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VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1897.

NO. 2.

VOL. 16.



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THE PILL THAT WILL.

WAR AGAINST MILLIONAIRES

Incendiary Language Indulged in at a Meeting of the Social Democracy in Chicago.

"Let Us Rebel When Men Are Shot Down as They Are in Pennsylvania"

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Meetings of various branches of the newly organized social democracy was held last night to discuss the recent Hazelton, Pa., tragedy, and some decidedly lurid language was indulged in by the speakers. Resolutions were passed by branch No. 2, which contained the following:

"The blood of the idle and useless aristocracy is the most convenient medium for nourishing the tree of liberty. 'An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth' for every miner killed and wounded. Millionaires should be treated in the same manner. The millionaire class is responsible for the slaughter of September 10 and we regard the torch as the most successful weapon to lead against them."

Fitzgerald Murphy, president of branch No. 2, made a speech in which he said:

"Miners should carry arms and use them, too. The time has come to meet force with force. I should have told them to shoot to kill. I would kill 20 millionaires to-day."

Strong condemnatory resolutions were also passed by branch No. 1, and some fiery speeches were made. T. P. Quinn said:

"I would attack property with a torch; I would destroy their palaces; let us rebel when men are shot down as they are in Pennsylvania."

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.
St. Louis, Sept. 3.—At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Louis Trades and Labor Union, held at Walham hall Sunday afternoon the situation in the coal regions was discussed pro and con. While most of the speakers said that the shooting of the men at Latimer had been nothing but murder, they called on organized labor to show the world by its dispassionate action that it does not favor anarchy, and intends to respect the laws as long as the laws give them any protection whatever.

After considerable discussion, resolutions were adopted reviewing the strike and condemning as murder the wholesale shooting of the miners at Latimer, Pa., by the deputy sheriffs. In closing the resolution read:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Chicago convention of labor and reform organizations, to be held September 27, 1897, to take such action in this matter as to them may seem wise. Further, be it

Resolved, That we pledge our support to any movement tending to do away with a system that makes such slaughter of human beings possible.

THE EXCELSIOR ARRIVES.
San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The long overdue steamer Excelsior, which left St. Michaels, Alaska, for this port six days ago, arrived here this morning with sixty-three passengers and about \$500,000 in gold.

ESCAPED FROM ICE KING'S GRIP.

Story of the Loss of the Whaler Narwhal Told by Capt. Whitesides and His Wife.

How the Skipper and His Plucky Wife Struggled for Days in the Frozen North.

Seattle, Sept. 14.—Two of the crew of the whaler Narwhal, which was lost in the Arctic together with 35 of her crew, came down on the steamer Humboldt from St. Michaels. They are Capt. Joseph Whitesides, commander of the vessel, and his wife.

The Narwhal left San Francisco on March 2nd and entered the Arctic ocean in July. She soon got caught in the ice at a point 120 miles northeast of Point Barrow. At first the captain thought that the ship could be extricated from her position, but on July 29th he realized that there were no hopes. She drifted rapidly northward with the icebergs, and on August 14th the whole of the crew took to small boats and started across the ice.

When the boats were launched the current caught them at once, and before they had gone 10 miles they were in another ice-pack.

Discovering that they only had five days' provisions, they abandoned the boats and all but eight men decided to push across the ice fields on foot. As the eight men left in the boat thought they were better off there than on the ice they were left to their fate.

Only a comparatively quiet sea accompanied their escape. They got into clear water for a few hours, and paddling through fog and darkness, avoided as best they could the drifting ice.

Finally they could go no further and got out and walked over the ice. For sixty hours they kept on, first walking and taking to the small boat.

Then land was sighted, which proved to be Copper Island, a barren, desolate island, and from this position they were rescued on the following day by the U. S. S. Bear. Capt. Whitesides thinks that the 28 men left on the ice are surely lost.

SPAIN WILL FIGHT.

The War Department About to Send Six Thousand Troops as Reinforcements to Cuba.

Much Anxiety Felt in United States Official Circles Regarding Woodford's Visit.

Madrid, Sept. 15.—The war department is concentrating six thousand troops, with the intention of immediately despatching them as reinforcements to the Spanish army in Cuba.

Buffalo, Sept. 15.—A special to the Evening News from Washington says: The president and state department officials are waiting with some anxiety a report from Minister Woodford that the government of the United States is in a friendly condition, and practically impossible to get through. Accordingly Mr. Sifton will wait till the train is frozen and use a dog train. If at all possible he will go through to Dawson.

Sergt-Major Hogan, of the Ottawa City police force, is to succeed Mr. O'Leary as inspector of Dominion police.

The officers and sergeants of the permanent corps are being changed round to and from Toronto, London, St. John and Fredericton. The company of Canadian infantry, which is training with the Royal Berkshire at Halifax for some weeks, return to Fredericton on Thursday.

A dispatch received by the government from the governor of the Falkland Islands states he will forward in November a large quantity of tussock grass seed to plant on the foreshores of St. John Island to prevent attrition by inroads of the sea.

SETTLED AT LAST.

Lord Salisbury's Proposals in the Turk-Grecian Dispute Accepted.

London, Sept. 14.—The morning papers contain dispatches from Constantinople asserting that all the ambassadors are now in receipt of instructions enabling them to come to a full agreement on the terms of Lord Salisbury's proposals for the constitution of an international commission representing the six powers to assume control of the revenues which Greece guarantees in payment of the interest to the holders of bonds, as well as the payment of the indemnity.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE.
Replies From the Colonies in Answer to Chamberlain's Circular.
London, Sept. 14.—Blue books have been issued giving the replies of colonial premiers to the dispatch of Secretary of State for the Colonies Chamberlain, in 1895, with the view of ascertaining the extent of the displacement of British goods by foreign goods. Their main conclusions are that British manufacturers still make the best class of goods with the exception of machinery, in supplies which the United States is successful competitor.

Paillid checks indicate pale, thin blood. Royal checks show the pure, rich blood resulting from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AT FULL SPEED.

Electric Cars in Chicago Come Together—Two Men Fatally Injured.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Two electric cars on the Suburban Electric railway collided while running at full speed along a stretch of single track on Harmon avenue, south of Harrison street, on Tuesday morning. The accident happened just before 7 o'clock when the traffic was heavy and nearly all the passengers with which both cars were crowded were injured.

Motormen J. Murphy and John Jamison will die.

The following were seriously injured: Conductor J. E. Harvey, August Maestas, John Donnelly, Louis Groedel, Frank Barry, Richard Schaudel, William Otto, Roy Bloom, Thomas Robert, Eliza Meredith, W. S. McKee, Charles Whiteside, W. B. Ryan, Augusta Tupie.

On account of the heavy mist which hung over the tracks the motorman of the southbound car, which was to have passed the northbound car where the double track ends, failed to notice that he had left the double track. Before he could reverse and run back, the northbound car came up and collided with terrific force.

Although the docking was in charge of Contractor Bowles, of the New York navy yard, who had been sent to Halifax for that purpose, the safety of the battleship was endangered by the failure of those in charge of the docking to observe the simple precaution of placing sufficient blocks under those placed along the keel, where the greatest weight would naturally come. The distance between the keel blocks, which are made of heavy oak timber, seems to have been too wide to support the enormous weight of vessels of the Indiana's class.

After the ship had been in dock a few hours it was discovered that the keel was cutting through the oak blocks, and that there was a bulge under the forward turret. Steps were at once taken to shore-up that part of the vessel to prevent further settling. The ends of the blocks which had been crushed had been forced up and had indented the plating of the ship for about six inches in depth on both sides.

Officers in the secret of the matter say that an investigation to fix the responsibility of this accident will have to be held.

The dock officials at Halifax are known to have expressed regret, feeling that there may be a disposition in the United States to think them capable of intentionally allowing the safety of the American battleship to be placed in jeopardy, when such is not the case. The officials also say that they have docked British naval vessels much heavier than the Indiana without trouble, and regret the accident to the Indiana.

FIGHTING IN INDIA.

British Operations for the Purpose of Relieving Samana Posts Have Been Entirely Successful.

Posts Captured From the Afridis and a Number of Forts Relieved.

Simla, Sept. 15.—The operations of the troops in command of General Yeatman-Biggs, undertaken for the purpose of relieving the Samana posts, have been entirely successful.

The police posts at Saraghari have been re-occupied by British troops, carrying the position by assault.

Fort Lockhart was relieved on Tuesday morning, and Fort Gulistan was relieved the same evening.

The field guns, which, upon this occasion, were brought into action at a range of three thousand yards, were perfectly handled, and they scattered the enemy infesting Fort Gulistan.

Eighty-one Sikhs, who formed part of the garrison of Fort Land-Coates, in Khyber Pass, and were captured by Afridis, have arrived at Jamrud with their rifles.

General Blood's column is steadily advancing through the Mohammedan country. Haddahullah is represented to be at Gondah with the gathering tribesmen.

General Ellis' column of troops has reached the top of the Karpha defile, but the enemy has not been sighted in that direction.

A SLAP AT UNCLE SAM.

Argentina to Adopt a Retaliatory Tariff Against the United States.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 15.—The minister of finance has sent to congress the draft of a new retaliatory tariff against the United States, drawn upon the lines advocated by President Urquiza. In his latest message to congress, there is no doubt that the bill will become law practically as it stands. The new tariff increases the duty fifty per cent. on those products not on the free list, and fifteen per cent. on those on the free list. It will apply to those countries which have increased or may increase the duties on Argentine products, and is aimed directly at the United States.

IS THE INDIANA BUILT OF TIN?

When Placed in the Halifax Drydock the American Warship Nearly Falls to Pieces.

Indentations Made in Her "Armor Plate" When She Settles on the Keel Blocks.

New York, Sept. 14.—A Washington special says: The matter of docking the Indiana at Halifax is now before the navy department in a report from Captain Taylor, her commanding officer. Department officials try to make light of the matter, but it is declared, nevertheless, that her damage is really serious, and she will require extensive repairs as soon as the vessel can be detached from the squadron.

Contractor Bowles, of the New York navy yard, who had been sent to Halifax for that purpose, the safety of the battleship was endangered by the failure of those in charge of the docking to observe the simple precaution of placing sufficient blocks under those placed along the keel, where the greatest weight would naturally come. The distance between the keel blocks, which are made of heavy oak timber, seems to have been too wide to support the enormous weight of vessels of the Indiana's class.

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GOLD IN ORE DUMPS.

Highlander Finds Treasure Where Least Expected.

Kaslo, B. C., Sept. 11.—Gold has been found in paying quantities in the ore dumps of the Highlander and Highland mines at Ainsworth, where its presence was not suspected. Maxwell Stevenson, manager of the Highlander, has received returns of \$23.70 per ton in gold from assays made at the United States assay office at Charlotte, N. C. Other assays corroborate this, and preparations are being made to have all ore tested for gold hereafter before it leaves the camp. This news is received with much interest, as Ainsworth is the oldest silver-lead camp in the Kootenay.

The Gainer creek gold finds are still the subject of much discussion, although it is generally conceded now that the rumors are incorrect about the high ore made the Lad brothers for their two tons of ore by the Kootenay Ore Company, through whose sampling works it passed. The returns are still kept secret, but as the Lad brothers have taken the ore to New Mexico for smelting test, it is thought that they lack faith in the ability of ordinary sampling works to treat telluride ores. It is admitted that the ores have sampled exceedingly high, but not as high as the assays.

HIS WIFE MISSING.

Mrs. Oliver, of Vancouver, B. C., Left Home Aug. 25th—Six Children With Her.

Has Been Sick and Temporarily Insane—Her Distracted Husband Searching at Seattle.

Seattle, Sept. 13.—For nineteen days Mrs. Mary Ann Oliver and her six children have been missing from Vancouver, B. C. She left suddenly one afternoon and has neither been seen nor heard of since. Her husband, T. R. Oliver, of the British Columbia Iron Works, is nearly distracted. He has done nothing but hunt for his wife and babes since she left home on August 25. He arrived in Seattle last night and at once sought out police headquarters, where he told his story to Chief of Police Reed.

The story and story from beginning to end, and the chief was so much impressed that every officer and detective on the force was instructed to look for the missing woman. The poor father and husband is nearly crazy, and cannot imagine what has become of his wife and children. He imagines a thousand things that could have happened to them, and he has the air and looks of one of those poor Skagway trail packers. His wife was soon to become a mother, and for that reason she went away seemed to be slightly out of her head. Mr. Oliver was at the iron works on the day of the 25th, and when he returned home the place was deserted. His wife had dressed their six children in their best and started out—no one knows where. She wore a black rain coat and a straw sailor hat. Mrs. Oliver had very little money with her when she left home, and did not get any from the bank at Vancouver. She carried a comfortable sun hat away for a rainy day.

Mrs. Oliver could get no track of his wife or children from their friends at Vancouver or Victoria. He finally started in two days before he was able to get the two posts. The first trace he got was from the purser of the steamer Sebome, who remembered having carried Mrs. Oliver and her children to Seattle on the night of the 25th. The husband took up the trail and came to Seattle. Here he could find no trace of his missing loved ones. He does not know how they managed to get along without means and without friends. He cannot imagine where his wife could have gone. He will return to Vancouver this evening on the return train, leaving the work of finding the missing ones to the Seattle and Tacoma police. Mrs. Oliver is a very good looking woman, with dark hair and brown eyes. She is 38 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and weighs 150 pounds. There are six children with her—three boys and three girls. The oldest girl is 14 and the oldest boy is 12 years of age. On the steamer she gave her name as Mrs. English or English. She may be going under that name yet.

The local police officers have been looking for Mrs. Oliver and the six children since the matter was reported early last evening. So far absolutely no trace has been found of them. Where they went after arriving in Seattle, whether they stopped here or not, is unknown. The woman's insanity is only temporary, and her husband thinks that if she has found kind people who will take care of her she will return to Vancouver all right or else let him know where she is.

MRS. OLIVER FOUND.

The Missing Vancouver Lady Located in a Hop Field.

Seattle, Sept. 15.—Mrs. Oliver and her six children, who have been missing from Vancouver, B. C., since Aug. 25th, have been at last located.

Mrs. Oliver left home while temporarily insane from sickness. She dressed only a few dollars with her. The idea in her disordered mind seemed to be to earn money. Picking hops was the first thing she struck at which she and her children could earn a few dollars. From Seattle she took the train to Christopher, on the White river,

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where she was employed in one of the big hop ranches in that vicinity. Both the mother and children have worked industriously ever since. The mother did not know what she was doing, and the children thought it was a picnic. The owner of the hop ranch where Mrs. Oliver was employed saw the story in the papers and at once telephoned the desired information to the police.

Chief Reed this morning sent a message to Mr. Oliver, who had returned to Vancouver, a heart-broken, distressing man. The husband will come over on to-night's boat and take his wife and children back to Vancouver. Care will be taken that Mrs. Oliver does not start off on any more hop-picking trips.

SAILED FOR ENGLAND.

Halifax, Sept. 15.—H.M.S. Crescent, the former flagship of the North American fleet, sailed to-day for Portsmouth, England, with Admiral Sir James Briskine on board.

BULLETS FOR A MOB.

Another Encounter Between United States Marshals and Striking Miners.

Fortunately No Blood Was Shed in This Latest Clash—An Alarming Situation.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 15.—A special from Oswego, on the Knoxville and Ohio railroad, in the Jellico coal mining district, gives an account of an encounter last night between United States marshals and striking miners. Yesterday non-union miners were put to work, and a mob came marching towards the county store. When they were ordered by the marshals to stop, the miners refused with oaths. They were then ordered by the marshals to leave the property, which they refused to do. The marshals then took refuge in a blacksmith shop and fired upon the mob. The miners retreated, but returned the fire with Winchester's. None of the marshals were hurt, and as to the miners it is not known. The marshals have asked for assistance.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 15.—The work of collecting evidence for the inquest is already being prosecuted by the strikers' representatives and others, including the coroner.

SOMEBODY BLUNDERED.

Inquest at Emporia Over the Victims of the Recent Train Wreck.

Emporia, Kas., Sept. 14.—A coroner's inquest over the bodies of the recent Santa Fe wreck was begun here yesterday. Conductor Alexander Ferguson and the trainmen on the California express testified positively that although warned to look out for orders at Lang, they saw no red light displayed, only white ones.

The agent at Lang, N. B. Larson, testified that, according to orders, he displayed a red light, and was horrified when the train passed at full speed without stopping. James Wood and William W. Nicholls, residents of Lang, corroborated Larson's testimony. An adjournment was had until Thursday.

MORE TROUBLE FEARED.

Many More Miners Quit Work Because of the Hazelton Outrage.

Hazelton, Sept. 14.—Hazelton is this morning awaiting definite news from Beckley, a mining village a dozen miles away, which now seems to be the scene of operations. The Harrisburg and Philadelphia city troops have been split up and half of each body, under heavy marching orders, started for Beckley early this morning. Meanwhile a dispatch from Roan Junction, about two miles from Beckley, contained the news of trouble, and contained the additional information that a body of deputy sheriffs had been sent to Beckley in response to a call from them.

Miners to about 2,000 in number will go out this afternoon after the paymaster has visited them.

The Eberval, Jeddo, Highland and Oakland mines at Beckley, and the Buck Mountain and Osada mines and upper Lehigh mines, owned by Congressman Lehigh, are idle to-day. The Lehigh leaves scarcely a working colliery in the region. Within the next twenty-four hours it is safe to say that there will be in the neighborhood of ten thousand men idle.

Mr. Fee at that time predicted that the American creek placers would rival those of the Birch creek district and his views are now verified by the reports. American creek enters the Yukon from the north about fifty miles below Fort Selkirk and is navigable for river steamers for about thirty miles from its mouth. The discoveries reported by Mr. Fee were made in June of last year, and their location is some twenty miles from the Yukon and contains a district extending about ten miles along the stream, and include several of its smaller tributaries entering on either side. The discoverers have endeavored to keep the matter entirely to themselves in order to enjoy the full benefit of their labors and it is almost impossible to gain particulars of the new strike, but enough is known to warrant the assertion that this ground is fully equal to any hitherto found on the Yukon. Marvellous tales are told of the richness of these placers. The camp was first settled by the placer men who had left Circle City for the Clondyke diggings, but who, for various reasons, were unable to reach their destination, and who, in fact, found American creek quite good enough for them. Later on last spring many who had gone so far down the river, hearing of the strike there, were satisfied with the prospect of Circle City, late to secure claims of their own and who concluded their action, though the lesson of the Clondyke is before them and they realize the desirability of maintaining a discreet silence respecting their find and thus prevent a rush to the diggings which shall prove as disastrous as that to Dawson City.

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12 STEARNS BICYCLES
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27 GOLD WATCHES
WHICH ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY MONTH
See your grocer for particulars, or drop a postcard to
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C. H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap

Farmers' Alliance.
Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the above society, for the election of officers, etc., will be held in the City Hall, New Westminster, at 10 a.m., on the 6th October, 1897, when a platform and plan of campaign will be arranged for the forthcoming Provincial Elections. All citizens are eligible for membership upon joining the society and paying a fee of fifty cents.
A public mass meeting will be held in the same place the following day at 1:30 p.m., when the Alliance Platform will be submitted to the people. The Premier and other members of the Government and leaders of the Opposition will address the meeting.
A large attendance from all parts of the Province is very desirable.
ROBERT M'BRIDE, Secretary.
Eburne, B. C., 7th Sept., 1897.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits
A SPECIALTY.
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WANTED.
Canvassers—"Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign" has captured the British Empire. Extraordinary testimonials from the great men; send for copy free. "The Queen: Her Life and Reign" is the best, popular life of the Queen I have seen." Her Majesty sends a kind letter of appreciation. "Sells by thousands; gives enthusiastic testimonials; canvassers making \$15 to \$40 weekly. Prospects free to agents. THE BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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

TURNED A SHARP CURVE.

It is considered among a certain class of politicians that the ability to make a sharp curve expeditiously and gracefully is an essential qualification if the "success" that "popularity" is supposed to bring is the one thing aimed at.

Some time ago the sanitary officer and building inspector reported that certain moss-covered, tumble-down, weather-beaten buildings were unsafe and unsanitary.

The council appointed a committee to look into the matter, and after careful inspection the report of the two officers was approved, and by a unanimous vote the council ordered that the recommendations, with a few trifling exceptions, be carried out.

Subsequently it was learned that it would be necessary to pass a resolution condemning and ordering the destruction of each separate building, and for this purpose the original action of the council was reconsidered.

And it was here that the marvelous aptitude of the average alderman to imitate the politician who turns sharp curves without changing countenance was displayed.

Several aldermen who had voted to clean away the condemned hovels now found reasons for voting to maintain them. A majority was found to make the curve, and, excepting in three instances, all the buildings which had been at a few days ago pronounced unsanitary and unsafe, were declared all right—perfectly sanitary, perfectly safe—and the officials whose duty it is to report on these matters were, in effect, told that they didn't know what they were talking about.

The proceedings of the council will no doubt show which of the aldermen took the crooked and which the straight path; our business is not so much to call attention to the individual curve-turners as to the injury that such wretched attempts at civic legislation is doing to municipal government generally.

We believe Messrs. Northcott and Chichester, the officials whose report is referred to, are capable of reliable officers. When they report on a certain line of action and that report is unanimously adopted, it is the merest child's play for aldermen to change their views simply because they have been invited to forget their duty to the public for the purpose of pleasing a voter or two.

The policy of destroying buildings pronounced unsanitary and unsafe is an excellent one. Very good work has been done by the council already, and a noteworthy example of the good effects may be seen in the large brick block now occupied by S. Leiser & Co., on Yates street, which would in all probability have been there to-day if former aldermen had listened to the protests or the prayers of the owners or agents of the wretched hovels that formerly figured the site.

We trust the mayor and aldermen who declined to take the sharp curve will keep straight ahead. Even little reforms of this class, it seems, cannot be carried without repeated attempts. We once had aldermen who championed the cause of the old Government street verandah, but they all know better now; and so it will be in this matter. Some of the aldermen are a little too tender-hearted—that is all that is wrong with them.

A SCHEME THAT FAILED.

Under the authority of the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894, and amending acts, debentures were issued to the amount of \$324,000, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for the prosecution of dyking works in certain municipalities in the Fraser River district.

These debentures were guaranteed by the government of the province to the extent of four per cent. of the interest, but not as to the principal. The municipalities concerned, and the amounts borrowed, were as follows: Maple Ridge, \$50,000; Maple Ridge, second issue, \$46,000; Sumas, \$18,000; Coquitlam, \$70,000; Pitt Meadows, \$90,000; Matsqui, \$90,000.

The moneys arising from the issue of debentures as above, aggregating as already stated, \$324,000, were applied in the construction of dykes, but the dykes so constructed were in many instances insufficient and the lands were not reclaimed. This was the position at the last session of the legislature, when the government introduced and caused to be passed the Dyking Debenture Act, 1897. Under this act the government obtained power to borrow \$324,000 which was to purchase the debentures issued by the municipalities, and \$150,000 more, which was to be used for "strengthening, extending and repairing the dykes." It was argued by the government, and indeed the preamble to the act of 1897 contains the same plea, that "without the expenditure of such additional moneys there is danger that the moneys already expended, or a large portion thereof, will be lost and thrown away."

The object of repurchasing the debentures issued by the municipalities was to save interest to the settlers, for, as set forth in the preamble, the interest and sinking fund on the two loans, or \$474,000 in all, would not require, when borrowed on the credit of the government, a yearly outlay much in excess of the liability of the government under the act of 1894, that was four per cent. on \$324,000.

Now it appears that the attempt of the

legislature to relieve the settlers in the municipalities named has been defeated—shall we say by the incompetency of the government? If we are in error in our conclusion we know we will be corrected, and we will not be displeased to learn that the information upon which we make this statement is inaccurate.

At the present time, however, we believe the government has sadly bungled the business, and that the debentures of 1894 not only cannot be purchased, but that the additional work necessary to render the first heavy expenditure of any use—to prevent it, in fact, from being "lost and thrown away"—has been abandoned.

The failure of the government is alleged to be due to the fact that the debenture holders will not sell at the government's price! The government forgot to get an option at a stated price before passing the act of 1897, and the owners of the debentures, like other owners who know that their holdings are in demand, put up the price, and this blunder led to a second. The government under authority of the last act, gave out a large contract for repairing and strengthening the dykes. Then, when they found that the financial company that holds the debentures would not sell except at a premium, the government cancelled the contracts, to do which they probably were compelled to indemnify the contractors.

And now the matter stands as it did before the last act was passed, which means, if the preamble which we have quoted states the truth, that there is very great danger "that the money already expended (\$324,000), or a large part thereof, will be lost or thrown away"—and all because the government neglected to arrange for the purchase of the debentures before advertising the fact to the holder that they were going to buy them up *à la volenté*.

We have no doubt that the local organ—the government has been increasing the number of organs recently by conquest and purchase—will supply any facts which we may have omitted. Not enjoying the confidence of the ministers we have not got access to the department, and, consequently, we are quite prepared to be corrected if we have erred in any particular in stating the case. If we are right in our statement of facts, our conclusion—that the government has been culpably negligent of the settlers' interests—cannot be wrong.

SHAMEFUL BUTCHERY.

From Hazelton, Pennsylvania, came the news the other day that twenty-one unarmed miners were shot down by a military force, while forty others were seriously wounded. Some 1,500 workers at the Latimer mines had demanded from their employers an increase in the rate of wages and had, in consequence of a refusal on the part of the mine owners to accede to their demands, gone out on strike. There was no offence against the law of the land in men refusing to work for certain wages, and there does not appear to have been any riot or intimidation. Was there any justification, then, for 2,500 soldiers armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers to pour a deadly volley into the defenceless, terror-stricken crowd? Compare this evidence of modern civilization with the so-called barbarism of the last century. Then it was considered a crime in England for men to conspire for the purpose of raising wages, and the offence was punishable with imprisonment. To-day in America, "the land of the brave and the home of the free," men are murdered in cold blood by official authority for demanding what they at least conceive to be their right. The slaughter is described as horrible and the scenes said to be heartrending at the hospital, where dazed-looking, hollow-eyed women, some with children in their arms, lingered round the doors. Governor Hastings issued a proclamation, containing inter alia the following satire: "That the humblest citizen will be protected in his right to earn a livelihood and in the enjoyment of his home and family, and the safety of life and property will be guaranteed on all occasions," and forthwith the militia proceeded to fire upon and wantonly kill these men, giving them no opportunity either for defence or escape. The victims had no rights that the mine owners

ought to respect—and wealth is using courts and the militia at the present juncture, just as it did in the "outbreak" or "revolution" which cursed the United States in 1894.

With regard to strikes, we do not agree with the writer in the North American Review (Mr. E. I. Kelly) that they mean progress. This paradoxical conclusion he arrives at after a very tortuous course of reasoning, which would have led almost anybody else but the writer to an opposite belief, but it is very evident that he formed the conclusion first and looked for his reason afterwards. He admits that "comparatively few strikes result in the granting of the workmen's demands, and as the proportion of successful strikes becomes smaller with the more complete organization of employers into associations, leagues, combinations, corporations and trusts, the question naturally arises, why do working people strike if they know that so little is to be gained? When are strikes beneficial to the workers?" The writer then proceeds to answer his own questions and asserts that strikes have a moral effect. The reason, as it appears to us, why men have struck is that they have desired to obtain a more equitable share of the fruits of their toil. If this latest strike in Pennsylvania has any moral effect it is one which brings disgrace upon a nation, a different moral effect than any that could have been foretold or sought. Besides, who ever heard of anyone striking for the sake of moral effect? The remedy for such a condition of things as is being enacted in the United States will be found only in a solidarity of labor which will compel the government to provide for the settlement of all disputes under an arbitration or conciliation act, such as exists in the Australian colonies. While we give expression to all sides on every subject that concerns the welfare of mankind, we can only advocate the removal of grievances by moral suasion, lawful agitation, world-wide federation and discreet pluck.

MR. COTTON'S PLEDGE.

We copy from the Nelson Miner of the 11th inst. the report of an interview with Mr. Maxwell and Mayor Templeton, who with several other Vancouver gentlemen have been touring Kootenay for a couple of weeks on a semi-political mission. One of the statements made by Mayor Templeton will arrest attention and will no doubt call for further explanation. Mr. Templeton is reported to have said, in reply to an enquiry about the truth of the report that Mr. Cotton was going to join the cabinet: "Mr. Cotton could not be elected in Vancouver again, and he is under a written promise, which is in my possession, that he will not go into coalition with the present government without the consent of the party." Assuming that Mr. Templeton has been correctly reported, representatives in the legislature who have been associated in opposition with the member for Vancouver must feel that they have occupied a humiliating position. Or, were they "the party" whose consent was to be obtained before Mr. Cotton could coalesce with the Turner government? If so, they were cognisant of the pledge, the existence of which would indicate a suspicion that the member for Vancouver had at one time entertained the idea of going over to the government. In view of recent utterances of the Colonist, which were understood to hint at a modus vivendi between Mr. Cotton and the government, the startling statement by the mayor of Vancouver will deepen the interest in the political game. Necessarily, Mr. Cotton will be expected to explain why such a pledge was exacted from him.

A SHORTER CATECHISM.

The Halifax Chronicle is the author of a political catechism, a study of which we commend to our Conservative friends. It is so short that they might even commit it to memory: "Q.—What was it that sharply drew the attention of the British government to the incompatibility of the German and Belgian treaties with the fiscal independence of the colonies? A.—Canada's preferential tariff." "Q.—Who enacted that preferential tariff? A.—The Liberal government and parliament of Canada." "Q.—Who presented and defended Canada's case and policy in England? A.—Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies." "Q.—Who backed them up in demand for the abrogation of those abominable treaties? A.—The premiers of the other colonies, and notably the free trade premier of New South Wales, Right Hon. Geo. H. Reid." "Q.—What effect did their representations have upon the British government? A.—Convinced them that they must either accede to the demands of the colonies and thus give a strong impulse to the dominating idea, unification of the empire, or quell the loyal aspirations of the colonies and block the wheels of the imperial unification chariot by allowing those treaties to remain in force. They chose the former course, denounced the treaties, made the colonies fiscally independent in fact as well as in name, and have thus drawn the colonies and mother country into closer commercial and political relations than ever before.

thus becomes the leading colony of the empire? A.—Undoubtedly so.

The writer in this case is mainly due? A.—The wise policy of her Liberal statesmen, which not only powerfully and favorably impressed the statesmen of the mother country, but also secured the approval, sympathy and active support of the leading statesmen of the other colonies.

"Q.—Then Canada has a government composed of statesmen who have the courage of their convictions and are ready to act with promptness and decision when prompt and courageous action becomes necessary? A.—That is the fact, and it gives increased hope for the political and commercial future of 'this Canada of ours.'"

THE BRISTOL PASSENGERS.

A settlement of the differences between the charterers of the Bristol and Portland Transportation Company has been reached, whereby the passengers will be conveyed to Glenora, on the Stickeen, and receive \$2,000. This arrangement has been accepted by the passengers. It is gratifying to know that this settlement of our unfortunate difficulty has been arrived at voluntarily by the parties concerned. The men who have been delayed in their journey to the Yukon may, after all, have cause to congratulate themselves on the fact that they were not landed at St. Michaels, as they must assuredly have suffered many privations and have been no nearer their journey's end at that point than they will be on the Stickeen. All's well that ends well.

NEWSPAPERS AND SENTIMENTS.

The following "are our sentiments, too." They were, however, uttered by the Toronto Globe:

As to the relationship between politicians and newspapers there is a good deal of discussion just now. A newspaper man is designated as deserving a certain Government position, or if a newspaper displays independence, its action is attributed to discontent over an appointment to office.

Now, if party services are to be regarded as a qualification for office, and it would be pure hypocrisy to say that they are not, newspaper men ought to be in the first rank, and the more conspicuous they have been, the better they have served the party as well as the country, and therefore the better their claim to recognition.

We confess, however, that our ambition is to see journalism raised to such a position that public office will not be particularly attractive to its members. And the more independent it is, the sooner it will attain to that position. At all events the writer who speaks his mind freely on all occasions takes a good deal more satisfaction out of life than his neighbor who is always thinking of the interests of the party. If he does not get the office, he has the consolation of looking back at a career filled with intellectual exercise and heartfelt excitement, while the other fellow may have published the politicians' long speeches and patched up the sum of human weariness, and then found himself set aside for a more energetic and hearty man, who, while he lived, would ever know in a whole year.

When a man's stomach is out of order, and his digestion doesn't work; when his liver gets to be sluggish and won't clear the bile out of his blood, it is time for him to look out for himself. He gets no nourishment out of his food. His blood gets thicker and thicker with impurities. His nerves get irritated. He loses energy and fighting force.

He may say, "I can stand it, I will feel better to-morrow," but the chances are he will feel worse to-morrow and worse still next day. He ought to put himself right at once. He needs Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is made for just this condition. It rouses up the digestive and nutritive organs, and gives them power to extract from the food all the nutritious elements and transform them into rich, nourishing blood. It enables the liver to cleanse out all bilious impurities and pour into the circulation an abundance of highly vitalized blood, full of life-giving red corpuscles which build up healthy flesh, muscular strength, and nerve-energy. It does not make flabby flesh. It is the only suitable tonic and strength-builder for corpulent people because it does not increase the weight above the normal standard.

"RACKED WITH PAIN." "For fourteen years I have been a sufferer from many ailments peculiar to women," writes Mrs. M. G. Beards, of Stony Brook, Conn., "I had liver complaint, indigestion, and many other ailments. Had been for two years so ill that I was able to do but very little; part of the time could do nothing. After reading your medical pamphlet I resolved to try your medicine, although with but little hope of relief. I had become so feeble I was sick all the time and racked with pain. Could eat but very little. I only slept about four hours in the twenty-four. There was no rest for me anywhere. I began taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' which gave me immediate relief. I began taking the next day, and in a short time I was taking your 'Favorite Prescription.' I have continued to gain in health and strength, having taken in all four bottles of 'Pleasant Pills,' and one vial of your 'Pleasant Pellets.' My weight has increased from 90 to 134 pounds under your treatment."

"I am happy to say that through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man," writes W. N. Arnold, Esq., of Gandy, Logan Co., Neb. "I cannot find words to express my gratitude. I suffered for years and could not find relief until I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets,' as you prescribed in my case. I suffered for years with constipation and torpidity of the liver which caused irritation of the prostate, and in the end resulted in inflammation of the kidneys. I had only taken one bottle when I found great relief and the second bottle made me feel better than I had felt for years. I took six bottles, and I think the medicine has effected a permanent cure, as it has been two months since I stopped taking the medicine and I have no symptoms of its returning. I think you have been the means of saving my life."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser has had a great sale. 1,000 pages with 320 illustrations. This great book, in paper covers, is now offered free to whoever will send a one-cent stamp to pay for customs and mailing only. Cloth binding 50 cents. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

own maritime progress, our politicians are groping around in attics and cellars for weapons of commercial warfare that were discarded a century ago, and are doing this at a time when our manufacturing plants far exceed the requirements of the home market and exports of manufactures are expanding in the most gratifying manner, and when our farmers, barring an exceptional year like the present, have more to fear from foreign competition than ever before."

According to the annual returns of the Volunteer Corps of Great Britain, recently issued for 1896, there were 236,000 enrolled volunteers. The number present at inspection, which may be taken to represent the lowest fighting strength of the force, was 204,229. These men are largely the pick of English youth, healthy, athletic and plucky, who with a month or two's hard drill in camp in case of actual war would make soldiers equal to the best elsewhere in the world.

This splendid volunteer force is backed up by over 200,000 men of the army reserve and the militia (which in Britain is a separate force from the volunteers). There are also some 10,000 Yeomanry, an effective body of fighting men. So that the invading army which might succeed in landing in England would meet, in addition to the regular army in garrison there, usually about 100,000 strong, a force of over 400,000 volunteer soldiers—together, half a million fighting men.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Alpine Club Explorations—Grain Dealers Combine.

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—Prof. Norman Collie, F.R.S., and Mr. George P. Baker, F.R.G.S., of the famous Alpine Club, have rested from their labors this season, and passed through Winnipeg to-day on their way to England. These gentlemen with their Swiss guide, P. Sarbach, of the Zermatt valley, and others have explored a considerable region hitherto unknown except to the geologists.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is the price of everything worth having. It is the price of life itself. A man needn't be always looking for danger, afraid that something will happen to him; but a wise man will from a habit of care about the things in his power to control, keep a sharp eye on the things of life.

It isn't half so much trouble to take care of yourself as you think it is. A man who follows regular, healthy habits, feels good all the time. Life is worth living to him. But a man who "don't want to bother" with taking care of himself has more pain and misery crowded into one day than a good healthy man who lives right would ever know in a whole year.

When a man's stomach is out of order, and his digestion doesn't work; when his liver gets to be sluggish and won't clear the bile out of his blood, it is time for him to look out for himself. He gets no nourishment out of his food. His blood gets thicker and thicker with impurities. His nerves get irritated. He loses energy and fighting force.

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gical survey, about forty miles north-west of Logan. They discovered large, extensive, ice-fields than any in the Rocky mountains proper. The mountains north, which the gentlemen in question propose to name the Freshfield and Blaine ranges respectively. The peaks in these ranges average the tremendous height of from 14,000 to 15,000 feet elevation from the sea.

The Archbishop of St. Boniface was much improved and to-day is resting easily.

Letters received here to-day announce the safe arrival at Dawson City, Yukon, on July 31, of twenty-five Winnipeggers who left here June 1 for the gold fields.

A carrier pigeon arrived at the residence of Dr. Lambert, St. Boniface, yesterday with a ring attached to one of its legs, bearing four initials and a date. The doctor thinks he has secured one of Andrew's pigeons.

The Tribune to-night in a lengthy article charges that a gigantic combination has been formed by the grain dealers, millers and grain syndicates will keep down the price of wheat. The paper also charges that the banks have joined in and agreed not to assist any buyer who does not join in the syndicate.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—A. J. Robillard, the absconding ticket agent of the Grand-Trunk, has been traced to New York. An examination of his books was completed to-day, and shows a large shortage in his account. He is expected to leave for his home in New York before his departure. He stole an express parcel containing money, shipped from Quebec to a British Columbia point. His arrest by New York police is hourly looked for.

Owing to dissatisfaction over the appointment of Mr. Walton, a Scotchman, as dean of the faculty of law at McGill, the law graduates have decided to form a new law school, with a staff of eminent professors acquainted with Quebec law, to meet the requirements of the bar and notarial professions.

At the monthly board meeting of the Canadian Pacific, members discussed the service to the Yukon which the company intends to inaugurate in the spring.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—It is likely there will be a very radical investigation into affairs of the industrial exhibition shortly, as the investigation of the council some of the aldermen take very strong grounds against the matter of special attractions, others will support Hill. The affairs of the exhibition are likely to be well-ventilated in any case.

J. K. Kerr, Q.C., left to-night for Ottawa to lay before the government a somewhat unusual proposal. Mr. Kerr represents a company of capitalists who propose to send to Clonduke a body of 100 picked men, who shall engage in mining operations, but shall, in addition, be ready at any time to assist the Northwest Mounted Police in maintaining order in the event of any disturbance. Men would be sworn in as guardians of the peace before leaving for the west, and excellent material can be secured, as is shown by the fact that many of the members of the volunteer corps have already signified their desire to join the expedition. In return for the security offered by the volunteer police force the company expect the government to grant them a reserve of special agents in regard to lands held in reserve by the government.

Hamilton, Sept. 14.—The Trades and Labor delegates were entertained to-day by the local council. Among the notices of motion at to-day's business session was one by Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, B.C., approving of government restoration of alternate claims on the Yukon, but objecting to their disposal by agreement retaining and working these claims.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 14.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was greeted with enthusiasm at all stations along the line en route to assemble. An address was presented by Mayor Robertson, to which Laurier replied briefly, afterwards proceeding to the exhibition grounds, where he again spoke and declared the exhibition open.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—A young circus agent of Washburn's circus, and left the show here, turns out to be Count Louis de Louze, of Bulgaria. The Count is in the hospital and has just been delivered of a son. The Count writes a letter to the parents, and is able to return to the parental home, for which he was driven several years ago for marrying an American girl against the wishes of Baron Stephen, his father-in-law. The prairie chicken reported to be very scarce.

Archbishop Langevin was slightly improved to-day.

John Colough, collector of customs at Rat Portage, dropped dead to-day from heart disease.

Mrs. Christina McArthur, mother of James A. McArthur, Toronto, Dr. McArthur, of this city, and J. R. McArthur, of Rossland, B.C., died here to-night, aged 87. The deceased lady set out on her journey to the west in 1880, and in Lobo township, Ontario, in 1881, she was buried in the St. Vincent's cemetery, yesterday, all the company in the number, were buried up in their cells to-day. This excites the ring-leaders, ten of whom are in the dungeons and thirty-six in the punishment cells. The acting warden, Mr. Foster, was informed by a conspiracy existed to make a general break for liberty this morning, and an investigation is being held. The revolt occurred over the refusal of the authorities to supply tobacco.

Conservees have been nominated S. D. R. McDonald, of Williamsport, for the Ontario legislative assembly.

Great Destruction Wrought to Town—Several Cities Are Almost Entirely Wrecked.

Sabine Pass Almost Entirely Demolished—Terrible Wind and Rain—Many Lives Lost.

Port Arthur, Tex., Sept. 14.—Let us not be misled by the reports of Sabine Pass and other towns, say that the destruction to property was great and that many lives were lost. It is feared that as the details come in the number will be greatly increased.

The following telegram has been received from Mr. Kirschenrath at Beaumont:

The relief train has returned from Sabine Pass. It is reported that the town is completely gone. Nothing heard from the old town. From reports, this look bad there.

The loss at Sabine Pass is said to be one schooner, four tugs, many buildings and ten or more people drowned, including More and Betts, the contractors. There is six feet of water at Sabine Pass.

Port Arthur suffered badly, too. Many buildings were blown down, where the railroad round house, where Mr. Ainsworth was killed; the Natatorium, the bank building, townsite company, Harris, Hotel Hayden, Strong & Leung, building shifted off foundation; Spence & Lyons' building; C. J. Miller's grocery store, several barns, Kanadis' saloon, the Herald office, Alfred Wolf's saloon, the Hayes building and A. A. Solanki's grocery.

Several residences suffered severely that of Dr. W. A. Barrough suffered across the street. Many outbuildings were completely blown away.

From early morning the sky was threatening and a stiff gale blew. A rain of consequence fell until 4 p.m., at then it was accompanied by a heavy wind that increased in intensity until it reached the velocity of 80 miles an hour. Every building in the town is of frame construction except one brick building, the far end and roof of which was blown away.

At Webb all of the barns and one house were demolished and scattered over the country. The train employed Ed. Kirschenrath, a prominent citizen, was on the Gulf and Interstate rail train when the storm struck this section. "Everyone on the train thought it would be blown from the track," said Ed. Kirschenrath, "but the wind was blowing as it blew before."

Six families have been recovered, the result of Sunday night's storm, when the schooner and nearly all small boats at the town were either sunk or stranded. All of the substantial buildings, both of the towns escaped. Water in the new town rose to six feet and ten feet in the old town to four feet. No natural obstructions.

F. T. Robertson, manager of the road who was sent to Port Arthur late yesterday, returned to Beaumont, Tex. this morning after making investigation of the situation at Port Arthur. He reports six men were killed and about \$200,000 worth of property damaged, that place. Wires to Port Arthur, also all prostrated.

The dead at Port Arthur are: Fred Albright, Kansas City employed Electrician; George Crain, general agent, carpenter; George Martin, brick layer; Mr. Weeks; infant son of W. Johnson. Injured: Roy Seaford, and daughter, will recover.

The doors of the report of Engine Robinson in the storm came up at 6 o'clock in the evening and was at height from 6:30 to 1:30, the wind blowing at a velocity of 95 miles an hour. The Sabine hotel, a 75-room structure was damaged about \$100 by flying bricks. The roof was blown off the natatorium and trusses tumbled down.

One end was blown out of the road company's stable.

The doors of the Pittsburg & Gulf roundhouse in which the section is and his family had taken refuge, were blown in and the structure finally collapsed. Those inside escaped unhurt or only slightly hurt.

The roof was torn off the grand stand, the 2,000 foot pleasure pier was slightly damaged and the steamer Robb was washed up the bayou and sunk. Robb was aboard the Robb.

The passenger depot, recently constructed at a cost of \$10,000, was injured.

Many frail buildings were tumbled down, largely the fault of frail construction and poor foundations.

A DEADLY TORNADO

Great Destruction Wrought to Town—Several Cities Are Almost Entirely Wrecked.

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Strong Nerves Hood's Sarsaparilla Because it is the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion.

Guaranteed Nervous Twitcher and Stuffer Geo. Webster,

CLONDIKE NEWS BY THE HUMBOLDT

The Steamer Eliza Anderson Detained at Dutch Harbor by the Revenue Officers.

Frightened Passengers Abandon the Old Hulk—Old-Timers Alarmed at the Situation.

Seattle, Sept. 13.—The fate of the Eliza Anderson is known. Instead of being a total wreck, as was at first reported, she is lying at Dutch Harbor, and is under orders from the admiral of the northern revenue squadron not to proceed further. The full story of her rough passage was learned this morning from W. B. Price, of Danville, Ill., who was one of her passengers, and who returned on the Humboldt, which arrived in this city this morning. Mr. Price said: "The trip was one series of mishaps. Nothing serious occurred until we left Dixon's Entrance with the intention of making a straight cut for Dutch Harbor. The third day out from Dixon Entrance bad weather came on. The wind blew terrifically. The waves would lift the guard up and leap in under it. During the first night, after the steamer had been blown about five times. Of course, after this broke there was no controlling the boat. Every minute it seemed that it would go over. The passengers were thrown out of their bunks and it was impossible to stay in bed. The crew was not sufficient to man the pumps, so the passengers took the pumps in charge. I myself was placed in charge of the pumps. I divided the passengers up into squads of four men each. Each squad worked two hours. We also did the sounding to see how much water there was in the hold. We kept this up for forty-eight hours, and during this time the boat drifted back 100 miles. The second day of trouble the other boats of the fleet were in sight. Then the Merwin, which was being towed by the Holyoke along with the Bryant and Poltikofsky, broke loose, and the captain of the Holyoke turned about with the other two boats in tow and picked up the Merwin. Of course while this was being done she was out of our sight. The next place we reached was St. Paul, on Kodiak Island. The ship should have taken on coal enough there to get to Dutch Harbor, but could not get it. After leaving St. Paul the sea was heavy and we were forced to cruise along. We got within 100 miles of Dutch Harbor when the captain gave up. We were rigging a small boat to send out for relief, when we sighted a small fishing smack with one man in it. He told us we could reach an abandoned cannery about twenty miles from Dutch Harbor. We just had about enough coal to reach that point. All day long the passengers worked in a drizzling rain to take on that coal. Finally, on September 4, we reached Dutch Harbor. Captain Cooper, of the northern revenue squadron, boarded us at Dutch Harbor, and, seeing the unseaworthy condition of the Anderson, forbade her to go any further. It was not necessary for him to go below deck, but immediately upon seeing that we had an insufficient number of lifeboats he gave the order to tie up there. The passengers of the Anderson, with the exception of George Scott and myself, raised \$1,000 to charter the schooner Barnock to take the passengers from there to St. Michaels. The conditions on the trip from Dixon Entrance to Dutch Harbor cannot be pictured too vividly. When that rudder chain broke and continued to break every time it was repaired, we thought that our last hour on earth had come. We were disappointed so many times in getting out that I never believed that we would reach Dutch Harbor alive. Another serious annoyance of the voyage was the impurity of the water. It was black, foul-tasting and, in some places, there was certainly something the matter with the water tanks that gave it its color, taste and smell. It was said that the captain of the Anderson chipped in \$500 to assist in chartering the Barnock, but I doubt it, although I have no definite knowledge on the subject. The prospect at St. Michaels now is not an inviting one. While starvation is not threatening its residents, there is the prospect of a cold and cheerless winter to be spent on the beach, camped in tents and rude huts, waiting wearily for the welcome spring to come in order that the Argois may reach the land of promise. It is safe to assume that from now on no river boats will start from St. Michaels for Dawson. The barges belonging to Mayor Wood and his company may reach Dawson City this winter. Even St. Michaels and they may not. They will be the last to attempt to make the trip. When the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer National City reached St. Michaels on her last trip, she had a big crowd aboard who were confronted with the fact that there was insufficient space on the river steamers of the company to accommodate all of them, so a portion of the passengers paid the round-trip fare to Dutch Harbor and then took passage on the river boat that trip. When this offer was accepted the river steamer pulled out and left the fellows who had sold out camped on the beach. From passengers on the down-trip of the Humboldt it was learned that the company which owned the schooner South Coast has no river boats, and those who took passage in her from San Francisco trusted to luck and a kind providence to get them from St. Michaels to Dawson. As is usual in such cases, where men understand the hardships and difficulties which they are about to encounter, the South Coast's passengers failed to secure passage from St. Michaels to Dawson, and they, in company with the remaining portion of the National City's passengers, are camped on the beach at the former place. The Humboldt people are also among the tent dwellers, but they calculate on

reaching Dawson City this fall, and have hope to buoy them up. The prospect for winter at Dawson City is not only uninviting—it is serious. The North American Trading & Transportation Company was compelled to close its stores there because of a lack of supplies. While the supplies which went up on the trip of the Fortland previous to the present one will reach them, this and also those that went up on the last trip of the Cleveland, still it is a very doubtful proposition whether these supplies will last them all winter or even half of the winter. Especially so, this is the case when it is remembered that the Alaska Commercial Company is confronted with the same condition of affairs as the other company. True, those who have recently reached Dawson are supplied with food sufficient to last a year on the average; but those who have been there long enough to consume all the food which they have brought in with them, and have been calculating on purchasing at Dawson, are facing a serious problem. This class constitutes about one half of the present population of Dawson. While the supplies which the late boats have taken up will last a while at least, they probably will not last all winter. So grim hungers must be met by the hardy miners, and when hunger and humanity meet in conflict, hunger always wins if the battle be a prolonged one. Mayor Wood's steamer Humboldt was just eleven days from St. Michaels. The trip each way made without incident with the exception of taking on George Scott and W. B. Price, two passengers of the Anderson, at Dutch Harbor. It is rumored that there was considerable trouble on the up voyage between Mayor Wood and his dissatisfied passengers. The first question which a reporter asked Captain Bonfield this morning was: "Has there been a row on the Humboldt?" "The reports which were brought back on the Cleveland concerning trouble between Mayor Wood and the passengers was grossly exaggerated," said the Humboldt's master. "Of course there was some little dissatisfaction. There always is in a crowd. There was some talk on the part of the passengers of compelling the Humboldt to stay at St. Michaels until the two river barges were constructed. But when we reached St. Michaels all trouble disappeared. We went loyally to work to help unload the Humboldt and construct the river barges. When we left the keel, stern post, floor and stem of one river barge was laid."

The captain estimated the amount of gold which the Humboldt brought down at \$5,000 in dust. The drafts and checks aboard, he said, would probably amount to \$10,000 more. Several of the passengers on the Humboldt own valuable claims on the Dawson and in that vicinity, but the amount of dust which they brought down was comparatively small. Among the passengers of the Humboldt was J. F. Cryder, a man who has been in Dawson and in that vicinity since 1891. He says that in his opinion there may be starvation at Dawson City this winter, and that provisions may get short before spring. "I saw Cryder," said the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Trading and Transportation Company did not anticipate a big rush there has been to Dawson City. They have done their best to land supplies along the river, but I do not believe that any one will suffer from hunger at Dawson City this winter. The latest news from St. Michaels, about 100 miles from Dawson. The rush is in that direction now. The first strike was made in April. There were only two passengers who went up on the Humboldt who decided to return and make the trip again from Seattle in the spring. They were Dr. C. A. Posey of Oakland, Cal., and J. E. Williams, of San Francisco. The complete passenger list is as follows: Dr. C. A. Posey, Mrs. E. Cronister, G. A. Wenger, E. Turner, J. F. Cryder, W. Urquhart, J. F. Williams, Capt. J. Whiteside and wife, W. B. Price, George Scott, J. N. Secor, Mrs. Wood, and five children, J. B. Rogers, D. P. Atkins, Mrs. A. Clark. J. N. Secor is returning from the Yukon, coming out to avoid starvation at Dawson. "We left Dawson," said he, "on July 20, on the steamer P. E. Wear, one of the N. A. T. & T. Co.'s steamers. At midnight on the 27th the steamer was taken by a bar below Dutch Harbor, after waiting twenty-seven days, or until Friday, August 13th, we were transferred to the steamer Healey, and arrived at St. Michaels on August 25. On the next day we took the Excelsior to San Francisco. On the morning of August 27th, the Excelsior went aground in ten feet of water in Bering Sea, seventy miles from land. The passengers moved to the stern of the boat, and held on tight, and at midnight she floated, having broken two wings of her propeller. She reached Unalaska on September 1. On the second day after she reached Unalaska, and on the third succeeded. On the fourth they took off her propeller, and on the fifth put on a new one. On the sixth she sailed via Unga for Dutch Harbor, where we took the Humboldt for Seattle."

"On the way from Dawson City I have paid three fares. First to the N. A. T. & T. Co. \$15 for passage to Seattle; the \$120 to the Excelsior, and again \$75 to the Humboldt. "I cannot say too much for the Humboldt. It is by far the best equipped steamer on the route. "From members of the crew who are on the Humboldt, the Times learns that the people at St. Michaels are in good spirits. The passengers moved to the stern of the boat, and all were assisted with their trip. As soon as they landed, they went to work building their boat to go up the river. This will take from fifteen to twenty days, and none of them expect to make Dawson this winter, but they will have plenty of provisions. When the ice stops them they will go ashore and tie up until spring. At St. Michaels are many men who will camp for the winter. Their tents are along the beach. The two transportation companies have large warehouses, and there is plenty of provisions. St. Michaels is a bleak and inhospitable place, and no one stays there any longer than he has to. A. L. Hawley, local representative of the National City, received two letters from that gentleman this morning. The first one was written on Bering Sea the afternoon before the Humboldt

reached St. Michaels, and the other one the day that the Humboldt left on her return voyage. The letters are interesting, and show that the Mayor is in excellent spirits and believes fully in his ability to carry out his contract with passengers of the Humboldt. The letters are as follows: BERING SEA, ON HUMBOLDT. Saturday, August 28, 1897—2 p.m. My Dear Hawley—We will reach St. Michaels at 7 a.m. on Wednesday; left at 7 a.m. Thursday; got coal, water, and some supplies there, including 5,500 feet more lumber and twelve tons of coal in sacks. The number was more than I was delighted to get it at \$25 and \$35 per thousand. We can get along now if nothing else reaches us. We now have twenty-one tons of coal in sacks for a start here, and timber for heater and for framing the deckhouse of our steamer. Have had two men to do to get up a report yet. Can send one from St. Michaels. Lots of bother to keep passengers smooth and happy. I have had the whole been the luckiest voyage on record. I am in excellent spirits over the outlook, and have my hands full all the time. Capt. Bonfield has been very good. Have been two days interviewing and listing passengers—a fine lot, really picked men—carpenters, machinists, blacksmiths, engineers, etc. I can go on with a firm policy, and have practically unannounced supplies of all kinds. I have a man here, all right, riding on Mr. Rogers' ticket. I saw him once, and talked with him. He said his name was Rogers, but that he belonged to the ship. He was not, and is stowed away somewhere. We have not yet received recent Yukon news. We have sighted two steamers, at long distances, to-day, going south, probably the Cleveland, to Seattle, and National City, to San Francisco. Bering Sea is as smooth as Elliott Bay this afternoon, and the sun shines brightly. Most people who have been here say we can have two or three fine days in mid-summer weather. We shall certainly get either to Dawson or far enough up the river to satisfy most of the passengers. Many predict that the great district of the Yukon will be a man here, all right, riding on Mr. Rogers' ticket. I saw him once, and talked with him. He said his name was Rogers, but that he belonged to the ship. He was not, and is stowed away somewhere. Remember me kindly to all. There is neither time nor place here for work, or I should write more. W. D. WOOD.

St. Michaels, Sept. 2, 1897.—1:30 a.m. My Dear Hawley—Have time for but a line. I feel myself the luckiest man on earth. In spite of storms, dangers in the meanest harbor I ever saw, and of extortion or utter refusal of any favor by the authorities, and the fact of being discharged, by working late and early, and one night entirely, in good weather in three days, moving the stuff nearly two miles from the ship to the beach, at a cost of about \$1,300 for towage and lighters. I have the business in hand now, and feel sure of success. Most of our passengers will prefer to stop about half way up the river at Mitchell Creek, in the Tanana River country. We all, however, probably get to Dawson all right. Our steamer will compare favorably in model and power with the good steamers of the other companies. They have sent flour and some other stuff on the Bristol. Will write more soon, and should do so now, but must get two or three hours' sleep to-night. Passengers O. K. No trouble. W. D. W.

STARBLIND NEWS. Insurgent Indian Tribesmen Combine for an Attack on Samana. Simla, Sept. 13.—The insurgents this morning captured the Sarharigart police post. Information from the front received this afternoon shows the Afridis are attacking the Samana forts in force. General Yeatman Biggs will relieve Fort Gulistan to-night, and the simultaneous advances of Generals Blood and Ellis against the Mohmands will commence on Wednesday next. The Sagarthi post was attacked by a thousand Orakzai. A garrison of 21 Sikhs, who for six and a half hours sustained three furious attacks. In the third, assault the Orakzais forced the door. The garrison left the walls to expel the invaders and the enemy was able to seal the fort with the ladder. One Sikh defended the guard room, killing twenty of the foe. He was finally burnt alive at his post. The signaler kept up communication till the fort fell. Port Lockhart and Port Gulistan are still heavily besieged. The relieving force which has been sent forward consists of four guns and five squadrons. The startling news comes from Fort Lockhart that the combined forces of the Afridis and Orakzais number 47,000. They are now all collected near Khan valley and will advance on the fortifications at Samana for attack. A reconnaissance in force from Jamrud to Almaljee has shown the Khyber Pass entirely deserted. The Afridis have entirely withdrawn into the hills. A CRIPPLED CREEK FINE. Colorado Springs, Col., Sept. 14.—Col. P. S. Kerrey has just brought from Cripple Creek a piece of ore weighing over 100 pounds, which is full of free gold and which carries values aggregating fully \$100,000 to the ton. The ore is taken from a new vein made on Saturday, and is in many respects the most sensational ever made in Cripple Creek. The rich rock was uncovered at a depth of only six feet.

THE MINERS MARCH. Restrained from Violence by the Police—The Number of Idle Men Increasing. Funerals Pass off Quietly—Incendiary Talk Disclaimed—Sympathy from Canada. Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 14.—News has been received from the district where the Cox mines are located that they are infected this morning with bands of marchers. No word has yet come from the great extent of the strikers this morning. Andenred miners refuse to return to work to-day. The Stockton men went out, and the indications are that the whole district will be idle within a few days. To a great extent the strikers have been restrained from open violence by the priests, whose influence prevails to a remarkable degree. The priests, however, have no plea of mercy for the deputies who shot the men at Lattimer, and some of them are active members of the strikers who push the murder charges in court. TO AID THE STRIKERS. Pueblo, Col., Sept. 14.—Collections will be taken up in all the churches in Pueblo next Sunday evening for the benefit of the district coal miners and their families in the eastern states. Such a course was adopted at a meeting to-day of the clergymen of this city at the suggestion of the Pueblo Central Trades and Labor Union, which has been very active in the miners' relief. AUSTRIA AWAITS NEWS. London, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna says that the Austrian government is awaiting more definite reports as to the conflicts between the authorities and the strikers at Hazelton, and has not yet taken action with regard to the miners. FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS. Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 14.—The funerals of the 12 men who died in the strike of the sheriff's deputies on last Friday, occurred late yesterday afternoon. As a matter of fact there was little change in the programme arranged by the miners for the funeral services. The 12 bodies were taken to the cemetery from a northward direction to the cemetery without regard to the other ten, which united in an extensive cortege. Eight of the bodies lay in the shop of Undertaker Bohn, of Hazelton, where they were viewed by a great crowd for a couple of hours before the procession started. Meanwhile the other two lines were climbing over the rugged mountain roads leading from Hazelton. The streets in the neighborhood, but there was no disorder. The platform originally intended for the street in front of the building had been erected before the altar, and here the ten coffins were laid out, and the 12 bodies of the Polish priests, celebrated high mass. In the meantime a gang of miners in the cemetery were blasting rocks to make a space for a large circular grave, in which all the bodies will be buried. The work was brief services at the grave and several of the clergymen made addresses, urging the miners to maintain order and to remain quietly at their homes. General Gobin kept his word. During all the marches and ceremonies there was not a sign of a soldier. INCENDIARY TALK DISCLAIMED. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14.—Inflammatory speeches, like those made in the two meetings of the week, by the branch of the Cely Compound after it had cured me. "To-day I am in a splendid condition, and have not been sick a single day since I used the famous Paine's Cely Compound. I certainly owe my present health and strength to your medicine, and I am fully convinced it saved me from a condition bordering on insanity. I can now sleep and eat well, and I thank God for Paine's Cely Compound and the great change. "I have received and answered 250 letters since my testimonial was published. These letters came from all parts of Canada and the United States. It has been a pleasure answering these letters from sufferers, and I trust my recommendation of Paine's Cely Compound will help suffering humanity."

DAY AFTER DAY HOME AND FOREIGN CURES are heralded as the result of using this or that medicine. It is safe to assert that many of the published letters are bogus, and others will hardly bear the light of investigation. The cures effected by Paine's Cely Compound, and noted in the press of the country, have all the ring of genuineness and honesty about them, and the original letters can be seen at any time by an interested public. It has also been proven in innumerable instances that the cures made by Paine's Cely Compound are permanent. Another letter has just been received, this time from Mr. J. P. Kilbride, postmaster, Inverness, P. E. I., testifying to the permanency of his cure. His case was given to the public, and his complete cure astonished his many friends and the residents of his town. Mr. Kilbride says: "Over three years ago I gave you a testimonial for Paine's Cely Compound after it had cured me. "To-day I am in a splendid condition, and have not been sick a single day since I used the famous Paine's Cely Compound. I certainly owe my present health and strength to your medicine, and I am fully convinced it saved me from a condition bordering on insanity. I can now sleep and eat well, and I thank God for Paine's Cely Compound and the great change. "I have received and answered 250 letters since my testimonial was published. These letters came from all parts of Canada and the United States. It has been a pleasure answering these letters from sufferers, and I trust my recommendation of Paine's Cely Compound will help suffering humanity."

IF YOU DESIRE A GOOD HEAD OF HEALTHY, moist and sweet hair, select the best preparation to accomplish it. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best product of science. HAVE REACHED BERBER. Advance of the Anglo-Egyptian Expedition up the Nile. Cairo, Sept. 14.—Major-General Hunter, with four gunboats and the Egyptian troops, has reached Berber, which was occupied about ten days ago by the Soudanese—who are friendly to the British—on evacuation by Derwishes, who retired in the direction of Metemeh. ONE HONEST MAN. To the Publisher: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly strength after years of suffering, nervous weakness, lost vigor, unnatural discharges, and lack of development. I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all. I enclose testimonials from my grateful friends who have been cured through my Free Advice: Mr. Mafford: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After following your advice which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kind advice. "I have given you a long and prosperous life, and the wife of a good farmer, and a kind and loving mother. I judge of my surprise to receive a kind letter of so valuable advice, absolutely free. "It is the first advertisement I have answered that did not ask me to call at the Express Office and pay for medicines. I had a very good idea that I was an honest man and deserves the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press. In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but believe in the value of helping the unfortunate, to regain their health and happiness. Before writing my name, I was very sure that I was an honest man and deserves the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press. In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but believe in the value of helping the unfortunate, to regain their health and happiness. Before writing my name, I was very sure that I was an honest man and deserves the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press. In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but believe in the value of helping the unfortunate, to regain their health and happiness. Before writing my name, I was very sure that I was an honest man and deserves the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press. In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but believe in the value of helping the unfortunate, to regain their health and happiness. 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HORT AND FAT?
YOU TALL THIN?
Sandy-Made Clothing
You perfectly is...
rey's Make
Does not carry Shore's
him to offer for you.



UGENE....
Where is the BRITISH PACIFIC? The
all Canadian TELEGRAPH CREEK route.
The BOARD OF TRADE. Get a move on.
Our route Q.S.S.P. is the favorite; all
land. No customs house to beat. No pack
animals in the way. No dog sledges. No
100 pounds on your back. We fix them
all and guarantee delivery.

DO YOU WANT TO WASH?
Ross' Bar Soap is the largest and best bar sold

Mikado 90c. Bar, 3 for 50c.
Electric 20c. Bar, 3 for 60c.
Green Toilet Bar, 3 Cakes 40c.
Cucumber Toilet Bar, 3 Cakes 45c.
Jasmine Toilet Bar, 3 Cakes 45c.
Red Rose Toilet Bar, 3 Cakes 45c.
White Rose Toilet Bar, 3 Cakes 45c.
Rose Toilet Bar, 3 Cakes 45c.

Agents for Morgan Oysters, in tin and shell.

Boston, Sept. 14.—John L. Sullivan
announced last night that he would run
for mayor and that he expected to poll
from 8,000 to 12,000 votes. Sullivan
said his principal platform would be to
license gambling places and disorderly
houses.

Before going on a sea-voyage or into
the country, be sure and put a box of
Ayer's Pills in your valise. You may
have occasion to thank us for this hint.
To relieve constipation, biliousness, and
nausea, Ayer's Pills are the best in the
world. They are also easy to take.

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society
of British Columbia.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Of the above Society will be held on
October 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1897
—AT—
NEW WESTMINSTER.

\$15,000 IN PRIZES \$15,000

In conjunction with the Exhibition will
be held the

Citizens' Grand Annual Celebration

SPECIAL DAY FOR CHILDREN.
Attractive sports have been arranged for
the children.

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

HORSE RACES
SPECIAL RACES FOR FARMERS' HORSES.
Write at once for particulars to the
Secretary.

J. PIERCY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits
A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Farmers' Alliance.

Notice is hereby given that the annual
general meeting of the above society, for
the election of officers, etc., will be held
in the City Hall, New Westminster, at
10 a.m., on the 8th October, 1897, when a
platform and plan of campaign will be ar-
ranged for the forthcoming Provincial
Elections. All citizens are eligible for
membership upon joining the society and
paying a fee of fifty cents.

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

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

ROBERT M'BRIDE,
Secretary.

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

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

The Columbian Notes That the Van-
couver World Has Turned
Queen's Evidence.

The Unfortunate Flight of the Colo-
nist Touched Upon by the
News-Advertiser.

Save, O save us from our defenders,
most surely be the heart-felt prayer,
just now, of the foredoomed combina-
tion at James Bay yonder the Turner
government. The champion in chief en-
tered the lists, a few weeks ago, with a
fanfare; but reversed lance and
turned tail like a scullion as soon as
an antagonist appeared in sight—the-
by conspicuously advertising the fact
that it had been playing a huge bluff
game, and was perfectly aware that
the government's case is indefensible.
While this humiliating performance, for
the government and its chief champion,
has been enacted, the junior champion
(otherwise known as the Mainland
monthly), and evidently agnostic, at the
pitiable plight which its senior had got
itself and the patrons of both into by
its grandstand challenge and back-down.

Such was the position and attitude of
the junior champion, until Saturday
morning last, when an evident conviction
of the necessity of doing something
moved it also to enter the lists, from which
its chief had so ignominiously retired.
After so swagging a debut, the repre-
sentation and popularity was inscribed
on the sinister standard which the junior
champion bore, so it might be seen that
it would defend the "redistribution
crime of 1890," the very thought of
which caused the chief champion, in ter-
ror, to forsake the field. But the open-
blast of the junior's trumpet gave
forth a most uncertain sound (for the
government champion), and by the time
the fanfare was over, the appalling fact
was made evident to the agonized ears
of the gallant junior champion—in sheer
panic, no doubt, from the hopelessness
of the case and the demoralizing ex-
ample of its chief—had turned traitor,
and was charging wildly into the hapless
and defenceless ranks it had sworn to
defend!

Referring, in its Saturday issue, to the
controversy about redistribution in
which several of the provincial papers
have been taking part, the junior cham-
pion, far from giving the Coloni-
st any comfort, begins by
saying that the discussion is "quite
proper." The Coloni-
st, it will be re-
membered, branded redistribution as a
"dead issue, and, on that ground, de-
clined to discuss it. But the junior
champion goes on, dealing blow after
blow to its own friends and patrons.
"Neither of these measures (redistribu-
tion measure to date) was regarded as
being either final or satisfactory to the
people of the province or the govern-
ment of the day," says the World. "No
one even pretended to justify the mea-
sure of 1894, and the wonder is that at
setting up a plea in defence of that act.
It (the present system of representation
in the province) is neither a just nor an
honest system. The matter is certain to
be an important factor in political dis-
cussions in future."

To excuse itself for this heartless
turning "Queen's evidence" in the hour
of need of its "patrons" and its patrons,
the junior champion perpetrates the fol-
lowing: "The World for the last eight
years has contended for a more equi-
table system of redistribution in the pro-
vincial assembly than now prevails." Yes,
by working tooth and nail, by foul
means as well as fair, to assist in keep-
ing in power the combination of
corruption and perpetrating the inequitable
system of representation which the
World now admits is neither "a fair nor
a just one."

It is distinctly rough on the beaten
and disgraced chief champion and the
junior champion to have the
doughty junior thus go back on them;
but, as the said junior champion has
played traitor to the people all along
this matter, it will get no credit for turn-
ing traitor now to its comrades and
patrons.—Columbian.

DEEPLY TO BE LAMENTED.
We fear that no language at our com-
mand will adequately convey to you
and sympathy we feel at the situation in
which the Coloni-
st according to its own
athetic statement—and itself at the
present time. We feel that no words
we could use could describe the matter so
fitly as those in which our Victoria
contemporary depicts its deplorable
condition, and, therefore, we give its article
in full in another column.

POLITICAL PILGRIMS

The Travelling Vancouver Politicians
Talk Freely on Various Subjects
for Publication.

A Statement by Mayor Templeton
Affecting Mr. Cotton That
Needs Explanation.

Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., and party,
consisting of himself, Mayor Templeton
and Messrs. Davidson and Menzies, all
of Vancouver, were visitors to Nelson Mon-
day. They have been making a tour of
West Kootenay, and have visited Kaslo,
Nakusp, Sandon, Slovan City and New
Denver. They left on Tuesday morning's
train for Trail and Rossland, and will go
through the Boundary country before
their return.

A Miner representative accompanied
them on their journey as far as Robson,
and was accorded an interview by the
various members of the party.
On opening the conversation, Mr. Maxwell
said: "I am strongly opposed to drawing
political party lines in provincial matters,
and do not think it wise either in the
interests of the province or the Opposition
to split up into party factions."
"It is rumored that you might possibly
retire from the Dominion house and go
into provincial politics. Is it true?" was
asked.

"I may say that I do not think the ma-
jority of my constituents would be willing
that I should retire," was the reply. "I
have had letters from friends from all
over on this subject, but have not made
up my mind as yet what to do. There is
no doubt a leader is sadly needed. Who-
ever should be chosen as leader of the
Opposition, whether Mr. Bostock, Mr.
Cotton, Mr. Semlin or myself, everyone
will work in harmony with him."
"Are you in favor of having a conven-
tion of the Opposition party?"
"I am strongly in favor of having a
convention, and would favor having it
either at Kamloops or Revelstoke, in
order that delegates from the upper coun-
try could attend, and would be all op-
posed to the present government to meet
without regard to politics."
"What do you think about the plat-
form issued by the leader of the Opposi-
tion?"
"I think it is full of glittering gen-
eralities, and is a beggarly bill of fare for
the present time. It seems to me that
either the present leader of the Opposi-
tion did not want to publish a platform
with the remainder of the chief features
of the wants of the country. The platform
published by Mr. Semlin is one of the
strongest reasons why the convention
should be held. In view of the fact that
it is rumored that the Turner govern-
ment will call an early session of parlia-
ment, I would favor the assembling of
the convention as soon as possible in
October."

"What do you think of Mr. Higgins as
a leader of the Opposition?"
"He is impossible. I would not ad-
vise the Opposition to have anything to
do with him. In view of the fact that
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of the wants of the country. The platform
published by Mr. Semlin is one of the
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ment will call an early session of parlia-
ment, I would favor the assembling of
the convention as soon as possible in
October."

THE OLD SYSTEM GONE.
Better and Easier Work Done
by Diamond Dyes.

The dyeing of cotton rags for the mak-
ing of carpets, mats and rugs was for
a long time a tedious, difficult and un-
satisfactory operation, owing to the crude
and old-fashioned dyes used. But home
dyes were obliged to use.

CANADIAN BRIEFS

Immigration to Ontario—Banquet to
Laurier—Young Englishmen Coming

Toronto, Sept. 14.—Five hundred men,
mostly Germans and Jews, have applied
to the county judge for naturalization
papers.

The largest harvest train to the North-
west left here to-day with 150 people.
W. D. Scott was in charge.
Prominent freemen left for Winnipeg
this morning.

At a meeting of the executive of the
Toronto Reform Association last night,
it was stated that Premier Laurier had
expressed a wish that the demonstration
to be held here in connection with his
proposed visit on October 5th and 6th,
should be non-partisan in character.
George Bertram, on behalf of President
Grundy, of the board of trade, sugges-
ted that that body should tender Sir Wil-
frid a banquet.

Montreal, Sept. 14.—A party of fifty or
sixty young Englishmen left the city
yesterday for the Crow's Nest Pass. All
seemed comfortably provided with mon-
ey. They came over on the Vancouver
London, Ont., Sept. 14.—Assessment
returns of London show an increase of
population, including the suburbs, during
the past twelve months of 10,053.

Cannington, Sept. 14.—The election pe-
tition against Duncan Graham, M. P.,
Liberal-Progressive member for North On-
tario, for the hearing here to-day
before Justices Falconbridge and Street.
No evidence was offered in support of
the petition, and Graham's counsel con-
ceding, the case was dismissed without
costs.

Winnipeg, Sept. 13.—The remains of
the late Alexander Beggs, whose death
was announced from Victoria last week,
reached the city this morning from the
west. A number of friends of the de-
ceased were at the depot and a large
number of beautiful floral tributes cov-
ered the coffin. The funeral took place
this afternoon at St. John's cemetery,
the service being held in the cathedral.

The following were the pallbearers:
Judge Walter, Captain Winifred G. N.
Bell, G. Black, W. F. Luxton and F. I.
Clark, all pioneers of the 70's.
A farewell luncheon to Mr. F. C.
Wade was given by a number of friends
of the late Mr. Wade at the Victoria
Hotel on Friday evening. Mr. Wade
leaves in a few days to assume his
duties as registrar of Yukon.

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clined to discuss it. But the junior
champion goes on, dealing blow after
blow to its own friends and patrons.
"Neither of these measures (redistribu-
tion measure to date) was regarded as
being either final or satisfactory to the
people of the province or the govern-
ment of the day," says the World. "No
one even pretended to justify the mea-
sure of 1894, and the wonder is that at
setting up a plea in defence of that act.
It (the present system of representation
in the province) is neither a just nor an
honest system. The matter is certain to
be an important factor in political dis-
cussions in future."

To excuse itself for this heartless
turning "Queen's evidence" in the hour
of need of its "patrons" and its patrons,
the junior champion perpetrates the fol-
lowing: "The World for the last eight
years has contended for a more equi-
table system of redistribution in the pro-
vincial assembly than now prevails." Yes,
by working tooth and nail, by foul
means as well as fair, to assist in keep-
ing in power the combination of
corruption and perpetrating the inequitable
system of representation which the
World now admits is neither "a fair nor
a just one."

It is distinctly rough on the beaten
and disgraced chief champion and the
junior champion to have the
doughty junior thus go back on them;
but, as the said junior champion has
played traitor to the people all along
this matter, it will get no credit for turn-
ing traitor now to its comrades and
patrons.—Columbian.

DEEPLY TO BE LAMENTED.
We fear that no language at our com-
mand will adequately convey to you
and sympathy we feel at the situation in
which the Coloni-
st according to its own
athetic statement—and itself at the
present time. We feel that no words
we could use could describe the matter so
fitly as those in which our Victoria
contemporary depicts its deplorable
condition, and, therefore, we give its article
in full in another column.

POLITICAL PILGRIMS

The Travelling Vancouver Politicians
Talk Freely on Various Subjects
for Publication.

A Statement by Mayor Templeton
Affecting Mr. Cotton That
Needs Explanation.

Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., and party,
consisting of himself, Mayor Templeton
and Messrs. Davidson and Menzies, all
of Vancouver, were visitors to Nelson Mon-
day. They have been making a tour of
West Kootenay, and have visited Kaslo,
Nakusp, Sandon, Slovan City and New
Denver. They left on Tuesday morning's
train for Trail and Rossland, and will go
through the Boundary country before
their return.

A Miner representative accompanied
them on their journey as far as Robson,
and was accorded an interview by the
various members of the party.
On opening the conversation, Mr. Maxwell
said: "I am strongly opposed to drawing
political party lines in provincial matters,
and do not think it wise either in the
interests of the province or the Opposition
to split up into party factions."
"It is rumored that you might possibly
retire from the Dominion house and go
into provincial politics. Is it true?" was
asked.

"I may say that I do not think the ma-
jority of my constituents would be willing
that I should retire," was the reply. "I
have had letters from friends from all
over on this subject, but have not made
up my mind as yet what to do. There is
no doubt a leader is sadly needed. Who-
ever should be chosen as leader of the
Opposition, whether Mr. Bostock, Mr.
Cotton, Mr. Semlin or myself, everyone
will work in harmony with him."
"Are you in favor of having a conven-
tion of the Opposition party?"
"I am strongly in favor of having a
convention, and would favor having it
either at Kamloops or Revelstoke, in
order that delegates from the upper coun-
try could attend, and would be all op-
posed to the present government to meet
without regard to politics."
"What do you think about the plat-
form issued by the leader of the Opposi-
tion?"
"I think it is full of glittering gen-
eralities, and is a beggarly bill of fare for
the present time. It seems to me that
either the present leader of the Opposi-
tion did not want to publish a platform
with the remainder of the chief features
of the wants of the country. The platform
published by Mr. Semlin is one of the
strongest reasons why the convention
should be held. In view of the fact that
it is rumored that the Turner govern-
ment will call an early session of parlia-
ment, I would favor the assembling of
the convention as soon as possible in
October."

"What do you think of Mr. Higgins as
a leader of the Opposition?"
"He is impossible. I would not ad-
vise the Opposition to have anything to
do with him. In view of the fact that
with the remainder of the chief features
of the wants of the country. The platform
published by Mr. Semlin is one of the
strongest reasons why the convention
should be held. In view of the fact that
it is rumored that the Turner govern-
ment will call an early session of parlia-
ment, I would favor the assembling of
the convention as soon as possible in
October."

CANADIAN BRIEFS

Immigration to Ontario—Banquet to
Laurier—Young Englishmen Coming

Toronto, Sept. 14.—Five hundred men,
mostly Germans and Jews, have applied
to the county judge for naturalization
papers.

The largest harvest train to the North-
west left here to-day with 150 people.
W. D. Scott was in charge.
Prominent freemen left for Winnipeg
this morning.

At a meeting of the executive of the
Toronto Reform Association last night,
it was stated that Premier Laurier had
expressed a wish that the demonstration
to be held here in connection with his
proposed visit on October 5th and 6th,
should be non-partisan in character.
George Bertram, on behalf of President
Grundy, of the board of trade, sugges-
ted that that body should tender Sir Wil-
frid a banquet.

Montreal, Sept. 14.—A party of fifty or
sixty young Englishmen left the city
yesterday for the Crow's Nest Pass. All
seemed comfortably provided with mon-
ey. They came over on the Vancouver
London, Ont., Sept. 14.—Assessment
returns of London show an increase of
population, including the suburbs, during
the past twelve months of 10,053.

Cannington, Sept. 14.—The election pe-
tition against Duncan Graham, M. P.,
Liberal-Progressive member for North On-
tario, for the hearing here to-day
before Justices Falconbridge and Street.
No evidence was offered in support of
the petition, and Graham's counsel con-
ceding, the case was dismissed without
costs.

Winnipeg, Sept. 13.—The remains of
the late Alexander Beggs, whose death
was announced from Victoria last week,
reached the city this morning from the
west. A number of friends of the de-
ceased were at the depot and a large
number of beautiful floral tributes cov-
ered the coffin. The funeral took place
this afternoon at St. John's cemetery,
the service being held in the cathedral.

The following were the pallbearers:
Judge Walter, Captain Winifred G. N.
Bell, G. Black, W. F. Luxton and F. I.
Clark, all pioneers of the 70's.
A farewell luncheon to Mr. F. C.
Wade was given by a number of friends
of the late Mr. Wade at the Victoria
Hotel on Friday evening. Mr. Wade
leaves in a few days to assume his
duties as registrar of Yukon.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

100 DROPS

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

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

Facsimile Signature of
NEW YORK.
476 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Castoria is put up in one-dose bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.-2-O-S-I-A.

This facsimile signature is on every wrapper.

Why didn't you keep to your own side of the road

You Blooming Idiot!

Well, perhaps it was my fault, but never mind, I have a pot of "Quickcure" in my kit and it will cure you before we get home. You see how easy any thing like the way it will heal a cut or a bruise or any kind, and sprains and strains it is—well, it is just out of sight.

HENRY LEVERS, L.D.S., Quebec, writes:
"One of my children sprained her ankle, which became much swollen and discoloured. Some 'Quickcure' was spread on linen, and applied; the pain ceased at once, the swelling was gone the next day, and on the fourth day she walked for school as usual. I have also proved it to be a wonderful remedy for cuts and bruises."

HIGHWAYMAN SHOT.

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 14.—An attempt at highway robbery took place yesterday at Le Fleur mountain, and the highwayman was probably killed. The man whom it was attempted to hold up was J. Privity, who, with a large roll of bills, was on his way to the Big Four mine. When he was about four miles from Nelson a man stepped from behind a tree and levelled a rifle at Privity. Privity drew his revolver and both fired together. The robber's bullet passed through Privity's hat, while Privity's bullet grazed the tree the robber was leaning against. The robber then started to run, and as he got near the thick brush dropped on his hands and knees. While in this position he received another shot from Privity that brought him to his feet and he staggered into the thicket, leaving a trail of blood behind him.

The provincial police have heard nothing of the case.

MORE PANAMA CANAL RUMORS.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Interest in the Colon dispatch regarding the Panama canal has been revived by additional intelligence which has reached Washington. A German diplomat received word from a compatriot who is now stationed in Paris, that a British company is negotiating for the sale of the canal, and it is believed that the company will prove to be the Bank of England.

The sale of the canal, according to this diplomat, is the result of numerous conferences held in Europe during the last winter when the United States government was urging the completion of the Nicaragua canal.

Maurice Trubert, the charge d'affaires at the French embassy, observes great reticence in discussing the Panama affair. He emphatically asserts that he has received no official notification of such a transfer.

He showed a Paris paper, the Le Courier of September 6th, in which an authoritative denial is given of all such circulating rumors as that the French capitalists intended to sell their franchise to England or any other nation.

Nevertheless, it is believed by other diplomats that there is yet much to be learned regarding the Panama canal, and it is known that the state department is quietly investigating at Colon and in the capitals of Europe.

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PROVINCIAL POLITICS

Comment on the 'Columbian on the Colonists Desperate Catching at a Little Straw.

The Nelson Tribune Has Something to Say About Hon. G. B. Martin's 'Pledge.'

The Hon. D. W. Higgins has a short letter in the Colonist in which he points out the redistribution bill of 1890 was repeated in 1894; and the editor of the Colonist, with a thankfulness for small mercies that is truly refreshing, falls upon Mr. Higgins' bosom in a transport of joy, and declares that he has, by his little note, settled the whole controversy.

The semi-annual meeting of the Epworth League, Metropolitan church, was held last evening with Rev. J. C. Speer in the chair. The election of officers for the balance of the year resulted as follows: President, A. C. Charlton; 1st vice-president, G. Ledingham; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Siddall; 3rd vice-president, W. Moore; 4th vice-president, Mrs. Abbott; Secretary, P. Whittington; Treasurer, T. Oliver; and organist, Miss Ella Cline.

The Colonist is anxious that we should define our position—by which it means, no doubt, the position of the opposition on the matter of redistribution. A remarkably well informed organ is the Colonist! Ever since 1890, in the house, on the platform, in the press the opposition has been stating its position in the clearest and most unmistakable terms.

Before the next session of the legislature is over G. B. Martin will have reason to regret his little trip through the interior. The light air of these high altitudes has been too much for the chief commissioner, and has caused him to talk through his teeth. Wherever he went the commissioner realized that it was necessary to square himself and he proceeded to do so.

Mr. D. Mann, of Montreal, and Hugh Sutherland, of Winnipeg, returned to-day from a visit to Clayoquot, where they inspected the copper mine recently bonded by Mr. Mann for \$50,000. Mr. J. W. Jones, the owner of the claim, accompanied them. Mr. Mann declined to express an opinion on the property.

By battalion order, dated Sept. 13th, Sergt. A. McLean, of the 5th Regiment, has been promoted, vice William Muir, resigned, to be staff sergeant and orderly room clerk. On the 20th inst. company duty was resumed. The new evening meeting of the picnic committee will be held to close up affairs in connection with the picnic held on Saturday last.

Alderman J. B. Harrison met with a rather serious accident yesterday. He slipped on a piece of zinc, and falling, he injured his hip. He was thought at first that the hip bone was broken, but it turned out to be less serious. The alderman will probably be confined to the house for some weeks.

At a meeting of the Women's Council, held yesterday afternoon at the city hall, arrangements were made for the annual meeting of the society to be held on December 13th, in the city hall. Notices will be sent to all the affiliated societies asking them to prepare resolutions for this meeting.

tion of Miss Livingstone, of Sarnia, Ontario. Perhaps few of the people of Victoria are aware that the Presbyterian Chinese Christians have been holding a three days' conference in our city. From Saturday night at 8 o'clock until Monday midnight they held prayer meetings, preached on the streets, and discussed practical subjects in connection with their work.

An earthquake is reported to have been felt in the Olympic mountains Friday night. It was quite pronounced, and shook cups and saucers off the shelves. This news was brought to Seattle by Harry Winslow, who has been on the Olympic mountains on a prospecting trip. In speaking of the earthquake he said it was distinctly felt and covered a considerable territory, being noticeable in that section opposite Seabeck. Winslow was encamped up the Duckwater river at the time of the earthquake, and from his personal experience and reports from people down nearer Hood canal he has no doubt as to the truth of the story, which is the talk of the country for miles around.

From Thursday's Daily. Richard Bray reported to the police to-day that yesterday a man giving his name as Tiesman, engaged a horse and single carriage from him. Neither horse, carriage nor man has since been seen by Mr. Bray.

The Victoria Fruitgrowers' Association have a fine showing of Vancouver Island farm and field produce at their stall in the city market. Realizing that Victoria is to have no fall show this season, they are endeavoring to offer a fitting substitute.

Mr. Frank Newton, an eastern capitalist, has bonded the White Star, Violet, Rob Roy and Lady Belle claims at Leech river, the property of Messrs. Bentley and McGregor, of this city. Very encouraging reports have been made as to the richness of the property. The bond is for about \$26,000, and it is understood that about five per cent has been paid.

Among the passengers who came down to Seattle on the steamer Farallon were Messrs. Long, Lowe and Ed. Metcalf, who in company with several others have been prospecting on the Stickeen. They embarked on the Farallon at Wrangell and brought some good specimens with them. It is said that they have discovered some very good ledges in the vicinity of Telegraph creek.

A gentleman and his wife were each fined \$5 in the police court this morning for driving a motor car with their bicycles. Another couple were fined more serious offence, that of being drunk and disorderly. The man pleaded guilty and the woman not guilty, so both were remanded until Monday, when the point will be settled by the magistrate.

In order to be exact in their financial dealings with their customers the C.P.R. Telegraph Company are now tendering copiers in change. Whether the copiers will be used, however, remains to be seen, for Victoria business has not seemed to care to follow the example set by the telegraph company. At present those who have received copiers in change are not using them.

Water front prizes have been getting in their work in the upper harbor and many vessels which are lying at anchor there have been looted, lamps have been stolen, ropes, and in fact everything that the thieves could lay their hands on. Among the vessels looted those in the bonded area were the Escarp, for though these have long since been retired from service, lamps and other things of that description, which

the Dominion hotel. They have just finished a transcendental tour, which they have enjoyed very much. The senator and his wife came by way of the Canadian Pacific and visited Kootenay, arriving by the Islander last evening from the Mainland. Senator Prowse is a Canadian by birth, of English parentage. He is in the 63rd year of his age, and has been public life a great number of years, having been first elected to the house in 1870. He was a member of a couple of coalition governments. He was called to the senate in 1889, and claims to be a Liberal-Conservative.

The Douglas claim, by which Mr. Walter Miles has designated the 'mine' which he staked out on Saturday last, is still visited by many people, and the two stakes which he has staked to mark the limits of the claim are the centre of attraction for the curious. Most of those who inspect the claim are men who would not be happy if they were not examining quartz, or talking of concentrating propositions, free milling ore, and everything else pertaining to mines and mining. This morning one of these, who has the Douglas claim, said that he had found a ten foot ledge running right down to the water. The Douglas has not yet been recorded, for the discoverer wishes to make all inquiries as to the claim before he is allowed to work it, for as the ledge runs under several buildings, the new post office among them, it may be difficult to obtain the necessary permission to begin operations.

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try marketable in a junk store have been left on them. Gregory Simms was arrested this afternoon by Constables Abbott and McDonald, charged with stealing the 'dead lights' from the steamer Amelia. Simms sold the lights to a junk dealer.

This morning the city poundkeeper Brown, George Road, the messenger stating that there were some stray cattle there. Upon arrival at the house the poundkeeper found a horse choking himself to death with a rope that had been placed around his neck. It appears that a Chinese servant, to make sure that the horse would not go away before the poundkeeper arrived, tied the animal to a post, plugging the rope around the horse's neck as slip knot. The horse, being delayed in taking on and unloading the heavy freight she brought from the Sound, in which was included large shipments of wheat and feed for Brackman & Ker and Hall, Ross & Co., the unloading of the company's cargo. She had also a large general cargo and in this were the wagons, carts, horses and other things belonging to the toasters' outfit which Peter Hansen took up to Skagway some time ago. She left again for the Sound about twelve o'clock.

During the winter of 1895-96 the German bark Portprims and the British ship Glenora, went ashore on the southwestern coast of Washington, not far off the mouth of the Columbia river. All efforts to return the stranded vessels to deeper water have thus far failed; nevertheless, the usual high tide prevailing at this season of the year it seems will be taken advantage of in other efforts to rescue the ships, which have remained high and dry upon the beach for a year past.

The steamer Tees when she sails for the north this evening will, besides calling at her usual northern way ports, go to Missoula, and other points on Queen Charlotte Island, and make a stop at several other northern points at which she does not usually call. She has a large cargo, including a quantity of lumber, and is bound for Kasaan, Klaskan, Kiklahe and Kiklahe in the building of missions at those villages.

The steamer Warrimoo, of the Canadian-Australian line, spent the day at the outer wharf taking on the freight, included in which is several large shipments of paper and much salmon and other merchandise. The Warrimoo will not call at New Zealand, but as steamer Aorang, which is still at Vancouver, where repairs are being made to her engine room, will sail from here on Monday, and she will call at New Zealand.

The steamer Willapa left for the west coast yesterday evening with a large cargo. The steamer will call at Victoria, Bedmen, N. Carmody, W. Hawthorn, S. Roberts, J. W. Jones, and Hans Dahl, wife and son, the latter party being German, who go to join the colony at Quatsino.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral was crowded this morning and in the vast congregation there were few who were not shed at least a tear. It was the occasion of the funeral services held for Rev. Bishop Lemmens, who died a few weeks ago in Guatemala of yellow fever. The cathedral was draped in mourning and the robes of the priest who took part in the services were of black, giving a sombre appearance to the place that is usually bright. The services were solemn and grand. The Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Grosz, of Portland, the assistant priest being Rev. Father McKeown, of this city. The deacons of honor were Rev. Father Kaurt, Superior of the Redemption, of Seattle, and Rev. Father Holybos, V.G., of Tacoma. There were three bishops present: Bishops Lootens, of Victoria, his chaplain being Father Swaney, of Victoria, and Father Turner, of Rainier, Wyo.; Bishop Glanville, of Idaho, with Father Vullings, of Saanich, and Father Heynen, of Wellington, as chaplain; and Bishop O'Dea, of Nesqueam, (Vancouver, Washington), whose deacons were Father Cronin, C.S.S.R., of Seattle, and Father Donkile, of Kuper Island. Father Verling, of Nanaimo, was deacon of the Mass. The cantors were Father Macdonald, of Victoria, and Father McKeown, of Seattle, and the master of ceremonies Father Raun, of Portland.

Bishop O'Dea preached a very eloquent sermon, touching upon the life work of the late Bishop and his devotion to it. He had chosen one of the most difficult fields for missionary work, and as all know, had been successful in his efforts to reach the heathen.

The fall choir was present, singing the Gregorian Requiem Mass, harmonized by Bishop Lootens. Bishop Durfen, of New York, was unexpectedly present and other prelates of the province could not reach the city in time to take part.

THE SEATTLE SAILS.

A Large Crowd of Miners on Board—Scientist Goes North.

The City of Seattle, when she sailed from the outer wharf early this morning, was crowded with another throng of Argonauts, who will endeavor to make their way to the gold land. Among them were about twenty-five of those who made an attempt to reach the mines before the steamer Bristol. They will go in by the all-Canadian route, up the Stickeen, and by way of Lake Teslin into the Hootlaquah river. There was, however, at least one passenger who was not drawn to the north only by the dreams of avarice, Mr. M. E. Neideg, a geologist and prospector, who goes in the interest of science. He is also a newspaper correspondent, representing the Pittsburgh Dispatch. He has for 11 years been a special scientific writer for that paper, and his writings from the mining talk of our day, and his scientific side. In his outfit is a set of drills, with which he intends to bore for gold, which he thinks is a much safer way of working than the crude method now in vogue.

BACK FROM SKAGWAY.

The Farallon's Owners Will Open an Office at This Port.

That Victoria is the point from which the greater number of those going to the gold lands in the spring will start from is being recognized by each and every steamship company who have steamers running to Skagway, Dyea and Wrangell. This morning the agent of the company, which is running the steamer Farallon, Mr. C. D. Dimon, Jr., came over on the steamer City of Kingston, and he is now busy making enquiries and arranging for the office which his company will start in this city. "It is of the greatest importance to our company," he said, "to have an agent in this city, and we will call here on both our upward and downward trips." This company is already preparing for the spring and are arranging for another steamer to run in conjunction with the steamer Farallon. The Farallon arrived at Seattle about midnight yesterday and as usual with steamers which have come down from Skagway lately, she had a number of returning argonauts and packers, among the latter being Peter Hansen and his party. Passengers who came down report that the White Pass trail is now open again, but owing to its bad condition very few people are getting through. The detachment of Mounted Police who were going in by this route have returned and started in over the Chilcot trail. Things are very quiet, they in the tented city, and the weather of late has been very good. The trail builders are still at work on the trail, but they do not seem to be doing much work, for as soon as they get a part in order it is soon put in as had a condition as it was before by the horses of those going in. Horses are still being lost in as great numbers as ever, owing to becoming tired and falling over cliffs along the trail. The Farallon, while passing through Queen Charlotte Sound passed the steamer Danube bound for St. Michaels.

BRISTOL PASSENGERS.

The Eugene to Leave for the Stickeen on Saturday.

Finis has at last, it seems, been written to the troubles of the passengers of the Bristol. The sum of \$3,000 is to be divided among them, and for those who still wish to go to the gold fields, transportation will be found as far as Glenora, the head of navigation on the Stickeen. They will be taken as far as Wrangell by Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co., who will also contribute \$1,000, and then the river boat Eugene is to take them from that port up the Stickeen, and her owners, the Portland & Alaska Steamship Company, will put up \$2,000. The Eugene is now on the marine ways at Ballard, and is at peace with the customs authorities of Uncle Sam, but as yet she has not been cleared by the revenue. The fine of \$400 imposed by Collector Milne is still hanging over her head and this will have to be paid ere she is again allowed to depart from here. Her owners say that she will start from the Sound on Saturday, and it all probability will call here on her way north. She will sail under her own steam and no convoy will be used this time. They do not say whether they intend to pay the fine imposed upon her, but the presumption is that they do, trusting that if the collector recommends clemency, and he says that he will do so, a portion of it at least, may be refunded. If the fine is paid, she will be at once absolved, but if not, she will be re-arrested.

TREAT INDIANA LYNNING.

How Long-Suffering Farmers Gave Quick Justice to Barbers.

Osgood, Ind., Sept. 15.—Particulars of the lynching of five men by the people of Ripley county, as briefly told in Associated Press dispatches yesterday, are now obtainable. Versailles is a town of 800 people. It is one of the oldest in the state, and although it is five miles from a railway station and has no telegraphic connection, the farmers of the county have been the victims of a lawless gang who lived an outlaw existence, robbing indiscriminately and committing various crimes. The farmers would come into town with a bunch of cattle or a load of farming produce, and next morning they would be found robbed and beaten by the rascals. Old German farmers have been visited and both men and women have been tortured to make them give up their savings. Aged German women have been made to stand on a red-hot stove in an effort to compel them to divulge the hiding place of some treasure in the house. These depredations have continued unceasingly. Arrests have

been made but the guilty parties have covered up their iniquities, and it was not until recently that the robberies had increased. On Saturday night last a party of Woolley Bros. at Corcoran, Ind., ten miles from here. The sheriff heard of the party for the robbers, and Clifford J. Wald, Bert Andrews, E. Levi, William Jordan, and Henry Schuller were arrested. While the citizens have not been able to fix the various robberies upon these men they were thought to be a part of a gang that came known that they were in jail, it was quietly suggested by the victims and sympathizers that "justice" be summarily rendered upon the prisoners.

It was one o'clock this morning when the steamer Bristol arrived at Seattle and was met by a large party of people. The steamer was in charge of William Keenan. In front of the hotel proper is the residence, and in that were Wm. Black and G. Wenzel, who were shortly before two there was a knock at the door, and when Keenan and others opened it they were confronted with pistols held by three masked men and then the mob fled into the jail. The prisoners Levi, Jenkins and Schuller were on the lower floor, Gordon and Andrews were on the upper tier. Levi, Jenkins and Schuller showed fight and the former was shot through the forehead with a bullet which was crushed with a stone. The others were in readiness, and adjusting a noose were dragged 2,000 feet to an enclosure where the bodies were suspended. It was Levi, Jenkins and Schuller were dead before sunrise.

Justice of the Peace Charles Lescott held an inquest over the five bodies this morning. None of the citizens seem to deplore the action of the government, on the contrary, the hanging of three or more members of the gang to-night is being looked upon as a very desirable thing. No troops have been asked for, and the citizens say they are not wanted.

THE WHEAT CROP

Figures Presented by United States Government—Prices Will Remain High.

Station of the Yields of the World Reviewed—American Outlook Favorable.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The following, relating to the wheat situation, is an extract from the monthly report of John Hyde, the statistician of the agricultural department, just issued. High prices for wheat have for several weeks past been bringing out supplies in turn reacted on prices, causing a reaction from the highest figure of August. The general tenor of the information compiled from all available sources is not, however, of a character to warrant the expectation of the fear, according as the matter is regarded, from the consumer's or producer's point of view. The material cheapening of wheat until any man is in sight, with a prospect of ample stocks.

With the annual average European production of 1,428,000,000 bushels during the six years from 1891 to 1896 inclusive, this year the European crop, according to the preliminary figures, will amount to 1,329,000,000 Winchester bushels, or 90,000,000 bushels less than the average for the six years in question.

If we make the comparison with the figures given by Beerbohm for 1897, the deficiency in the European crop is estimated, the figures in million of bushels being: Average for 1891-96, 1,428,000,000. Crop of 1897, 1,329,000,000. Difference, 100,000,000. There is, according to Beerbohm's estimate of this year's crop, a deficiency of 130,000,000 bushels in European countries, as compared with the average for the six years, the past six years, an average which includes the exceptionally small crop of 1891. To make up the deficiency, India, which is to be expected to produce an extra crop of 5,042,233 bushels. If the Argentine crop seems likely to turn out unusually well, and from January, 1898, which the bulk of the harvest will be got in, Argentina, that country may be able to supply the deficit, that country may be able to supply the deficit, that country may be able to supply the deficit.

The latest accounts from Australia indicate that the drought from which that country has suffered for the last two or three seasons, has been broken and the wheat crop is giving good promise. The trouble is also over as far as the courts are concerned. This morning the order made last week attaching the money, which F. C. Davidge & Company had for the Portland company, was dissolved by the consent of both parties. This morning's order was made without costs and without prejudice to plaintiff's rights, jointly or severally, if any against the defendants or either of them in respect to the present or any other matter.

But leaving out of view the fact that the burden of supply for Europe will fall more largely than usual upon the United States, it is evident that a greater surplus may be demanded for a greater surplus than is to be expected out of this year's crop. It is our average annual export for the six years 1892-7, we add a European shortage of 90,000,000 bushels, as figured out by Broomhall, we get a net of 378,233 bushels, which is a quantity Europe is supplied with an average supply, except in so far as she can avert it by drawing on the stocks that may remain out of the previous crops.

The world's reserves, are, however, being reduced in consequence of the short wheat crop of last year, and a deduction of some of the other important crops will not tend to relieve the tension of the wheat market. Stockholders, the Indian member of the Cleveland league team, says he "would rather play ball than pat." Captain Tchebov should train him down so that he will rather play than drink.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Nelson Amused by a Love-Lick—man—Government Lots to Be Sold.

To Investigate Row in Rosland—Tomato House—Railway Work at Slocan City.

The Question of Making the Ha River Navigable—Test of Canal-making Machines.

Nelson, Sept. 12.—This city has had a constant stream of amusement. Love of Paddy Miles for Mrs. McNeil. The lady repulses him. When she gets under the influence of liquor goes to see her and generally beats her for rejecting his advances. He was arrested last evening. Not long ago he was on the same given four months in Kamloops when the judge had only power to limit on that charge for three months. Paddy will soon get out of jail. He was arrested last evening. Not long ago he was on the same given four months in Kamloops when the judge had only power to limit on that charge for three months. Paddy will soon get out of jail. He was arrested last evening. Not long ago he was on the same given four months in Kamloops when the judge had only power to limit on that charge for three months. Paddy will soon get out of jail.

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The Gray sawmill is to be about as it is right in the way of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway from its present terminal to the mouth of the Fraser. The new mill will be on piles, north of the track, and will extend along the shore 330 feet. It will be 30 feet wide. An entire plant will be put in, including a power house, power canal and two pile driving will commence next day.

A change of time on the Canadian Pacific railway has been announced. The train will leave Nelson at 6.40, in the direction of the boat to Trail. The train will leave Robson at 8.50, in the direction of Nelson at 8.50 p.m. Nelson, Sept. 15.—The Hamilton Locomotive Mill company has decided to push work on the Tennessee, of 188, most valuable property, which is located near Ymir. The end of the secretary, B. W. Clemons in the city closing a contract of tunnelling. The company has been working at the mine to determine the richest ore shafts, and they stripped about two hundred feet as soon as the best spot is decided the work will begin. The work will be under the direction of E. G. Loo this day.

Last Saturday evening a Theosophical Society was organized here with a large membership. A literary society is now on the tapis, and some uninitiated citizens are trying to organize an amateur opera company. Paddy Miles is out on bail, he has \$200 and two friends \$100 each. Paddy's friends have come to the conclusion that he is a little off, and will make an effort to have him committed to his sanity. They think it is safe for him to be in the city. The health officers are determined to get their duty done, and are busy about the back yards of citizens, to make them give up their savings. Aged German women have been made to stand on a red-hot stove in an effort to compel them to divulge the hiding place of some treasure in the house. These depredations have continued unceasingly. Arrests have

been made but the guilty parties have covered up their iniquities, and it was not until recently that the robberies had increased. On Saturday night last a party of Woolley Bros. at Corcoran, Ind., ten miles from here. The sheriff heard of the party for the robbers, and Clifford J. Wald, Bert Andrews, E. Levi, William Jordan, and Henry Schuller were arrested. While the citizens have not been able to fix the various robberies upon these men they were thought to be a part of a gang that came known that they were in jail, it was quietly suggested by the victims and sympathizers that "justice" be summarily rendered upon the prisoners.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

Nelson Amused by a Love-sick Irishman—Government Lots To Be Sold.

To Investigate Row in Rossland Customs House—Railway Work at Slocan City.

The Question of Making the Harrison River Navigable—Test of Canning Machines.

Nelson, Sept. 12.—This city has had a constant source of amusement in the case of Paddy Miles for Mrs. McDonald...

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THE WHEAT CROP

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Situation of the Yields of the World Reviewed—American Outlook Favorable.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The following, relating to the wheat situation, is an extract from the monthly report of John Hyde...

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The general tenor of the information gleaned from all available sources is, however, of a character to warrant the expectation of the year, according as the matter is regarded...

With the annual average European products of 1,428,000,000 bushels during the six years from 1891 to 1896...

If we make the comparison with the figures given by the European countries, the deficiency in the European crop is still greater...

The latest accounts from Australia indicate that the drought from which that country has suffered for the last two or three seasons...

It is not likely that even with a fall yield the crop will be one out of expectancy...

The change of time on the Canadian Pacific railway has been announced...

Nelson, Sept. 15.—The Hamilton & Rossland Gold Mining Company has decided to push work on the Tennessee...

Two machines for the purpose of putting the tops on the cans have just been manufactured by the Slocan Iron Works...

Another gun accident occurred at Liverpool early yesterday morning...

The machine is unique and simple, and is easily adjusted...

At last the lever Chinaman has been removed from here...

The prisoner at the bar seems not to have the truth in him...

Notice is hereby given that in and by virtue of a commission under the great seal of Canada...

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for the water system, at least one commission, to arrive in the city on Tuesday...

VANCOUVER. Vancouver, Sept. 14.—Dr. W. Ivan Senkler, formerly of Edinburgh and Detroit...

The two Australian liners sail on the dates previously announced, but have reversed their order of sailing...

The farewell missionary meeting in Homer street Methodist church on Sunday afternoon last was most enthusiastic...

Mr. and Mrs. Burdis had a narrow escape yesterday afternoon. While attending the funeral of the late Mr. Arkie...

On Sunday the Hon. G. R. Colbourne, A.D.O. to Gen. Montgomery-Moore, effected a brave rescue in Stanley Park...

A five-year-old child fell off the bridge and Capt. Colbourne, who was passing the horse and carriage...

News has been received of a distressing shooting accident at Cloverdale on Sunday...

Vancouver, Sept. 15.—James L. Huddart, of the Canadian-Australian steamship line...

At the board of trade meeting last night a request from the Victoria Board of Trade that their resolution...

The Vancouver board of trade have endorsed the scheme of the B. C. Lecturing, Advertising and Publishing Company...

Mr. John Spott, government road inspector, left yesterday for Pemberton...

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head is on. As it passes round further the still jaw is relieved by the aid of cans and rolls...

Two of these machines have been in use at the Phoenix cannery for one month...

The Vulcan Iron Works are bringing to build one dozen machines this winter...

News Westminister, Sept. 14.—A wedding will very shortly take place in Holy Trinity Cathedral...

Mr. Harvey's little son is progressing very satisfactorily, and there is every hope of a speedy recovery...

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will be a scene of some activity for a few weeks to come.

Announcement has been made of a lecture to be given next Saturday evening...

A worthy farmer on the North Arm had to grieve over the loss of nine good fat hogs...

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CROW'S NEST COAL

Operations of the Company to Begin at Once—Robert Jaffray at Fort Steele.

No Coal Monopoly in Eastern British Columbia as it Exists on Vancouver Island.

President, Hon. Col. Baker, vice-president, Senator Cox; treasurer, E. Hanson...

This company owns about 200,000 acres of the 250,000 acres of coal lands which were granted by the government...

When the C.P.R. went to the Dominion government for assistance in building the Crow's Nest railway...

The cost of recording each certificate for improvement is \$2.75. This would amount to \$4,400 on 1,600 claims...

The owners of claims never get off with \$100 in doing assessment work...

Robert Jaffray arrived here last week on Tuesday, accompanied by Wm. Blackmore, M.E., left for a visit to the mines...

Mr. Blackmore will have charge of the mining operations of the company and has gone in now to locate the most suitable place for beginning work...

The company's lands acquired under the arrangement, being that the Dominion government shall have the first selection of lands after the grant has been fully surveyed and located...

Mr. Blackmore will make a thorough examination of the various seams of coal where they are exposed and will suit them to the scientific tests to determine their relative value...

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THE BELATED MINERS

A Meeting Held at the Board of Trade Rooms Yesterday to Discuss Matters.

A Settlement Will Probably be Made and the Miners Taken In by the Stickeen Route.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday to discuss the Bristol-Eugene fiasco. The committee appointed to look into the matter submitted their report. The committee, after a statement of the particulars of the affair, said that the passengers were willing to accept in settlement of their claims transportation to Glenora and sufficient money to take them to Teslin Lake. Also that Mr. F. B. McFarland for the Portland & Alaska Steamship Co., was willing to take the men and their goods from Wrangell to Glenora and give them \$2,500 as part payment of the cost of getting to Teslin Lake. They recommended in the report that Messrs. Davidge & Co. undertake to convey the passengers from Victoria to Wrangell and contribute a like amount to that which the Portland company have agreed to give.

After some discussion on the report Mr. Davidge said that he would not at present entertain the idea of conveying the passengers to Wrangell and giving them \$2,500, as suggested by the report. He expressed himself as being in favor of the Portland company depositing the money they promised with the committee for the passengers. He said there was no legitimate claim against his company, for they had fulfilled their part of the contract, it being at the request of the passengers themselves that the Bristol came back. There was, he said, \$2,000 due his company, but they would waive their claim to it for the benefit of the passengers.

After some remarks on the matter from several of those present Mr. Davidge said that he understood there was an attachment issued for the \$2,000 to which he had just waived his claim. E. B. McFarland said the \$2,000 spoken of by Mr. Davidge was unearned. It had been deposited by the Portland company to be paid against certain contingencies, viz., if the Bristol exceeded fifteen days in her voyage to St. Michaels the Portland company were to pay Mr. Davidge's company \$200 per day for every day over the stipulated time. Mr. Davidge said that he had no objection to the Portland suit and the attachment of the \$2,000 he knew nothing about it; his company had no jets, and whatever suit was brought against it must have been on behalf of some of the passengers. He expressed himself as being in favor of an amicable settlement.

Mr. Gregory said that the \$2,000 was already assigned by the passengers to Mr. Helmecken and himself, and if the Portland suit was also instituted on the part of the passengers it could be taken for granted that they would get the money.

Prior to the adjournment Mr. Templeman suggested as a means of arriving at a settlement that three arbitrators be appointed, Mr. Davidge to choose one of the passengers another, and to select a third.

H. P. McGuire, of the Portland & Alaska Steamship Company, came over from the Sound this morning in company with Captain Geer, master of the Eugene, and E. W. Piper, of Seattle. With Mr. McGuire they were busily engaged to-day in checking over the accounts of the transaction. Mr. McGuire says his company are willing to meet Mr. Davidge's company half way and see if an amicable settlement of the affair cannot be arrived at. Arrangements will, he says, in all probability, be made to take the unfortunate passengers to Lake Teslin, the Portland and Alaska company being willing to transport them on the steamer Eugene from Wrangell to the head of navigation on the Stickeen and give them \$2,500 to enable them to pack their goods in if Mr. Davidge will agree to transport them to Wrangell and give a like amount towards the expenses of the overland journey.

G. O. Van Ness, the secretary of the passengers' committee, has gone over the Sound to buy horses, as with several other passengers he intends to make an attempt to get into the gold fields by way of the Dalton trail.

BRISTOL-EUGENE. A Settlement Made at a Meeting Held This Afternoon.

At last the troubles of the Bristol's passengers are ended, and soon they will again be on their way to the gold fields. A meeting was held this afternoon in the parlors of the Y.M.C.A. to discuss matters, and after a short discussion a settlement was arrived at. Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co. for their part agreed to pay over to the credit of the passengers the sum of \$1,000 and furnish them with transportation to Fort Wrangell. The Portland & Alaska Steamship Company through their managers, E. B. McFarland, and H. P. McGuire, agree to contribute another \$1,000 and

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR.'

Advertisement for Cream Baking Powder, Most Perfect Made. Features a picture of a woman and child, and text describing the product's quality and availability.

TO BUY STEAMERS

Chief Mechanic Johnson of the C.P.R. Leaves for the Orient on the China.

Will Purchase Steamers to Run to Wrangell to Connect With River Boats.

Lacey R. Johnson, chief mechanic of the C.P.R., was a passenger for the Orient by the Empress of China last evening. It is an open secret that the object of Mr. Johnson's trip is to purchase two or more steamers for the company, for service on the route between Victoria, Vancouver and Wrangell, to connect with the river boats on the Stickeen, which will in turn connect with the line of railway which the company propose to build from Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake. When seen last evening Mr. Johnson would not state the object of his mission, but said it would soon become public property. Other officials of the company are of the opinion that he will purchase boats for the northern route.

FIVE MEN LYNNCHED.

Angry Citizens at Osgood, Ind., Deal Quickly With Burglars.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 15.—A special to the Evening Post says: Five men were lynched last night at Osgood, Ind. They were caught in a burglary and strung up by a crowd of angry citizens. Many burglaries in the neighborhood stirred the people to a frenzy, and their determination to make an example was carried out with dispatch.

STUDYING INDIANS.

Dr. Boaz and Party Return from the North, Where They Spent the Summer.

Also Made a Study of the Habits and Customs of the Interior Tribes.

Dr. Franz Boaz, who for ten years has been making a study of the British Columbia Indians for the British Association, and who also heads the expedition which the American museum of Natural History sent out last spring, is again in the city. He and Dr. Farrand, who is also engaged in the work of collecting information about the Indians, their customs and relationships, came down from the interior on the steamer Tees last evening. Since last here the two scientists have covered a vast amount of territory. From Victoria they went to Spence's Bridge, studying the habits of the Indians of that district and those around Kamloops. Mr. Harlin I. Smith, also a member of the party, remained at Kamloops to engage in archaeological work. He was also engaged in that work at Lytton and obtained much information regarding the history of the Indians of the interior.

Dr. Boaz, Dr. Farrand and Mr. James Tait, of Spence's Bridge, than whom no one is better acquainted with the Indians, the habits of the Indians of the mountains to the Fraser river, and following the river, made a study of the Indians en route. Dr. Farrand made a special trip to Harrison lake, which is the habitat of the Chinook, Soda creek. Dr. Farrand overtaking them in time to accompany the party into the Chilcotin country. Arriving among the Chilcotin Indians Dr. Farrand again de- tached himself from the party, remaining with the Chinooks until the middle of August. Dr. Boaz continued the trip to the coast, gathering information of various sorts at Bella Coola and Port Essington, and continuing the work at Rivers Inlet. After finishing his work among the Chilcotins, Dr. Farrand crossed to Bella Bella to make a study of the Indians at that place. Mr. Smith, after completing his archaeological work at Kamloops, joined Dr. Boaz at Port Essington, and a short time ago came south to prosecute similar work along the Fraser. Mr. Smith will continue this work as long as the weather is favorable.

The work in the north was largely devoted to the physical types of the aborigines, and a lot of measurements, casts and photographs were taken and will be the subject of later investigation. Dr. Farrand made a study of the customs and traditions of the Chilcotin Indians at Port Essington. Dr. Boaz paid particular attention to the art, the paintings and carvings of the Indians, endeavoring to fasten their meanings on the native language. At Bella Bella Dr. Farrand gathered information as to social organization and family history. Incidentally a number of specimens were secured, but information was what was principally sought for.

The work done in the interior was a continuation of what the British Association has been carrying on since 1887, when Dr. Boaz paid his first visit to the interior while that on the coast was prosecuted for the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Mr. Morris K. Jesup, the president of the museum, bearing the cost. Their idea is to ascertain the origin of the coast Indians, and whether any relationship exists between them and the natives of the Asiatic coast. A study will be made of the Indians from the Columbia river to Behning Straits, and down along the Asiatic coast to Lower Siberia.

From what is known of the traditions and customs of the natives of the two coasts, Dr. Boaz is firmly convinced that they are related, that the first Indians on this side of the Pacific came from Siberia. "If I was not of this opinion," said Dr. Boaz, "I should not have recommended that this work be carried out." The scientists will be here again next summer, and probably for many summers more before the vast field has been covered. Mr. J. R. S. Secretan, who has been engaged in survey work in the Yukon country for the Dominion government, and Mr. S. B. Churchill, of the Northwest Mounted Police, are at the Delard. They were on the S.S. T. B. Wear when she was wrecked on the Yukon, and with the rest of the Wear's passengers made the trip down the river on the Hazy, reaching Seattle last week on the Cleveland. Mr. Ogilvie is on the Excelsior, now due at San Francisco. Mr. Churchill says the reports of a scarcity of provisions at Dawson City have not at all been exaggerated, and it is hard to say what the consequences will be. Neither has the richness of Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks been exaggerated.

SHACKS CAN STAY

The Aldermen Reverse the Decision They Arrived at Some Weeks Ago.

But They Refuse to Change Their Minds in Regard to Mrs. Baumgart's Sewers.

The manager of the Victoria Chemical Works wrote at some length regarding his efforts to prevent the escape of gases, which had been complained of. He explained that on account of an accident more than a hundred had been escaping recently from heretofore. This break was being repaired. The sanitary officer reported that the escape of gases was due to a series of unavoidable accidents. The repairs will be made within two weeks.

ROUTE TO CLONDYKE

John Shields Urges the Government to Clear the Trail from Quesselle to Telegraph Creek.

Also Asks That the Proposed Telegraph Line be Extended Between Those Points.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—John Shields, of Toronto, who has been for some months in British Columbia, is in the city. He came here by the request of certain parties in British Columbia to interview Hon. Mr. Sifton with a view of repairing part of an old trail through Canadian territory to the Clondyke. The trail extends from Quesselle to Telegraph creek, a distance of about 300 miles. It is blocked up with falling trees. If this trail was cleared out, the British Columbia ranchers could drive their cattle right into the Clondyke. The British Columbia government is now making a trail between Telegraph creek and Teslin lake. Mr. Shields also asks that the telegraph line be extended between Quesselle and Telegraph creek, and this would give direct communication with the Stickeen, and could be continued on to Clondyke. The building of the telegraph line belongs to Hon. Mr. Tarte's department, and Mr. Shields will go to Montreal to meet the minister of public works.

There will be a cabinet meeting on Saturday of this week. Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be here, and possibly Sir Louis Davies with Messrs. Fielding, Fisher and Tarte. The only step remaining for the government to take in the Yukon regulations is to improve the means for ingress and egress. After all the talk that has been circulated in regard to the line of railway, it is not improbable that all that may be done is to build a first class trail. The reports of disaster and distress have appealed to the government, who, however, have little in their power to do in the way of relief. Mr. Sifton, in his trip of next month, will personally determine what line of policy is to be adopted.

J. K. Kerr, Q.C., Toronto, is here to-day laying a somewhat novel proposal before the government. He had an interview with Mr. Sifton regarding the matter. Mr. Kerr offers the services of a volunteer company of 100 able-bodied men to clear the Clondyke trail. The men will be armed with the best repeating rifles and any quantity of ammunition; at the same time they will work in the gold mines. What Mr. Kerr asks from the government is that in return for their presence the government will grant to the Yukon, Clondyke Co-Operative Mining & Trading Co., Toronto, 95 out of the 100 have of gold in reserve by the government. It is understood that the ranks of the volunteer company and among these are seven mounted policemen.

A stock company of Ottawa capitalists is being formed to arrange for the construction of a balloon from the design of Jose de Leterie, which will be used for transport of passengers, freight and government mails from Edmonton to the Yukon goldfields. The balloon has been subscribed and the balloon is expected to be ready within three weeks, when the trial trip will take place in this city. The motive power of the balloon will be such as will not be affected by climate, cold or damp atmosphere, and it will travel close to the ground.

In those military districts where the district postmasters have been retired or relieved of their duties, it is contemplated by the militia department to employ this work on the district officers commanding. The impression prevails, however, that this arrangement will not last long, as it is regarded as somewhat anomalous that an officer who will have to certify accounts should pay on his own certificate. There does not seem to be in the arrangement as effective a check as is required by the auditor-general.

The steamer Princess Louise sailed yesterday evening for Wrangell with Mr. Duchesney and his party of surveyors, and about twenty of the passengers of the Bristol who will make another effort to get to the gold fields, this time choosing the all Canadian route. The steamer City of Topeka, which sailed from the outer wharf about an hour prior to the Louise, also had a number of the unfortunate miners who were passengers on the Bristol. The Topeka took up about 15 tons of freight from this port.

Yesterday was a very busy day at the outer wharf. No sooner had the longshoremen finished their work on one vessel than they began on another. There were no less than eight vessels docked

THE FAST LINE CONTRACT.

Mr. Peterson Declines to be Catechised by a Correspondent.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—The following is a cable to the Evening Telegram, dated Sept. 15th: Mr. Peterson, of the ship building firm of Peterson, Tate & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, which has the contract for the construction of the new fast Atlantic line between Canada and England, was seen by the Telegram's representative today, and in reply to an inquiry regarding the carrying out of the terms of the contract he said that owing to negotiations at present being carried on between the Dominion and Imperial governments it was impossible for him to furnish any information at this juncture regarding the contract. To a question as to whether the guarantee installment had been paid in, Mr. Peterson emphatically declined to make any reply.

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FRANK CRDYER'S VIEWS.

Returned Clondyker Does Not Think There is Much Danger of Starvation.

Seattle, Sept. 15.—Hope for those who have friends in the Clondyke is held out by Frank Cryder, who came out on the steamer Hannolt, having spent six years in the Yukon. He does not believe that there will be any deaths from starvation, though he admits that food will be scarce. Cryder says that the lack of clothing the miners in the gold belt than starvation. "Do not understand," said he, "that I am advising any to go there this winter, but am simply stating these facts to encourage those who have friends in the north." Cryder declared that \$25,000,000 will be taken out this winter from claims on Bonanza and Mirador creeks, while the Birch, Miller and Wood districts will be washed about \$20,000,000. John E. Lancaster, a representative of the Chicago-Alaska Gold Mining Company, is in the city making preparations for a winter trip to Dawson City. Mr. Lancaster will leave Seattle on Oct. 10th with a party of ten men and 10,000 pounds of provisions. He expects to enter Dawson City with colors flying in the heart of winter.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Discuss the Overcrowding of Schools and Make Arrangements for Relief.

Will Appoint an Additional Teacher and Divide Up an Overcrowded Class.

The board of school trustees held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss arrangements for the relief of the congestion at some of the city schools. The matter was brought up by a letter from Principal B. McNeil, of the North Ward school, complaining of the crowded condition of his school. "If," however, Mr. McNeil said, "funds were lacking, he would not worry along as they were." At the request of one of the members of the board, the secretary then read a statement showing how the board stood financially. It is as follows: EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE Teachers' salaries estimate \$8,600 Expended, eight months 2,318 Balance \$6,282 Four months appropriation, at \$3,074 12/26 Balance \$3,074 12/26 ORDINARY EXPENDITURE Estimate \$10,000 Expended 5,273 Balance \$4,727

Mr. McNeil in his letter suggested that another teacher be secured, as at present one class had as many as thirty pupils, and that was too many for another teacher, was in the hands of the board, and had been deferred for future action, before the proposition to distribute Spring holidays was made. The over-crowding for the relief of which another teacher is needed occurs in the two lowest grades of the North Ward school, while the corresponding grades of the other schools were not distributed, but were still attending at the latter school. Superintendent Eaton said that as far as he could find out, teachers of the same grade were using the same text books. Trustee Belyea then brought up the matter of the school's financial condition into the matter by the superintendent, and a report sent to the board. Mr. Eaton said he had already called a meeting of teachers to discuss the subject, and he would be able to report fully on the matter in a few days. The appointment of teachers was deferred for a week.

Superintendent Eaton said that all arrangements for seating had been made for any change the board might make, and the new teacher could take the class in hand at a moment's notice. The board then adjourned until Monday evening next. "My boy came home from school today with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Balm freely. All pain ceased and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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A TROUBLED MOUND

London Times Vary Much Disappointed at the Action of the Bank England re Silver.

London, Sept. 17.—The Times, mentioning editorially this morning the Bank of England at the semi-annual meeting of the bank, says: "As the same influences have worked in France as here in relation to currency, the re-opening of the mints is, perhaps, within the possibilities, though we doubt whether the action of the Bank of England, any case, be a determining factor." "The second condition which imposes in reference to the price of silver is obviously more important, as money responsibility would rest upon bank officials, who must exercise right to decide what is to be done as to a satisfactory price for silver." The editorial proceeds to protest against the policy of the bank in not allowing the mints to be opened, even thus limited and safeguarded. Repeating arguments used in articles, the Times says: "We cannot assume that the action of silver to the reserve will not be from the bank's prestige abroad would be a very objectionable one, not at all justified by the negotiability of the mints and the French government. Taking credit for having practically killed the plan, the editorial goes on with a warning that the campaign should be conducted with care. "Leading French statesmen, wholly disinclined to re-open the mints, while a vigorous attempt is being made in India to adopt the same plan, should not be done without consideration. In any case, free trade with India and the United States would not justify the Bank of England in re-opening the mints." "The editorial goes on to encourage illusory hopes, saying they are allowed to lapse. "The better for all concerned is to have the mints closed." City of Mexico, Sept. 17.—Diaz opened congress last evening in the semi-annual message covering the period since April. Referring to the financial situation of Mexico, the president said it was the serious attention of the government but he did not consider the situation serious.

WAR AGAINST ANARCHY

Police in Brussels Have Their Full Will Suspects.

Brussels, Sept. 17.—Subsequent to the arrest of the notorious anarchist, Louise Michel, and two companions, C. Fauville and Erousson Loux, the police arrested fifteen persons suspected of being anarchists. The police seized several bands who were parading streets shouting and cheering in the direction of the Spanish embassy when dispersed by the authorities.

WAS IT ANDREWE?

Inhabitants of Arctic Russia Say It Was Not.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—A telegraphic message received here from Novyarsk, in the interior of Siberia, that on September 16th, at 11 o'clock, in the village of Alakkoje, in the district of Yenisey, Arctic Russia, saw a balloon, believed to be that of Prof. And. Swedish aeronaut, who left the arctic fifteen persons suspected of being anarchists. The police seized several bands who were parading streets shouting and cheering in the direction of the Spanish embassy when dispersed by the authorities.

PURE WHITE OILIER

Valuable Prize Secured in the A. The Schooner Rattler.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—The schooner Rattler arrived from the Arctic, having secured 26 sea otter and 194 fur seals. Captain Neclares that the otter is becoming scarce and the skins that he secured are the first one ever taken, according to the conventional color. The sea otter is black, the skins he secured there duplicated with silver. The white skin is expected to bring \$750 to \$1,000, the highest record.

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