still to face a serious and menacing danger by powerful states of the obligation of good faith and of justice. The scheme of such a combination has been advocated, but the signs of its accomplishment are absent. I doubt whether in any case a permanent tribunal, the members of which shall be priorly designated, is practicable or desirable.

In the first place the character of the best tribunal must largely depend on what is to be arbitrated. The interests involved are commonly so enormous and the forces of national sympathy, pride and prejudice are so searching, so great and so subtle, that I doubt whether a tribunal, the membership of which has a character of permanence, even if exercised by the judicial faculty, would long retain general confidence, and I fear it might gradually assume intolerable pretensions. There is danger, too, to be guarded against from another quarter, wherein to try international quarrels, the risk of failure are so tremendous and the mere rumor of war so paralyzing commercial and industrial life, that pretensions wholly unfounded would rarely be advanced by any nation and the strenuous efforts of statesmen, whether immediately concerned or not, will be directed to prevent war. But if there be a standing court of nations to which any power may resort, with little cost, and put forward unfounded claims and pretensions in support of which there may readily be found in some countries (can we except even Great Britain and the United States?) busybody jingoes, too ready to try their spurious and inflammatory patriotism.

"There is one influence which, by the law of the nations, may be legitimately exercised by the powers in the interests of peace—I mean mediation. I begin by speaking of the general divisions of the American and British-of that English-speaking world which you and I represent, and with one more reference to them I end. We cannot doubt the influence they possess for insuring the healthy progress and the peace of mankind, but if this influence is to be fully felt they must work together in cordial friendship, each people in its own sphere of action. If they have great power they have also great responsibility. No cause they espouse shall be triumphant. The future is in large part theirs. They have the making of history in the times that are to come. The greatest calamity that could befall them would be strife, should it divide them. Let us pray that this never shall be. Let us pray that they will always be self-respecting, each in honor upholding its own flag, safeguarding its own heritage of right and respecting the rights of others, that each in its own way will fill its national destiny, they shall yet come here to take charge of the church, world in harmony for the progress and peace of the world."

At the close of Lord Russell's address the audience rose, applauded and cheered him to the echo. The address lasted fully fifteen minutes. A number of persons shook hands with him, heartily congratulating him on the masterly address. On motion of Edward J. Phelps, seconded by James C. Carter, the thanks of the association were tendered to Lord Russell for his luminous and eloquent address. Gen. F. F. Bullard, of New York, offered the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the American Bar Association concurred in the principles enunciated in the eloquent address of Lord Russell; and, be it further

"Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on international law, to recommend such further action as shall be deemed proper, and to report on the cause of international arbitration."

In his paper before the section of legal education, J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, considered what is the best training for the American lawyer. He stated that the first, that the lawyer as a minister at the bar of justice, through the actual lex, must be trained to believe his employment is a public duty primarily to God and his country, and secondly, to his private wealth or honor; and that his functions as a lawyer or judge are to be performed for the promotion of truth and right, and for the defeat of falsehood and wrong. Third, the student must be trained to the view of the law as a historic science, the student must be taught and should learn the history of legal science, and should be taught and learn comparative jurisprudence, that by presenting the view of his own by comparison with others and avoiding the narrowness and error which comes from a too exclusive consideration of his own local policy. Fourth, continuous law is a specialty. The effect of this training upon the lawyers of the United States, for on the integrity and supremacy of the constitution our states and governments, state and federal, depend for the perpetuity of our Union and the prosperity of our liberties as a nation. How shall we study? I concede that three years are better than two, and two than one. I admit that one year, two years, is too short a period for such a course of study, but I would prefer four to five years to three. Mr. Tucker closed by saying that, while urging a longer course of study than one year, efforts have been made to lay a foundation of legal principles based on moral truth and legal cases, such as public law, and inure to him the eminent ability that will fit him for the most exalted duties of his great calling. Such training, he said, he had the honor to judge from Marshall to Brewer and from Sir Richard Coke to Lord Russell.

Prof. James F. Colby, of Dartmouth college, presented a paper on the collegiate study of law. The paper prepared by Prof. G. H. Emmet, of Johns Hopkins university, of Baltimore, was read by Judge Gager, of the Yale law school. The subject of Prof. Emmet's paper was "Legal Education in England." Both at Oxford and Cambridge, he said, the study of the Roman law occupies a most important and leading position, and at Cambridge no one can take a degree at law, nor at Oxford can one take a place in the final honors examination in the school of jurisprudence or obtain the degree of B.C.L. without a knowledge of its history and principles and an acquaintance with at least some portion of the digest of Justinian. The effect of this training upon successive generations of English lawyers, in Prof. Emmet's opinion, was impossible to overestimate, and he thought that there was no more encouraging sign in connection with the present position of legal education on both sides of the Atlantic than the firm and assured position which the study of the Roman law now enjoys, not only in the great universities of England and Scotland, but also in several of the universities of the United States. Concluding, he said:

"If we can show that the study of law, when rightly pursued, is a liberalizing and not a purely technical study, we shall in a way have done a service not only to the profession to which

we are proud to belong, but also to society at large.

A discussion followed and was engaged in by Sir Francis Lockwood and Montague Crickenthorpe, of England; Attorney-General Harmon, of Washington City, and General Phelps, of Baker, E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, was elected chairman and G. M. Sharp secretary of the section of legal education for the ensuing year.

At the evening session Montague Crickenthorpe read a very able paper on "The Use of Legal History." Following the address reports of special committees were received.

Reports of standing committees were submitted. Everett P. Wheeler, of New York, reported for the international law committee, which report included the adoption of the resolutions "that the American Bar Association concurs in the resolution adopted by the American Association of International Arbitration conference at Washington City, April 22, 1896," and "that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the president of the United States and to the secretary of state."

London, Aug. 22.—Commenting upon the address of Lord Russell, of Killowen, lord chief justice of England, on "International Arbitration" before the American Bar Association at Saratoga, N. Y., the Times writes: "The address was a model of both political parties, because it was believed that his presence there would have a tendency to promote peace and goodwill between the United States and England. His address makes for peace, and it is welcome, because it resembles the calm atmosphere of the judge rather than the one-sided statement naturally to be found in the argument of a lawyer."

DR. BROWN WON'T DOWN.

Statement That He Will Return to San Francisco.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The Bulletin says that Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown, undismayed by the confession of Mattie Overman, has decided to return to San Francisco to "live down" the charges against him. He will not return in his private capacity, but as pastor of an independent church with a membership of less than 100 as a starter and \$1,500 per annum. On the completion of his present visit to Dakota relatives he will come here to take charge of the church, which is in a state of confusion. Preparations for starting, which have been made, it is understood, by Deacon Moore, who has stood by Brown through all his troubles.

The Congregational ministers that have read and discussed Mattie Overman's latest confession are not yet convinced that the woman is even now telling the truth. The voluminous document that she sent to Rev. J. K. McLean contains only one assertion. In this carefully prepared paper Miss Overman confessed that she had conspired with Miss Overman and with Rev. Dr. Brown to "give down" the charges against them. There was nothing startling in this assertion, as Mrs. M. F. Tunnel, acting in her connection with Miss Overman and with her counsel, gave publicity to the same acknowledgment in an interview. In her latest confession, however, Miss Overman drags into the case another woman, Miss Overman, who is seriously connected with the affair. This person is a member of Dr. Brown's family, and for some reason or other has inspired the hatred of Miss Overman. The confession deals with the kind of a gun-shot wound, which she says, was self-inflicted, but it is believed that he is one of the burglars whom the elder Adams shot before being killed.

GOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Heavy Consignments Leave European Bank of Montreal's Action.

New York, Aug. 22.—The steamship Germania, leaving London, carries \$250,000 in gold consigned to J. & W. Seligman.

Hamburg, Aug. 22.—The Boersenthaler line steamship Normania, which sailed from this port for New York via Cherbourg, France, will ship at the latter place 600,000 francs in gold for America.

London, Aug. 22.—The Daily News in its financial article says: "It was reported that half a million dollars in gold would be shipped from Paris to New York yesterday. We learn as a matter of fact that the heavy shipment reported to have been arranged for Montevideo was not intended for New York."

The Times in its financial column this morning says: "Four hundred thousand dollars in gold has been secured in Paris for the New York market."

The Standard says: "The money market here is shy about absorbing too many of Belmont's and Morgan's bills for discount on behalf of the gold syndicate. Rates will advance sharply unless the greatest circumspection is exercised."

Montreal, Aug. 22.—Local exchange brokers have shipped \$75,000 in gold to New York. The Bank of Montreal defers now to take United States bills or silver from any one. The other banks have been charging a small discount, but it is expected that in a very short time American money will be driven from the Canadian market.

INDEPENDENCE FOR SPAIN.

Discovery in the Philippine Islands of a Separatist Conspiracy.

Madrid, Aug. 22.—An official dispatch from Manila announces the discovery in the Philippine islands of a Separatist conspiracy, the object being to secure independence for Spain. According to the report already been arrested in the Philippine islands, several being

A BOY'S BRAVERY

The Little Village of Bedford, New York, is the Scene of Stirring Deeds.

Father and Son Have a Desperate Fight With Four Bold Burglars.

Heroism of a Youngster Who Was Always Locked Upon as a Dude.

New York, Aug. 22.—There occurred at the little village of Bedford, on the N. Y. & H. railway, yesterday a battle with burglars that reads more like a tale of the wild west in its palmy days than of an actual occurrence in a thickly populated portion of the Empire state.

The general store of W. B. Adams & Son, in Bedford village, is a large one. The firm is the oldest established and is known to everyone throughout Westchester and vicinity. The place has been frequently visited by burglars, who, after plundering the store, have invariably made their escape. To safeguard his property Mr. Adams recently put in a burglar alarm. Wires were attached to all the windows and doors and an alarm bell placed in the family residence, which is just across the road from the store.

They were aroused by the ringing of this alarm bell at an early hour yesterday morning. Hastily dressing, the two men made for the store. The elder being armed with a shotgun while the son carried a Winchester rifle. The father went to the rear of the store and the son to the front. As the son approached the building he ran into a young man. Grabbing him, young Adams ordered him to stand under a gas lamp, and pointing his rifle at him, told him that if he moved he would shoot him.

A moment later a perfect fusillade of shots was heard by the son, and he could hear loud shouts and groans. He left his father and rushed to the store and started around the end of the building to his father's aid. As he reached the side street, a big burly fellow, holding a smoking revolver in his hand, approached him and shouted "Keep still, or I will shoot." But young Adams was not keeping still just then. Like a flash his rifle was at his shoulder and in an instant the robber was lying on the ground with a bullet through his lungs.

Pressing on, young Adams saw another man running down the road. Again his rifle came to his shoulder, and as it cracked the flying man gave a cry and fell on his face. The son then rushed to the back portion of the building, but only to find his father on the ground, a bullet hole through his head, and his empty shotgun by his side. Only one shot had struck the old man, but it was enough. Before he could receive medical aid he was dead.

Both the robbers who had been working were carried to the county lock-up and doctors say they cannot recover. It is known that there were four men engaged in the burglary. A man was taken into the Brooklyn hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from a gun-shot wound, which he says, was self-inflicted, but it is believed that he is one of the burglars whom the elder Adams shot before being killed.

Young Adams has always been looked upon as "a dude," and not the kind of a young man that would put up a stiff fight with four desperate men. Now he is the envy of all his youthful neighbors and the centre of a group of hero-worshippers.

To-day Sheriff Johnson, of Westchester county, arrived in Brooklyn and going to the Long Island College hospital, positively identified the man who came there with a gun-shot wound in his arm as the one who made his escape after being wounded in the fight with the Adams.

Advertisement for Johnston's Fluid Beef, highlighting its benefits for athletes and strength without increasing flesh.

Night-Mare Credit.



That is not our mount. We are backing CASH; you will win with hands down. We are making a cross-country run, and will head off the bounds of Long Credit; will be in at the death and secure the prize. Stay with us.

- List of products and prices: Cocoaish Creamery Butter, Dotted Creamery Butter, Chopped Butter, Salsami Sausage, Luncheon Tongue.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Free Masons. The news has caused much excitement in Madrid, and the police, in consequence, to-night raided the Hispano Philippine club and seized a large quantity of papers.

LAI D'ART.

Funeral of Hon. W. D. Balfour—A Fruit Dealer Absconds.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—The funeral of Hon. W. D. Balfour took place yesterday morning and was attended by representatives of the federal and local governments and the city council. The body was taken to Amherstburg by train and boat, where it was buried to-day. Emanuel Romero, an Italian fruit dealer, has been missing since last week. He bought \$3,000 worth of goods on credit, which he is supposed to have disposed of for cash, making off with the proceeds of the deposit receipt. Foster & Pender, wholesale and retail carpets and furnishes, are financially embarrassed and asking the indulgence of their creditors.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Mining Bureau for Montreal—More Officials Discharged.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—A petition from Chinese merchants of Victoria for a consul at that port has reached the department, and Mr. Parmelee will present it to Li Hung Chang.

The government intend opening a mining bureau in Montreal shortly. A skilled mining expert from British Columbia will be placed in charge.

Four officials of the secretary's branch and four of the architect's branch of the public works department were discharged yesterday.

Mr. Sifton left for Winnipeg yesterday afternoon.

PRELIMINARY OBJECTIONS.

Filed Against Protest of Mr. McInnes' Election.

Mr. G. F. Cane, of Nanaimo, representing W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., this morning filed with Registrar Drake a series of objections to the election petition filed by William Avons against the return of Mr. McInnes as member for Vancouver Island electoral district. From the architect's branch of the public works department were discharged yesterday.

Mr. Cane has named as his agent for service Mr. George E. Powell of Victoria.

LOUIS STARK'S DEATH.

Preliminary Trial of Hodgson, Accused of His Murder.

Before Magistrate Bate at Nanaimo yesterday Ephraim Hodgson appeared for preliminary trial on the charge of murdering Louis Stark on February 27, 1895. The prosecution was in the hands of Mr. F. McE. Young, while Mr. E. P. Davis appeared for the defence. Most of the evidence related to the finding of Stark's body at the foot of a bluff near his house. It was Hodgson who gave the alarm and led the way to the place where the body lay. His story, as told to several of the witnesses, was that the old man had been in his place on the previous day and had one home in the dark, Hodgson lending him a pit lamp to light him on the way. The trail between the two places leads in places along the edge of the bluff at the foot of which the body was found. Hodgson's statement to the various witnesses was that when Stark did not turn up at his (Hodgson's) house next day he went in search of him and found the dead body. He went into Nanaimo to tell the authorities, afterwards conducting Constable McLean and others to the place where the body lay. Dr. Davis, who made the post mortem examination, testified as to the condition of the body. He had found a clot of blood on the brain, which must have been caused before death took place. It must have been caused either by rupture of an artery of the brain due to severe mental strain or diseased condition of the artery by a severe blow on the head or

Communism

ASIATIC INVASION. To the Editor: The Chinese last year the Chinese account will enable us to form their own

The present soviet government of China is the result of the year 1844. The emperor is being Huel-sing, and the great number of the government of the government emperor is spiritual, sovereign, and as his power, can alone with representatives of the great religions cere-

monarchy is a political hierarchy in public expense, not the confucian or state of foreign affairs. The administration of the interior council of four members, two of Chinese origin (lego) who have been

contrary to the laws of the empire of Huel-tien, and of Confucius. These nominated in the year 1844. Under their

Pa, or seven boards of which is presided and a Chinese. The board of civil affairs should be under the

ceremonies; (4) the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

the board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese. The board of public works, which is presided by a Chinese.

Communications.

ASIATIC INVASION QUESTIONS.

To the Editor: I pointed out in my last that the Chinese government is an hybrid myth. The following succinct account will enable the general public to form their own conclusion: The present sovereign is the ninth emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of La-tsing (sublimity), which succeeded the Chinese dynasty of Ming in the year 1644. The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the T'ing Hwei-t'ing, collected regulations of the great pure dynasty, which prescribe the government of the state as based upon the government of the family. The emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and as high priest of the empire, can alone with his immediate representatives and ministers perform the most religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood of the confucian or state religion.

The administration of the Chinese empire is under the supreme direction of the emperor, who is assisted by a council of seven members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-Ling (ignoble) who have the civil and religious duties of the empire contained in the T'ing Hwei-t'ing, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are designated Ta Hsiao-sz, ministers of nominated Ta Hsiao-sz, ministers of the seven boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese. They are: (1) the board of civil appointments; (2) the board of revenue; (3) the military board; (4) the board of public works; (5) the high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction; (6) the board of public works; (7) the board of public works.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

In 1839 the transportation of convicts was suspended at the wish of the people. In 1849 convicts were refused by the people of the Cape of Good Hope. East Grey revived transportation. In Australia there was a great agitation. Robert Lowe raised his voice with many others and defied the government to land any more convicts. In 1853 transportation ceased, except to West Australia. The voice of the people was again raised and this was stopped in 1865. Whatever crimes these convicts were guilty of they were the pioneers of Australia and helped greatly in making her the thriving country she is today.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

ers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal mistreatment or abuse."

The foregoing defines clearly that England or the Dominion of Canada, or that portion known as British Columbia, can under the favored nation clause regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residences of Chinese laborers.

The foregoing defines clearly that England or the Dominion of Canada, or that portion known as British Columbia, can under the favored nation clause regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residences of Chinese laborers.

The foregoing defines clearly that England or the Dominion of Canada, or that portion known as British Columbia, can under the favored nation clause regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residences of Chinese laborers.

The foregoing defines clearly that England or the Dominion of Canada, or that portion known as British Columbia, can under the favored nation clause regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residences of Chinese laborers.

The foregoing defines clearly that England or the Dominion of Canada, or that portion known as British Columbia, can under the favored nation clause regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residences of Chinese laborers.

The foregoing defines clearly that England or the Dominion of Canada, or that portion known as British Columbia, can under the favored nation clause regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residences of Chinese laborers.

The foregoing defines clearly that England or the Dominion of Canada, or that portion known as British Columbia, can under the favored nation clause regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residences of Chinese laborers.

voyage. To avoid this His Excellency would have sacrificed a large slice of his great wealth, but the Censors would otherwise. He was too powerful, too dangerous to their power, his absence was necessary. So this high honor was done him. He was sent to Japan for the same reason. He is now well up in years; in addition to this there is great danger involved in all this traveling, especially on this continent. There are many of the Latpings and their descendants who have no love for him. The Chinese here may make great demonstrations of regard, but Li Hung Chang will take every precaution, as he is doing with his food, and it is to be hoped he will escape all machinations and arrive back in China safe. The honors he will receive will be great but nothing to the posthumous honors that would be his honors.

Yesterday evening the big tramp steamer Annandale, under charter to the N. P. R. S. Co., arrived at the outer wharf after an uneventful and pleasant passage of 15 days from Yokohama. The steamer's cargo, principally tea, only amounted to about 1,800 tons, and was scarcely sufficient for ballast. The Annandale is a sister ship of the Evandale, which made a special trip to a cargo of tea for the Northern Pacific last season. Her registered tonnage is 3,845 tons measurement. The Annandale is in command of Capt. T. M. Milne, who has had a long experience in navigating vessels on both the Atlantic and Pacific. The Annandale left for Tacoma this morning, where her cargo of tea will be discharged. She then goes to San Francisco to load grain.

The dense fog which has hung over the straits and Puget Sound for the past week has been responsible for at least one shipping accident. The steamer Flyer, while running between Seattle and Seattle, Thursday afternoon, was run into by the big steamer Utopia, which was on her way from Vancouver to Tacoma. Although both steamers were moving very slowly on account of the fog, the Utopia struck the Flyer in her port bow—a hole about a big hole in her port bow—a hole about two feet wide, reaching from below the water line and extending into the engine room. The Utopia at once took the Flyer in tow and proceeded to Tacoma. The injured steamer had six feet of water in her when she arrived there. It will take at least three weeks to repair the damages.

The British ship Bolivia was hauled on the marine slip this afternoon. Li Hung Chang to Have an Official Reception in the United States. Washington City, Aug. 21.—President Cleveland has officially indicated that Li Hung Chang will be the guest of the nation during his forthcoming visit to this country, and General Ruger, stationed at Governor's Island, has been assigned to take charge of the details of the reception. The Chinese minister returned from New York to-day, after seeing Gen. Ruger and ex-Secretary J. W. Foster. The Chinese authorities, recognizing that Li is a guest, are loath to make any suggestions as to his reception, preferring to leave the details with the American officials.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

DAY'S SHIPPING NEWS

Yesterday evening the big tramp steamer Annandale, under charter to the N. P. R. S. Co., arrived at the outer wharf after an uneventful and pleasant passage of 15 days from Yokohama. The steamer's cargo, principally tea, only amounted to about 1,800 tons, and was scarcely sufficient for ballast. The Annandale is a sister ship of the Evandale, which made a special trip to a cargo of tea for the Northern Pacific last season. Her registered tonnage is 3,845 tons measurement. The Annandale is in command of Capt. T. M. Milne, who has had a long experience in navigating vessels on both the Atlantic and Pacific. The Annandale left for Tacoma this morning, where her cargo of tea will be discharged. She then goes to San Francisco to load grain.

The dense fog which has hung over the straits and Puget Sound for the past week has been responsible for at least one shipping accident. The steamer Flyer, while running between Seattle and Seattle, Thursday afternoon, was run into by the big steamer Utopia, which was on her way from Vancouver to Tacoma. Although both steamers were moving very slowly on account of the fog, the Utopia struck the Flyer in her port bow—a hole about a big hole in her port bow—a hole about two feet wide, reaching from below the water line and extending into the engine room. The Utopia at once took the Flyer in tow and proceeded to Tacoma. The injured steamer had six feet of water in her when she arrived there. It will take at least three weeks to repair the damages.

The British ship Bolivia was hauled on the marine slip this afternoon. Li Hung Chang to Have an Official Reception in the United States. Washington City, Aug. 21.—President Cleveland has officially indicated that Li Hung Chang will be the guest of the nation during his forthcoming visit to this country, and General Ruger, stationed at Governor's Island, has been assigned to take charge of the details of the reception. The Chinese minister returned from New York to-day, after seeing Gen. Ruger and ex-Secretary J. W. Foster. The Chinese authorities, recognizing that Li is a guest, are loath to make any suggestions as to his reception, preferring to leave the details with the American officials.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

Shorey's Clothing is always Satisfactory.

Every garment is warranted to give satisfaction and has a little guarantee card in the pocket. Their materials are all good and every seam is sewn with the best linen thread. Shorey's Clothing is cut on such a variety of patterns that any figure can be perfectly fitted. All Shorey's Bicycle Suits and Spring and Fall Overcoats are Waterproofed by the Rigby Process and no extra charge for it. All dealers sell Shorey's Clothing now because their customers insist on having it.

THE FRAM'S RETURN

Nansen's Arctic Exploring Ship Has Arrived Safe in Port. Went About as Near the Pole as Nansen Did—Andree's Voyage Postponed.

Christiania, Aug. 22.—Nansen's Arctic exploring ship Fram, which left behind in the ice early in January, 1895, in order to explore the sea north of the route he proposed to follow, has arrived at Skjervø, province of Tromsø. Captain Sverdrup, her commander, reported all well on board. The Fram called at Oano Island Aug. 14 and saw Prof. Andree, who was still waiting for a favorable wind to enable him to attempt his balloon trip across the Arctic region. Capt. Sverdrup sent the following telegram to Nansen: "Fram arrived safely. All well on board. Leaves at once for Tromsø. Welcome home." Dr. Nansen replied as follows: "A thousand times welcome to you all. Hurrah for the Fram." The Fram left Skjervø this morning for Tromsø, where Nansen will meet her.

Additional details received from Skjervø regarding Dr. Nansen's Arctic exploring ship Fram are to the effect that the boat drifted from a point 85.35 degrees north. The greatest sea depth obtained by sounding was 2185 fathoms. The lowest temperature noted was 52 degrees below zero. F. H. Johansen, the stoker, it is reported, had a narrow escape from a terrible death. He was attacked by a polar bear, but was rescued by Nansen, who shot the bear. Dr. Nansen gained 22 pounds in weight on his journey to Vardø after leaving the Fram. King Oscar wired to Otto Neuman Sverdrup, expressing sentiments of the heartiest welcome, and congratulating him on the honor won for Norway. There is great enthusiasm throughout the town, hunting being everywhere displayed. The decorations in the harbors are especially fine. A dispatch to the Aftenposten from Skjervø says the Fram reached open water on August 13. A member of the expedition expresses the opinion that the Fram would have penetrated much further into the Arctic regions, and perhaps the North Pole would have been reached, if the Fram had not been frozen in east of the New Siberian islands. In the highest latitude reached by 36.15 north, the members of the exploring party saw gullems, fulmars and narwhals, but no other sign of organic life was apparent. Prof. Andree, according to reports received here, told Capt. Sverdrup, who visited the aeronaut, that it was now too late to make the proposed ascent, and that he would probably soon return to Spitzbergen and make another effort to reach the North Pole next spring. The Fram, it is said, still has provisions capable of sustaining her crew in the Arctic regions for three years. Fearing that the crush of the ice would wreck the ship, Capt. Sverdrup and the crew were obliged after Dr. Nansen left, to remove all the stores, provisions, ammunition and light furniture. Tromsø, Norway, Aug. 22.—The Fram has arrived. The town has been decorated in honor of the event, and great enthusiasm is manifested.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a fractions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the ipse dixit of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of their authority which they may not dispute, for the state has no rights on such questions against the will of its own subjects.

erved in ice and will be landed in Quebec. Quebec, Aug. 22.—The Labrador reached port at 7 o'clock last evening, and the body of Sir David Macpherson was at once placed in a metal casket, sealed up and put aboard the train for Toronto. William Macpherson, his son, Mrs. Banks and Mrs. Beckett, his daughters, accompanied it. The senators' health was poor when he started from Liverpool and Mrs. Banks tried to dissuade him from coming, but he was restless and would not stay in England. The deceased went at once to bed and never left it. He grew weaker each day, but neither the surgeon nor Dr. White, of Ottawa, who was on board, anticipated so sudden a termination to the sickness. On Saturday night his condition became alarming, his pulse being faint and unsettled. Next day he grew rapidly worse, until the end came about 2:30 in the afternoon. There was no apparent suffering. Toronto, Aug. 22.—The body of Sir David Macpherson reached here last night and the funeral will probably take place on Sunday. The deceased was one of the few left of the senators of 1867, and had almost completed his 78th year, having been born in Scotland September 12, 1818. He came to Canada in 1835 and engaged in commercial pursuits, becoming at length a member of the important contracting firm of Gow, Ski & Co. He was president of the Inter-Oceanic Railway Co., incorporated in 1873 for the purpose of constructing a railway across the continent to British Columbia. He was speaker of the senate from 1880 to 1883, when he became minister of the interior in Sir John Macdonald's government; and in 1884 the title of K. C. M. G. was bestowed upon him. He retired from office in 1885.

Carters Little Liver Pills. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing all cases of Biliousness, Dizziness, Distress, and all other ailments of the stomach, bowels, liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure HEADACHE, they are worth trying. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headaches.

Carters Little Liver Pills. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing all cases of Biliousness, Dizziness, Distress, and all other ailments of the stomach, bowels, liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure HEADACHE, they are worth trying. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headaches.

Carters Little Liver Pills. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing all cases of Biliousness, Dizziness, Distress, and all other ailments of the stomach, bowels, liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure HEADACHE, they are worth trying. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headaches.

Carters Little Liver Pills. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing all cases of Biliousness, Dizziness, Distress, and all other ailments of the stomach, bowels, liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure HEADACHE, they are worth trying. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headaches.

Carters Little Liver Pills. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing all cases of Biliousness, Dizziness, Distress, and all other ailments of the stomach, bowels, liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure HEADACHE, they are worth trying. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headaches.

Carters Little Liver Pills. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing all cases of Biliousness, Dizziness, Distress, and all other ailments of the stomach, bowels, liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure HEADACHE, they are worth trying. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headaches.

Carters Little Liver Pills. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing all cases of Biliousness, Dizziness, Distress, and all other ailments of the stomach, bowels, liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure HEADACHE, they are worth trying. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headaches.

Beef. We are backing with hands down if you are making a cure of the hounds of the death and secure.

Flesh. We are backing with hands down if you are making a cure of the hounds of the death and secure.

Butter. We are backing with hands down if you are making a cure of the hounds of the death and secure.

SS & CO. We are backing with hands down if you are making a cure of the hounds of the death and secure.

SS & CO. We are backing with hands down if you are making a cure of the hounds of the death and secure.

SS & CO. We are backing with hands down if you are making a cure of the hounds of the death and secure.

SS & CO. We are backing with hands down if you are making a cure of the hounds of the death and secure.

SS & CO. We are backing with hands down if you are making a cure of the hounds of the death and secure.

SHARES IN MINES

A Toronto Paper's Remarks on Some Recent Stock Operations in the East.

The Danger of Frightening of the Investing Public—Some Prospects.

The Toronto Star of a late issue says: The Star, in endeavoring to protect the public, has not been slow in calling attention to the danger of investing in mining stocks, which have no basis, except the fact that a syndicate owns a few acres of rock somewhere and by some means has obtained a title, and a certain number of names to conjure with.

Take, for example, the two mines so largely advertised, and about which some enquiries were made in a morning contemporary yesterday, the Nest Egg and the Palo Alto. An exceedingly interesting prospectus was published as an advertisement in the Star and other daily papers, signed by one of the most respectable real estate agents in Toronto.

The most distinct difference is to be found in the top part of the prospectus, where the trustees are advertised, and in the introductory paragraph where the names of a number of leading citizens of British Columbia are set forth as the advocates, and to a certain extent, the guarantors of the good faith of the companies.

The names innocently used convey a very distinct idea that the mines are exceedingly good, but the interesting part of it is that the good names are not fastened on the scheme, but are simply introduced as a side show to give the affair a high sounding position. Here is the paragraph referring to the control and management of these well known mines in Trail Creek is vested in the leading citizens of British Columbia: Leut.-Gov. Dewdney, the Hon. J. Turner, Speaker of the B.C. Legislature, R. P. Rithet, M. P., D. W. Higgins, Speaker of the provincial legislature; Capt. John Irving; A. J. McCall, Q. C.; E. V. Bodwell, William Wilson, Simon Leiser, C. A. Holland, and other well known citizens of the province.

"I know nothing about prospectus of Nest Egg & Palo Alto. I do not guarantee any statements made by George A. Case. He has no authority to act for me. J. H. TURNER."

"Am not in any way responsible for prospectus Palo Alto or Nest Egg. Don't know what statements they contain. Don't know Mr. Case. He does not represent me. I own some shares in Palo Alto, but have no interest whatever in Nest Egg. In order not to misunderstand, wish to say my name in connection with either Nest Egg or Palo Alto company. Am not connected with any sale of stock. Would like to know what has been said or done. C. A. HOLLAND."

"Know nothing of prospectus or prospects of Palo Alto, nor have I seen the prospectus of Nest Egg Mining Co. published in Toronto papers. Am stockholder in Nest Egg, and from all information I am able to obtain, consider an exceedingly promising property, as far as developed. R. P. RITHEHET."

"Lieut.-Col. Dewdney is not responsible in any way. MRS. DEWDNEY."

"I know nothing about George A. Case. I am not responsible for any statements made by this man. I have no broker in Toronto. SIMON LEISER."

"Nobody has authority to act as my agent in Toronto. I have not seen either properties mentioned, therefore have no personal knowledge of them, and am not responsible for any statements made. C. A. HOLLAND."

"Statements re Palo Alto or Nest Egg made in Toronto or elsewhere I am not responsible for. I hold shares in the Nest Egg, which is so far a prospect with favorable chance of becoming a mine. JOHN W. IRVING."

"Not responsible. Have not seen prospectus referred to. Do not know George A. Case. Have no broker in Toronto. Believe Nest Egg and Palo Alto good properties, but cannot guarantee. Mail copy prospectus to me. D. W. HIGGINS."

"W. WILSON."

The wording of the alleged prospectus suggests that the two companies are more or less a unit, but the above telegrams seem to indicate an entirely different state of affairs. Following is a paragraph, taken from the prospectus with regard to the Nest Egg:

"The company has placed upon the market 50,000 shares of stock in the Nest Egg Mining Company, which are to be sold at 25 cents a share, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the development of the mines, and the purchase of machinery. An additional 50,000 shares will be placed subsequently upon the market at an advanced price should

further money be required for the development of the property."

This certainly would lead the public to believe—and the prospectus still being published—that the shareholders had directed that 50,000 shares of treasury stock should be put on the market at the definite price of 25 cents for "development" purposes. This can hardly be the case. While this stock was put on the market in Toronto on August 1 at 25 cents, Norman and Norman, mining and stock brokers, of Spokane, Wn.,—the headquarters of the Trail Creek mining enterprises—on their price lists quote Nest Egg at 10 bid and 12 asked. In response to various telegrams to Victoria and Vancouver, it was found that Nest Egg could be had there for 15 cents net.

In the weekly stock letter of August 3, issued by the Liftchild-Wilmer Co., Spokane, Nest Egg was offered at 12 1/2 cents, nothing bid.

A telegram from Vancouver, dated August 11, by one of the most reliable men in that city, says: "Nest Egg quoted here and in Victoria, 12 1/2 cents."

During all this time the brokers of Nest Egg in Toronto have been selling stock at 25 cents, but if it was only worth 12 cents where the "prospect" is known, the question arises, why should anybody here be asked to pay 25 cents? The solution is simple. The expenses of brokerage, the "piece" that has been given here and there, create a considerable bill, and the promoter who brings a block of stock to Toronto must be settled with—then how much is left for "development" of the mine? It can be readily conceived that his "option" from the Nest Egg company much be at a pretty low figure if stock is selling in Spokane at half what is asked for it here. In such a matter the public must get the worst of it.

It will also be noticed that the Nest Egg is not a mine, but a prospect, although it is spoken of as "a mine," and is capitalized at \$500,000.

Now, with regard to Palo Alto. This stock was put on the market here at 15 cents on August 1. Dwyer, Murphy & Co., of Spokane, Wash., with a branch in Toronto, in their mining report of July 23, quote Palo Alto at 10 cents asked, nothing bid.

On Aug. 3 the Liftchild-Wilmer Co., Spokane, in their weekly stock letter, quote Palo Alto with one million shares (one million dollars) at 10 cents asked, no bids.

On Aug. 11 the editor of a British Columbia newspaper says: "Palo Alto, 7. Not sufficiently developed yet enabling expert opinion. Good locality, prospects considered favorable. Caution advisable."

A wire from Victoria, Aug. 10: "Palo Alto at all prices."

Another says: "Palo Alto is selling at various prices. Eight cents net, upwards. One large stockholder several days ago took 50,000 at 5 cents, without bid."

During all this time Palo Alto has been offered by those issuing the prospectus at 15 cents. The difference between prices quoted in Spokane, Victoria and Vancouver and those in Toronto is probably absorbed in advertising, brokerage and the profits on an option which must have been given at a very low rate or the stock would not be selling so low in Spokane or Victoria.

However, the prices asked are very poorly in the following statement taken from the prospectus:

"The property is paid for in full, and 100,000 shares of stock are to be sold immediately at 15 cents a share for the development of this mine. Another one hundred shares is reserved in the treasury, to be afterwards sold as the needs of the company require."

"That things have not changed much is evident from the following telegram from A. W. Moore & Co., dated at Victoria last night: "We quote Nest Egg 12, Palo Alto 10."

The real standing of mines in and about the Rossland camp, which covers a good many of the well set forth in the following telegram and reply. J. R. Reavis, it is said, is considered about the best authority in that district: "John R. Reavis, Miner, Rossland."

"Wire our expense three lists all mines Rossland, this mine. Another (2) shortly dividend payers, and (3) those having shipping ore in sight."

"A. W. ROSS & CO." Rossland, B. C., Aug. 13. "First class—Le Roi and W. Engle; second class—Iron Mask, O. K., Josie, Poor Man, Centre Star, Crown Point, Jumbo, Nickel Plate; third class—Commander, Columbia, Evening Star, Lily May, Georgia, City of Spokane, Red Mountain, Sovereign, Cliff, Pilgrim, Deer Park, View Homestead, Kootenay, Mugwump. J. R. REAVIS."

As capitalists are not the only ones affected, but the poor also, it is in the public interests that the above facts should be known and carefully pondered. Among the large number who are buying mining stocks, widows, orphans and people of small means, who have a little and who would like to have more, are perhaps the largest investors. Brokers as well as buyers should, therefore, know what they are doing.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily. —S. Y. Wootton has been appointed registrar-general of titles in addition to being registrar of joint stock companies.

The Lanark Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, Ltd., will remove their head offices from Vancouver, to Victoria on the 20th of September.

—Mr. Hatcher and his companions having reported that they caught some human flesh on a trolling hook while out fishing on Sunday the provincial police will probably drag the firm in that vicinity to-morrow morning.

—An order in council has been passed which provides for the recognition in this province of probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom, like privileges having been extended to the province by the Imperial authorities.

—In one of the show windows of Dixie H. Ross & Co.'s establishment is exhibited a number of ripe, red peaches, full grown and of very tempting appearance, which were plucked this morning

from a tree in Mr. Ross' garden on Hill-side avenue.

—Mayor Beaven has called a public meeting for Friday evening, August 25, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of petitioning the Dominion parliament to enact a law further restricting the immigration of Chinese and Japanese.

—David Logan, of Nitinat, has been appointed a justice of the peace for Cowichan-Alberni and Esquimalt districts, and Gilbert Malcolm Sprout, of Sandon, has been made a stipendiary magistrate for the counties of Kootenay and the Kettle River division of Yale.

—Mr. C. S. Pearson, of Sardia, Chilliwack, has left for the east, taking his three nephews (whose parents were killed at the Point Ellice bridge disaster) to the county of Leeds, Ont., and with whom the orphans will make their future home.

Formal notice is given in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette by the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway & Navigation Company that they will apply for incorporation at the next session of the local houses, with power to build a railway from Vancouver to the eastern boundary of the province, with additional authority to operate connecting steamship lines.

—Captain S. F. Scott, of Vancouver, who was manager of the Anglo-American Gold and Platinum Mining Co. Ltd., has made application to the courts for an order winding up the concern. The case is set for hearing at the court-house next Wednesday. It is understood that the captain is so acting for the purpose of facilitating the investigation of the Eastern stockholders who lost so much money in the concern.

—The Adelson-Levy quarrel between neighbors was again aired in the police court this morning before Magistrate Macrae. A charge was laid for the use of abusive epithets used by Mr. Adelson and of the numerous articles of crockery thrown by Mrs. Levy, but as to which of the two assaulted the other, witness could not say—neither could the magistrate, who dismissed the case with a warning to each. Three small boys were also brought before the magistrate charged with throwing stones at and annoying some picnickers at Fowl Bay. They were convicted and discharged.

—George Millet, a precocious lad, 12 years of age, appeared in the provincial police court this morning to answer the charge of stealing \$21 from his parents, who live at Oak Bay. George started out after securing the money, to see the country and have a good time. He went to Sidney, engaged a boat and started fishing. Upon his return he was met by a provincial officer to whom the parents had reported the theft. He had only \$11 of the money left. In the meantime he pleaded guilty and Magistrate Macrae reserved sentence until Monday, as he is in a quandary what to do with the lad.

—Yesterday afternoon the corporation of the city of Victoria and the Consolidated Electric Railway Company were served with a writ taken out by Mr. S. Perry Mills, solicitor for Dr. A. L. Prevost, one of the victims of the Point Ellice bridge disaster. In the endorsement of the writ the defendants are charged with holding out and representing to the said Dr. Prevost that the Point Ellice bridge was a safe bridge to travel over in an electric tram car and with wrongful acts and neglects in allowing to be carried the said Marian Gertrude Prevost in an overloaded electric car.

—Marshall Bray, government agent at Nanaimo, has been appointed gold commissioner for that portion of Vancouver Island which he announced the purpose to support that ticket and that this action on his part, while not in any way affecting his personal relations with the other members of the cabinet, seemed so material to him that he felt constrained to tender his resignation. The secretary declines to discuss the subject in any way.

John M. Reynolds, second assistant secretary of the interior department, has been mentioned frequently as the possible successor of Smith. Reynolds has had charge of the difficult work of review of the decisions of the pension bureau, and has given general satisfaction. He is a native of Pennsylvania. The new cabinet officer will have only a little more than six months to serve, and it is regarded as probable that Cleveland will prefer to fill the vacancy from the department.

The Star says: "Secretary Smith will probably retire either just before or immediately after the Indianapolis gold-standards convention. Those who are familiar with the relations that exist between Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet say that there has never at any time been the least friction between Secretary Smith and the President, nor between any members of the cabinet, and that the personal relations between the President and Mr. Smith are still 'most cordial.'"

Atlanta, Aug. 22.—The rumored resignation of Secretary Hoke Smith occasions no surprise here, as it has been understood among the secretary's most intimate friends ever since he came out for the Chicago ticket, that he would sooner or later retire from the cabinet. It is understood that immediately upon his withdrawal he will return to Atlanta and resume the practice of his profession. The secretary's law office has not been closed since his departure for Washington City, his partner, Judge John P. Pendleton, remaining in charge. It is well known that Mr. Smith, on entering the cabinet left a law practice which paid several times the salary of a cabinet officer, and he will return to enter one which will be more profitable still.

The British steamer Beechley sailed on Saturday evening from Vancouver for Buenos Ayres with a cargo of lumber consisting of 1,900,000 feet valued at \$15,000. The steamer was loaded in eight days.

Having finished unloading her cargo of 7,500 barrels of cement at Tacoma, the bark Emblemton will come in ballast to Victoria, where she loads salmon for R. P. Rithet & Co.

plained of. In all probability his report will recommend improvements which would remove all causes of complaint.

—At the police court this morning Peter Hansen, scavenger, was charged with an infraction of the health-by-law for removing "offensive matter dangerous to health" from the Delmonico saloon in the day time. After hearing the evidence of Sergeant Hawton and Constable Clearys for the prosecution, and of Dr. Frank Hall, the defendant, and Mow, a Chinaman, for the defence, the magistrate said he thought justice would be done under the circumstances by imposing a fine of the costs of the court. Mr. Archer Martin appeared for the accused.

—Pioneer Lodge 1081, R. A. O. B., met last Tuesday evening at the Coach and Horses hotel. After the minutes and cash account had been passed, the report of the banquet committee was received and filed and the committee discharged. It was decided by vote of the lodge that the dinner and concert be held at the Coach and Horses hotel on the 10th of September, upon the return of H. M. S. Comus from Vancouver.

Mr. Lunney, Mr. Almazan, Mr. Collier, H. M. S. Comus, and Mr. Lewis were initiated last Tuesday evening according to Buffalo rites. All sojourning Buffs are requested to pay the lodge a visit.

—The Union Missionary Conference closed yesterday evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Barracough, missionary to the Indians on the Fraser river; by Rev. Mr. Stone, missionary to the Indians on the Columbia Sound; by Mr. M. Swartout, of Uclulet; by Mr. Coleman, missionary to the Chinese; by Mr. Goro Kaburagi and Rev. E. Robson. At the close of the meeting farwell addresses were given by Rev. Mr. Robson, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Dr. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Winchester, Dr. Eby and others. The greater portion of the missionaries left for their fields again yesterday evening.

—A matter on which the women's societies of this city have been agitating for some time, the appointment of a matron at the city lock-up, seems to be all but settled. The police commissioners yesterday carefully considered Corporal Crompton's recommendation that one be appointed. The commissioners decided to recommend the appointment of a lady to act occasionally when she is required. It was decided by the commissioners to allow five of the "finest" members of the Vancouver police force in the carnival tug-of-war. The Victoria five has been picked up in anticipation of permission being granted and has been in training under Constable Anderson for some time in the jail yard. Chief Sheppard will be in charge, and it is said that he will have a team which will do him and the city credit.

From Monday's Daily. —Rev. J. F. Betts conducted the services at the funeral of Mr. Richard Weatherall's child on Saturday at 10 a.m.

—Meetings will be held during the week at Alberni, Nanaimo and English Bay, by R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests.

—A Chinaman was fined \$7 this morning for leaving a dog unattended. The horse wandered around the sidewalks and did considerable damage.

—Sentence has been deferred for a month in the case of George Millet, a 12-year-old lad who pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing \$21 from his parents. If the boy misbehaves himself before the month is up he will be severely dealt with.

—The dates for the provincial exhibitions, so far known, follow: Wellington, Sept. 16; Langley-Glenwood, Sept. 25; Duncan, Sept. 25; Chilliwack, Sept. 30 and October 1 and 2; Ashcroft, Oct. 1; New Westminster, Oct. 6, 7, 8 and 9; Kamloops, Oct. 7, 8 and 9; Richmond, Oct. 13, and Vernon, Oct. 14 and 15.

—The police, both city and provincial, are keeping a close lookout for offenders against the game act, and anyone shooting unlawfully may expect a summons. Already the city police have summoned a man for shooting a pheasant. The bird was shot within the city, so that the offender is guilty of both shooting within the city limits and a breach of the game protection act.

—A young man named Bird, who was visiting at Mr. Tolson's, Salt Spring Island, went out hunting last Thursday, and not returning the same evening, Dr. Redmond, of Victoria, who happened to be on the island, and others, joined in a search for him. Bird's dead body was found lying across a log. The unfortunate man in trying to get over a log slipped and the gun was discharged. The shot struck him in the throat, tearing a great hole, and causing death almost immediately. Bird's relatives live in Montreal.

LACROSSE GOOD DAY'S FUN. Several hundred people attended the lacrosse match and other sports held on Saturday at the Caledonia Grounds. The lacrosse match was between the employees on the new postoffice building and the men on the parliament buildings, and was amusing, if not scientific. The postoffice men scored the only goal of the match. The tug of war was won by the government buildings men. The receipts are to be donated to the P. O.

THE WHEEL CENTURY RUN. Messrs. H. Petticrew and Charles Bess made a century run on Saturday, going to Rocky Point twice. They left the City Hall at 8 a.m. and were back at 11:37. They started again at noon and were back the second time at 2:49 1/2. The time was 8 hours 53 minutes.

CHICKET VOLUNTEERS WIN. On Saturday the Fifth Regiment defeated the R.M.C. cricket team by 59 runs, the score being 89 to 30.

Saturday evening the Dominion government steamer Quadra, Capt. Walbran, returned from visiting the gulf lighthouses, all of which were supplied with coal and oil. Captain Walbran discovered a very small shoal with two rock heads about 40 feet apart near the north end of Sidney south spit, Sidney channel.

What is CASTORIA A PRACTICALLY PERFECT PREPARATION FOR CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS. C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

Hoke Smith Resigns DAY'S SHIPPING NEWS

The United States Secretary of the Interior Chooses Bryan and Silver.

Was Out of Harmony With His Colleagues—John M. Reynolds May Succeed Him.

A Statement That Gold Democrats Have the Encouragement of Grover Cleveland.

Washington, Aug. 22.—For some time rumors have appeared in print on the probability of the early resignation of Secretary Hoke Smith. There can now be no doubt that he has resigned, and that his resignation has been accepted.

For some days past shipments have been made to Atlanta of his books and papers, and it is learned that he has declined to set any departmental business to be held for a day later than this month. It can safely be assumed that a successor will be in charge in a very short time.

After the nomination of Bryan and Sewall it became known that Secretary Smith was the only member of the cabinet who announced the purpose to support that ticket and that this action on his part, while not in any way affecting his personal relations with the other members of the cabinet, seemed so material to him that he felt constrained to tender his resignation. The secretary declines to discuss the subject in any way.

John M. Reynolds, second assistant secretary of the interior department, has been mentioned frequently as the possible successor of Smith. Reynolds has had charge of the difficult work of review of the decisions of the pension bureau, and has given general satisfaction. He is a native of Pennsylvania. The new cabinet officer will have only a little more than six months to serve, and it is regarded as probable that Cleveland will prefer to fill the vacancy from the department.

The Star says: "Secretary Smith will probably retire either just before or immediately after the Indianapolis gold-standards convention. Those who are familiar with the relations that exist between Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet say that there has never at any time been the least friction between Secretary Smith and the President, nor between any members of the cabinet, and that the personal relations between the President and Mr. Smith are still 'most cordial.'"

Atlanta, Aug. 22.—The rumored resignation of Secretary Hoke Smith occasions no surprise here, as it has been understood among the secretary's most intimate friends ever since he came out for the Chicago ticket, that he would sooner or later retire from the cabinet. It is understood that immediately upon his withdrawal he will return to Atlanta and resume the practice of his profession. The secretary's law office has not been closed since his departure for Washington City, his partner, Judge John P. Pendleton, remaining in charge. It is well known that Mr. Smith, on entering the cabinet left a law practice which paid several times the salary of a cabinet officer, and he will return to enter one which will be more profitable still.

The British steamer Beechley sailed on Saturday evening from Vancouver for Buenos Ayres with a cargo of lumber consisting of 1,900,000 feet valued at \$15,000. The steamer was loaded in eight days.

Having finished unloading her cargo of 7,500 barrels of cement at Tacoma, the bark Emblemton will come in ballast to Victoria, where she loads salmon for R. P. Rithet & Co.

The Norwegian Steamer Aggi 21 Days from Nagasaki Arrived This Morning.

H. M. S. Imperieuse Strikes a Rock in Nanose Bay—Hupoh Due From Hongkong.

At an early hour this morning a large iron steamer dropped anchor off the outer wharf. No one seemed to know what she was or where she came from, but when the captain came on shore it was learned that she was the Norwegian steamer Aggi, 21 days from Nagasaki. Captain Hatterberg reports a pleasant voyage, with the exception of the thick weather which prevailed. Orders were awaiting him to load what at San Francisco for Europe, and it will probably leave for there this evening. The Aggi is registered from Bergen, Norway, and her net tonnage is 2170. The Aggi is only one of the many tramp steamers that have been chartered to load on the Pacific coast this year. It looks as if sailing vessels had their day and that their place is to be taken by the safer and speedier steamers.

Owing to some delay in getting the City of Nanaimo off the marine slip, the British bark Bolivia was not hauled out Saturday afternoon. She will probably go on this evening. The Nanaimo was towed from Esquimalt to Spratt's wharf by the Joan, where she is having her machinery refitted and repaired. She will probably be ready for the Victoria-Comox route next week, when the Joan will be transferred to the Nanaimo-Vancouver route, where she will run in opposition to the Union Steamship Co.'s steamer Catch. It is rumored that the Union company will retaliate by placing one of their steamers on the Victoria-Comox route.

The foggy weather which prevailed for the past few days has been responsible for a number of minor shipping accidents. The latest reported is that H. M. S. Imperieuse struck a rock in Nanose bay while on her way to Comox. She left Esquimalt on Tuesday morning and in the thick weather got too close in to the shore after passing Nanaimo. The rock on which she struck is under several feet of water. Her bow passed over it safely, and only the stern of the man-of-war struck. She proceeded to Comox and her divers went down to find out the extent of her injuries. It is not likely that she is badly damaged as she remained at anchor there as if nothing had happened.

The Milke Maru, the first of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line of steamers to be run in conjunction with the Great Northern railway, is expected here from Yokohama on the 30th inst. A full cargo for her return trip has already been secured. The company has 12 new steamers under construction or contracted for. The boats for here and the Sound, however, are all old steamers, and are as follows: Milke Maru, 3312 tons; Yamaguchi Maru, 3033 tons; Kurosima Maru, 4140 tons; Kinshu Maru, 3596 tons.

Another tramp steamer is about due from the Orient. She is the British steamer Hupoh, 1846 tons, Capt. Young. The Hupoh, which is under special charter to the C. P. R. company, left Hong Kong on Aug. 5 with a cargo of freight for Vancouver. As she has a number of Chinese passengers on board, she will call here. She is only chartered for the one trip by the C. P. R., and will probably load grain on the Sound.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer Tacoma arrived in Yokohama on the 18th inst. The Olympia is due here from the Orient on Sunday next.

British VANCOUVER. The pilot-driver, work at the Union wharf, fell over a loosening of one of the masts while sitting where it fell and instant death. A report was given by some cases of ill health. Health made a search at tents, but was found. The bar room of burglars yesterday thieves pried open jimmy and entered they appropriated page and two boxes of empty champagne counter. The cash itself is worth \$275 towards found in some bushes. I have some small silver.

NEW WE. Several of the la completed their pa to make tips and several of the forth their pack to get. ing, by the end of another spurt occur sockeyes for 1896 v 25 cents per fish, b is 15 cents.

The price of hay high this season, \$5 landings being the several loads of yesterday from the to be shipped to V loads to Nanaimo. Three hundred an were received per Tuesday evening; 1 and 100 cases for.

At Mr. Henry V. Fisher ranch, near little son of Mr. S. city, was accidently near the ditch of when the lad slipped companion immediately house and gave the turning, was too lect the fence spot disappeared. This and when, after a low was found, he man aid.

At a mass meeting for the purpose of the forenoon session, Mayor Shilman, A. Mallis was G. D. Brymer treat were constituted a and the vice-chairmen Justice Bole, J. E. G. derson, G. D. Brymer, J. Thompson, W. J. Bride, E. Ewen, D. J. B. McLaren and following is a summary most gymkhana, sports and Caled ones, including steam horse races. There day and a sum of attention will be paid year.

VERNON. The council has do three acres of land, from Mrs. J. E. G. dumping ground. It (the question of a pur a carload of 20 he Winnipeg this week who purchased a em (California) from the N. A splendid lot of Gutsachan ranch. O were sent up last town. The compare any fruit of the (California) from the N. Armstrong Liberals club, and at the inat was held, at which elected and business.

The date has been fall exhibition of the Trades Association of sion. The show will September 26th, and P. M. Watson, is sp make it in every way view at the taxiderm C. Pound, being not white—or rather cre (California) from the N. Fraser near St. Elmo brother, and was sen mounted. Although n known to naturalists, sufficiently an oddity erable interest. We aware this is the first the province.

Although the grain cheer valley is now of the thrasher. The crop the farmer is doing a the usual amount of the grain is a good there was good, clear a there has almost a fall owing to the immense coats, which is partly doing enough summe partly the result of car Colis S. Smith writes statement that Mr. A sent to Kootenay to p irregularities on the p of the Kelowna Shippe union has no agent in.

ROSSLAND. On Monday evening the Evening Star broke vein which the tunnel to crosscut.

The working in the Eorman tunnel a few through into a ledge f good looking ore was oing about \$50 to the of this ore body has n terminated, but work still Ore is being mined to N rate of about ten tons a The Iron Horse deal through and is hardly lik present figure. J. D. I.

British Columbia.

VANCOUVER.

The electricity which is doing some work at the Union Steamship Co.'s wharf fell over as the result of a loosening of one of the guy lines. A man was sitting within six feet from where it fell and thus narrowly escaped instant death.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Several of the largest canneries have selected their pack, but will continue to make fish and can fish as long as the run lasts. From various causes several canneries have left the bulk of their pack to rot, but, generally speaking, by the end of this week, should another spurt occur, the Fraser pack of sockeyes for 1896 will be practically finished.

The price of hay is not going to be high this season, \$5 per ton at the river landings being the price now quoted by several wholesale firms.

Four carloads of cattle arrived Wednesday from the interior; two carloads to be shipped to Victoria and two carloads to Nanaimo.

Three hundred and fifty cases of eggs were received per Great Northern on Tuesday evening; 175 cases for Victoria and 175 cases for Nanaimo.

At Mr. Henry Yasey's place, the old fisher ranch, near Ladner, Gerald, the little son of Mr. Sam Smith, of this city, was accidentally drowned. He and another little fellow were playing near the ditch of the new Dredge. His when the lad slipped into the water. His companion immediately ran into the water and got the alarm, but, on returning, was too frightened to recollect the exact spot where the boy had disappeared. This caused some delay, and when, after a search, the little fellow was found, he was beyond all help.

At a mass meeting the citizens organized for the purpose of ensuring the success of the forthcoming agricultural exhibition, Mayor Shiles was elected chairman, A. Mallin was elected secretary, and the vice-chairmen chosen were Mr. Justice Bole, J. B. Kennedy, M. P. P., A. H. Ovens, G. E. Corbould, R. F. Anderson, G. D. Brynner, E. A. Wyl, S. J. Thompson, W. J. Watkins, R. McBrat, E. Ewen, D. W. McLean, A. Leamy, J. B. McLaren and R. Jardine. The following is a summary of the programme: Lacrosse, football, bicycle meet, gymnastics, sports, athletics, sports and Caledonian games, acrobatics, including steam train, children's horse races, and a subscription ball. Great attention will be paid to decorations this year.

VERNON.

The council has decided to purchase three acres of land at a cost of \$100, from Mrs. Greenhow, to be used as a dumping ground. It is also considering the question of a pure water supply.

A carload of 20 horses was taken to Winnipeg this week by Mr. E. Knight, who purchased them from various farmers in this district.

A splendid lot of peaches from the Guisachan ranch, Okanagan Mission, were sent up last week, and sold in town. The compared favorably with any fruit of the same kind grown in California or the Niagara district.

Armstrong Liberals have organized a club, and at the inauguration a supper was held, at which officers, etc., were elected and business of a formal gone through with.

The date has been set for the first fall exhibition of the Agricultural and Trades Association of Okanagan Mission. The show will be held on Friday, September 25th, and the secretary, Mr. F. J. Watson, is sparing no pains to make it in every way a success.

A strange flock of nature is now on view at the taxidermist shop of Mr. W. C. Pound, being nothing less than a white- or rather cream-colored-crow. This rare avis was shot on the lower bank of the Kettle river, by Mr. Pound's brother, and the crowing is rich decomposed rock running high in gold. There are two leads. The Standard ore is pyrrhotite.

After drifting about twenty feet on the Copper the ledge was struck the early part of last week. The showing is remarkable.

Charlie Rendell has started work on the Mortimer in Long Lake camp. The claim has a good surface showing; assaying \$20 for all values.

T. Sullivan and J. Wardell are opening up with very satisfactory results a claim they located about three weeks ago on the main Kettle river, the Colorado. The rock runs about 20 per cent. in copper.

Mr. Wollaston, surveyor, went up to Long Lake camp on Wednesday to survey the Alice. This claim was recently purchased by the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Mining Company. Development on the claim has proved it to be all that was expected, and assays run well. The same company intend to make further purchases.

Mr. Douglas returned from the Crown Point, the new strike on James creek, on Thursday. The claim is proving even better than was expected. The ledge has been stripped in several places and the owners say it is fully fifty feet wide. There was a sort of capping over the ore which at a depth of five feet has turned to a fine grained galena.

Mr. Tottenham, an old Australian inventor, with a knowledge of mining comprising all the known regions of the globe, has viewed a few of the principal claims around and speaks enthusiastically. He has his eye on two properties with the intention of coming to terms with the owners.

ROSSLAND.

On Monday morning the night shift on the Evening Star broke through into the vein which the tunnel was being run to prospect.

The working in the Josie from the Poorman tunnel a few days ago broke through into a ledge from which very good looking ore was obtained averaging about \$50 to the ton. The extent of this ore body has not yet been determined, but work will continue in it. Ore is being taken to Northport at the rate of about ten tons a day.

The Iron Horse lead has not been put through and is hardly likely to be at the present figure. J. D. Farrell was in

town for a couple of days last week, and while here received an offer of \$125,000. The price of the mine, he said, was \$135,000. A thirty-day option at the higher figure was refused by Mr. Farrell, and the representative of the buyers is now looking for a lower-priced property.

Geo. P. Kelly is in from working the Apohaqui on the top of Lookout mountain. All the claims in that part he says are looking well and he predicts that they will soon become prominent. Two shifts are working on the Emmett, on which a tunnel is in forty feet, and a contract has been let to run forty feet further. Free-milling ore in a pay-streak of nine inches has been encountered which runs from \$75 upwards in gold. A diamond drill is working on the Red Point claim.

Work on the Lranhoo mine is progressing very fast. The big tunnel is now in on the ledge thirty feet, showing a well-defined vein of decomposed matter six feet in width. Some very big gold assays have been taken from the breast of the tunnel within the past few days, which warranted the company raising the treasury stock to ten cents per share.

Cross affidavits have been filed stating that the work done and recorded as the assessment work on the Boston and Australian does not amount in all to the required \$100 worth for each mineral claim. The dimensions of the holes sunk are given, and the class of material found, and an estimate of the cost of the work given. Holding that the assessment work has not been done, the same ground has been relocated and recorded as the Big Jim and Little Jean. The claims are situated within a mile of the townsite limits to the eastward.

The Young America shaft on vein No. 1 is run down 25 feet. The vein matter is changing rapidly and improves in appearance with every foot of depth. Vein No. 2, struck last week, is being stripped preparatory to thorough exploration. At the point of discovery the surface for 20 feet in width is furrowed with seams of copper and iron, assaying \$80 to the ton.

The Butte Gold-Copper Mining Company will sink to the 100-foot level on the Butte ledge, just beyond the east end of Columbia avenue.

A camp to which some little attention has been directed within the past few days is that of Rover Creek, which flows into the Kootenay from the south, about twelve miles east of Robson. The place has one mine, the Blend, owned by Jack Malone, Tregellis, Chase and another for which last year galena was shipped, and more work is being done this summer. About a fortnight ago Geo. Schlieff and Joe Brown, from Rossland, went up, and after prospecting only a short time, located the Leap Year, getting good ore almost from the surface. It is copper, carrying gold and silver, in which an average assay of five samples went \$40 in these three metals. The ledge runs about 12 feet in width, in a formation which is considered satisfactory by mining men.

J. E. Reed, who has been prospecting on the north fork of Salmon river since June 1, returned this morning after a very successful trip. Mr. Reed and his partner, Phil Connor, staked eleven claims in all, three of which are situated on the east side of the mountain between the main north fork of the Salmon and a stream coming in from the westward and three others on the west slope. Samples from these claims assayed 24 per cent. copper, silver and gold. The vein is about 18 inches wide and can be traced through two claims. A trail has been made for eight miles from Salmon Siding, and as soon as this is continued to the new discovery ore can be packed out with profit from the surface. Mr. Reed and his partner sent in twelve horses from Gilliam's to pack out ore.

MIDWAY.

Midway Advance. Fred Shonquest has struck it rich on his claim at Long Lake. At the bottom of the shaft they ran into a side vein of extreme richness, which is about six feet in width and looks like \$600 rock in this district.

J. D. Anderson, R. A. Power and H. L. Tarbut came in from Rossland last week and made five locations between Carson and White's camp.

Mr. Tompan, representing a powerful syndicate of London and Edinburgh capitalists, is experting on the property of the Skylark Camp.

W. A. Corbett is working on the Lake joins the Last Chance and has two leads in Skylark camp. This claim amounts, one of which carries ore in the form of sulphides, the other high grade silver, running three to four hundred ounces to the ton. Mr. Corbett has succeeded in getting through the hard iron capping which covered the contact ledge.

Tom Walsh has just completed assessment work on the Mammoth and Standard on Prior creek. Both the Prior creek claims have immense showings. The Mammoth ledge is between 50 and 60 feet wide, and the cropping is rich decomposed rock running high in gold. There are two leads. The Standard ore is pyrrhotite.

After drifting about twenty feet on the Copper the ledge was struck the early part of last week. The showing is remarkable.

Charlie Rendell has started work on the Mortimer in Long Lake camp. The claim has a good surface showing; assaying \$20 for all values.

T. Sullivan and J. Wardell are opening up with very satisfactory results a claim they located about three weeks ago on the main Kettle river, the Colorado. The rock runs about 20 per cent. in copper.

Mr. Wollaston, surveyor, went up to Long Lake camp on Wednesday to survey the Alice. This claim was recently purchased by the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Mining Company. Development on the claim has proved it to be all that was expected, and assays run well. The same company intend to make further purchases.

Mr. Douglas returned from the Crown Point, the new strike on James creek, on Thursday. The claim is proving even better than was expected. The ledge has been stripped in several places and the owners say it is fully fifty feet wide. There was a sort of capping over the ore which at a depth of five feet has turned to a fine grained galena.

Mr. Tottenham, an old Australian inventor, with a knowledge of mining comprising all the known regions of the globe, has viewed a few of the principal claims around and speaks enthusiastically. He has his eye on two properties with the intention of coming to terms with the owners.

Messrs. Bert Crane and Lancaster, who represent capital, are about to purchase some properties in the Long Lake and Greenwood camps, the deals not being actually consummated yet. They speak very confidently of the outlook and vouch for a large amount of capital being invested in this district this fall.

If there is one man in the camp who deserves to meet with a full measure of success, that man is John Christie, few men would have shown in the face of the none too encouraging conditions, the indomitable perseverance and the pluck which has enabled him to develop single-handed his properties in Skylark camp. Mr. Christie owns the Nightingale and four other adjacent claims. Most of his work has been done on the Nightingale. When sinking on this claim recently at a depth of 50 feet, he suddenly struck a body of steel galena ore, from five to eight feet wide, assaying very high in silver. The fact is alleged to be the Skylark ledge, and both from the position and the similarity of the ore this assumption is more than probable. Before striking the lead, Mr. Christie was working through white quartz. Asked how he managed to sink a shaft to a depth of 50 feet without assistance, Mr. Christie replied that he had a ladder and climbed up and down with his buckets of rock.

GOLDEN.

W. H. Lee, of Calgary, has made a strike about 12 miles west of Donald. Samples brought in average about \$16 to the ton in gold. Donaldites are getting quite excited over the find and are sending out prospectors to stake the ore, which has been improved wonderfully in richness. The owners will work the property themselves.

NEW DENVER.

Friday last a rich strike was made on the Oregon City, on Ten Mile. The ledge has widened out to four feet, with two and a half feet of mineral. The ledge has been improved wonderfully in richness. The owners will work the property themselves.

THE LEDGE.

The approach of winter will see a rotary snow plough on the K. & S. Ry., and a heavier engine than has been used on that road. The rolling stock will be increased by a new passenger coach and twenty freight cars. The line will be extended to Slovan lake, as soon as sufficient business leaves in sight to warrant the expenditure.

Considering the importance of Kootenay it has the worst mail service in America. The people doing business in the Slovan pay into the Dominion treasury at least \$100,000 a year, and get three Canadian mails a year, and get that is entirely without recompense.

J. Hughes, of Souris, Man., met with a very painful accident on Tuesday last while making his way to the Brindle group, accompanied by the Messrs. Brindle, he had the misfortune to be precipitated about a hundred feet down the hill, badly injuring his knee-cap. Arthur Brindle and a friend with great difficulty managed to carry him to their camp a mile or so off.

BIG BEND.

Revelstoke was the scene of a sensation this week when the result of the assays made on some samples from the Ground Hog Basin were made known. Two samples out of four went \$112 in gold, and the owner of the properties, J. W. Haskins, and the town generally, is highly elated. The ore body from which the samples came is immense, and a wonderful future for Big Bend quartz is in sight. There is no reason why there should not be an excitement in the Bend that will outdo any of the already great excitements of Kootenay. There are few camps in Kootenay that can look at the Bend for richness of ore, and in no part of it are the leads so distinct and so true. A number of townships are getting in on the ground floor and several known outsiders are also making locations.

Gus Lund is down from Ground Hog Basin where he has been assessing. He has located the Ole Bull and C.O.D., belonging to himself; Big Bend Belle, J. D. Graham; Golden Hill, C. J. Hume; and O.K. C. Lindmark. The Ole Bull lead is now four feet wide and the free gold may be seen in the cut with the naked eye. Gus has a twenty-foot shaft down on his claim and will work it all winter going down to 75 feet. It is a magnificent property. The C.O.D. lead, which lies on the west of the Ole Bull, which lies 15 inches wide, and is an open cut 12 feet deep has been put in here showing the gold without a glass. There are three leads on the C.O.D. claim. The Big Bend Belle, owned by J. D. Graham, is the northerly extension of the Ole Bull, and the Golden Hill, owned by C. J. Hume, lies to the south of the same lead. Both claims are looking up well and with more work will become valuable.

KAMLOOPS.

W. H. Wittaker, as agent for Archer Martin, yesterday filed with the registrar of the supreme court here a list of preliminary objections to the petition of J. J. Carment against the election of Hewitt, Eastock, M.P.

The settlers at Lewis Creek complain that the Indians are slaughtering deer in large numbers. The law allows the Indian to kill deer for his own use, but to kill them for sale is wrong, and the proper authorities should take speedy means to prevent any further needless killing.

Constable Blair is going about this week with his arm in a sling, the result of an encounter last Friday night with an Indian named Felix Gregoire. Felix has just recently returned from the penitentiary at New Westminster, where he has been spending a couple of years as a penalty for some depredations he had committed in these parts in 1894.

During the past week Mr. Buchanan has kept a force of men steadily employed in his prospect hole on the De la Motte property. Mr. Buchanan expects to spend the winter prospecting the silver quartz property on the road near the Bonaparte, about 16 miles from Ashcroft.

The assays so far made give returns of remarkable richness. W. H. Thompson, the well-known metallurgist of Toronto, author of "Hidden Mines, and How to Find Them," has made a pretty thorough examination of the various claims on Coal Hill, and is so well impressed with them that he has acquired an interest in several, and states that as soon as he can get possession of just what he wants he will put a considerable force of men to work and make such test of them as will convince him as to their value. He says that at present no one can possibly judge of the depth of these leads, but they look so well as to fully justify the expenditure of money on them. Robert Lyons prospect tunnel has been pushed in some distance further a week, and is looking fine. This claim lies comparatively close to the foot of the hill, and locations have been made several feet up all round it, and on each of them there are good indications of mineral in considerable quantities. The assays do not seem to differ much in appearance, it being substantially the same in all the claims. During the past week a large number of additional locations have been made, the tendency of prospectors being to work westward and southward. Prof. Newman has done some experimenting at the furnace with the ore, and pronounces it to be a perfect self-fluxer, one of the easiest ores to smelt he has ever seen. One sample of matte he produced went a little over 1 to 4 of the crude ore, and contained on assays 60 per cent. of copper and \$1550 in gold. As a whole, the mining situation on Coal Hill looks excellent.

Mr. Edward Blewett's Trip to Texas, Kootenay and Boundary Creek Districts.

A tour of observation through the mining regions of the Northwest, says the P.-I., has made Edward Blewett, one of Seattle's energetic mining men, more enthusiastic than ever. "I was accompanied by Judge Shope and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Trest, of Chicago," and Mr. Blewett yesterday. "We visited the copper mines on Texada Island, British Columbia, and spent several days examining the Van Andia, which, for the amount of work done on it, is the best mine I ever saw. The shaft is down eighty feet, and we are drifting on the ore both ways, and also sinking. We have solid ore from three to five feet in width, which has constantly improved from the surface to the present depth. It is the handsomest ore I ever saw, and the samples we have here fairly re-precipitate the dump and the ore body from which they came. Assays of this ore made by James Dawley, assayer, of Seattle, this week, shows 38 ready made silver, eleven ounces silver and \$5.78 gold, giving a total value of \$54.78 per ton.

"We now have about 100 tons on the dump, ready for shipment, and will be able to continue shipments without interruption.

"When it is remembered that these mines are on salt water, almost within a stone's throw of a good harbor, the advantages will be readily comprehended by mining men who have had to contend with high transportation rates by wagon roads, railroads and trails. Here the ore, which is a steamer at the mine and unload here at the smelters for \$1 per ton freight. It is the handsomest proposition I ever saw. In computing copper values, the smelter rates are placed at 5 cents per pound, or a dollar a unit, while the smelter rates are about ten cents. At this rate the Van Andia would be worth about \$100 per ton, and this would be the general average of the ore that is now coming out of the mine. We have had assays as high as \$800 on Trail Creek, Cripple Creek, and at the present we are finding ore carrying free gold. In fact, the gold values are increasing as we go down.

"The Eastern visitors who accompanied me to the mine were simply delighted, and were able with their own eyes to confirm the truth of the reports about the ore and the mines. They had seen favorably located mines before, but nothing that could compare with the Van Andia for convenience and beauty of surroundings.

"There is no question of title here, because we are possessed of a crown grant from the government covering the 800 acres embraced in this property. We have three distinct copper and gold ledges on this property, besides water rights, water power and an excellent harbor, where the largest ships can load in perfect safety. Speaking of the water power, we have two fresh water lakes at an elevation above us sufficient to furnish all the power necessary to run mining and milling machinery without limit. This will be made available as we proceed in the work of development. We have made no effort to sell stock, preferring to demonstrate the permanency of the veins and the high ore values through our own individual efforts. The public has not been solicited to take a share of the stock, we have paid our own way and are placing the mine where it will be sought as an investment, and not for speculative value. Friends solicited shares at the early inauguration of the enterprise and were given options at 10 cents a share.

"Samples of the ore that we are now getting out of the drifts and shipping can be seen at room 613, Bailey block. They surpass anything ever brought to the market from the Northwest, and any of the districts that are attracting such universal attention, and on average value, they will hold their own and speak for themselves.

"While the interest in mining has increased a hundredfold within the past year in this portion of the Northwest, and there has been a corresponding increase in the output, we have scarcely commenced to mine. We are just making the little preliminaries. Capital has been slow to comprehend the magnitude of the ore bodies and the extent and number of the mining districts. The hard times, while they have been tough on us, have resulted in good in that they have driven hundreds and thousands of men into the mountains to seek the fortunes that are to be made in legitimate business refused to yield. These men, while new to the business, have caught on with a degree of intelligence that is characteristic of the American people, and they are making new discoveries in every direction, and hidden wealth is being revealed where its presence has long been concealed, and its presence doubted.

"The discoveries are becoming so numerous that it will be utterly impossible for the reduction works now in operation to consume and handle the product; this will compel additional and greater plants, and the success attending those already established is a guarantee to those to come. The ores on this coast must all, or nearly all, be re-located in the coast. The same character of ore is being discovered in no country in the world so favorably situated for large reduction plants of this description as Puget Sound. We have cheap fuels, cheap fixtures, with cheap transportation by rail and water, and we have a boundless mineral region from which to draw the ores.

"In the past ten days I have visited Rossland, Boundary creek, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Camp McKinney, and Fairview. I think this mineral belt extends from Rossland clear through to the coast. The same characteristics are found all through this country. They are discovering some wonderful deposits. At Camp McKinney, while I was there, they uncovered at body of lead and silver ore fifteen feet wide, the lead being steel galena of the finest character. On Rock Creek they have also found the same class of ore that is being mined at Rossland. At Fairview there is the greatest showing

of free milling quartz I ever saw. Neither the Dakota nor the Homestake mine is in it. The Morning Star has an immense body, which they are taking from the surface, the average being \$20 per ton. The mine is under bond for \$60,000. Fairview, while it is difficult of access, bids fair to become one of the richest and best districts in that section of the country.

"In Boundary Creek I am interested in the Volcaur, Iron Cap and Wolverine, commonly known as Crazy Brown's property. I may here remark that if Brown is crazy, this would be a glorious country if it were filled with crazy men of his character. He has certainly, in his selection of a mine, displayed judgment that places him at the front. He is one of the biggest hearted men, as well as one of the most conscientious, that I have ever met in any country. Mr. Brown has held to this property for many years, and has been compelled to hunt and trap during the winter in order to make a living, and at the same time keep up his assessments. He is a man of remarkable nerve and perseverance. Grand Forks is the nearest town to this mine. Six months ago, when I first saw the place, it had two houses. On the occasion of my recent visit, the place had grown wonderfully, and there were at least fifty good residences and business houses. It is a beautiful location, and in my judgment will make the third place in British Columbia. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural and mining district, the Greenwood copper camp, Evans' camp and Brown's camp all being tributary to it."

DR. BROWN REPLIES

The Disgraced Minister Calls Mattie Overman a Perjuror and Blackmailer.

He Defies His Opponents in the Church and Appeals to the Public.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Rev. C. O. Brown, formerly of San Francisco, and whose troubles are familiar to all newspaper readers, has made a statement in reply to the last confession of Miss Mattie Overman, in which she says that the charges which she originally made against Dr. Brown, and which she subsequently said were false, were in reality founded on fact. Dr. Brown denounces the entire story as one of blackmail, and says that Miss Overman now admits she testified falsely, and is able with their own eyes to confirm the truth of the reports about the ore and the mines. They had seen favorably located mines before, but nothing that could compare with the Van Andia for convenience and beauty of surroundings.

"There is no question of title here, because we are possessed of a crown grant from the government covering the 800 acres embraced in this property. We have three distinct copper and gold ledges on this property, besides water rights, water power and an excellent harbor, where the largest ships can load in perfect safety. Speaking of the water power, we have two fresh water lakes at an elevation above us sufficient to furnish all the power necessary to run mining and milling machinery without limit. This will be made available as we proceed in the work of development. We have made no effort to sell stock, preferring to demonstrate the permanency of the veins and the high ore values through our own individual efforts. The public has not been solicited to take a share of the stock, we have paid our own way and are placing the mine where it will be sought as an investment, and not for speculative value. Friends solicited shares at the early inauguration of the enterprise and were given options at 10 cents a share.

"Samples of the ore that we are now getting out of the drifts and shipping can be seen at room 613, Bailey block. They surpass anything ever brought to the market from the Northwest, and any of the districts that are attracting such universal attention, and on average value, they will hold their own and speak for themselves.

"While the interest in mining has increased a hundredfold within the past year in this portion of the Northwest, and there has been a corresponding increase in the output, we have scarcely commenced to mine. We are just making the little preliminaries. Capital has been slow to comprehend the magnitude of the ore bodies and the extent and number of the mining districts. The hard times, while they have been tough on us, have resulted in good in that they have driven hundreds and thousands of men into the mountains to seek the fortunes that are to be made in legitimate business refused to yield. These men, while new to the business, have caught on with a degree of intelligence that is characteristic of the American people, and they are making new discoveries in every direction, and hidden wealth is being revealed where its presence has long been concealed, and its presence doubted.

"The discoveries are becoming so numerous that it will be utterly impossible for the reduction works now in operation to consume and handle the product; this will compel additional and greater plants, and the success attending those already established is a guarantee to those to come. The ores on this coast must all, or nearly all, be re-located in the coast. The same character of ore is being discovered in no country in the world so favorably situated for large reduction plants of this description as Puget Sound. We have cheap fuels, cheap fixtures, with cheap transportation by rail and water, and we have a boundless mineral region from which to draw the ores.

"In the past ten days I have visited Rossland, Boundary creek, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Camp McKinney, and Fairview. I think this mineral belt extends from Rossland clear through to the coast. The same characteristics are found all through this country. They are discovering some wonderful deposits. At Camp McKinney, while I was there, they uncovered at body of lead and silver ore fifteen feet wide, the lead being steel galena of the finest character. On Rock Creek they have also found the same class of ore that is being mined at Rossland. At Fairview there is the greatest showing

of free milling quartz I ever saw. Neither the Dakota nor the Homestake mine is in it. The Morning Star has an immense body, which they are taking from the surface, the average being \$20 per ton. The mine is under bond for \$60,000. Fairview, while it is difficult of access, bids fair to become one of the richest and best districts in that section of the country.

"In Boundary Creek I am interested in the Volcaur, Iron Cap and Wolverine, commonly known as Crazy Brown's property. I may here remark that if Brown is crazy, this would be a glorious country if it were filled with crazy men of his character. He has certainly, in his selection of a mine, displayed judgment that places him at the front. He is one of the biggest hearted men, as well as one of the most conscientious, that I have ever met in any country. Mr. Brown has held to this property for many years, and has been compelled to hunt and trap during the winter in order to make a living, and at the same time keep up his assessments. He is a man of remarkable nerve and perseverance. Grand Forks is the nearest town to this mine. Six months ago, when I first saw the place, it had two houses. On the occasion of my recent visit, the place had grown wonderfully, and there were at least fifty good residences and business houses. It is a beautiful location, and in my judgment will make the third place in British Columbia. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural and mining district, the Greenwood copper camp, Evans' camp and Brown's camp all being tributary to it."

DR. BROWN REPLIES

The Disgraced Minister Calls Mattie Overman a Perjuror and Blackmailer.

He Defies His Opponents in the Church and Appeals to the Public.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Rev. C. O. Brown, formerly of San Francisco, and whose troubles are familiar to all newspaper readers, has made a statement in reply to the last confession of Miss Mattie Overman, in which she says that the charges which she originally made against Dr. Brown, and which she subsequently said were false, were in reality founded on fact. Dr. Brown denounces the entire story as one of blackmail, and says that Miss Overman now admits she testified falsely, and is able with their own eyes to confirm the truth of the reports about the ore and the mines. They had seen favorably located mines before, but nothing that could compare with the Van Andia for convenience and beauty of surroundings.

"There is no question of title here, because we are possessed of a crown grant from the government covering the 800 acres embraced in this property. We have three distinct copper and gold ledges on this property, besides water rights, water power and an excellent harbor, where the largest ships can load in perfect safety. Speaking of the water power, we have two fresh water lakes at an elevation above us sufficient to furnish all the power necessary to run mining and milling machinery without limit. This will be made available as we proceed in the work of development. We have made no effort to sell stock, preferring to demonstrate the permanency of the veins and the high ore values through our own individual efforts. The public has not been solicited to take a share of the stock, we have paid our own way and are placing the mine where it will be sought as an investment, and not for speculative value. Friends solicited shares at the early inauguration of the enterprise and were given options at 10 cents a share.

"Samples of the ore that we are now getting out of the drifts and shipping can be seen at room 613, Bailey block. They surpass anything ever brought to the market from the Northwest, and any of the districts that are attracting such universal attention, and on average value, they will hold their own and speak for themselves.

"While the interest in mining has increased a hundredfold within the past year in this portion of the Northwest, and there has been a corresponding increase in the output, we have scarcely commenced to mine. We are just making the little preliminaries. Capital has been slow to comprehend the magnitude of the ore bodies and the extent and number of the mining districts. The hard times, while they have been tough on us, have resulted in good in that they have driven hundreds and thousands of men into the mountains to seek the fortunes that are to be made in legitimate business refused to yield. These men, while new to the business, have caught on with a degree of intelligence that is characteristic of the American people, and they are making new discoveries in every direction, and hidden wealth is being revealed where its presence has long been concealed, and its presence doubted.

"The discoveries are becoming so numerous that it will be utterly impossible for the reduction works now in operation to consume and handle the product; this will compel additional and greater plants, and the success attending those already established is a guarantee to those to come. The ores on this coast must all, or nearly all, be re-located in the coast. The same character of ore is being discovered in no country in the world so favorably situated for large reduction plants of this description as Puget Sound. We have cheap fuels, cheap fixtures, with cheap transportation by rail and water, and we have a boundless mineral region from which to draw the ores.

"In the past ten days I have visited Rossland, Boundary creek, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Camp McKinney, and Fairview. I think this mineral belt extends from Rossland clear through to the coast. The same characteristics are found all through this country. They are discovering some wonderful deposits. At Camp McKinney, while I was there, they uncovered at body of lead and silver ore fifteen feet wide, the lead being steel galena of the finest character. On Rock Creek they have also found the same class of ore that is being mined at Rossland. At Fairview there is the greatest showing

of free milling quartz I ever saw. Neither the Dakota nor the Homestake mine is in it. The Morning Star has an immense body, which they are taking from the surface, the average being \$20 per ton. The mine is under bond for \$60,000. Fairview, while it is difficult of access, bids fair to become one of the richest and best districts in that section of the country.

"In Boundary Creek I am interested in the Volcaur, Iron Cap and Wolverine, commonly known as Crazy Brown's property. I may here remark that if Brown is crazy, this would be a glorious country if it were filled with crazy men of his character. He has certainly, in his selection of a mine, displayed judgment that places him at the front. He is one of the biggest hearted men, as well as one of the most conscientious, that I have ever met in any country. Mr. Brown has held to this property for many years, and has been compelled to hunt and trap during the winter in order to make a living, and at the same time keep up his assessments. He is a man of remarkable nerve and perseverance. Grand Forks is the nearest town to this mine. Six months ago, when I first saw the place, it had two houses. On the occasion of my recent visit, the place had grown wonderfully, and there were at least fifty good residences and business houses. It is a beautiful location, and in my judgment will make the third place in British Columbia. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural and mining district, the Greenwood copper camp, Evans' camp and Brown's camp all being tributary to it."

DR. BROWN REPLIES

The Disgraced Minister Calls Mattie Overman a Perjuror and Blackmailer.

He Defies His Opponents in the Church and Appeals to the Public.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Rev. C. O. Brown, formerly of San Francisco, and whose troubles are familiar to all newspaper readers, has made a statement in reply to the last confession of Miss Mattie Overman, in which she says that the charges which she originally made against Dr. Brown, and which she subsequently said were false, were in reality founded on fact. Dr. Brown denounces the entire story as one of blackmail, and says that Miss Overman now admits she testified falsely, and is able with their own eyes to confirm the truth of the reports about the ore and the mines. They had seen favorably located mines before, but nothing that could compare with the Van Andia for convenience and beauty of surroundings.

"There is no question of title here, because we are possessed of a crown grant from the government covering the 800 acres embraced in this property. We have three distinct copper and gold ledges on this property, besides water rights, water power and an excellent harbor, where the largest ships can load in perfect safety. Speaking of the water power, we have two fresh water lakes at an elevation above us sufficient to furnish all the power necessary to run mining and milling machinery without limit. This will be made available as we proceed in the work of development. We have made no effort to sell stock, preferring to demonstrate the permanency of the veins and the high ore values through our own individual efforts. The public has not been solicited to take a share of the stock, we have paid our own way and are placing the mine where it will be sought as an investment, and not for speculative value. Friends solicited shares at the early inauguration of the enterprise and were given options at 10 cents a share.

"Samples of the ore that we are now getting out of the drifts and shipping can be seen at room 613, Bailey block. They surpass anything ever brought to the market from the Northwest, and any of the districts that are attracting such universal attention, and on average value, they will hold their own and speak for themselves.

