

Owned in Cook's Inlet

Resident of Victoria meets His Death in Alaskan River.

Prospecting For Gold Boat is Overtaken in Rapids.

As was received yesterday of the death of August last, of John Bradley, father of Mr. E. Bradley, city clerk, and a former resident of this city. The delay in the receipt of the news is accounted for by the fact that mail communication with the Yukon is irregular and precarious. Mr. Bradley left Victoria about 8 or 9 years ago and has been in Alaska ever since. Mr. Bradley left his city here as a business as commission merchant in his place of business on Yates street but previous to his departure he employed, first, of the late W. H. K. auctioneer, and afterwards was connected with the firm of Cowan, Shaw and A. B. Gray & Co. Mr. Bradley associated himself with Hornborg & Co., Broadway, New York, many years ago, during the time of his sojourn in Alaska where they jointly interested in the department of a large tract of land at Inlet, an arm of the Behring sea. The company had in view the colonization and development of their large lands by Norwegian and Icelandic immigrants. The country colonies were about to be started in this new home. Mr. Bradley was in the Yukon for some time and was about to see the fruition of his hard labor and privation, when he was in a boating accident on a named after himself, up which his companion had gone prospecting.

Particulars of the sad accident are given in the following letter, written by Bradley's companion on the ill-fated boat, and which, although written on the 28th of August, only reached Mr. Bradley in this city yesterday. The 15th your father and myself left for Bradley river intending to prospect there. We started above the canyon, as the company did, it possible to have a placer mine. The day was bright and we looked forward to a pleasant outing. As we were approaching it was quiet and a fine place to camp. On reaching the river we found owing to the heavy rains in the hills, the river was high and the current so strong that we were obliged to be thought of, so we towed at upon the sack side of the river. We could only get up to the willows, opposite the first grove of trees, and below a rapid, about half to three-quarters of a mile from the canyon. We camped on the beach, but already afternoon, and we had long pulled did not go round. At night the wind blew down so hard that the tent was blown but before we were in it. In the morning it was dark and threatening. It was so high that we could not see the shore, so the men took bearings and shore and stuck up notice, anyone could make the company's claim to locate. We then returned to the boat, to no use, in the then state of the river, to remain longer, and started near Cove. Just below where we camped the river makes a sharp turn almost at right angles, and the current is thrown into this angle with force. As we were approaching it, my father, who had the bow oar, said, "I had better keep in the current, almost same time, look out, there's a rock." I turned and saw projecting from the shore, at the angle, fallen about 20 to 30 feet long, the tree just at the height of the boat. My father had spoken when the boat was some distance below the tree and unconscious with the cold water current. I saw near me, sticking in the water, a small branch, and it long enough to catch the boat, being the bank lower down. To my surprise, as the bank was too high to pull myself, I saw a man with twigs until reaching a place could drag myself out. On the bank I saw a man, Mr. Bradley, hoping that in some way he might have reached the opposite bank at the next morning, as he was not there, nor could I find any of him. Everything in the boat was washed out by the river's current, and it is possible that he could have caught it, in fact, he went over the same moment as I did, and must have sunk as I did, the general belief among the guides being that he was the surface, but was kept by the current. If this is so, he never have suffered or known any after striking the water. As he was discursive, I was very fond of Bradley, his lovely, kind disposition and thoughtfulness for the comforters, his cheerfulness under all and circumstance, warm friends for him were and he had a nature completely feel his loss as if one of their family had been taken from them. I took me three days, owing to difficulties in crossing the river swollen by rains, and run a-gal, to reach the island and no food, except some berries, and was wet all the time. On the night of the 17th, and as I had no one to wait for someone to come, he other side of the river, I went near the island. I met Mr. Gilman, the guide, and a gentleman and camped out. They gave me tea and food, and Gilpatrick rowed round and said he would send me as soon as he was found. At this season there are nearly all aldwain fishing. I wanted to send the river to learn if anything had happened, and if any trace of Mr. Bradley had been found. On the 22nd we left from the Aurora camp—the boat had been found, and there was a report that the boat had been found, and with them I went to Aurora and thence to Homer, to get aid in crossing the river.

On reaching the river we found owing to the heavy rains in the hills, the river was high and the current so strong that we were obliged to be thought of, so we towed at upon the sack side of the river. We could only get up to the willows, opposite the first grove of trees, and below a rapid, about half to three-quarters of a mile from the canyon. We camped on the beach, but already afternoon, and we had long pulled did not go round. At night the wind blew down so hard that the tent was blown but before we were in it. In the morning it was dark and threatening. It was so high that we could not see the shore, so the men took bearings and shore and stuck up notice, anyone could make the company's claim to locate. We then returned to the boat, to no use, in the then state of the river, to remain longer, and started near Cove. Just below where we camped the river makes a sharp turn almost at right angles, and the current is thrown into this angle with force. As we were approaching it, my father, who had the bow oar, said, "I had better keep in the current, almost same time, look out, there's a rock." I turned and saw projecting from the shore, at the angle, fallen about 20 to 30 feet long, the tree just at the height of the boat. My father had spoken when the boat was some distance below the tree and unconscious with the cold water current. I saw near me, sticking in the water, a small branch, and it long enough to catch the boat, being the bank lower down. To my surprise, as the bank was too high to pull myself, I saw a man with twigs until reaching a place could drag myself out. On the bank I saw a man, Mr. Bradley, hoping that in some way he might have reached the opposite bank at the next morning, as he was not there, nor could I find any of him. Everything in the boat was washed out by the river's current, and it is possible that he could have caught it, in fact, he went over the same moment as I did, and must have sunk as I did, the general belief among the guides being that he was the surface, but was kept by the current. If this is so, he never have suffered or known any after striking the water. As he was discursive, I was very fond of Bradley, his lovely, kind disposition and thoughtfulness for the comforters, his cheerfulness under all and circumstance, warm friends for him were and he had a nature completely feel his loss as if one of their family had been taken from them. I took me three days, owing to difficulties in crossing the river swollen by rains, and run a-gal, to reach the island and no food, except some berries, and was wet all the time. On the night of the 17th, and as I had no one to wait for someone to come, he other side of the river, I went near the island. I met Mr. Gilman, the guide, and a gentleman and camped out. They gave me tea and food, and Gilpatrick rowed round and said he would send me as soon as he was found. At this season there are nearly all aldwain fishing. I wanted to send the river to learn if anything had happened, and if any trace of Mr. Bradley had been found. On the 22nd we left from the Aurora camp—the boat had been found, and there was a report that the boat had been found, and with them I went to Aurora and thence to Homer, to get aid in crossing the river.

JEWELRY STRIKE

Sept. 27.—Sixty men em in the jewelry factory of P. W. Co. went out on strike yesterday. They demanded a reduction from 55 per week to 45. They are also being approached by the union, and five of fourteen are captivated.

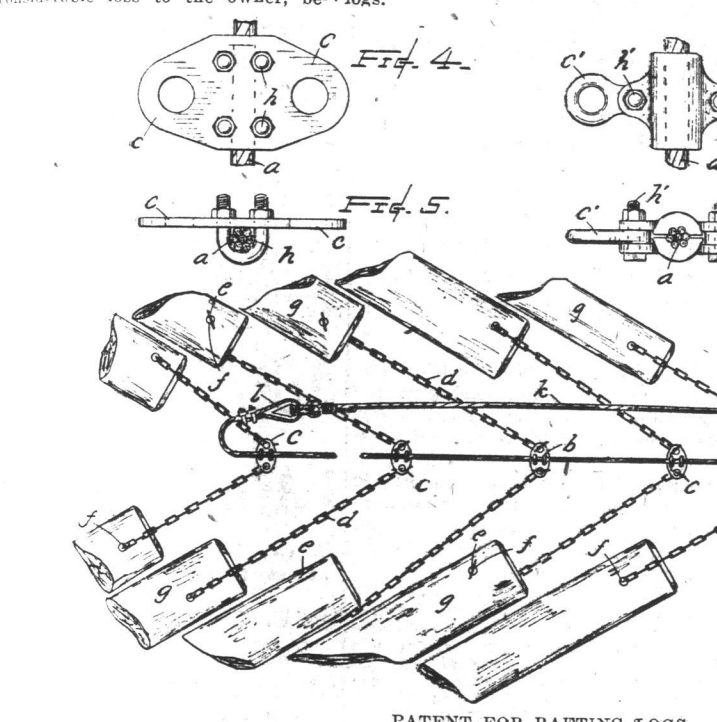
UNLACK EXPLOSION

Deadly Dined and Two Have Died. Sept. 27.—Eight expert, Pa. Sept. 27.—Eight bodies were taken to the Mt. hospital as the result of an explosion at a furnace of the Carnegie trace plant, Dequesne, tonight. The victims have since died and few hopes that any of the will recover.

New Method of Rafting Sawlogs

Of Interest to Lumbermen.

The following description of a new method of rafting sawlogs is of interest to lumbermen who are interested in improving the same with a degree of safety at present not attainable without a heavy cost. The patent on the device has been granted in the United States, and that with an amendment, while the patent for Canada and other countries has been applied for and is now pending. The necessity for market for logs from Port San Juan, at the mouth of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, has been taken up by the late firm of Griffiths & Becker (now Becker & Co.), of this city, took the matter in hand and brought it to a successful issue. The log raft patents will in future be operated by a company which has been organized and known as The Griffiths Log Raft Company, Limited, with their headquarters in Victoria. It is the intention of the company to grant licenses to persons to use the patent upon payment of a small royalty; and when the time comes to issue the patent, it is the opinion that it will well repay loggers and lumbermen to investigate the safety of the system by the use of which they are practically assured of the safety of the tow in all kinds and seasons of weather. It is common to construct rectangular rafts where the several logs thereof are confined within enclosing barriers, the ends of the raft being secured to the boom sticks near the forward corners of the raft. Under the conditions prevailing in such waters, this manner of construction and towing rafts is objectionable, inasmuch as they are easily broken up, at considerable loss to the owner, be-



PATENT FOR RAFTING LOGS.

"Pillar Point was reached at 3 a.m., and on account of the state of the weather and the tide, at 9 o'clock the same morning we had lost about two miles. "At the next flood we arrived about three miles above Freshwater Bay. It was blowing quite hard from the westward, with a heavy sea. We stopped there on account of the ebb tide. I went again that evening in company with the deckhand to adjust the towing light at the tail end of the boom, and my experience as on the previous occasion, apparatus employing a heavy iron device. "We arrived at Port Angeles at 5 a.m. on Thursday, 4th September, and lay there until two hours before the turn of the tide, leaving again at 8 a.m. During our stay at Port Angeles the tug Augusta came from Port Townsend, from the captain of which vessel our master enquired the state of the weather and the tide. The captain of the Augusta advised us not to leave, on account of the heavy seas, which, he stated, were going clean over him. However, as we were determined to go, the loss could stand it, we started. Off Dungeness we encountered very heavy

A Historical Convention.

THE group who reproduce to-day represents the delegates to the Revestoke convention and the visiting politicians from the East. Unfortunately the delegates from Nova Scotia, Rosland and Grand Forks had not arrived when the photograph was taken. The faces of many men well-known in the history of the province of British Columbia will be readily recognized, and many others who may reasonably be expected to take a prominent part in the affairs both of the Dominion and the province. Ex-premiers are there, the United States and ex-cabinet ministers, as well as members of parliament and other representative men. In the Dominion political circle, the leader of the opposition, together with some of his ablest lieutenants, occupies the centre of the group. It will be noticed that in the Dominion political group there is not one of the old-time war-horses of the first rank. This is just what may be expected as a unique historical value in years to come. It commemorates the first pilgrimage of the new leaders of the great national party to the mighty West, a visit not without effect both upon the party and the province.

A HEAVY SECRET.

Another Story About the Blowing up of the Maine. The Toronto Star says: The charge that the Maine was blown up by the Spaniards has never found much credence outside the United States, and it has long been supposed that the Washington authorities know that Spain did not do it. But as this so-called outrage had a large influence in hurrying the United States into the Cuban war, the accusation against the Spaniards has not been allowed to stand. Lieut. John R. Morris has committed suicide on board his ship, the Olympia, at Boston, and his friends in Kansas City now say that the loss of the Maine something has been weighing so heavily on his mind and conscience that his suicide does not come to them as a surprise.

Saanich--A Progressive and Beautiful District

William Thompson, father of the Saanich Agricultural Society, and father also of the settlement of Saanich, took up his present farm in August, 1853, so that the history of Saanich and the history of Mr. Thompson's labors during the past twenty years are one and the same thing. He has been the present thriving community of happy and prosperous farmers growing out of the wilderness, for when Mr. Thompson first landed in Saanich he was practically the first white man on the scene, the only other having preceded him by but three months. The subject of this sketch started life as a mechanic, having shipped from England as a ship's carpenter, and followed the sea for a living for some years. He landed in San Francisco about the year 1834, and shortly afterwards shipped aboard the good ship William, bound for this port. His ship was wrecked off the coast of Vancouver Island in the same year, and Mr. Thompson was cared for on his rescue. For six months he sojourned with the kindly natives, and, taking the first opportunity, he came to Victoria with one of the parties of Indians who at intervals of months used to make periodical visits to Victoria, then the only trading post on the southern portion of Vancouver Island. It was, therefore, late in the year 1834 that Mr. Thompson landed in Victoria, where he had been preceded

Saanich--A Progressive and Beautiful District

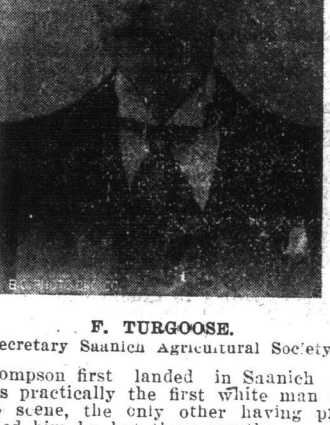


THE OLDEST INHABITANT OF SAANICH AND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY.

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the previous year by the young lady who was anxious to become his wife, but who at the date of her landing here in 1833 was 21st of 12, and whose parents had come to the settlement of Saanich, and whose father, being an engagement with Mr. McKenzie, who erected a grist mill at Craigflower, the father of the young lady being a millwright. In 1837 the patriarch of the Saanich district decided to leave his native land to farming, having become enamored of the genial climate of this portion of the settlement of Saanich, and he had about a year in this vicinity, and had an opportunity of judging of the climatic conditions here obtaining during the twelve months. Having heard of the fine tracts of Vancouver Island, he had now spent about a year in this vicinity, and had an opportunity of judging of the climatic conditions here obtaining during the twelve months. Having heard of the fine tracts of Vancouver Island, he had now spent about a year in this vicinity, and had an opportunity of judging of the climatic conditions here obtaining during the twelve months.

frontier type was soon ready for occupation. This, the first house in Saanich, has long gone the way of all things mundane, and has been succeeded by an exceedingly handsome and commodious farm house for Mr. Thompson's family is a large one, and with his wife, as the community continued to grow, as it were, branched out, and now to bear it years the old homestead of the second generation of the Thompsons. For many years the only means of communication with Victoria was by way of Saanich Arm and the Straits of Haro, or on foot over the mountains, following an old Indian trail. Afterwards the packing of goods and the trade of Victoria with Nanaimo and the settlements beyond divided the running of a steamer to those points—the old government steamer St. James Douglas, with the late Captain



A FARM YARD--SAANICH.

and to take up a location in the just opened district, and it took just four days to make the voyage from Victoria to Saanich. Half a ton of provisions and nineteen pigs were loaded into an Indian canoe, an immense northern war canoe, and Mr. Thompson, and three white men who accompanied him in the capacity of helpers started on their trip to the Saanich Arm and incidentally to two drive is made, he commences well-to-do farmers, have made it one of the richest farming districts in the North-western.

W. R. Clarke as captain, purser and steward—North Star, branched out, and the wagon road made communication with this city comparatively easy; and to take up a location in the just opened district, and it took just four days to make the voyage from Victoria to Saanich. Half a ton of provisions and nineteen pigs were loaded into an Indian canoe, an immense northern war canoe, and Mr. Thompson, and three white men who accompanied him in the capacity of helpers started on their trip to the Saanich Arm and incidentally to two drive is made, he commences well-to-do farmers, have made it one of the richest farming districts in the North-western.



FARMING SCENE IN SAANICH.

but now the Sidney & Terminal Railway has added the last link in the chain of modern improvements and given Saanich transportation facilities commensurate with her importance as a farming and fruit-raising district. For it must be remembered that this railway

which gives the farmers rapid transit to the local market, also affords them quick communication by means of the Sidney ferry with almost every centre of population on the North American continent. The photograph of Mr. Thompson and the members of his family to the third generation, herewith reproduced, was taken a short time ago, on the occasion of a family reunion.

Before the Advent of the Creamery. The Agricultural Society of which Mr. Thompson, "the earliest inhabitant" of the district, is president, was founded in 1897, and is therefore by many years the oldest inhabitant of the province in the way of agricultural societies. It was not until well on in the '70s that the British Columbia Agricultural Association was formed in Victoria, in order to conduct provincial exhibitions, which are made a part of the program of the Dominion, had brought the development of their favored district. To be able to organize and successfully carry through an agricultural exhibition is made a proof of the progress and stability of a community, and much more so in the case when these annual events which many Victorians look forward with keen anticipations for the good people of the district are noted for that this fact alone will show to what an extent the products of the province as shown by the exhibits in the collections in the Agricultural Hall is

always most interesting. As said before, the Sidney Railway adds the chain of modern improvements and given Saanich transportation facilities commensurate with her importance as a farming and fruit-raising district. For it must be remembered that this railway

FROM THE TALMUD. Actions speak louder than words. Good deeds are better than gifts. Avoid anger and thou wilt not sin. It is sinful to hate, but not to love a paragon. Sincerity is the true school of the mind. Do not isolate thyself from the community and its interests. He who seeks a faithless brother will have to remain brotherless.

He—"I never saw anything like this side here. I've been pulling steadily for ten minutes and I don't seem to have moved a foot." "After a pause—"Oh, Mr. Strober, I've just thought of something! The anchor fell overhead a short time ago and I forgot to tell you it was broken and it could have caught on something!"

If you think "brandy" try Martell's Three Star.



PROGRESSIVE SAANICH--THE HORSE-LESS CARRIAGE AT HOME.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1902.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and the United States at the following rates:

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST One year \$2.50 Six months \$1.50 Three months \$1.00

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISING RATES. A rate measurement: 14 lines to the inch. READING NOTICES—20c. per line each insertion, or \$2 per line per month.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING (CLASSIFIED)—One cent a word each insertion; 10c. per line for six or over consecutive insertions; 10c. per line each insertion. Preferred positions extra, according to page, etc.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—Each of these insertions in the Daily and one of the Semi-weekly editions. No advertisement charged to account for less than \$1.

\$25.00 REWARD Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist newspaper from the door of a subscriber.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The interview with Alderman Barnard, which we publish this morning, should be read with care by every citizen of Victoria. Of course there are those who will say that the fall rains have settled the question of water supply for some time to come, and that the seasonal discussion of sewers has arrived which will mean an extra dollar to the pocket of the water works company for a while until something else occurs to relieve it. Well, those who say that, and who think that nothing will be done about to receive the surprise of their lives. Something definite must be done, and something definite is going to be done. We begin, so far as we are concerned, with the statement that the fair city of Victoria is in an insanitary condition. That is a bald statement. It challenges either proof or contradiction. Its proof would be easy, alarmingly easy. But we prefer to believe that the statement will be accepted as one of the unquestioned facts of life. We wish to indicate two lines along which the proof of this statement could be presented, first, the existence in the city of disease which is preventable, and which may be directly traced to imperfect sanitation, and its periodical outbreak in more or less epidemic form; and second, the existence of methods of disposing of, or rather of not disposing of sewage which universal experience has condemned. Now this question may just as well be faced now as next year, or the year after. It will not be one whit more easy to solve at a later date than it is today. It may be much more difficult, if public opinion cannot be stirred up before instead of after some calamity overtakes the city. The first and most obvious thing to do is to enforce a proper system of scavenging of those parts of the city not provided with sewerage connection. We do not believe that this can be done by means of an inspector whose business it is to detect and report infractions of the rules and regulations. It never has been done successfully in this way, and the chances are it never will be. The way to do it is to place in the hands of the municipal department the care of the scavenging of the portions of the city not provided with sewer connection, and to make that department responsible for infractions of the law not the individual household. Let the individual household do the paying. That is enough responsibility for him. He will soon awake to the necessity of a complete sewerage system, when he finds out how expensive and irksome it is to keep his city in a sanitary condition without it. Our sewerage system is automatic and that is municipal. A proper system of scavenging where there are no sewers requires brains and executive ability to carry it out, and that is not municipal. Is the reason because there is neither intelligence nor executive ability in a municipality? Surely not. Yet why should the sewerage system which is automatic be under municipal control, and the sewerage system which is not automatic, be left to a policy of drift and drip as it is in this city at the present time? We do not propose

CONCERNING KIRBY.

We give the following article from the Nelson Tribune all the publicity we can. It is a complete refutation of the paper read by Mr. Kirby at the meeting of the Mining Institute at Nelson. The people of this province are not, we imagine, altogether ignorant of the extent to which the prosperity of the province is dependent upon mining, but it is not generally known that the condition of the industry which is contradicted by the facts of production, and the explanation of the features which are amply accounted for by the course of prices and the collapse of the speculative market. We deal with the condition of the mining industry in these columns. The main points we have made have been: 1. That under no conceivable circumstances where legitimate mining was contemplated could the two per cent. tax absorb 20 per cent. of the net profits. 2. That outside the boom area affected by over-speculation, there has never been a word of complaint as to the conditions imposed by the legislation under which mining is carried on in this province.

WARRENTS FOR STRIKERS.

A Hundred and Twenty-seven Men Arrested. Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 1.—One hundred and twenty-seven warrants were served this morning at Pottsville, Pa., and their names were taken to Bloomsburg, 15 miles away. Mr. BORDEN.

EXPLOSION AT FRANK.

Lettrbridge, N. W. T., Sept. 30.—A private telegram received this afternoon states that an explosion occurred today at Lettrbridge, and that two men were killed, including a young man from Lettrbridge named John Clark.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

This system of municipal scavenging is a permanent institution. But it has kept other cities healthy in the sense of the sewer, and if properly carried out, it will keep this city healthy. It would also be a source of revenue to the city. It is frightfully expensive we admit, but not nearly so expensive as disease, with the danger at any time of an epidemic. Its active replacement by the less expensive and more modern sewer would be attended to without any unnecessary delay, either upon the basis advocated by Mr. Barnard or some modification thereof. We cannot afford to rely upon our incomparably healthy climate and upon our purifying winds to keep the city free from serious outbreaks of disease. It is better to close the door while the horse is still in the barn.

STATE IRONWORKS.

A most interesting discussion has taken place in the parliament of New South Wales on the advisability of starting State Ironworks in that self-governing portion of the British Empire. So far as the natural resources for the manufacture of iron go, New South Wales is in very much the same position as British Columbia. It possesses the fuel, the flux, and the ore, but there is an undeveloped condition. The agitation there to induce the state to take hold of the business of manufacturing iron has arisen less from the desire to nationalize this industry than from the desire to secure immediately for New South Wales the benefits which would accrue from it. State ironworks were advocated less to prevent private capital from manufacturing iron, than because private capital would not as yet undertake to do so without heavy assistance from the government. The first thing that strikes us about the debate is that conditions are much more favorable to a state-owned iron industry in New South Wales than they are in British Columbia. There are two reasons for this. The first is that when Messrs. Sandford and Mitchell, whose names were reported at the time, offered to invest British capital in the manufacture of iron in Australia, the Federal government brought in a bill conferring a bonus of £200,000 upon the industry. The effect of this was nullified, however, by the introduction of a clause limiting this bonus to a state-owned factory. By such a strange proposal the Federal parliament may have meant to shelve the whole business. It is not easy for the uninitiated outsider to see what else could have been meant. However that might be, it gave New South Wales an opportunity to earn this bonus, and therefore afforded an inducement for the State to go into the business of making iron. In the second place, the governments in Australia, through their owning the railways, the main consumers of iron, and therefore the product of a state-owned manufacturing would have a monopoly of the most influential customer. It is noticeable, however, that there was during the debate grave doubts expressed whether the sister governments in Australia would give the government of New South Wales a monopoly of their iron market if they could buy iron anywhere else cheaper. Judging from what we know of governments in general, we believe this doubt was well founded. As against these favorable circumstances, the argument was advanced that a government could not manage such a complicated business successfully, and that argument was enforced with some skill and many apt illustrations from the methods of managing the state-owned railways in vogue in Australia. Mr. Blair, it seems to us could secure some hints in that country, as to how to prevent an intercolonial surplus next year. The main argument, however, and the one which will appeal most strongly to British Columbians is the only self-respectful, but as peculiarly applicable to the circumstances of this province, was advanced by Sir John See, Premier of New South Wales. It was in effect this, that there were plenty of avenues in which every available dollar of public money could be profitably usefully expended, where no company was to be feared, without the state interfering in businesses where it would at once meet with either internal or external competition. The proposal was voted down, and the government of New South Wales has been left to devote its funds to other departments of usefulness than the manufacture of iron. Verily, esp.

claims are heard of official wrong in connection with records. In the case of the government makes liberal appropriations for the building of roads and trails throughout the mining districts, and encourages them in good condition after they are built. This is not done in the United States.

In the fourth place, the provincial government, by large grants of land and liberal guarantees of payment of principal and interest on debentures, has aided the construction of railways in mining districts, thus enabling the owners to market their ore at reasonable costs for transportation. No such aid has been granted by any state in the United States.

Mr. Kirby states that the mining industry is prosecuted in British Columbia by two causes, namely, oppressive legislation and excessive taxation. This we regard as a serious charge, if true. But it is no more true than Mr. Kirby's statement that the province does not recognize or foster the mining industry. The Mineral Act of British Columbia may not be a perfect law—few laws are—but it is not more oppressive than the mining laws of the United States. It is most liberal to the prospecting and development of the province, and it is not more true than Mr. Kirby's statement that the province does not recognize or foster the mining industry. The Mineral Act of British Columbia may not be a perfect law—few laws are—but it is not more oppressive than the mining laws of the United States. It is most liberal to the prospecting and development of the province, and it is not more true than Mr. Kirby's statement that the province does not recognize or foster the mining industry.

ZOLA'S FUNERAL.

Body Will Be Buried in Montmartre. Paris, Sept. 30.—The remains of Zola will be interred in Montmartre cemetery. The funeral will be a civil ceremony, though possibly the body will be accorded the military honors to which the deceased is entitled as an officer of the Legion of Honour.

WARRANTS FOR STRIKERS.

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CHILLIWACK COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Council of the Township of Chilliwack was held on Saturday, September 27. Present, Councilors: W. H. McSwain, Ashwell, Thornton and McConnell. Minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

Communications: From John McKenzie, Dominion Land Agent, with reference to an application for land reserved from the Township of Chilliwack. From J. Kelly, enclosing account in relation to the application for land reserved from the Township of Chilliwack.

Board of Works Report.—Councillor Lickman reported having received contract of brushing, logging and corduroying on the new road to the Lumsden Ranch of the Young and Co. Central roads.

Moved by Coun. Thornton, seconded by Coun. McConnell, that the Clerk be empowered to sign a cheque in favor of A. H. Gillanders for the amount of \$100.00 for the Young and Co. Central roads.

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ENJOYING LONDON.

United States Generals Staying in World's Metropolis. London, Sept. 30.—Major-General Corbin, Brig.-Gen. Wood and party are at present at the Carlton hotel here and intend to remain in England until October 18. Major-General Corbin is expected here tomorrow. The social invitations accepted by the United States Generals are being given by Earl Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Secretary of War Brodrick.

SOLDIERS' TELEGRAMS.

Montreal, Sept. 30.—The special arrangements for the transmission of telegrams to the troops in South Africa, under the hands of the adjutant-general, are being completed. All messages will then go direct as ordinary telegrams, and must be charged for at full rates.

ZOLA'S FUNERAL.

Body Will Be Buried in Montmartre. Paris, Sept. 30.—The remains of Zola will be interred in Montmartre cemetery. The funeral will be a civil ceremony, though possibly the body will be accorded the military honors to which the deceased is entitled as an officer of the Legion of Honour.

WARRENTS FOR STRIKERS.

A Hundred and Twenty-seven Men Arrested. Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 1.—One hundred and twenty-seven warrants were served this morning at Pottsville, Pa., and their names were taken to Bloomsburg, 15 miles away.

EXPLOSION AT FRANK.

Lettrbridge, N. W. T., Sept. 30.—A private telegram received this afternoon states that an explosion occurred today at Lettrbridge, and that two men were killed, including a young man from Lettrbridge named John Clark.

WARRENTS FOR STRIKERS.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them. They litter the whole system. Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system. "My health was poor and I suffered much from liver and kidney trouble. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was cured. I regard this medicine as superior to all others." Mrs. JOSEPH HOLMSTEDT, Harrison, Ontario.

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RETAIL MARKETS

Following are current prices: Wheat, per ton 820 Corn, whole, per ton 830

Cocoanuts, each 100215 Lemons, California, per doz 25

Beef, per lb 10 to 12 Mutton, per lb 12 to 14 Lamb, hind quarters 11.50 to 12.75

LOSS OF APPETITE

is commonly gradual, one dish after another is set aside till few remain. These are not eaten with much relish, and are often given up for good.

SURREY COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council met in the Town Hall, Surrey Court, on Saturday, September 27. The Reeve and all members being present.

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Uniform Heat

Reading comfortably on the ground floor, Bathing bath comfortably on the second floor, Writing comfortably on the third floor. This, in short, is the story of every house heated with a

"Sunshine" Furnace.

The Regulators that divide the warm air are so constructed, and the pipes which carry it to the different registers so arranged, that any quantity of heat desired can be forced to the different rooms or flats of a house.

McClary's

Makers of the "Famous Arctic" Range and "The Standard" Range. London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

CLARKE & PEARSON, AGENTS.

The Wonderful Similkameen

More Particulars of the Discovery of Valuable Fire Clay. Development Work Now Proceeding On Several Very Promising Properties.

The following additional details of the discovery of a superior quality of fire clay in the Similkameen district is furnished by Mr. J. Chas. McIntosh, reporter:

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

School, Minto. Sealed Tenders, indorsed "Tender for School House, Minto," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Friday, the 10th of October, 1902.

MARRIED.

WILSON—OLIVER—At Dawson City, N. T., on October 15, by the Rev. Mr. Joseph W. Bruner, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. F. W. Wilson, of Victoria.

DIED.

BROOKSTOCK—At the residence of her son, Mr. A. Brodbeck, 37 Bittell Street, on October 1, at the age of 80 years, Mrs. Catherine Brodbeck, nee Taylor, a native of London, England, aged 80 years.

A STRANGE THEORY.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—(Special)—The World's Fair, which is growing in popularity, has a hand-spring performance and has a thorough understanding with the public. It is one of bluff or, as one member of the Commons said yesterday, it is a public job, and Sir and Laurier will be on a general election within the next few months.

THE LUCKY MAN IS THE UNLUCKY ONE

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Exhibition

Annual Fair of the Agricultural Association. Splendid Displays Are Commended. Petent Jud.

Splendid Displays Are Commended

Petent Jud. Splendid weather, a large number of visitors, and a large number of exhibits contributed to the success of the Agricultural Association's annual fair. The displays were particularly noteworthy, and the fair was a success.

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Death of Emile Zola

Great French Novelist Asphyxiated at His Home By Faulty Stove.

Apparently Attempted to Rise From Bed When Overcome By Fumes.

His Wife Found Unconscious But She Will Likely Recover.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Emile Zola, the novelist, who was born in Paris, April 2, 1840, was found dead in his house this morning from asphyxiation, and his wife is gravely ill.

M. Zola was asphyxiated by fumes from a stove, the pipes of which are said to have been out of order.

Yesterday M. Zola returned to his Paris home from his country house at Medan, and owing to a sudden spell of cold weather here, he ordered the heating stove in his bedroom to be lighted.

The stove burned badly, but Zola and his wife retired at 10 o'clock last night, and the servants, not hearing any movement in the apartment this morning, entered the bedroom at 9.30, and found Zola lying flat out of bed with his head and shoulders on the floor and his legs on the bed.

Doctors were summoned, but they failed to restore Zola to consciousness. After prolonged efforts they succeeded in raising him, but he died again.

Zola ained with a good appetite yesterday evening, and the servants of the household are of the opinion that the death of the novelist was sudden.

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An improvement in her condition is anxiously awaited in order to obtain further information as to the cause of the death of M. Zola, which only became known at a late hour this afternoon.

The commissary of police, who was summoned to the Zola residence, said in his report to the Prefect of Paris: "The heating stove was not lighted and there was no order of good shape for the work."

M. Zola's death was due to the poisoning by drugs. Two little dogs found in the bedroom are alive."

The Prefect has ordered the city architect to examine the bedroom in which Zola died and has issued instructions to the architect to analyze the blood of the novelist and to examine the blood of the novelist's wife.

M. Zola had been resting from literary work since he finished his book "Le Docteur Mystère," which is being published in serial form.

The obituary notices pay tribute to Zola's high literary talents. The Temps says that French literature has suffered a loss which will be keenly felt.

The Dreyfus affair, according to political circles, is being treated with discretion.

Emile Zola was born in Paris on April 2, 1840. His parents soon removed to Aix, where his father, who was a well-known reputation, was employed on the canal which still bears his name.

The father died when his son was seven years old, and the failure of the company soon afterwards left the boy and his mother in poverty.

Paris, studied at the Lycee Clugny, and after two years' struggle with extreme poverty, he was employed in the publishing house of Hachette & Co., which he remained connected with until 1864.

In 1864, he wrote a number of books in rapid succession, most of which have made a remarkable success.

Owing to the attitude he adopted at the time of the Dreyfus case, he was forced to leave France, and resided in England. He never finished, however, but continued to work in the French office, of whose cause he was the strongest champion.

When Dreyfus was taken back to France Zola continued to work in his behalf and never ceased a moment until the end of the trial at Rennes.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER. Sharkey Escapes Having to Plead to Murder.

New York, Sept. 29.—Thos. J. Sharkey, who was arrested on the charge of causing the death of Nicholas Fish, the banker, in an altercation at 8th Avenue and 34th Street, on September 15, was indicted on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree.

IRISH NATIONALISTS. John Redmond Has Summoned a Meeting For Next Week.

Dublin, Sept. 29.—John Redmond, chairman of the Irish party, summoned a meeting of Nationalist members for the purpose of preparing a program for the coming campaign.

CRIMES ACT. Sentenced to Two Months for Intimidation.

Dublin, Sept. 29.—Timothy McCarthy, proprietor and manager of the Irish News, who has been on trial charged with the Crimes Act, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

THE GOAL STRIKE.

No Appearance of Peace Yet in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29.—President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, arrived here this morning from Pittsburgh. They were met at the Pennsylvania railway station by District Presidents Nicholls, Fahy and Duffy, of the three anthracite coal districts.

Secretary Wilson told a reporter for the Associated Press that there is no indication of an early ending of the strike.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 29.—Joseph Nanticoke, died in the hospital at West Chester this morning.

Mahonoy City, Pa., Sept. 29.—The home of Michael Weldon here was dynamited at midnight.

The front of the house was shattered and the windows in all the other houses in the block were broken.

The Deputy Attorney-General conducted the case for the crown, and Mr. Everett went to Vancouver on a plea of insanity.

The assistant prosecutor, who had done the bargaining with the prisoner, was positively identified by the goods found in the prisoner's possession.

Spencer testified as to the purchase of goods and the checking of the ledger, but had no entry covering those produced in court.

The landlady, Mrs. Brunner, at whose house the goods were stored when they were taken to the mill, also testified.

Detective Jackson of the Vancouver police testified to having shadowed the prisoner to the mill.

The goods were taken to the mill, and the mill was found to be in possession of the goods.

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Shoplifters Get Two Years

Speedy Trial Before Judge Martin Results in Conviction of Four.

The Two Men Have Hard Labor Added to Their Time in Jail.

The four shoplifters whose round of the coast clothes and before Labor day resulted in a haul of silk and satin garments, were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Mr. Powell—I object to the way the cross-examination is being conducted. Mr. McLean—I want to know if the prisoner was in the store.

Mr. McLean—Was Williams with you, Powell? Mr. Powell—Yes.

Mr. Powell—I object. It is not a proper question to ask a witness. There is no evidence that he saw anything.

Mr. McLean—There is evidence, the stenographer has taken his notes where both denied having been in Victoria, then?

Mr. Powell—Yes. Both came here in the morning. The prisoner was in the store.

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Disasters in South Seas

Schooner Sybil Lost Amongst Pacific Reefs With Hundred Souls.

Str. Quirang Goes Down With All Hands—Mambare Lost Near Noumea.

Steamer Moana, which reached port yesterday morning, brought a budget of news of Australian shipping disasters, involving heavy loss of life.

The schooner Sybil, which left the coast of Queensland on April 19 for Queensland, was caught in a gale in the Torres Strait and was wrecked.

The steamer Quirang, long overdue, was lost off the coast of New Guinea.

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NELSON ASSIZE.

Nakusp Murder Trial to Come Up This Week.

Victoria, Sept. 29.—The fall assize, which open on Wednesday morning at the Court House at 11 o'clock, although not having a long list of cases, is nevertheless of great importance.

The first murder trial that has been held at Nelson for some time, and is concerning the killing of C. Cole.

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Mr. McLean—I want to know if the prisoner was in the store.

Mr. McLean—Was Williams with you, Powell? Mr. Powell—Yes.

Mr. Powell—I object. It is not a proper question to ask a witness.

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To Heal A Breach

Tarte, Sifton and Fisher Are Invited to Love Feast at Montreal.

And It Is Hoped Sir Wilfrid Will Be Among the Guests.

Archdeacon Pentreath Will Look After Bishop Dart's Diocese—Coronation Medals.

Montreal, Sept. 29.—(Special)—The Israel Tarte is back again in Montreal from his Western tour, and in conversation yesterday with a friend, the Minister of Public Works later in the afternoon, he expressed his views on the tariff question.

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Victoria

To Heal A Breach

Mr. Sifton and Fisher Are Invited to Love Feast at Montreal.

It Is Hoped Sir Wilfred Will Be Among the Guests.

Archdeacon Pentreath Will Look After Bishop Dart's Diocese—Coronation Medals.

Montreal, Sept. 29.—(Special)—Hon. J. Tarte is back again in Montreal on his Western tour, and in conversation with a friend, the Minister of Public Works intimated that he is on his way to the great manufacturing province of Ontario, adding that his reception was enthusiastic and that views on the tariff appeared to be equally accepted.

The Club National, of this city, is evidently trying to heal the breach in the party ranks. A banquet to Sir Wilfred Laurier is proposed for October 15, and it is expected that the guests will be Messrs. Tarte, Fielding, Sir...

Sept. 29.—Owing to the high price of fuel, Toronto boarding houses advanced the price of board 50 cents a week.

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Shamrocks Lose First

Westminster Lacrosse Team Make Ten Goals to Visitors Two.

A Great Crowd Gathers At Royal City to See the Match.

Exhibition Opened by Lieutenant Governor and Address Presented to Him.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 30.—The Provincial Exhibition duly opened today under most favorable auspices. The weather was fine and the crowds were enormous.

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Metamorphosis of the Trade of the Far East

The Ikin has no exact parallel in European history. It is a Mongolian combination of internal revenue, octroi, road tax and local assessment.

The roads, canals and rivers of the Chinese empire are divided into short lengths, each point of division being a Ikin or tax-station. The smaller the traffic the longer the distance between these stations; the larger the traffic the closer the stations.

At each station a tax is assessed and collected upon all merchandise in transit. Nominally the tax is small—a few mills on the dollar. Actually it ranges from 1 to 10 per cent on the value of the goods, according to the capacity of the officials.

These are petty mandarins who buy their appointments from the local authorities. The appointment lasts three or four years, during which time the incumbent gets back the money he paid for his office and clears enough to support himself in fine style, and put by enough for a rainy day or to secure a second term.

The poorest station brings \$100 in the political market, and pays \$150 a year. The rich ones command \$10,000, and pay as much annually. From one-half to one-fifth is paid over by the Ikin-gatherer to the local treasurer. The rest goes into his own pockets.

At each station is a Ikin office. It varies from a little house which the official occupies, and a shed where his two or three soldiers find a resting place, to an imposing establishment where the official presides over a deputy, clerk, secretary, sheriff (or treasurer), and a guard of soldiers. All of these are paid from the Ikin.

The result of the system is easily seen. The tax increases the cost of goods so that it is impossible to transport merchandise more than a certain distance before it can no longer compete with similar goods made in the district to which it is brought.

The system gives employment to a small army, which has been estimated at 400,000 in numbers. They exert considerable influence, and are bitterly opposed to all foreign ideas and institutions. While it is disliked by a majority of the trading class, it is liked by those dependent upon small industries, who are protected by its exactions from competition by rivals in districts with greater resources.

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GOVERNMENT STREET BETWEEN YATES AND JOHNSON STREETS

ARMY AND NAVY CLOTHING STORE

The Public Will Please Read This Notice

Many people are under the impression that this store handles goods only for the Army and Navy trade. This is not so, and in order to more quickly acquaint the public with the lines we are selling, and as our

Fall and Winter Stock Has Arrived

We Are Now Running the

BIGGEST SALE

OF

MENS' AND BOYS' SUITS OVERCOATS AND PANTS

Do You Want to Save Twenty-Five Per Cent on a Suit or Overcoat?

- This is what 25 per cent means: ALL \$10.00 SUITS FOR \$7.50. ALL \$12.50 SUITS FOR \$9.40. ALL \$15.00 SUITS FOR \$11.25. ALL \$18.00 SUITS FOR \$13.50. ALL \$20.00 SUITS FOR \$15.00.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

- 150 Pairs of Men's Genuine First Quality Box Calf Boots, leather lined, Goodyear Welt, extension sole, just the right boot for winter wear, worth \$5.50; Army & Navy's sale price... \$3.40. 390 Pairs Men's Working Boots, nailed, Goodyear Welt, worth \$5.00 a pair, but The Army & Navy's price... \$2.95 a pair. 300 Pairs Men's Calf Boots, double soled, sewed, splendid winter wearers; couldn't be better; worth \$3.50 a pair; The Army & Navy's sale price... \$1.95 a pair. 100 Pairs Men's Tan Veldik and Russia Calf Boots, Goodyear Welt, worth \$4.50; full of bargain meaning... \$2.95 a pair.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

ARMY AND NAVY CLOTHING STORE

117 Government Street Between Yates and Johnson

Remember we do exactly as we advertise—your money back if dissatisfied. These prices are not only for one day but are good for all time.

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