

A VICTORIA PARTY

Mr. M. Conlin Writes from Skagway Bay on the First Part of the Journey.

No Lumber Can Be Packed Across the Pass—Section Boats Thrown Away.

From Friday's Daily. Mrs. Conlin has received a letter from her husband, M. J. Conlin, who was one of a large party of Victorians who left on the last trip of the Isander, bound for the Yukon country. The writer describes the trip north to the Isander and the trouble they had feeding the horses. Some of the men did not take enough feed, and commenced helping themselves to their neighbors'. A meeting was held and a 5 p.m. were named as the hours for feeding. "Feed at any other time at your peril." Two-thirds of the passengers, Mr. Conlin says, were an honest, sturdy lot of men; the other third were a worthless lot; never worked and never will; gamblers and saloon loafers. The Victorians had excellent prospects of getting across the pass, having their own pack horses. They offered as much as \$100 a head for the horses to be handed over when they were through with them. It is utter foolishness for anybody to go up this fall, as their chances of getting through are lessened each day. The Victoria party, of which Mr. Conlin is a member, intended to prospect the Stewart river.

In a later letter, also to his wife, Mr. Conlin described the unloading of the steamer at Skagway, the horses having to be thrown overboard and towed to the shore. Many of the men, he said, had become discouraged, and were offering their outfits below cost; others were so anxious to get across the pass that they were offering fabulous prices. Many, however, will have to winter on the trail. Oats and hay could not be bought at any price. Luckily the Victorians took up lots of feed, and in fact were in every way well outfitted. The writer advises that for the north winter to take nothing but bacon, flour and beans. The balance of an outfit can be purchased cheap from the men who are turning back. No lumber can be taken across the trail, and men who took up stoves in sections had to throw them away. The Victorians had sold their lumber and intended wharf saving enough to take to build their boats. There was considerable stealing going on, and parties were posted in front of each tent. A white man shot an Indian in the back of the head for attempting to rob him. In conclusion, Mr. Conlin advises no one to go north without pack animals, but lots of them.

In a letter to a local business man, a writer who went up in a letter from Skagway Bay as follows: "The letter being dated the 8th instant: 'We arrived here to-day. The trail is in good condition over the White Pass. There are a great many here who are about to move on account of not having horses. No trouble with the United States customs; everything goes through bond. United States customs officers meet us with us from Mary Island, a nice show. We have to buy all the food we consume while on United States soil at their price, as we cannot break our pockets until over the line. If you fit others that you can put in a box or package of food, not in hand, that can be used by the United States duty.' Mrs. J. E. McKenzie, of Nanaimo, yesterday received a short letter from her husband, written at Skagway shortly before the steamer City of Tonika left. The letter, written by her, consisted of fourteen Nanaimo men had secured a pack train with a capacity of 3,000 pounds, and had engaged it to take them through to English River. Their camp was there, six miles from Skagway, and they expected to reach the lakes by August 20th. They had been fortunate so far, and had found that though the country and the trail were rough, it was no worse than he had expected. The weather was very bad, it having rained nearly all the day there, but they were in good spirits and well.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A LARGE

Auction Sale

Real Estate (including small holdings in city properties) and Boats, Nets, Above to Acres of Barley, Horses and Cattle, Stage Coach and Miscellaneous articles will take place in the Open space and at the Public Wharf in STEVESTON, Saturday, 28th August, 1897. Full particulars in bills and future advertisements. Parties having similar articles for sale or surplus farm stock are invited to communicate with the subscriber on this notice. ALEX. PHILIP, Auctioneer, aug-17-w-daw

AGENTS.

Second edition "Queen Victoria" exhaustive Jubilee Edition on press. Best Jubilee of the Queen and Victoria Era. The only Canadian work accepted by Her Majesty. Sales unprecedented. Ask the bottom out of all records. One was securing in money. Even boys and girls sell it fast. Big commission of light weekly salary after trial trip. THE ALEX-GARRETTSON CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash—100 tons in Clover Valley; rich soil; 150 acres on New Westminster, 25 from Vancouver, one mile from G. N. Ry.; frame sawing mill, 1000 sq. ft.; 1000 ft. of lumber from barn; well and orchard; suitable for mixed farming; on main road, 10 miles cash. Address A. Appel, Clover Valley, B. C.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all forms of adulteration. R. O. B. BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

VOL. 15.



A BATTLE IN INDIA

Three Thousand Tribesmen Routed After a Fierce Struggle With British Forces.

A Number of Officers Killed—A General Revolt Is Feared.

London, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Simla says that at least 3,000 tribesmen were engaged yesterday in a battle. The batteries prevented them from risking the fight in close quarters, but 1,000 held on for some time. Then, as the infantry attack developed, they fled. When the other 2,000 saw the line of retreat threatened, they moved rapidly away. Lieut. Graves, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieut. MacLean, and Adjutant Guides were killed; Captain Palmer seriously wounded. Lieut. MacLean met death while attempting to carry away the body of Lieut. Graves.

The dispatch adds that the whole border seems to be in a state of fanatical unrest. General Blood directed the capture of the village of Meelejoon, occupying the heights to the right of the enemy's position. The Swats were strongly entrenched, and maintained a steady fire, but the British column carried the entrenchments with great dash, and the enemy fled. It is believed that General Blood will order a further advance to-day (Wednesday).

There is no longer any doubt that the Afghans are deeply involved in the revolution, which is yet in no wise suppressed. Such is the condition of things now that the slightest check to the British army will be the signal for a general revolt.

SILVER DOWN TO BED ROCK.

Much Anxiety in Mexico on Account of the Decline.

City of Mexico, Aug. 17.—Exchange on New York rose to-day on the fresh drop in silver to 131 and in some cases 10 was asked. Bankers were in doubt as to what rate to make, in view of the condition of the silver market. Dealings were nominal. Exchange in London went to 2 1/2 pence, the lowest on record, and implying for this government on meeting the interest on its sterling debt a loss at the rate of \$2,000,000 per annum.

The government can meet the loss by economies, and using the surplus funds, but bankers say the time has come when something must be done, and the debt should pay a lower rate of interest than 6 per cent, and also that Mexico is entitled to relief in view of the punctual payments of her gold interest under trying circumstances. It is not to be denied that an arduous sentiment prevails, as the people have come to expect a still further decline in the value of silver, and many predict it will be forced to a point where the dollar will be worth but thirty cents in gold.

PRINCE HENRY'S CONDITION

Reported Unsatisfactory—Some Sensational Rumors Abroad.

Paris, Aug. 17.—A sensational rumor, which is not yet confirmed, was in circulation last night to the effect that the wound of Prince Henry of Orleans was not healing satisfactorily, and that the patient is suffering from high fever. His physicians, it is said, have declined to give any definite information as to his condition.

According to the rumor, Count Turin, when Prince Henry was wounded, hurried towards him, greatly agitated, and said: "I hope it is not serious."

The hair, when not properly cared for, loses its lustre, becomes gray, harsh, and dry, and falls out freely with every combing. To prevent this, the best dressing in the market is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It imparts that silky gloss so essential to perfect beauty.

Victoria Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1897.

NO. 47.

NEWS FROM ANDREE

Capture of a Carrier Pigeon Bearing a Message from the Bold Arctic Explorer.

Reports Having a Good Journey Northward—Passed Eighty-Two Degrees North Latitude.

Christiania, Aug. 17.—Information received here confirms the story published in a dispatch from Hammerfest, Norway, saying that one of the searchers for Herr Andree met the sealing vessel Alka about July 2nd, and was informed by her captain that one of the crew shot a carrier pigeon between North Cape and Seven Islands, on the north coast of Lapland, bearing a message from the explorer, addressed "Aftonbladet, of Stockholm," as follows: "Eighty-two degrees passed. Good journey northward. 'ANDREE'."

The date of the message is illegible. The pigeon also carried a letter addressed to the Aftonbladet, but the captain declined to surrender either the dispatch or pigeon, and continued his voyage northward. The captain is familiar with Andree's plans and greatly interested in them.

The news arrived here indirectly. Captain Alka communicated the information referred to the commander of the Inkeperoff Tromso, and the latter transmitted the news to the commander of the steamer Express, upon which the Lerner Polar expedition was coming home. The Express finally passed the news to Lofoten, which brought it here.

It was in 1876, while crossing the Atlantic ocean, that Andree conceived the idea of discovering the North Pole through the instrumentality of a balloon. He was struck by the regularity of the trade winds and began to reflect upon the possibility of making long aerial voyages. The great trouble in the way of experimenting, however, was his lack of money, and this caused him to practically shelve his scheme until 1892. In the year Nordenskiöld's splendid achievements in the way of Arctic exploration caused the balloon idea to recur to Andree, and he became convinced that he would be able to sail on the winds to the North Pole.

Up to this time his study of balloons had been mainly theoretical, but now he commenced experimenting practically with them. He first of all made some trips with the Norwegian aeronaut, Oetzel. This time his study of balloons was called "Lars Hjertans Minne" (i. e., Memorial). With this money he purchased a small balloon capable of holding 40,000 cubic feet of gas, with which he made some ten or twelve ascents. At first he used to go up from the neighborhood of Stockholm; but afterwards, for convenience sake, he generally made his ascents from Gothenburg.

The experience of balloon navigation acquired during these trips strengthened Mr. Andree's belief in the possibility of reaching the pole by airships, as well as his resolve to make the attempt if he could get the means wherewith to fit out his expedition. Baron Nordenskiöld, the celebrated Arctic traveller, supported him warmly, and he had not long to wait for the money. He estimated that he would require in all something like \$7,220. This amount was finally raised, the King of Sweden giving \$1,750 from private purse. Then Andree travelled in England, France and Germany, and when he returned to Sweden he had determined what sort of an airship he would build, and the order for its manufacture to M. Leclaire, the balloon maker of Paris, and it cost \$2,000.

Mr. Andree is an engineer by profession. He is very tall, standing over six feet, broad-shouldered and altogether of herculean frame and almost forty-two years of age. The youngest member of the party, Mr. Nils Strindberg, is, like his chief, a man of magnificent physique, and apparently well fitted to undergo any amount of fatigue. He is not yet twenty-four years of age; but he has already distinguished himself in science, and is a teacher at the High School for Science in Stockholm.

Before starting Mr. Andree said, "Our chief danger will arise from snow or rain getting frozen on the balloon. If we were to have much snow and it became firmly attached to the balloon, or if much rain were to fall and it froze, that would be a real danger, because it might overweight us and bring us to the ground. But apart from that I do not see much danger. If we got into a cyclone we could steer out of it as a ship does."

THE REBELLIOUS SWATS.

General Blood Succeeds in Dispersing the Insurgent Tribesmen.

Simla, Aug. 17.—A reconnaissance in the Swat valley discovered the enemy to be entrenched in the hills between Jalsala and Landaki, confirming the report of the gathering in force of the Upper Swatis, Bonerals and Handustini fanatics. General Blood brought the field guns into action against the stone entrenchments of the enemy, demolishing the works, whereupon the insurgent tribesmen fled.

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

LAMENTABLE IGNORANCE

Displayed by the Crowds Who Are Flocking to the Clondyke.

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—Mr. Thomas Magee, well known as a conservative business man and a careful observer, who accompanied his son to Dyea, writes to the Associated Press from that point to the effect that the ignorance displayed by the crowds who are flocking to the Clondyke fields is lamentable. The two starting points, Dyea and Skagway, are separated by four miles of salt water. The Dyea trail goes over the Clondyke pass and involves a climb of 8,500 feet, while the other, which is not yet completed, has a 2,650 foot climb over the White pass, and besides being six miles longer is boggy in places. The Indians, who are the only guides, all report over the Chilcot pass from Dyea. Nearly 500 pack animals are now en route and on arrival will be placed into regular pack trains, which will remove the chief obstacle for the transportation of supplies over the four miles of trail, which is more formidable than the 500 miles of water on the other side of the pass.

THE FALL IN SILVER

London Times Deals With Closing of the Indian Mints and the Bi-Metallic Commission.

It Is Clearly Impossible to Treat Overtures from the United States Seriously.

London, August, 17.—The Times publishes to-day a two column special article reviewing the effects of the closing of the Indian mints in connection with the visit of the American bi-metallic commissioners. The article comments on "the characteristic coolness and boldness of American diplomacy in sending a bi-metallic commission asking for the re-opening of the India mints, at the same time dealing the worst possible blow at British commerce by passing the Dingley tariff."

"The closing," says the article, "saved the Indian government from losses incident to heavy fall of exchange, and consequently from a disastrous increase of its gold obligations. It is undoubtedly true, also, that it helped to keep down the gold value of silver bullion. But may not the question be raised whether the low price of silver is necessarily disastrous to India, which purchases so largely. Since 1893 India has been the only real wholesale customer for silver; other customers are of the retail order."

The delicate adjustment relative to the price of the rupee and silver formerly existing has been rudely shattered by recent events. Since 1896, the rupee has risen and silver fallen. The fact is, the forces now acting upon the price of silver have become too tremendous to be dominated by such a delicate influence as preceded the defeat of Bryan's silver party and Japan's adoption of the gold standard. Events have proved that the rupee would suffer more than we should from the new McKinley with another McKinley Act. British investors in American securities will have time before the next presidential election, and before the crash, to get rid of them.

"One thing is certain, we should be very foolish to do anything for silver. Even should the United States and France agree to adopt bi-metallic and England re-open the Indian mints, it would only bolster up silver for a brief space, to fall again to its proper market price. So the Indian finances would be in a position as bad as before, if not worse."

London, Aug. 17.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon echoes the article in the Times this morning on bi-metallicism, as called by the Associated Press, and says it sees no chance of the Indian mints being re-opened to the coinage of silver, adding: "To fool any longer with President McKinley's commission is surely unnecessary. In declining to abide by the market value of silver as the standard currency of value, India has taken steps towards demonetizing silver. Japan and Russia adopted the gold standard; and no one means to go back on it. Then, why not say so, and not be deterred by threats of a possible Bryan victory? Let us dismiss the question finally."

CLONDYKE "WILDCATS."

London Schemers are Taking Advantage of the Craze.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 17.—The following is a special cable dispatch to the Toronto Evening Telegram: "The Clondyke Co. is asking prospectors, who are desirous of accompanying the Pioneer Expedition, to deposit \$1,000 before starting for the purpose of meeting ordinary expenses of the journey."

Numbers of unreliable exploration and development companies are being started in London and at different parts of Great Britain as an outcome of reports about the fabulous wealth of the Clondyke country.

AUSTRIA OFFENDED

Bulgarian Premier Offers Some Remarks Which Austria Considers an Insult.

Prince Ferdinand Is Said to Have Formed an Alliance With Sultan of Turkey.

Vienna, Aug. 17.—A Hungarian newspaper publishes an interview with Mr. Stouloff, the Bulgarian premier, who represents him as saying: "Bulgaria first set her hopes on Russia, then on Austria, but found it useless to expect hope from Europe. Prince Ferdinand therefore turned to Turkey, who, in the event of war, will support Bulgaria with 400,000 soldiers. Prince Ferdinand would rather kiss the hand of the sultan than abuse himself before Europe."

Rustchuk, Bulgaria, Aug. 17.—It is asserted here on good authority that the Austro-Bulgarian dispute, which arose over certain remarks made by the Bulgarian premier, M. Stouloff, with reference to the Austrian authorities, in a recent interview with a representative of the Laka Anzeiger, is on the eve of a satisfactory settlement.

M. Stouloff, in the course of the interview referred to, hinted that the Austrian government, representing the late recent trial of Captain Botcheff, formerly aide-de-camp to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who was convicted of the murder of his paramour, Anna Saliman, an Austrian subject. For political reasons, he said, Austria could not afford to be over punctilious in the Botcheff affair for the world had not forgotten the death of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria.

These insinuations gave great offence at Vienna, and the Austro-Hungarian government demanded their withdrawal and an apology from M. Stouloff. M. Stouloff published a brief note denying the accuracy of the interview, but intimated that he was indifferent to Austrian opinion on the subject.

Austria's reply to this was the suspension, though not the rupture, of diplomatic relations, and Baron Call von Kettboche Rosenberg, Austrian charge d'affaires at Sofia, left the city as an implied protest, turning over the reins of his department to his secretary.

VISITING IRELAND.

Much Importance Attached to the Tour of the Duke of York.

Dublin, Aug. 18.—The visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland this afternoon, and the presence of Queen's concession because of the repeated Irish grumbling about "royal sights to the Emerald Isle." The Tories are endeavoring to attach as much political importance as possible to the visit, and everything is to be done that can give it exceptional social brilliancy.

Nowhere in the United Kingdom does a "show" call forth more enthusiasm than in Ireland, and in the presence of royalty even the bitterness of party politics seems to vanish.

Recollections of the memorable visit of the Princess and Princess of Wales in 1855 are still fresh, and no one has forgotten the universal and fervent expressions of loyalty which were called forth in spite of Mr. Parnell's repeated demands that his followers should not recognize the visit and despite the injunctions of Archbishop Cusack to preserve a "dignified reserve."

Many Irishmen still recall vividly the most memorable scene of all in connection with the royal visit, notably the visit to Punchestown, Kildare, by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1868. Fifty thousand people assembled at Punchestown, wild with enthusiasm, and the royal carriages were escorted all the way from Sallins' station by a running, shouting mob of genuine bog-trotters, who completely defeated the efforts of the outriders and cavalry escort to keep them back. Hundreds of grubby hands were thrust into the carriage and pleasantly grasped by the Princess; while everywhere she met an unending chorus of "Harroo for Countess Malahide!"

AT A STANDSTILL.

A Halt Called in the Peace Negotiations by Lord Salisbury.

Constantinople, Aug. 17.—Peace negotiations between the ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha, Turkish foreign minister, are at a complete standstill, which is due to the refusal of Lord Salisbury to allow a Turkish occupation of Thessaly, pending the partial payment of the indemnity agreed upon. Lord Salisbury's objections are based on the fear that an occupation thus begun might become permanent.

A CHOICE GATHERING.

Anarchists Hold a Meeting, Rejoicing at Premier Castillejo's Death.

New York, Aug. 17.—The anarchists held a meeting last night in the hall, East 12th street, to celebrate the death of the leading anarchist in Spain, Canovas del Castillo, executed by General Michas. The themes of the speeches were the tortures to which the anarchists, innocent of the specific offences, had been subjected to in Spanish prisons. Detectives and police were numerous at the meeting, which was a crowded one.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills! They will positively cure it! People who have used them speak freely of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Dogs for the Yukon—Archbishop Langevin Coming West.

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—A sergeant of the mounted police passed through the city today on his way to Nepigon, Mississauga and White river, where dogs are to be purchased, which he will take to Vancouver for shipment north. They are for service on the new mail route to Clondyke and Dawson City.

Archbishop Langevin has gone to Vancouver to assist in the consecration of the Bishop of Westminster. Mr. Clute accompanies him, and after the consecration will leave for the far north.

Inspector Strickland, of the mounted police, passed through the city yesterday on his way back to the Yukon. Mrs. Strickland, who has been at Fort Chipchatly for two years, will spend the coming winter in civilization.

A trainload of fine cattle left Liverpool market on Saturday, destined to the Yukon.

David progress is being made with the grading operations on the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

TO GREET LAURIE

All Arrangements Are Now Completed for the Reception at Montreal.

Will Follow the Lines of That Given to His Highness the Prince of Wales.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—Arrangements have now been completed for the reception to Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he returns from Europe.

The enthusiasm of the members of the Liberal clubs is unlimited, and they propose to make a display which will surpass even the demonstration made in honor of the late Count, Honoré Mercier, when he returned from France in 1891. In fact it is stated that the plan of the reception follows the lines of that given to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales when he visited Montreal.

The premier is expected to arrive in Quebec on the 27th or 28th instant. He will remain in the Ancient Capital until the 30th, on the morning of which day he will leave for Montreal on the government steamer John Pratt. The 30th is a Monday.

The programme outlined by the Liberal clubs provides that the John Pratt will be met at Vercheres by the entire available fleet of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, which has been chartered for the occasion by the Liberal clubs; by the harbor board tugs and by a large number of private yachts. This fleet will leave Montreal at 7 p.m. At Vercheres salutes and fireworks will be fired, and then the whole party will start back for Montreal.

At St. Helen's Island there will be a salute of guns, and when the party lands there will be another salute from the summit of Mount Royal. A procession will form and march up the main street to St. Catharine, then west to Dominion Square. The citizens are expected to decorate their residences.

At Dominion Square an address will be presented to the premier.

FEARED A CRASH.

Why the United States Troops Were Not Sent to Alaska.

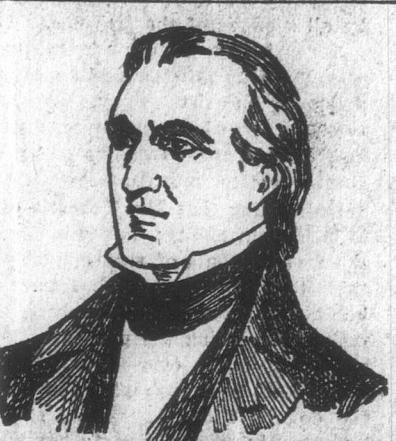
Washington, Aug. 16.—The Clondyke fever has led to the debate of Washington. Mr. Studais, the Washington agent of the great railroads here, says that the demand for through tickets to the Pacific by gold seekers is unexpectedly heavy.

Quite a number of civil service clerks resigned to join the Clondyke pilgrims. Business men suffering from hard times have enrolled themselves in the army which is sweeping in search of fortune in that far away land.

"State considerations," said Representative James H. Lewis, of Washington, to-day, "had, I doubt not, quite a little to do with the president's consideration to send troops to Alaska. He doubtless feared that there might be a clash over the boundary question between the troops and the Northwest Mounted Police, of Canada, and that, being so far from telegraphic reach, trouble between this country and Great Britain might ensue. To prevent anything of the sort he recalled his order, and the troops were not sent. There may be other reasons, but I warrant the one I have mentioned is the chief reason."

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhea. In 1892, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 18th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50-cent bottle; and now I can say I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Twice-a-Week.



Fifty Years Ago. President Polk in the White House chair.

While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer's. Both were busy for human weal. One to govern and one to heal. And, as a president's power of will sometimes depends on a liver-pill, Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills. For his liver, 80 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with gripping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

MR. BLAIR'S VIEWS

Regarding Threatened Abolition of Bonding Privileges by the United States.

Advices the Canadian Press to Keep Cool About the Matter—Hint to Washington.

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—Hon. Mr. Blair, minister of railways, has returned to the city from the maritime provinces, where he has been partly on business and partly on pleasure for the past two or three weeks. Being interviewed as to what he thought of the attempt to construe section 22 of the Dingley bill so as to make it operate severely against Canadian railways, the minister said in reply that he did not think it was the intention of congress to enlarge the scope of the section from what it appeared in the amendment undoubtedly made it a little broader, but he did not think it was intended to apply it to the railways, although it was capable of that interpretation.

He advised the Canadian press to keep cool about the matter, and added, "It will be time enough for Canadians to adopt a line of action when the authorities at Washington have interpreted the clause as some interested parties are anxious to have it interpreted."

This last sentence of Mr. Blair is evidently a diplomatic hint to Washington that Canada does not propose to submit meekly to whatever Americans may think about the matter.

Winnipeg, Aug. 16.—Vice-President Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific, interviewed here regarding the threatened abolition of bonding privileges by the United States; said: "I have nothing new to say in regard to this at present. We expect that in the next few days the attorney-general will give an opinion as to the legal interpretation of the clause of the act relating to the importation through Canada, from foreign countries, of goods destined for United States points. Any effect that an adverse opinion might have on C.P.R. traffic by way of Vancouver would be far less important than the effect upon the traffic of St. Lawrence lines and ships trading to Halifax and St. John, which bring large quantities from the British islands and other countries to the United States."

Vice-President Shaughnessy of the C. P.R., who is here, asked whether the company is seriously considering building a line from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing, to facilitate traffic to the Yukon, replied:

"We have not the necessary information to enable us to decide as to the practicability of the scheme. In any case the line from Calgary to Edmonton does not belong to us, nor is it in any way controlled by the C.P.R."

"Has the alien labor law in any way affected the progress of work on the Crow's Nest Pass?" "Not the slightest; we have found an ample supply of Canadians for the demand."

Rain from indigestion, dyspepsia and feeble eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

Are your grocer's Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

The Rossland Miner predicts the overthrow of the Turner government, and calls upon reformers everywhere to organize, and as a party assist in the approaching election. The Miner is in favor of drawing party lines in the coming contest and "choosing a standard-bearer who would be acceptable to the people of all parts of the province." The name of Hewitt Bostock, M.P., is also given as that of a leader who is broad enough in his sympathies to deal fairly by all sections of the province.

Never in the history of the province was there so great a feeling of unrest politically as exists to-day. The government is everywhere unpopular, distrusted and weak. Apart from its policy or its administrative record, there is a universal feeling that Mr. Turner's cabinet is lacking in ability; that it is devoid of the first elements of statesmanship, and that it is utterly unequal, from the inherent ineptness of its members, to the task of governing the province. We do not think this is over-stating the situation. Rightly or wrongly, that belief is the dominant one in British Columbia to-day. Mr. Turner's party has been in power for fourteen or fifteen years, and although Mr. Turner's government is no worse than its predecessors, it is its misfortune to be held responsible, and it is little wonder, therefore, that the people are in revolt, and that unanimous demands are being made by the press of the province for the organization of a reform party, in the ranks of which there will be room for every opponent of the present government.

Should the next election be fought on Dominion party lines? is a question that cannot be decided off-handedly. Considered in a tactical sense, it must be left to the respective parties to settle. For our part, while we would not fear the result of a straight party contest, and while we believe that many strong reasons could be advanced in favor of the party flag in provincial contests, we recognize that in the present opposition ranks there are many Conservatives, who have for years consistently opposed the party now governing the province.

Would we, as Liberals, be doing right if these men were forced either to abandon political life or relinquish their political principles, provincial or Dominion? We believe it to be the duty of the Liberals of British Columbia to organize, to meet in a provincial convention and adopt a platform. We believe, further, that as nine-tenths of the British Columbia Liberals are opponents of the Turner government, they should pronounce themselves, clearly and unmistakably, in opposition thereto, and that as a party they should do everything in their power to defeat it. The Liberal party, as a unit, should support any candidate, be he Liberal or Conservative, who subscribes to the Liberal provincial platform, or even to the present Opposition platform, which is at the present time the only official declaration of political principles before the people. As a compact political association, organized to secure the advancement of Liberal legislation, there is no other course open to the Liberal party of the province. Liberals cannot, without stultifying themselves, support a government—we will not say a "party," for there it none properly so called—which exists by the assistance of the monopolies it has created only to create others. The Liberal party may go that far and not introduce party lines.

We concur in the opinion expressed of Mr. Bostock. He is neither narrow nor sectional in his views, and above all things we must have men at the head who are above appealing to selfishness and prejudice, as did Mr. Turner at the last general election. But Mr. Bostock is a member of the Dominion parliament and may not feel disposed to leave it. Mr. Semlin, as honest a man as there is in public life to-day, is the leader of the Opposition, and has not intimated that he is going to retire. Then, there are, amongst his followers, several able lieutenants—consistent opponents of bad government—who might object to any change in the leadership, even were Mr. Semlin to consent, that did not take into account the long and faithful service they have rendered the province. It must be obvious, therefore, that any proposition to select a leader other than Mr. Semlin, must have the concurrence of that gentleman and his followers, as well as the support of the Liberal party, or the Reform party, as the Miner describes it. Otherwise there would be a division in the ranks, which might be a very good thing for Mr. Turner and his friends.

SANITARY WORK.

Last session the government voted \$5,000 to the provincial board of health. This was not half enough to enable the board to carry out the work that could and ought to be done throughout the many large and scattered districts of the province. Perhaps as much has been done as was possible with so small a sum available. But the questions arise, what has been done and how is the money being expended? Have the seven district sanitary inspectors been appointed by the attorney-general as recommended Mr. Olive Phillips-Wolley's report six months ago, or is the attorney-general keeping these appointments open for political support? In any case, there will be no funds to pay them with, and the rate they are going. When we take into consideration the fact that the sanitary inspector receives \$125 per month and travelling expenses, that the

secretary of the board of health, now touring the province, receives \$100 per month and all his expenses, and that the president draws a salary of some dimensions, we cannot be surprised that little is left for any other purpose. The wonder would be if there were any funds available for paying small wages to such small fry as local sanitary inspectors, who would have to "rustle" round and inspect the drains and premises and earn the money by working for it. Sanitary improvement is an important question in every young, rapidly growing community. There is room for improvement in many things, and in government methods first of all.

A POLICY.

That is what everybody says is wanted for this country at the present juncture. The present do-nothing government are engendering their brilliant brains for some sort of make-believe policy that will seem plausible enough to bluff the people. When we say do-nothing government we mean do nothing for the country. They have done well enough for themselves and their friends, and now they ought to step down and out and let the country have a chance to reap a little benefit. There are plenty of "good men and true" in British Columbia capable of guiding the affairs of state with credit to themselves and profit to the country. Only a straightforward, vigorous policy is wanted, and a platform whose every plank means progress, not retrogression. A question was asked by the Times the other day, "Where is Turner?" and the funny man of the Colonist fired off his chest this hunk of sparkling wit in reply: "Mr. Turner was in his office attending to public business." So good of him to be always attending to "public" business instead of his own; but never mind where Mr. Turner was at that particular time. The question is, when the next elections take place, "Where will Turner be?" Echo answers, "Nowhere."

OUR AMERICAN COUSINS.

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell," has always been the sentiment of the United States towards Canada, and instead of the feeling becoming less accentuated as time rolls on, it appears, on the contrary, to grow more and more intense. One has only to go over to the State of Washington, Oregon or California to become cognizant of this fact, and to hear it expressed on every side that everything American is "all right" and everything Canadian is all wrong. This national feeling is, however, one-sided, for Canadians have never cherished any antipathy towards their neighbors near the border, but, on the contrary, have always allowed them every privilege they have held themselves. Americans are allowed to engage in mining or any other enterprise without any greater restrictions than is placed upon our own people, and instead of being grateful they are "showing their teeth" because they are asked to conform to our tariff regulations and pay a customs duty amounting to 15 or 20 per cent, less than they would charge Canadians on the same goods if they were to take them into the United States. However much the San Francisco Examiner or the Seattle papers may rail at the Dominion government for enforcing the law of the land, the people of the United States must see by this time that "dust is being thrown in their eyes," and that if they go to the Clondyke or anywhere else in Canada there will be no use kicking against British order and authority.

It may not be inopportune to point out here a few of the little "delicate attentions" we have received at the hands of our American cousins. Everybody knows of the rascally land-enclosure schemes by which prominent men in California have victimized thousands of their immigrants and investors of capital. So bare-faced was the swindle that it called forth, a short time ago, a strong remonstrance from the British parliament, and by the authority of the Queen a pamphlet was issued warning all British subjects against investing in any California land schemes. The governor of the State, in consequence, brought the matter before the legislature last session, and sharply criticizing the promoters of these land swindles, asked that legislation might be passed at once to repress any further villainous operations, but the legislature paid no heed to the governor's request. The San Francisco courts did everything they could to prevent the extradition of the Australian murderer, Butler, and have now sent in to the New South Wales government the unwarranted and ridiculous claim of \$28,500 for giving him up to justice. This grand country of ours, which we are proud to say is under British rule, would be doomed if we were to borrow the practices which our neighbors consider are correct principles in business, legislation and social observances. The Canadian people must guard well the heritage they possess as a favored branch of the Anglo-Saxon race. The Americans have never looked upon Canada with contempt, as a bully might regard a weak and helpless opponent. When fifty thousand Canadians enlisted and fought in their great civil war, they repaid their gallant services by encouraging a horde of Peckhams to invade the country and murder our people. In the recent Venezuelan unpleasantness the press of the United States and the pulpits of at least one church howled with threats of overthrowing Canada in ten days. And,

again, in almost every international transaction in which we have had the misfortune to engage with them, we have been robbed and plundered. Recent legislation by the newly elected Liberals evinces a new policy, and the Canadian government will now probably drop all further importunities for reciprocal rights. It is beyond all hope to look for anything of that nature, as it is beyond all hope to look for consistency or national integrity in a government of millionaires for millionaires only. The Liberal ministry of the Dominion will prove itself equal to any exigencies that may arise. Americans who go to the Clondyke gold fields will find that life and property will be protected at all costs and irrespective of nationality, and they will respect Canadian laws, which are just laws, giving equal security to all.

THE MINING REGULATIONS.

A correspondent, who signs his contribution "Co-Operation," endorses the proposition of the government to collect a royalty on the Yukon gold. He states the case fairly and convincingly. We have no doubt that ninety per cent. of Canadians will agree with "Co-Operation" and will support the royalty. What we have feared most was the difficulty of enforcement, and we have also doubted the ability of the government to carry out the regulation regarding alternate claims. But as to the government's right to impose these regulations—as to its duty to do so if it believes that, without doing an injury to the individual, it can collect sufficient revenue to administer the country, or, for that matter, enough to pay off the national debt, we have never had any doubt. If the government will grant an exemption of royalty on the products of all claims of an amount equal to the working expenses—and we understand they are considering the question—the greatest objection to the regulations will be removed. The only profit of the industry would be liable for the tax, and we are free to say that if the miners will not contribute from their surplus to the expense of opening up and governing the country, they have no right to be held. We believe that this is the view held by a majority of the people of British Columbia.

USURY AND INTEREST.

Some of the English papers now to hand are discussing the question of usurious interest. Young society bloods, who have been sent by rich parents to Oxford or Cambridge for education, have plunged into a sea of extravagance and dissipation that is almost incredible. The parental purse has been closed to them after certain specified amounts were expended. With credit gone, the next step is to apply to rich money lenders for the money needed to further minister by passion and pleasure. These accomplished "gentlemen" conveniently forget prudence, justice and conscience, and squeeze the young men, who are simply reckless, for as much interest as they think they can possibly collect. Usually the victim pays to prevent publicity. By borrowing here and there to cover one loan after another, by gifts from loving mothers and dotting annuities, the merry prodigal carries on for a while, until at last the bubble bursts, and the Shylocks resort to civil process for the collection of their debts. Then the whole transaction is published. Cases of from 2,000 to 3,000 per cent. per annum have been proven, and while the judges are obliged to give judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the money lender, yet they have arranged the payment in such small amounts per month as to preclude the possible payment of the whole debt in a generation. The negroes of the Southern States were a few years ago subjected in a similar manner to these legalized exactions, so much so that some of the states intervened and provided laws against usury.

The whole subject is an interesting one. How much is a fair interest? Should the state define the amount? Is freedom of contract a wise thing in such matters, where one of the parties to such a contract is evidently the weaker?

The Imperial government borrows money at 2 1/2 per cent., the Canadian government at 3 per cent., the provincial government at 3 1/2 per cent., Victoria city at 4 1/2 per cent., private individuals upon first rate mortgages in British Columbia cities pay 6 per cent., second rate mortgages at 8, 10 and even 12 per cent. The old-fashioned 2 per cent., thereby meaning 2 per cent. per month, upon private loans is still in existence, and it is difficult to declare where fair interest ends and usury begins.

The security offered is doubtless largely by the gauge of interest required. First class security means a low rate of interest. Next the facility of conversion or realization is an important factor in loaning money. Nearly all of the chartered banks of Canada are forbidden by their charters to advance money upon real estate, because in bad times it is almost impossible to realize upon it. Then the character of the borrower influences the amount of interest, and also the period for which the loan is made. If it not time, however, in this city to formulate a demand upon the capitalists, bankers and brokers for a revision of their interest rates? Eight or nine per cent. discount upon a trade note or draft compares unfavorably with the three to five per cent. of English banks. Real estate borrowers in Great Britain obtain money at 3, 3 1/2 and 4 per cent.

and are subject neither to procuration fees nor to any time limit. Why should 7, 8 and 9 per cent. be payable in Victoria?

There is an instinctive feeling in the minds of most borrowers that tends towards secrecy. Few men like to tell others the amount of their mortgage or the size of their loan, and so they continue paying large sums in the shape of interest rather than allow their transactions to be known. Our local building societies—framed upon the excellent principle of self-help—were organized to enable persons to obtain homes without the payment of interest, and excellent results have been obtained from these most useful institutions.

Without intending to commence any agitation against the honest lender of money at fair rates of interest, the Times still thinks that a useful end will be served by ventilating this subject, which is a grievance to many, and if as the result any concerted action is taken to reduce their rates of interest, to revise their old standards and methods of business, the larger interests of the mercantile trading and borrowing community will be served.

HAS HE THE POWER?

The Inland Sentinel continues to direct public attention to the attorney-general's failure to do his duty. It points to the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the Big Mud tunnel fatality near Illecillewaet, when five men lost their lives, and to a more recent accident at Donald, when an employee in the C.P.R. yard lost his life by being caught in an unprotected "frog." The jury's verdict in the first case attributed the fatality to negligence on the part of "some person or persons," while the latter death, it is alleged by our contemporary, was the result of neglect to comply with the law which provides for the blocking of railway "frogs." Assuming that the facts are as stated by our contemporary, it would certainly seem that there was a dereliction of duty by some one. Is it the duty of the attorney-general to take up the investigation where the jury left it off, or is it necessary that a prima facie case should be made out against "some person or persons" before that embodiment of law and justice, the attorney-general, may act? It has been suggested that the attorney-general, unlike the law that he is supposed to enforce, is a great "respector of persons." But the Sentinel admits that it may be wrong in supposing "that it is the duty of the attorney-general to cause enquiry to be made" in such cases, and says that it bases its opinions "upon the action taken by the attorney-general some time ago at Nanaimo, when two coal miners were placed on trial for manslaughter as the result of the verdict of the coroner's jury to the effect that their negligence." There is similarity in the Nanaimo and Illecillewaet cases, as related, in the manner the parties responsible for the accident were named by the jury, while in the latter the fatal negligence was placed at the door of "some person or persons." Is this a material point? Is the attorney-general debarr'd from further enquiry because the coroner's jury did not name the "person or persons" guilty of the criminal negligence that caused the death of six persons? In other words, has the attorney-general the power—we know he has not got the inclination—to set the machinery of the law in motion before an indictment, backed by the clearest evidence, is put in his hands by a coroner's jury? Is it his duty, in short, to find out who the "person or persons" are, or is his jurisdiction so circumscribed, his power so limited, that he may only punish the culprit when he is caught, but must not take any steps to expose Mr. Elbert's accomplice, but we cannot help that; we would rather believe that he was powerless than know that having the power he was afraid to use it. We join the Sentinel in asking the Colonist to explain the position. If it finds that the attorney-general has the power to prosecute a "person or persons" will it then kindly go a little farther and explain why he has not done so in the case referred to by the Sentinel?

The Colonist has not published the McGreevy-Sharples letter. But, then, why should it expose its friends?

The Montreal papers print illustrations of the Islander and Tees, ready to depart from Victoria for Dyea. That is good advertising.

The Siberian railway is unique in some respects. When completed it will be the longest stretch of railway track from Montreal to Vancouver, is 2,900 miles long, whereas the Siberian railway, as projected, will be fully 4,700 miles of continuous track. A cable dispatch says the British public is not jumping at the Clondyke bait with the eagerness expected by the company promoters. Already six companies have been advertised in the London financial market with a total capital of \$5,000,000. Sir Louis Davies warned investors not to place their money in schemes of that character, an official intimation which was resented among "brokers" and other "confidence" sharks of the great metropolis. Sir Louis Davies has done a good service to Canada in "heading off" the speculators who think altogether about exploiting English-

men's pockets and nothing at all of exploring the Yukon.

When the secretary of state is the only minister at Ottawa, he may claim the title, the Star thinks, of "Great Scot."

Dalton McCarthy, M.P., who has returned from London, places Sir Wilfrid Laurier third at the Inland festivities. The Queen first place, Lord Roberts (the hero of Kandahar) second, and Sir Wilfrid third.

The Montreal Star puts in a nutshell as follows: "The Canadian government should not be one of those who lose money over the Clondyke affair. The government 'claim' should be, at least, self-sustaining."

Mr. Tarte's latest exposure recalls a transaction now almost forgotten—the manipulation of the deed whereby the site of the present town of Regina was selected. Tory politicians do not hate Mr. Tarte without reason.

British imports from Canada for the half year ending 30th June last represented \$4,750,996, as against \$3,740,782 during the same period of the previous year. Canada is the only British colony showing an increase in exports to the motherland.

Grain experts—they have them in grain growing as in mining—say the average yield in Manitoba will be 18 bushels an acre. The government's estimated area under crop is 1,958,025 acres, so that the total yield, assuming the grain experts to be nearly right in their calculation, will be \$5,244,450 bushels. This is better than Clondyke.

The Globe's Ottawa special says a bounty of \$3 per ton is to be paid on all steel ingots manufactured in Canada after June 28, 1897, and for five years thereafter, from ingredients of which not less than fifty per cent. of the weight consists of pig iron made in Canada. Regulations respecting these and also the bounty of \$3 a ton on puddled iron bars and \$3 a ton on domestic and \$2 a ton on foreign pig iron are now being promulgated by the customs department.

No better selection could have been made of an administrator for the Clondyke district. Major Walsh, once known as "Sitting Bull's Boss," has had a splendid record while in command of the Northwest Mounted Police. "The country is to be congratulated," says an Ottawa dispatch, "on securing the services of a man of such intrepid courage, experience and unbending integrity. As the chief executive officer, Major Walsh will no doubt be vested with ample power, which he may be depended upon to use with a wise discretion."

PRESS OPINIONS.

Canadians, "hold your own."—Hamilton Spectator.

It would just be as reasonable for Victoria people to be required to go to Vancouver to attend court as for Rossland people to continue going to Nelson. There would be little or no more cost for Victorians to do so than for Rossland. Rossland has much more court business than Nelson and pays much more money into the provincial treasury. The Colonist evidently does not know these facts, or how far Rossland and Nelson are apart.—Rossland Record.

There is one source of revenue in the Clondyke which the Dominion government should not overlook. We have no information as to what license the saloons are paying, but it should be a high one—at least \$100 per month. The saloons gather in a very large percentage of the gold produced, and in return sell probably the vilest decoction which masquerades as whiskey probably anywhere in the world. The tax on this industry cannot be placed too high so long as proper precautions are taken to guard against the illicit sale of liquor.—Rossland Miner.

It is rather amusing to watch the efforts of the Mainland mouthpiece of the Turner government—the Vancouver World—to ride at one and the same time two horses of service support of the aforesaid government and interested opposition to the Kootenay railway beneficiaries.—Mr. F. August Heine, to wit, Like a good, obedient organ, the World supported Mr. Heine's schemes in the local house, because they were part of the government's "railway policy"; but at Ottawa those schemes ran foul of interests which it was the World's business to advocate—hence the

First
Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. Its great cures have been accomplished through purified blood—cures of scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, nervousness, that used feeling. It cures when others fail, because it

Always
Strikes at the root of the disease and eliminates every germ of impurity. Thousands testify to absolute cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although discouraged by the failure of other medicines. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills may be had at all drug stores.

organ's painful acrobatic predicament.—Columbian.

It is a bit odd that the extreme dissatisfaction expressed by the American Yukon regulations should have had no appreciable effect on the government. It seems to be going right along as if nothing at all had happened.—Kaslo Kootenian.

CLONDYKE COMPANIES

For the Development of the Yukon District—A Few Wildcats.
One of the features of the present excitement over the gold discoveries in the Clondyke, says the Montreal Star, is the great number of syndicates which are being formed for the purpose of acquiring and working claims in the golden north. These syndicates are doing a roaring business, too, for there are many thousands of persons who have been smitten with the gold fever, but who, for various reasons do not care to make the journey in person in quest of fortune. To these the organized syndicates appeal with special force, as offering a means of sharing in the benefits of possible great discoveries without the hardships and risks of personal expeditions.

There are already organized in Montreal three of these syndicates, and the steamer Islander, which sailed from Victoria for Dyea on August 15th, carried expeditions sent out by each of the three. They are the Canadian Yukon Company, a private syndicate organized by Dr. James Guerin, and now seeking incorporation as a joint stock company; the Montreal-London Gold and Silver Mining Company, whose local agent is Mr. Clarence McCuaig, and a syndicate formed by Mr. E. S. Scroggie. The authorized capitalization of the Montreal-London company is \$1,200,000, of which about \$300,000 has been subscribed. The capitalization of the other companies is not yet fixed.

In addition to these three syndicates there are a number of others in Montreal in a state of embryonic formation. They will materialize during the early winter, and be prepared to send out expeditions in March or April.

The general plan and purpose of the several syndicates is very simple. A number of men are picked out for their general adaptability to the requirements of placer mining in the icy north, and are placed in charge of a foreman, who, in addition to a certain stipulated salary, is in order to stimulate his zeal, allowed a certain interest in the profits of the syndicate. The expeditions sent out to the Yukon, and in addition to hunting up new claims, is provided with capital for the purpose of buying up desirable claims already staked out that may offer. Shares in the syndicates are sold to the public at a low price; and according to the readiness with which the public responds will be the extent of the particular syndicate's operations.

Reports from London tell of the organization of large numbers of these syndicates in England and on the continent. In the United States the fever has assumed gigantic proportions, and the following table, prepared by the Chicago Tribune, gives an idea of the number of companies which have sprung across the line. According to the Tribune, the capital stock of the companies already formed foot up the total of \$164,512,500, and an army of over 8,000 men is now on its way to the northern Eldorado.

Following is the Tribune's summary:

Companies	Capitalization
Bohemian Clondyke Syndicate, Baltimore	Not decided
Three Syndicates, Boston	\$ 50,000
Cudahy-Healy-Yukon Clondyke Mining Co., Chicago	25,000,000
Alaska Transportation and Development Co., Chicago	5,000,000
Transportation and Mining Company, in process of organization, not yet named, Chicago	100,000,000
Yukon Clondyke, Cleveland	400
Two Companies, Ontario, Greck	4,000
Colorado	30,000
Alaska-Clondyke Gold Mining and Development Co., Greenock, Springs	1,000,000
Council Bluffs Mining and Exploration Co., Council Bluffs, Ia.	100,000
Six Companies, Denver	2,250,000
Indiana Mining Co., Indianapolis	200,000
General Mining and Development Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Not decided
Herald employees, Lexington	1,000
Lincoln Gold and Improvement Co., Lincoln, Neb.	100,000
Acme Development Co., New York	100,000
Yukon-Cariboo British Columbia Gold Mining Development Co., New York	5,000,000
Northwest Mining and Trading Co., New York	500,000
Exploration Syndicate, New York	1,000,000
The Gold Syndicate, New York	5,000,000
The New York and Alaska Gold Expedition and Trading Company, New York	1,000,000
Norse-American Gold Company (Ltd.), New York	750,000
The Philadelphia and Alaska Gold Mining Syndicate, Philadelphia	500,000
Alaska Gold Co., Pittsburgh	1,500,000
Pittsburg-Alaskan Co., Pittsburgh	250,000
Four transportation companies, two trading companies, six mining companies, Portland, Ore.	500,000
Register employees, Richmond, Ky.	1,200
McDonald Syndicate, St. Paul	500,000
Minnesota-Ontario Gold Mining Co., St. Paul	1,000,000
Clondyke Mining Co., St. Paul	500,000
Yukon-Clondyke Mining and Investment Co., St. Paul	5,000,000
Eight companies, San Francisco	1,000,000
Unnamed syndicates, San Francisco, Caliso	1,000,000
Clondyke Commercial and Transportation Co., Seattle	1,000,000
Seattle and Yukon Commercial Co., Seattle	1,000,000
Alaska Transportation Company, Seattle	100,000
Bohwell and Carill Steamship Co., Tacoma	200,000
Twenty-one syndicates, Tapan	150,000
Seattle	

TO BE A BIG

A. W. Ross, Ex-M.P. Says That Columbia Will go with Rapid Strides.

Senator Robitaille Dead—the Cost of Railway Transactions for Troops.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—A. W. Ross, former M.P., Manitoba, city. Mr. Ross is at present with the Kootenay & Caribooing Company, of which John C. president. He floated a number of companies which are doing in the operations of the Kootenay & Caribooing Company to Clondyke, next few years," said Mr. Ross. "It is a big boom in gold lots to be made will be in business. In the meantime British will go ahead with rapid stride at no distant day will be the important province in confederate building of the 'Crow's Nest' way, in connection with the camp and the opening up of the country in the north, will add substantially to the west population of the province."—Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Aylmer, crown prosecutor and clerk of for the Yukon district, is in the ting his instructions from the ment of the interior and the de of justice in regard to the new of the late Louis Clondyke M.P., and was born at Yaremont in 1834. He was a member of council and receiver-general of from 30th January, 1873, until of the same year, and served as anti-governor of Quebec from June until September, 1884. He was a conservative.

Dr. Borden has caused an order passed reducing the cost of transportation for troops. Details to the number of 125 officers will be carried at two-thirds the rate and over that number at full rate.

An Ottawa man has invented machine searchlight which it has already proved a great success. About thirty mail clerks on a temporary basis have been superannuated. Mr. Mulock contemptuously dismissing or abolishing some of them, and reducing the number of others.

The amount of deposits in government savings banks for the cal year was \$8,229,000, or \$88,000,000 of any year since confederate 1878.

Winnipeg Warnings.
Lady Missionaries—Bank Manager levelled.—The Sultana Missions.

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—Miss Ada cousin of Hon. Clifford Sifton, at Washington, both from Ontario here en route to Japan, where engaged in Methodist mission work.

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—The man the bank at Calgary, who was man, has been selected by his du Mr. Wilson, of Trenton, Ont., him. Mr. Wilson passed through city this week en route west.

Marguis Ito, the distinguished Japanese statesman, who represented Canada at the jubilee, arrived today on his way home via Vancouver.

It is reported that the famous mine at Rat Portage has changed hands, the owners refusing to continue. The consideration is said \$2,000,000.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.
Marquis Ito Coming—A Mining Killed by Lightning.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—The Marquis distinguished Japanese statesman who represented Canada at the jubilee, arrived here today on his way home. He lunched at the Hotel de Ville, and left for Montreal this morning for the Pacific.

Revenue Detective Cinque Mars has just returned from a trip of reports that he discovered a "real" and several hundred gallons of partly manufactured. The owner at the approach of the detective escaped.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—An expedition military character is being organized in this city to proceed to Clondyke members will outfit for two years company provides transportation and tools. The expedition is in command of a captain and ten sergeants, and accompanied by a number of others.

Galt, Aug. 17.—The murder of Anthony Orr, of North Dumfries, miles from Galt, still remains a mystery. Allison and Trevelyan, the men at on justice, were assigned to and remanded. Trevelyan stoutly denied his innocence. Mrs. Orr, who had not discovered his whereabouts, found in a grave near her home, on Sunday, Aug. 17.—During a storm last night an Englishman, James Hilder and three horses killed by lightning five miles west of Galt. J. M. Elliott, an immigrant, formerly of London, was found near Moosejaw last night.

organ's painful acrobatic predicament.

It is a bit odd that the extreme dissatisfaction expressed by the American papers with the Canadian government's Yukon regulations should have had no appreciable effect on the government.

Even if the government had expressed no intention at all in the matter it is evident that the remarkable development which the province has undergone during the past three years and the great increase of population which has taken place, especially in the southern portion, would render a redistribution bill a positive necessity.

CLONDYKE COMPANIES

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There are already organized in Montreal three of these syndicates, and the steamer Isador, which sailed from Victoria for Dren on August 15th, carried 150 persons in person, and 150 more in baggage.

The general plan and purpose of the several syndicates is very simple. A number of men are picked out for their special adaptability to the requirements of placer mining in the Yukon, and they are placed in charge of a foreman, in addition to a certain stipulated salary, in order to stimulate his zeal, allowed certain interest in the profits of the mine.

Reports from London tell of the organization of large numbers of these syndicates in that city, and the fever as assumed gigantic proportions, and the following table, prepared by the Chicago Tribune, gives an idea of the number of companies being formed across the line. According to the Tribune, the capital stock of the companies already formed foot up the total of \$164,512,000, and an army of over 8,000 men is now on its way to the northern Eldorado.

Table listing various syndicates and their capitalizations, including the Klondyke Syndicate, the Yukon Syndicate, and others.

TO BE A BIG BOOM

A. W. Ross, Ex-M.P., Says That British Columbia Will go Ahead With Rapid Strides.

Senator Robitaille Dead—Reducing the Cost of Railway Transportation for Troops.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—A. W. Ross, Ex-M.P. for Lisgar, Manitoba, is in the city. Mr. Ross is at present connected with the Kootenay & Cariboo Gold Mining Company, of which John Costigan is president.

Senator Robitaille is dead. Deceased was a descendant of one of the oldest French families in Canada. He was a son of the late Louis Adolphe Robitaille, M.P., and was born at Yvernes, P.Q., in 1834.

Dr. Borden has caused an order to be passed reducing the cost of railway transportation for troops. Detachments of up to number of 125 officers and men will be carried at two-thirds the ordinary rate and over that number at half rates.

An Ottawa man has invented a submarine searchlight, which it is claimed already proved a great success. About thirty men clerks on the temporary list have been superannuated or dismissed.

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—Miss Ada Sifton, cousin of Hon. Clifford Sifton, and Edith Washington, both from Ontario, are here en route to Japan, where they engage in Methodist mission work.

CANADIAN BRIEFS. Marquis Ito Coming—A Mining Suit—Killed by Lightning.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—The Marquis Ito, the distinguished Japanese statesman who represented that country at the jubilee in London, arrived here on Sunday.

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—During a thunder storm last night an Englishman, named James Hilder and three houses were killed by lightning five miles west of Souris.

EASTERN IGNORANCE

Debatable That the United States, Contrary to the Entry to the Clondyke.

Washington, Aug. 17.—It is not believed by officials of the government that any serious hostilities will be inaugurated by the United States so as to make it impossible for American miners in the Clondyke region to be imported out that it would be difficult to enforce any serious impositions upon the miners.

ANARCHISTS ACTIVE

President Faure Thought To Be in Danger—Bomb Exploded in Paris.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The departure of President Faure on a visit to the Czar at St. Petersburg to-day was marked by a scene of the greatest excitement, accompanied by the circulation of the wildest rumors.

London, Aug. 18.—A special dispatch from Paris this afternoon states that a man named Perier was arrested yesterday on the train on which President Faure arrived from Havre.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1.—The steamer Alki, which arrived yesterday from Dren and Skagway, brought the following letter from the Associated Press.

Constantinople, Aug. 18.—The city is almost in a panic to-night over the news of bomb explosions attempted or accomplished this afternoon at three different points.

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MR. SIFTON TO GO TO DYEA

Minister of the Interior Will Personally Inspect Facilities for Landing Passengers and Freight.

Going North From Victoria on the Quadra—Survey for a Railway.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—Hon. Clifford Sifton has decided to inspect for himself the position of affairs on the Pacific coast in connection with the great rush which is being made to the Yukon.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Aylmer, who was appointed registrar, has decided not to go. He is not in very good health and does not think that he would be able to stand the fatigue of the journey and the severity of the approaching winter in the Yukon.

FOR AN CLONDYKE TRAIL. Ashcroft, B. C., Aug. 18.—There was a citizens' meeting held here Monday to discuss ways and means for ascertaining the conditions of the route and trails leading from here to Telegraph Creek, some 650 miles up the proposed Clondyke trail.

AMERICANS ARE MAD

Don't Like the Idea of Having to Pay Duty on Their Outfits—Letter From Skagway.

The San Francisco Fleet—Almost a Fight at Seattle—Lucky Ed. Thorpe.

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Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—During a thunder storm last night an Englishman, named James Hilder and three houses were killed by lightning five miles west of Souris.

Alaska yesterday afternoon, was postponed for twenty-four hours, because the ship's officers refused to take the supplies of passengers on which the freight had been paid in advance.

A LUCKY SEATTLEITE. Seattle, Aug. 18.—Ed. Thorpe, son of Willis Thorpe, well known in this city, is supposed to be on board the steamer Portland, in r.f.m. from St. Michaels.

FOR AN CLONDYKE TRAIL. Ashcroft, B. C., Aug. 18.—There was a citizens' meeting held here Monday to discuss ways and means for ascertaining the conditions of the route and trails leading from here to Telegraph Creek, some 650 miles up the proposed Clondyke trail.

INDIAN FRONTIER SAFE. Most Reassuring News Received From the Frontier To-Day. Simla, Aug. 19.—The rapid mobilization of the British troops in India and the activity of the military authorities in pushing forward reinforcements is regarded as assuring the safety of the Indian frontier.

COULDN'T WRITE HIS NAME. Nerves Shattered—Business Gone—Hope Gone—A Physical Weak—Restored Completely by South American Nervine.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FLEET. San Francisco, Aug. 18.—There are still several vessels hooked to sail for the Clondyke. The steamer North Fork did not get away yesterday, but will start in the morning.

BOMB THROWER ARRESTED. Constantinople, Aug. 1.—Three arrests have been made as a result of the bomb explosions here yesterday. All the prisoners are Armenians.

ALMOST A FIGHT AT SEATTLE. Seattle, Aug. 18.—The sailing of the steamer Humboldt, of which Major Wood is in charge, for St. Michaels, Alaska, yesterday afternoon, was postponed for twenty-four hours.

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THE CLONDYKE AND COLUMBIA GOLDFIELDS, LD.

The Prospectus of a New Company Recently Placed on the London Market.

Several Prominent Victorians, the Premier at the Head, on the Directorate.

The following prospectus is published in London Truth:

Special attention is directed to the names and position of the Board of Directors in British Columbia. The Hon. J. A. Turner is Premier of British Columbia, and the Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., is President of the Executive Council.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862 TO 1896, WHEREBY THE LIABILITY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

THE CLONDYKE AND COLUMBIA GOLDFIELDS, LIMITED. (British Columbia.) Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862 to 1896, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

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what are deemed to be desirable undertakings. Valuable properties are often in the hands of individuals without means for efficiently working them, and will be one of the objects of this company to acquire options on, or interests in such properties on the most favorable terms.

The directors have already, under consideration the purchase of valuable properties at such low prices as on the whole will, it is anticipated, give large profits to this company at an early date.

The many companies, corporations and syndicates, which have been formed, from time to time, with similar objects for this company, and which have distributed very large dividends among their shareholders, are too well-known to need enumeration.

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THE U. S. TRADE

The British Empire the Best Customer—Canada a Large Buyer.

Suggestive Statistics—A Trade That May Suffer from Too Much Dingleyism.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The advance sheets of the summary of exports and imports as reported by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department...

OF KLONDYKE. Klondike is returning for missionary work among the Japs.

A Toronto dispatch of the 10th reads: Mrs. James Gooderham has resigned her position as president of the Methodist Women's Missionary Society.

DEVELOPMENT OF BICYCLE TRADE. The development of the trade in bicycles is illustrated very graphically in the reports of exports for the two years.

Table with columns: Countries and parts of, Values, 1896, 1897. Lists countries like United Kingdom, Germany, France, etc.

THE DOMINION A BUYER. The new tariff is supposed to be dictated with great force against British North America.

ONE HONEST MAN. To the Publisher: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope...

Reduction Sale. Real Estate (including small holdings city properties) and Boats, Nets, and Acres of Barley, Buggy, Horse, and Stage Coach and Miscellaneous Goods will take place in the Open Air and at the Public Wharf in STEVESTON.

STEVESTON. Saturday, 28th August, 1897. All particulars in bills and future advertisements. Parties having similar suits for sale or surplus farm stock wish to communicate with the subscriber...

SIR WALFRID IN PARIS

A Round of Festivities in Honor of the Canadian Prime Minister.

The Visit Successful in Winning the Good Will of the French People.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, July 31.—The first day of August is said to mark the very close of the season in Paris, no matter how managed it may be...

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA. Great Britain will be glad, perhaps, to relieve the United States of some of the patronage of British Australasia...

INCREASED TRADE TO BRITISH AUSTRALASIA. Twelve months ending June—

Table with columns: Quantities, Value. Lists items like Cattle, Hogs, Books, maps, engraving, etc.

SIR LOUIS H. DAVIES. Delivers an Address at the London Chamber of Commerce.

Always Well Tired. "I suffered with severe headache and loss of appetite and I always felt tired."

CASTORIA. For Infants and Children. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

As Le Temps, remarks that imperial federation is a mere fancy; but from the tone of the article one is more than half tempted to believe that the writer attaches to the thought...

COMFORT FOR THE OLD FOLKS. Suppose the wheels of time could suddenly be reversed...

THE SONGHEES INDIAN RESERVE. A Summary of One of Victoria's Grievances—Where the Question Stands.

Mr. McKenna, of the Interior Department, Coming West to Arrange Settlement.

THE REGINA "IDEAL". La Patrie further explains the McKenna-Sharpley Agreement.

BOVRIL. Is the Product of Prime Ox Beef.

BOVRIL. Forms a complete food for Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle.

BOVRIL, LIMITED. 27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORA

Advertisement for 900 Drops. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children.

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MINES AND MINING

Progress at Camp Fairview—The Tin Horn Showing Up Remarkably Well.

Accident at the Le Roi—Work at Slocan City, Rossland and Grand Forks.

Slocan City, Aug. 11.—Dr. W. McGregor, trustee for the Lemont creek townsite, says that within a month there will be a good trail up Lemont creek from Slocan river to the new townsite.

Mr. McGregor has been looking over the Black Prince gorge with a view of bonding it for a Chicago syndicate. It will be remembered a short time ago J. D. Wallace visited Slocan City, and during his stay much of his time was spent with Mr. McGregor discussing various propositions.

Mr. Wallace represented the syndicate. An expert from Chicago will be sent here to make a thorough investigation of the Black Prince gorge shortly. If the bond goes through there is no fear of the syndicate being disappointed with their property.

The second payment of \$10,000 was made on the Alpine group, situated on Lemont creek, a day or two ago. This property was bonded some time ago for \$90,000, although at the time of bonding a very small payment was made. The property was owned by Slocan City boys, Heckman Bros. and J. McKinnon. It is very encouraging to the people of Slocan City to see the payment met in such a punctual manner. It is needless to say it is looking well.

The Crown Point claim, situated on the main Lemont, is a scene of activity. Men are stripping the ledge, and extensive preparations are being made to open up the property thoroughly.

The Lucky George, on Lemont creek, has very high grade ore, and there is plenty of it there. There has been a great deal of talk lately about the Cameronian. It is situated on the second north fork of Lemont creek, about a mile and a half up. It is owned by an incorporated company. The shares sold recently at 16 cents. This will be good news to the holders of stock to know that the Cameronian has 100 tons of pay ore on the dump. The trail up Lemont creek will be the means of the Cameronian shipping its ore.

A general meeting of the Slocan City civic committee was held in the Odd Fellows' hall on Monday evening. The principal object of the meeting was to discuss and discuss the means of building the wagon road up Springer creek.

The election of school trustees under the public school act for the school district of Slocan City and Brandon was held on Monday evening. The meeting was held at the Odd Fellows' hall on Monday evening. The nominees were representatives of the two towns, and Messrs. Bradshaw, O'Neill and Robertson, all Slocan City residents, headed the poll in the order named, by good majorities.

FAIRVIEW CAMP.

Fairview, Aug. 10.—The cross-cut in the tunnel of the Tin Horn mine is in 40 feet and discloses a fine ledge 10 feet wide. This is a new discovery. Together, two assays taken from across this ledge gave an average of \$105 per ton. The ore is very fine looking, showing tellurium and iron pyrites in blue quartz. The ledge in the upper part has widened out to 14 feet. Work on the 20 stamp mill is going on as rapidly as possible.

The Smuggler mill is now running day and night, and under the new management is doing splendid work. Every confidence is now felt in the Smuggler.

Mr. D. M. McDonald has returned from Congar Mountain, bringing with him some fine looking samples of quartz, showing free gold, from both of his claims there, the Gold Bug and the Gold Dollar. Mr. N. Pichard also brought in some fine looking specimens from the same place, all showing free gold.

A big outcropping of the Oso Puro ledge has been uncovered 300 feet west of No. 2 shaft. No. 1 shaft is now down 24 feet.

Mr. Fleming Robinson brought in a lot of fine rock from the Empire group, which adjoins the Oro Fino. The rock was literally splattered with gold and galena. Some of the gold is embedded in the galena, making a most beautiful specimen. This rock was shipped to J. R. Seymour, of Vancouver. The rock was taken from two places on the ledge, which has been uncovered four places in a distance of 100 feet. The ledge shows from 8 to 12 feet in width.

Mr. Fred Gwarkin has returned from a prospecting trip up the Tulameen and reports some good looking quartz ledges carrying gold and galena in that part of the Similkameen river.

GRAND FORKS.

W. C. McDougall, who is putting in a gold saving plant on the Eighteen Karat placer group, has completed a 600 foot ditch and also a mammoth dam and expects to be ready to run the pay dirt through the machine by the first of next week. Since work has been started on this ground the whole group has been sampled and found to contain gold in paying quantities.

Work is being pushed ahead on the Pass creek wagon road, twelve men being now employed on the piece between Lorne and Pass creeks. It is expected that this work will be completed by the end of next week, when work will be continued up Pass creek to Summit camp. The completion of this road will prove a great benefit to those who have interests in that section.

R. Penrose, assayer of Essex, England, and J. Irwin, mining engineer of Hampshire, England, spent a couple of days in town last week in their way from Rossland to the Okanagan country, en route to inspect the North Fork of Pass creek, thence to Long Lake on the west side of the Kettle river, thence following Rock creek to Geovon lake and Vernon, thence around the main line of the C.P.R. to Revel-

stoke and from there to Rossland. Mr. Arthur Milburn of this place accompanied the party as guide.

Mr. A. Lennon, a mining expert representing a Butte, Montana, syndicate, has been in the city the past few days looking for investments for his company. On Tuesday, in company with Colin Campbell, Mr. Lennon paid a visit to several North Fork properties, and also the B. C. Cordick, R. Bell and Swinawa claims in Summit camp. Mr. Lennon expects to remain in the city for some time examining the properties in the various camps and wherever it is possible will secure working bonds on properties that have a good showing. Mr. Lennon expresses himself more than pleased with the general appearance of the mineral showing and predicts a great future ahead of this section—Grand Forks Miner.

ACCIDENT AT THE LE ROI.

Rossland, B. C., Aug. 15.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon an accident happened to the hoist at the Le Roi mine that delayed the working of the property for about 24 hours. The engineer in charge of the hoist was called away on a matter of a few minutes. In his absence he directed another engineer, a man who formerly had charge of the old hoist, to look after the hoist, but not to answer any bells to start the hoist. The hoist was started and it continued to ascend, going nearly to the roof and tearing out a number of timbers. Some of the ore was dumped down the shaft. No one was hurt.

Superintendent Hall says that the damage will be repaired to-night and the force will go back to work. Inasmuch as the mine had to be stopped for 24 hours, the company will fall behind over a day's output. The usual output is 250 tons. At the time the accident happened only 171 tons had been hoisted.

BRUCE MINE IN LOOK.

Trail, Aug. 12.—The handsome free millinery ore yet seen in Trail was exhibited today from the Bruce mine, formerly the Norway, on Lookout mountain. The property is owned by the Bruce Gold Mining Company, of which Goodewe & Patterson, of Rossland, and F. Hagan, of Trail, are directors. The prospecting was done by the Bruce Gold Mining Company, of which Goodewe & Patterson, of Rossland, and F. Hagan, of Trail, are directors. The prospecting was done by the Bruce Gold Mining Company, of which Goodewe & Patterson, of Rossland, and F. Hagan, of Trail, are directors.

The tunnel is now in 135 feet, but for the last 20 feet the men have not been in ore at all. Blast after blast has indicated the rapidity with which the ore is being struck during the last few weeks, and the lead just struck is the result of their efforts. It is about a foot in width and is widening rapidly. About 500 feet above are two more lodes, into which the tunnel is being driven, showing free gold in great quantities. Every piece of quartz on the dump shows the yellow metal in sufficient quantities to assure the owners that they have an excellent property.

The mining industry is going forward in the vicinity of Rossland in a manner which is encouraging in nearly every instance. Work is increasing in value of the property on which it has been done. Although the rock is hard and depth is necessary, work is progressing so that additional shipments are being added to the market. Another twelve months will put this claim far in the lead of any gold-producing district in the west, if not in the world.

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Times are picking up in Rossland. The work on the new mine is having something to do with it. Prospectors and miners who have been out in the hills are returning to town. Prices of mining property are more reasonable. This is a sign of a general improvement in Rossland.

Bauer & Parker have some rich looking rock on the window of their office. It is from the Skagalee, on Sullivan creek, nine miles north of Rossland. The vein is 10 feet wide, and a shaft 5x8 feet has been sunk for a distance of 10 feet on the ground. The distance from the Skagalee will be developed into a great mine.

John Scrimford, who has had charge of the work on the Royal Gold property, reports that work is going on in a very satisfactory manner. The ore body is not increasing in size, but at the same time the quality taken out is good. Great results are looked for as depth is gained on the ground. The distance from the Royal Gold company's property to the proposed smelter at Northport is not more than from 64 to 7 miles. The Royal Gold company intends to soon do some work on the Wheeler group, which joins the boundary line, and also on the Empire group on Grouse mountain.

The C.P.R. has put a force of engineers at work surveying a line from Rossland south to connect Rossland with the Columbia river. The mine owners are in hopes that it is a sign that the C.P.R. will build to Rossland this fall. It is expected that the distance from the C.P.R. to Rossland will be about 100 miles.

M. Healy, general manager of the Golden Plate Consolidated Mining Company, leaves today for his home in Smith's Falls, Ont. He has been here several days in the interest of his company, whose property is situated on

Champion Creek in the Waterloo district.

A tunnel has been driven 65 feet on the Waters Meet claim, and a force of men is now at work sinking a shaft on a chute of pay ore, which was prospected about 20 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. This shaft is now down 35 feet and looks very favorably. The ore is a solid sulphide and carries good values in gold, silver and copper. The tunnel will be continued until the iron cap, which is 100 feet wide on the surface, has been crossed and on the footwall it is expected to strike another jay streak. The work will be continued during the winter under the management of J. E. McDonald.

Mr. Healy has secured some other properties in the Ymir district for which he yesterday refused an offer of \$5,000 from the representative of an English syndicate.

John Moynahan has returned from a trip to Big Bend. He went to a point on the Columbia 50 miles above Revelstoke and examined a number of properties. He brought down a large number of assays, and a few more were shipped last week, and that amount could have been materially increased had it been so desired. Mr. Hall is only breaking down enough ore to pay the expenses of operating the property, and is not endeavoring to push the capacity of the mine.

The ore now being taken out is coming from the west drift in the shaft, on the original ore body. The main shaft is to be sunk 100 feet further, and the No. 1 shaft will put it 270 feet under the surface—Rossland Miner.

SLOCAN LAKE MINES.

This summer upward of 40 claims have been located near Slocan Lake. Of these, 300 ounces of ore have been taken out of the Kalspell mine on Ten Mile creek.

A car load of machinery has been received at the Galea Farm, and is now being used. The Enterprise is sending out six tons per day. The force will soon be increased to 100 men.

The recent shipment to the Nelson smelter from the Farin camp at Vevey amounted to 200 tons of ore. The Deaver Smelting Company has bought lots at Rosebery for a 100-ton sampler, which is expected to be in running order by December.

The Fidelity, the new bonanza near Silverton, is showing in great shape. The average assays give 150 ounces in silver, and prospecting work is being pushed. Ore worth \$3,000 is now said to be in sight—Slocan City News.

SLOCAN CITY.

On account of the gradual decline of silver in the markets of the world, the people of the silvery Slocan are closely watching the daily quotations of that metal. It is not surprising, therefore, that they have been speculating about the closing down of several large mines. They are so far, however, entirely without foundation. The Slocan Star instead of closing down, as reported, is continuing to stand the force and ordering new machinery.

Last week several interesting Indian relics were unearthed by the railway construction force just back of Foley's store on Main street. One of the most interesting was a human skull, thought to be a portion of a Hunkwankamauka, of the Chilcat tribe, former denizens of this locality. They are on exhibition in the News office, and attract the attention of many relic hunters.

At least three of our mines are shipping ore this week, the Meteor, Howard Fraction and Two Friends. It is also pleasant to note that several others and of the tens of thousands of busy men and women whose only appetite was work, is from the actual results in their own homes or among their friends. No remedy was ever so highly recommended, and no other ever achieved so many grand victories over disease and distress.

Every day's experience by the business men of this city, but makes it more evident that the need of this city being made a self-sufficient city is growing. No delay should be allowed in taking measures to this end—Slocan City News.

ARROW LAKE DIVISION.

F. J. Frazer, mining recorder of the Arrow Lake mining division, reports that on Macdonald creek, on the Arrow head slope, eighteen locations were made last week, and the assays from these claims run very high in gold and copper, with a little silver. Alex. McLean has made several good strikes there. Three of these claims, belonging to Alex. McLean and Byron Burton, were bonded the other day for \$20,000 to a Scotch company, represented by B. Pyrlin.

The first bridge across Cariboo creek is nearly completed, and four miles of the Cariboo wagon road have been completed. A force of 25 men are employed on it, and they are being paid out of the government grant of \$4,500. This is being done on contract, and the \$2,000 subscribed privately will be spent after the government fund is exhausted—Nelson Tribune.

WHITE GROUSE DISTRICT.

P. G. Lidner, the New York metallurgist, returned to Nelson this week after spending three weeks in the White Grouse mountain district. Like most well informed men who have been through the White Grouse district, Mr. Lidner is very favorably impressed with the mineral showing, and at the conclusion of his remarks was loudly applauded. Messrs. Stevens, Slugett and Jones also made short and interesting addresses. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Powell for his address, which was graciously acknowledged.

A patent has been granted by the United States government to Mr. Justin Albert, of this city, for his wooden bicycle frame.

mineral is yellow copper, but the grey copper found in many of the ledges carries the highest values.

Mr. Lidner is of the opinion that the ore from this district will average from \$50 to \$75 to the ton, and as there are 300 claims in the district, White Grouse, in his opinion, will rank second to none when it has the necessary transportation facilities.

The feature of the past month has been the development of the Crown of England claim, about a mile distant from the Storm King. This claim, together with the Green London, Salda, Ames Hilling, is owned by Paul Johnson, superintendent of the Hall mines smelter. On the surface there was a showing of six inches of yellow copper, 18 ounces of silver and \$4 in gold. The following assessment work this month a cross-cut was run up the ledge, which showed the ledge to be sixteen feet wide, and the mineralized portion of it widened out to four feet, with considerable quantities of the ore in the bottom of the cut. A sample assay across the face of this four-foot showing gave a return of \$35 in gold, silver and copper. The property is admirably situated for working, and transportation facilities are arranged to commence shipping with very little preparatory work—Nelson Tribune.

THE RIGHTS OF SETTLERS.

The Question Considered at a Public Meeting in Cedar District.

A public meeting of the settlers who claim to own certain coal rights to the land within the E. & N. railway belt was held on Wednesday, Aug. 11, in the Institute, Cedar District. Mr. H. L. Bates in the chair. After a few brief remarks, the chairman called upon Mr. J. Patterson to read the report of the meeting held at great length, speaking of his trip to Ottawa in 1891 on behalf of the settlers and of communications he has had since. It was then deemed necessary to appoint a committee to prepare a report to be submitted to the commission to be held by Mr. Rothwell in the early part of next month.

Mr. Cane, of Nanaimo, was appointed to act on their behalf. The committee on behalf of the settlers is: J. Patterson, John Holmer, H. L. Bates, Geo. Taylor, Geo. Woodbank, J. Frame, J. Morse.

The meeting was called to hear the progress done on behalf of the settlers of the surrounding districts by the members, W. W. B. McInnes, H. L. Bates was appointed chairman and J. G. Petrick as secretary of the meeting. After a few remarks from the chairman he called on W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., to address the meeting. Mr. McInnes, on rising, met with a hearty reception. He said that the meeting had been called to consider the coal rights of the settlers of the district. He said he had been considering the question, and saying the material necessary to build a railway to the coast, which Mr. F. M. Yorke, the well known stvedore, proposes to place on Teslin lake. A party has already been organized for the expedition, and will start for the scene of their operations on the Teslin. Mr. Yorke also intends building a saw mill at Teslin lake.

A home for old women has been established on the corner of Blanshard and Mason streets. When first opened some time ago it was intended that it should be only for those of the Roman Catholic faith, but the charitable ladies who are in charge of the home have since then opened it to any aged and deserving old women without regard as to faith or creed. The matron of the home is Madame La Pearl, and any application for admission should be made to her. Four old ladies are at present being cared for, and as there are eight or nine rooms there is accommodation for several more. It is the intention to enlarge the home to 14 rooms, and the matron will be glad to hear from any kindly disposed persons who wish to contribute anything in the way of furniture, money or supplies to the home.

From Thursday's Daily.—The farmers in the Fraser valley and other parts of the province have been unable to secure men to bale their hay, the laborers having taken to fishing on the Fraser river.

Rev. Dr. Wilson officiated at the funeral of the late Mrs. Sealey, which took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Morse, proceeding to the Reformed Episcopal church, and thence to the cemetery. A large number of sympathizing friends were present.

A large number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Bowker attended the funeral of their eldest son, which took place yesterday afternoon. The coffin was hidden beneath the floral offerings which were placed around the casket. Rev. Canon Paddon conducted the funeral services, both at the house and at the grave.

Rev. P. C. L. Harris last evening performed the ceremony at the residence of Mr. W. H. Coates, Chatham street, which made Mr. H. H. Davis and Miss Susie Fisher, of Vancouver, man and wife. The bride, who wore a beautiful costume of tawn tulle, with chignon trimmings, was attended by the Misses Kate McDonald and Myrtle Coates, who were very prettily attired in pink and white. The groom was supported by Mr. W. L. Coates. Among the most handsome presents was a clock presented by Mizpah Rebekah Lodge, of Vancouver, of which the bride is a prominent member.

The steamer Danube sails to-morrow evening for Deyn and Skagway via Vancouver. She will again be crowded for applications for passage for men, horses and freight, are coming into the O.P.N. Company's office rapidly. Among those who will go up on the Danube are another contingent of five Mounted Police in charge of Inspector Strickland, who will join the steamer at Vancouver. The Raven was in the city today arranging for the outfit and its shipment north. The dogs which are to take them and their supplies to Dawson City will arrive in about a week. It is safe to say that the Mounted Police will pass most of the men who left here before them.

This morning the full court gave judgment in the case of Madden and Madden vs. the Nelson & Port Sheppard railway. This was an appeal from the decision of County Court Judge Forin and a jury, who found that two horses belonging to the Messrs. Madden had been driven into the defendant company's trestle by one of the company's engines. The railway was not fenced, and it was a question whether the act of the legislature for the protection of cattle took precedence over the general Dominion act. The full court reversed the decision of the lower court, the judgment of Mr. Justice McCreight being concurred in by Justices Walkem and McCol.

From Tuesday's Daily.—Mr. H. L. Salmon has just received a letter from London, England, which came very fast, and in the opinion of Mr. Salmon established a record. The letter is postmarked at Paddington post office at 2 p.m. on August 14, and was received by Mr. Salmon yesterday evening. The letter took 11 1/2 days in travelling the long distance.

Mrs. and Mrs. John S. Bowker, Jr. are mourning for their child, a bright little boy of about two and a half years of age, who was drowned about five o'clock yesterday evening at Bowker's Bay, as that part of Oak Bay fronting his residence is generally known. The child was playing with a dog, and, as usual his custom at times, took the dog down to the beach to send it into the water after sticks. Soon the dog returned to the house alone and a search was made for the child. This search was rewarded by the finding of the body of the little victim of the cruel waves floating face downwards in the bottom of the bay. The body was tenderly carried to the residence of its father, and Mrs. Helmcken and Duncan at once summoned, but all their efforts were unavailing, for the child was dead.

From Wednesday's Daily.—Provincial Constable Wilson, of Port Essington, arrived down on the steamer Danube yesterday, bringing with him two Chinese misdoers who were sentenced to a term of three months' imprisonment each by the stipendiary magistrate at Port Essington for theft. The two Chinese were this morning sent to the provincial jail.

E. Jeeves, J. Cantrell and James Eccles, three young men who went out hunting on Sunday at Colwood, and who were found in unlawful possession of some blue grouse by the provincial police, were each fined \$5 in the provincial police court this morning. Magistrate Macrae warned them that anyone else found guilty of an infraction of the game act would not get off so easily.

Arrangements are being made to charter the steamer Thistle for a trip to the Skeena river, with the men and material necessary to build a railway to the coast, which Mr. F. M. Yorke, the well known stvedore, proposes to place on Teslin lake. A party has already been organized for the expedition, and will start for the scene of their operations on the Teslin. Mr. Yorke also intends building a saw mill at Teslin lake.

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VICTORIA PARTY.

A letter has been received from Mr. L. Arthur of the Victoria party, consisting of Messrs. Carnegie, Howard, Maynard, Casey, Flint, Forrest, Norman and Arthur and Dr. Richardson. The writer states that although leaving Victoria hurried up with great expectations, the golden fever raging at the height, the sight of the wharves crowded with friends wishing us a pleasant and successful trip made it feel some what hard to leave the place where we had spent so many happy days, but we looked forward to the time when

A few short years of toil were past, and we would be coming back, to greet the friends we left behind. With nuggets in our sack.

And as we sailed on our way to Vancouver, this sort of home-sickness feeling mother country was extended to the because some of our party were heard to exclaim, "Europe, Oh Europe, with its tons of voice and expression of countenance that made us feel that they were in earnest."

Where several passengers were aboard, some for the stations along the coast and a few for the Yukon river, very few people taking any interest in our arrival or departure.

Nanaimo gave a very good account of herself. The wharves were crowded and quite a number of passengers came aboard, taking up all available space on the steamer.

Once more on our way we glided pleasantly over still waters, with nothing to mar our pleasure. The passengers were with each other to make the trip a pleasant one, and a more sober, contented and happy lot couldn't be found anywhere. One of those who wouldn't be happy on a ship coming from such a whole-souled man as Capt. Meyer, and good-natured officers and crew ought never to see the golden valleys of the far-off country.

The only kicking that was done on board at all was between one of the Skagway Company's horses and Lattie's mule, the mule getting his leg broken, the only time on record that a mule was beaten at his own game. A purse of \$17.50 was collected for the unfortunate owner, and the mule was buried at sea with all due formality.

Passing in and out among the islands that dot the coast line, we came across Capt. Foster at one of the canneries, and at the Inverness cannery we saw the only original Johnnie Gargers of British Columbia, who entertained us until the boat left with many a pleasant smile. Johnnie seems enthusiastic over the mineral resources of that particular section, and feels sure that in the near future the rush to Skeena will be greater than that of the Clonadyke.

Reaching Fort Simpson we were greeted by Patrick Hickey, of the Coladonia; Pat Craig, formerly of the Wilson House, and George Burge. We made a stay here of four hours, long enough to let the passengers go through the town, ring the fire bells and get acquainted with some of the natives, and those having on hand a stock of deer skins, fowls, moose, and other goods, found many ready and willing customers.

The Hudson Bay Company's store did quite a rushing business in rubber and oilcloth coats, their prices being very reasonable. We left Fort Simpson at midnight, and during the next day were boarded by the United States customs officer, Mr. P. A. Smith, a perfect gentleman in every respect, who took the greatest pleasure in giving us all the information and assistance we possibly could. For the benefit of our friends who intend coming this way, we may state that all goods coming from Victoria should be shipped in bond to destination, via Skagway if going through White Pass, and there is no charge for passing through American soil, provided no packages are broken and no goods used while in transit. Enough provisions can be brought along separate to serve for eight weeks. No quantity of intoxicating liquors will be allowed to land, save perhaps a little for medicinal purposes. The wharf and approach will soon be finished. The trail over White Pass is in fair condition, plenty of timber can be had at the rate of one dollar per cord, and at the White Horse Rapids experienced men can be had to run the boats through, party loaded, and there seems no trouble to reach the gold fields.

From a letter received from M. J. Conroy it would appear that the party of which he is a member are making good progress. They have got over the most dangerous part of the route, that is, where the rivers have to be packed, a number of horses were killed by the river. George Gilbert saved the life of a man who had fallen from a log into the stream where Fowler was drowned. The trail is jolly and good natured, but they will stand no lawlessness. A great many men are doing their own packing, carrying from 50 to 150 pounds. It is a trail in a terrible condition, he says. Hugh Pettitrew is the boat packer, and Jack Byrnes makes an excellent cook.

A letter was also received from Mr. Rendall of the city party, which reassured the same facts, and adds that it is in this city, but half of his provisions by being washed down the stream.

HEART HOPE.

Raised in an Instant After the Use of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—A Potent Liquid Remedy—And No Case Too Acute for Immediate Relief and Certain Cure.

"For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from heart disease. All this while I was in the hands of one of our best physicians for whom the only encouragement was that I could obtain relief. I had meant to drop off at any moment. I had many times read of cures made by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Was induced to try a bottle of this cure, and to my surprise the first dose gave me moderate relief. Before the first bottle was finished, before the second bottle was taken the drops, which had sorely troubled me, had disappeared, and when I had completed my second bottle I had as well as I had ever felt." Mrs. John A. James, Warren, N. H. For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

While these suggestions are made all seem agreed that the hatcheries should be continued, and that it would be particularly useful if an earlier species of fish could be propagated to enable the hatching work to be started much earlier in the season.

Two cases under the Medical Act are to come up in the court this afternoon. One is against a young doctor from the east who is siding here at present, and the other against a Jap "doctor" named Sogami. The chief surgeon is still kept busy with many different kinds. The chief surgeon is still kept busy with many different kinds. The chief surgeon is still kept busy with many different kinds.

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PROVINCIAL.

Nelson's Water Supply Officials of Provincial Health on a Tour.

A Large Wheat Crop in Valley—News Notes Many Points.

The Efforts of Steveston to Set Up Housekeeping Supported.

The Great Run of Salmon Tin on Hand Used Making Cans.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Steveston, Aug. 16.—Yesterday while the streets were full of men named James Jerry, was passing along in company with other and suddenly dropped ground. His companion had a cigarette to smoke and he acted of taking a match from his light it when he fell. Immunity was taken to try to restore it was soon found that the cause was act and that the dead. An inquest will be held. The deceased is said to have been a shoreman in Victoria.

A crazy Chinaman named was sent up here to the Saturday. He was kept for a week in custody here in the hope of cure, but he showed no signs of improvement.

Evangelist Meikle, of Vancouver, here on Saturday evening yesterday conducting evangelizing. The meetings were largely attended and a deep impression was many present.

A large excursion party yesterday by the Joan from All were very orderly and had plenty to look around the and to see them—file.

Fish are still running in large and the work of packing is gently prosecuted, but the prouching-of the supplies of evident from the catches being that a large quantity could be packed before the close tide but the want of tin is an barrier. Some have a small quantity on hand and the can companying up what tin they have, tempt to supply all the canner stage is impossible, as their city is very large. It is not yet to give the total pack in any oferies. It is estimated that the Georgia will head the list with about on 60,000 cases. The Ph Britannia canneries will have 000 to 35,000 each and a others will run as high as 30, smallest pack in this place will of the New Colonial Cannery, be 15,000 cases. This is no me and the men there are credited ing done exceedingly good work.

The fleet of boats out last night large as ever and there was eagerness as ever to have the water sharp on time. A large boat went a long way up the river, but the probability of being intercept the siltion that had tunate enough to get the best close time at the mouth of the The men of experience are no more to size up the situation. The boats are being freed of silt, reasons for the great abundance and life length and steadiness of There are those who are willing some credit to the hatchery, but the hatchery is in a very poor form but a small element in a comparatively small run of fishing to a suitable spawn-bed will enormously large quantity of spawners are over-crowding at the spawners. The results will be better than there will be a consequent decrease spawn and loss instead of benefit claimed therefore that so long as is carried on in a legitimate way so that a fair moiety of the fish are the results will be higher than the regular spawn-beds will more and more fruitful. It is said that the time may come when a feeding may be necessary at the beds for the young fish, and it is that something might be done to these beds from the raids of the kinds of fish that live in luxury of salmon while they can be got. It that protection can be afforded is for experts to say.

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few short days of toll were past, and we would all be coming back, great the friends we left behind, with nugs in our sack.

As we sailed on our way to Vancouver, this sort of home-sickness fastened to grow and was extended to the other country as the water got rougher, some of our party were heard to bemoan "Europe, Oh Europe!" with a note of voice and expression of contentment that made us feel that they were earnest.

We arrived in Vancouver about 7:30, and several passengers came aboard for the stations along the coast. A few for the Yukon river, very few taking any interest in our arrival (departure).

Salmon gave a very good account of self. The wharves were crowded and a number of passengers came aboard taking up all available space on the steamer.

More on our way we glided pleasantly over still waters, with nothing to our pleasure. The passengers vied with each other to make the trip a pleasant one, and a more sober, contented happy lot could hardly be found anywhere. But anyone that wouldn't be happy on a ship commanded by such a pleasant man as Capt. Meyers and his natured officers and crew ought to see the golden valleys of the far country.

He only kicking that was done on board at all was between one of the Gray Company's horses and Laritz's, the mule getting his leg broken, only time on record that a mule was seen at his own game. A purse of \$50 was collected for the mule owner, and the mule was buried at all due formality.

The meetings were largely attended and a deep impression was made on all those present. The meetings were largely attended and a deep impression was made on all those present.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Nelson's Water Supply Improved—Officials of Provincial Board of Health on a Tour.

A Large Wheat Crop in Okanagan Valley—News Notes from Many Points.

The Efforts of Steveston's Citizens to Set Up Housekeeping Not Reported.

The Great Run of Salmon—All the Tin on Hand Used Up in Making Cans.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Steveston, Aug. 16.—Yesterday afternoon while the streets were fairly busy a man named James Jerry, a fisherman, was passing along in company with another and suddenly dropped to the ground. His companion had given him a cigarette to smoke and he was in the act of taking a match from his pocket to light it when he fell. Immediately assistance was taken to try to restore him, but it was soon found that the heart had ceased to act and that the man was dead. An inquest will be held to-day. The deceased is said to have been a longshoreman in Victoria.

A crazy Chinaman named Lee Tuck was sent up from here to the asylum on Saturday. He was kept for some time in custody here in the hope of his recovery, but he showed no signs of betterment.

Evangelist Meikle, of Vancouver, was here on Saturday evening and all day yesterday conducting evangelistic meetings and a deep impression was made on many present.

A large excursion party came in here yesterday by the Joan from Vancouver. All were very orderly and had a good opportunity to look around the canneries and to see them—idle.

Fish are still running in large numbers and the work of packing is being diligently prosecuted, but the end is approaching—the supply of tin. It is evident from the catches being obtained that a large quantity could still have been packed before the close time begins, but the want of tin is an insuperable barrier. Some have a small supply still on hand and the can company are working to supply all the canneries at this stage is impossible, as their daily capacity is very large. It is not yet possible to give the total pack in any of the canneries. It is estimated that the Gulf of Georgia will head the list with a pack of close on 60,000 cases. The Phoenix and Britannia canneries will have from 30,000 to 35,000 each and a number of others will run as high as 30,000. The smallest pack in this place will be that of the New Colonial Cannery, which will be 15,000 cases. This is no mean figure, and the men there are credited with having done exceedingly good work in every way.

The fleet of boats out last night was as large as ever and there was as much eagerness as ever to have the nets in the water sharp on time. A large number of the boats went a long way up the river in the hope of making a haul. It is interesting to note that the fish which were caught were of a size and quality that is rather unusual for this time of year.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—Barker to-day beat the provincial record, covering 100 miles in 8 hours and 10 minutes. The actual riding time was 7 hours and 49 minutes.

Yesterday Joseph Bradshaw was assaulted viciously by F. W. Fessler. Bradshaw's leg was broken by a kick or a blow to the face, and he was taken to the hospital.

A report says that two Japanese fishermen were run aground by the steamer Rithet, near a fog on the river yesterday, and one of them was drowned. There is considerable development going on at Shoal Bay just now, and a number of mining camps are being supplied from Vancouver.

The German ship Kehreweider, has arrived in the Fraser river to load salmon for export. The city council have requested the tram company to put fenders on their cars. The British ship Ravensraig, from Selkirk Bay, Peru, is unloading sugar at the wharf. A number of Chinamen are arriving in Vancouver from Iquiqui. F. W. Varsby and C. East are the advance guard. These gentlemen say that some fourteen others are coming to the province. Mr. East formerly acted as engineer for a large nitrate company. Mr. Varsby was connected in a wholesale way with this industry. In years gone by the nitrate trade of Chill was enormous, but it has now fallen off to such an extent as to almost threaten its abandonment.

not as yet actually been got, but the quantities are so great that it is enough to give the necessary majority in value. In these circumstances the delegates urged the council to support the action of the citizens in the matter and to pass a resolution of affirmation as called for by the statutes and to come to an understanding with them as to apportionment of the liabilities that communication may at once be made to the creditors for the asset. After deliberation the council resolved that they would do anything in the matter till the petition is signed by a majority in value of the registered owners. As they do not meet again till after 1st of September, when the petition has to be in the hands of the government, the citizens are left to fight their own battle, and they are united enough to do it. The reasons which make the council so unwilling to part with the area in question are the very reasons why the citizens desire to be free. They consider that they have too long and too largely contributed to the general revenue of a municipality that does practically nothing for the well being of the place in the form of public works.

It is reported here to-night that the Rithet in going up river this morning again ran into a fishing boat and that the Jap fishermen were drowned. No information has been received at the police station and the hope is now being cherished that the report is incorrect.

Quite a number of Indians will leave here for their homes to-morrow and from this time forward leave-takings will be the order of the day.

Rev. Mr. Nicholles and his wife, the esteemed Indian missionaries from Cochin, leave here this week to return to their home work.

Rev. Mr. Swartort, the Indian missionary from Alberni, will leave here to-morrow. He is to pay a short visit to friends in Chilliwack, and at the end of the month he will return to his sphere of labor.

Steveston, Aug. 16.—The coroner was here this afternoon and held an inquest on the body of Jerry Castle, who died suddenly on the street yesterday. After hearing the evidence the jury brought in a verdict of death from natural causes.

The body found up the river has not yet been identified. On Saturday the coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of death by drowning. If, as is still surmised, this was the body of the man Thompson, whose boat was run into by the Rithet, it would surely have been well to have gone a little further afield for evidence before closing the inquest.

Mr. G. O. Dockrill, barrister, appeared before the magistrate this afternoon to prosecute in a charge against Dr. Wallis here for a breach of the Medical Professions Act. After hearing the evidence the magistrate dismissed the case. It is not for a humble reporter to undertake to advise the learned members of the medical profession how they should treat their brethren. It does seem hard and not a little surprising to see a young doctor with full credentials from another province and a good personal character, and who has a wife and child depending upon him, to subject him to such a prosecution even with clear proof if there was any persistence in charging that it is worse still to prosecute where the evidence is not perfectly clear.

The case against the Japanese doctor has not yet been heard.

The first ship of the salmon fleet in new in port here. The Kehreweider, of Bremen, is lying at the Phoenix wharf ready to take a cargo as soon as it is ready for her. Box packing will now be the order of the day in those canneries that have completed their pack.

The grain harvest here is being prosecuted with great vigor. There have been complaints of a scarcity of hands for the work, but this will be provided for now that the fishing is about over.

The weather here is all that could be desired for filling out the grain and producing a very high quality. It is rather hot for comfort for those engaged in the field working.

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the same ground this year. Inspector Wolley expressed the opinion that the sanitary condition of the city of Nelson had been very much improved since his last visit. He recommended the abatement of certain nuisances which were already receiving the attention of the sanitary officer of the municipal council. Dr. Duncan accompanied Mayor Houston to the source of the water supply for the new system this afternoon.

The manner in which the lands and works department was dealing with the tenders for the construction of the new jail in this city requires some explanation on the part of the officials. There were several tenders received for the work. Among them was one from a local firm. The tenders were to furnish a bond in the sum of \$2,000 for the due performance of the contract. This was done by the local firm referred to. When the tenders were opened it was found that the local firm's tender was the lowest, but instead of awarding the contract the lands and works department maintained that the contract was to be awarded to a firm from outside the city that instead of a bond for \$2,000 the tenders would furnish a certified check with the department for that amount. This firm will no doubt be able to comply with the new conditions imposed by the department, but the local firm's tender was there was an attempt on the part of the department to jockey them out of the contract.—Nelson Tribune.

NEW WESTMINSTER. The Columbia, referring to the sensational story of the capture of a 220-pound sturgeon in the Shannon river, Ireland, says: "Our Old Country friends may think that was an extraordinarily large fish, but if they should see some of the sturgeon landed here they would open their eyes pretty wide. Several large ones have been caught in the Fraser, one over 1,800 pounds being reported. The largest of which any authentic record has been kept was one weighing 1,200 pounds, which was caught opposite this city in the early days by one of W. H. Vianen's fishermen. Governor Seymour and others were at the wharf when it was landed from the boat, and they sent it to Victoria where it was quite a curiosity. Soon after this one weighing 1,200 pounds was caught, and a year or two ago one weighing 1,100 pounds was taken up to the exhibition grounds during the week of the World's Fair. Several 600 pounders have been caught, while from 400 pounds down is a daily occurrence. The sturgeon fishery is no small contributor to the fish wealth of the noble Fraser."

NANAIMO. An alarm of fire from the fire bell about 1 o'clock this morning awoke the town and brought the department and a large number of spectators to a blaze on Newcastle Avenue, below the town. The alarm was given by Mr. Alex. Smith, the telephone company's night operator, saw the reflection of the fire in the sky about 1 o'clock and immediately gave the alarm. Mr. W. Tronche, the night watchman, also saw the fire and sent in a telephone alarm, which, however, had been anticipated, as above mentioned. Mr. G. E. Pittendrigh was the first person at the scene of the blaze, and when he saw the small one-room frame dwelling formed for occupancy by A. Cassel & Co. as a lumber office, and lately the home of two fishermen, was in flames, and the cabin next to it had caught fire. Mr. Pittendrigh immediately made his way into the cabin and on searching the rooms found those of the late Mr. Alex. Smith, who is well known in police circles, having just finished a term in the provincial jail, asleep in one of them. He succeeded in waking him and got him out of the house just in time.

By the time the department arrived the cabin was gone, but by their efforts Mr. Hoggar's stable, which adjoined, was saved, with about \$50 damage to the roof and wall, which loss is fully covered by insurance. The department also saved the smoke house recently built by the fishermen adjoining their cottage.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but as the fishermen went off to the Light-house island earlier in the evening, leaving a fire burning, it is supposed that the building caught from the chimney, and a double-barrelled shotgun in the fisherman's cottage went off during the blaze.

The two buildings burnt are the property of Mr. Andrew Turnbull and are now in port here. They are insured in the London & Lancashire for \$500. Mr. W. K. Leighton, agent.—Free Press.

NELSON.

Nelson, Aug. 17.—R. Ferguson has been bound over for trial on the charge of criminally assaulting a woman. He is now in custody of the police.

Mr. G. O. Dockrill, barrister, appeared before the magistrate this afternoon to prosecute in a charge against Dr. Wallis here for a breach of the Medical Professions Act. After hearing the evidence the magistrate dismissed the case.

The case against the Japanese doctor has not yet been heard.

The first ship of the salmon fleet in new in port here. The Kehreweider, of Bremen, is lying at the Phoenix wharf ready to take a cargo as soon as it is ready for her. Box packing will now be the order of the day in those canneries that have completed their pack.

The grain harvest here is being prosecuted with great vigor. There have been complaints of a scarcity of hands for the work, but this will be provided for now that the fishing is about over.

The weather here is all that could be desired for filling out the grain and producing a very high quality. It is rather hot for comfort for those engaged in the field working.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—Barker to-day beat the provincial record, covering 100 miles in 8 hours and 10 minutes. The actual riding time was 7 hours and 49 minutes.

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added, the total value is now, of course, much greater.

ROSSLAND.

Roseland, Aug. 17.—Customs Officer Allen Forrester, who was suspended to-day by Sub-Collector B. R. MacDonald, has preferred charges against him of misappropriating government funds. He alleges that MacDonald collected excessive duties and pocketed the proceeds. MacDonald denies all the charges against him, and says an investigation will vindicate him.

"A howling success," in the vocabulary of the street and was the meeting at Dominion hall Sunday evening, held for the purpose of organizing a Rossland Knights of Labor branch. Forty members were sworn in on the spot and another meeting will be held Friday evening to elect and install officers. W. J. Walker, the well known organizer, will be present. The place of meeting has not been chosen yet, but through the Record's columns it will be announced soon enough to give all working men plenty of time to attend.—Rossland Record.

A SHELL BURST.

And He Thought the Bazzing in His Head Was Caused by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Undecovers Him and Cures a Case of Chronic Catarrh of Thirty Years' Standing.

"I have had chronic catarrh ever since the war. The disease affected my hearing greatly. There was a disagreeable ringing in my ears, which I had attributed to the fact of a shell bursting while in an engagement. I used three bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and my catarrh has entirely left me. The noises in my head have also ceased. It is a great medicine, is easy and pleasant to apply. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a quick and certain cure for catarrh in its most acute form." J. C. Taylor, 210 N. Ontario ave., London, N.J.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Victoria, August 19th. The employees of the local grocers, and infact everyone else engaged in the outside business, were working almost day and night at present, for a great deal of business is being done in that line. Miners are daily arriving on their way to the Clondyke gold fields, and nearly all of them—much to their own advantage—have learned the value of the place to outfit for the Clondyke. Those who have gone before have warned those who are daily coming in that it was folly to be hoodwinked by the Sound merchants, and be compelled to pay a duty of 25 per cent. on all their outfits, so, in consequence, merchants are busy. In the meat market the butchers are also very busy, but no change has of late taken place in the price of meat, saying, perhaps, in veal, which has decreased. The price of wheat is still advancing in price, owing to the great demand in the wheat export trade, which seems to be still increasing. Fruits are being quoted as before, and new fruits are being offered for sale which arrived by the last direct steamer from San Francisco. Prices as quoted at present are: Wheat, per ton.....\$35 to \$37.50 Barley, per ton.....\$28 to \$30 Middlings, per ton.....\$20 to \$22 Bran, per ton.....\$18 to \$20 Ground feed, per ton.....\$20 to \$25 Corn, whole, per ton.....\$22 to \$25 Corn, cracked, per ton.....\$20 to \$25 Oatmeal, per 10 pounds.....45 to 50c. Rolled oats, (Or. or N.W.).....3c. Rolled oats, (B. & K.) 7th. sacks.....30c. New potatoes, per lb.....14c. Cabbage, Canadian, per head.....12c. Cauliflower, per head.....10c. to 12c. Corn, per doz.....25c. Hay, baled, per ton.....\$15 to \$16 Straw, per bale.....50c. to 75c. Onions, per lb.....5c. to 8c. Bananas, per lb.....25c. to 35c. Lemons (California).....25c. to 35c. Apples, per lb.....5c. to 10c. Oranges, Cal. seedlings.....40c. to 50c. Grapes.....10c. to 12c. Tomatoes.....10c. to 15c. Plums.....10c. to 12c. Peaches.....25c. to 45c. Pineapples.....40c. to 50c. Watermelons.....40c. to 50c. Mushrooms.....25c. to 35c. Blueberries.....25c. to 35c. Berries, Italian, per doz.....25c. to 30c. Eggs, Manokos.....20c. Butter, creamery, per lb.....25c. Butter, Delft creamery, per lb.....30c. Gaiter, fresh.....15c. to 20c. Cheese, Canadian.....15c. to 20c. Cheese, California.....20c. Hams, American, per lb.....16c. to 18c. Hams, Canadian, per lb.....16c. Bacon, American, per lb.....15c. to 18c. Bacon, rolled, per lb.....12c. to 15c. Bacon, long clear, per lb.....12c. Bacon, Canadian, per lb.....14c. to 16c. Shoulders.....14c. Lard.....12c. Sides beef, per lb.....8c. to 9c. Meats—beef, per pound.....10c. to 15c. Mutton, per pound.....10c. to 15c. Mutton, whole,.....8c. to 9c. Pork, sides, fresh, per lb.....8c. to 9c. Chickens, per pair.....\$1.00 to \$1.50

CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

Three Thousand Men Employed—Construction Being Prosecuted Vigorously.

Mr. R. B. Van Horne, son of Sir William Van Horne, reached Winnipeg on Thursday from the west, and proceeded to Montreal. Van Horne has been a member of a surveying party locating the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. He states that the work on the line is progressing rapidly. There are over fifty outfits, employing 8,000 men, at work on the first hundred miles. Bridging has been commenced and about four miles of track laid. A temporary yard has been laid out at Lethbridge. Work has been commenced on the construction of the station and office buildings at Lethbridge. As soon as the necessary lumber is received buildings will be commenced on the storehouses and powder magazines at Wardner, B. C., and Sand Creek, B. C. An outfit is at work building a construction road through the mountains to enable implements and supplies to get into the mountain camps. As

soon as frost sets in rock work will be commenced in earnest and bridging will be pursued vigorously from both sides of the mountains. Eight parties are locating and exploring the line west of the summit. Grading will be finished well up to the summit by the first of December, and by that time the line will be in running order to Crow's Nest Lake. When completed the line will be probably the highest on record through the mountains. The maximum grade is one per cent. and the maximum curvature six degrees. It is expected that for rapidity and amount of construction the work will be a record breaker.

GEOLOGY OF THE CLONDYKE.

Prof. G. F. Wright, of Oberlin College, Gives His Views.

"Little is known about the geology of the Yukon river," writes Professor Wright, "where the Clondyke mines have been found. Being placer mines, the gold may have been transported many miles. The means of transportation are both glaciers and rivers. The Clondyke region is on the north side of the St. Elias Alps. Alaska was never completely covered with glacial ice. The glaciers flowed both north and south from the summits. Dawson and Professor Russell both report well-defined terminal moraines across the upper Yukon valley. The source of the Clondyke gold, therefore, is from the south.

"Placer mines originate in the disintegration of gold-bearing quartz veins or mass like that at Juneau. Under sub-aerial agencies these become dissolved. Then the glaciers transport the material as far as they go, when the floods of water carry it on still further. Gold, being heavier than the other materials associated with it, lodges in the crevasses or in the rough places at the bottom of the streams. So to speak, nature has stamped and 'panned' the gravel first and prepared the way for man to finish the work. The amount of gold found in the placer mines is evidence not so much, perhaps, of a very rich vein as of the disintegration of a very large vein.

"The 'mother lode' has been looked for in vain in California, and perhaps will be so in Alaska. But it exists somewhere up the streams on which the placer mines are found. The discovery of gold in glacial deposits far away from its native place is familiar to American geologists. I have encountered placer mines in glacial deposits near Aurora in southern Indiana; in Adams county in western Ohio, and near Titusville, in western Pennsylvania, where I see there is a new excitement. But in all these cases the gold has been brought several hundred miles by glacial ice from Canada or the region about Lake Superior. These gold mines were near the edge of the glacial region, where there had been much assorting action of both ice and water.

"It is evident, however, that in Alaska the transportation of the gold has not gone so far. The difficulties of the transportation into the Clondyke region and the shortness of the season will continue to be great drawbacks to working the mines. The pass north of Chitina is seven thousand feet above sea level and but a few miles back from the ocean. There is no possibility of a road over it. But from Taku Inlet, near Juneau, reader access can be had. This route was followed by Schwatka and Mr. Hayes of the United States Geological Survey, a few years ago, and has been partially surveyed with reference to a railway line, and reported to be available. The only other way is by river, which is open to navigation only a short time each year and lies a great way round.

ALL EYES ON CANADA.

Discussing Speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies.

London, Aug. 17.—Canada almost monopolizes the London newspapers to-day. Some leading journals have two leaders on such topics as the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies yesterday and the British Association meeting at Toronto. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's acceptance of a gold medal from the Cobden Club is spoken of at length in all the columns. Mr. Chamberlain's Zollverein scheme. Some, however, like the Standard, remind Sir Wilfrid that despite his ardent free trade panegyrics, the diminished orb of protection rather than the struggling planet of free trade is the guiding star of popular Canadian politics. Sir Donald Smith calls for Canada on Saturday. Among other objects of his visit is to meet Mr. Sifton to draw up the immigration policy for the winter campaign in Europe. Capt. Bate has presented to the Duke of York a handsome volume of Canadian Jubilee stamps on behalf of the post-office department of Canada. The Duke is an ardent philatelist and expressed himself as delighted with the gift.

Mrs. Peter Brown and Her Brown Dress.

Mrs. Peter Brown was a worthy and thrifty housewife, and though proud of her Brown family she got tired of browns—we refer to brown colors. Now, Mrs. Brown had a brown cashmere dress that she had donned on Sundays for three years. Going to church in sun, rain, sleet and snow for such a length of time had discolored and faded Mrs. Brown's hope that the brown dress could be changed in color and made to serve as service until time wore better and money more plentiful with her.

Mrs. Peter Brown had heard of the marvellous Diamond Fast Black for Wool and decided to experiment in the work of home dyeing. The dye was purchased from her druggist, and the operation conducted as per directions on the envelope, and what a transformation resulted! A deep rich and pure black equal to the finest blacks produced by French professional dyers—a new dress at a cost of about thirty cents.

Mrs. Peter Brown's experience is just the experience of thousands of economical women in Canada to-day. They find the Diamond Dyes indispensable. Their homes would be robbed of half its pleasures if they could not procure these great money-savers.

HEART SOPE.

Used in an Instant After the Use of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—A Potent Remedy—And No Case Too Late for Immediate Relief and Certain Cure.

For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from heart disease. All this while I was in the hands of one of our best physicians, for whom I had the only encouragement I could obtain was that I was able to drop off at any moment. I had my times read of cures made by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Was led to try a bottle of this cure, and my surprise that it felt encouraged and stated. Before the first bottle was on the drop, which had nearly worn me, had disappeared, and when I completed my second bottle, when I as I had never felt. Mrs. John A. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Mayor's Streets Loan By-Law Passed—To Be Submitted to the Ratepayers.

Resolution re Destruction of Shacks Referred to the Council for Reconsideration.

Wash House By-Law Passed—Other Communications and Reports Considered.

From Thursday's Daily.

Yesterday evening the members of the aldermanic board met as usual at the city hall to discuss the business of the day. All the members were present...

The first communication read was one from His Worship the Mayor dealing with the buildings which the council had resolved to destroy. On the 26th of July last, the council passed a resolution...

W. A. Weaver-Bridgeman complained of beach fires at West Bay, Esquimalt. Received and referred to the chief of police.

John Cochrane, the druggist, on the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, complained of the bad condition of Yates street in front of his premises.

A communication was then read from the superintendent of the electric light works, asking that he be supplied with six lamps, which would cost approximately \$150.

In another report the finance committee refused to grant the \$150 asked for by C. H. Luffin for the free distribution of 1,500 copies of his pamphlet and map of the Clonkyke region.

Another report from the finance committee was read from the various matters referred to them in their report on the audit of the accounts of the various departments.

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NEWS OF THE SHIPS

The City, for Local Fruit, Brings a Large Number of Passengers from San Francisco.

Umatilla Leaves To-Night—The Outfit—Hunting Fleet—Bristol to Sail for St. Michaels.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The steamer City of Puebla did not arrive until nearly two o'clock this morning. She was nine hours late in leaving San Francisco owing to the increased freight she had to take on board.

TREASURE ISLAND

Harford Will Go and Get the Thirty Millions and Bring Them to Victoria.

From Tuesday's Daily.

If the arrival of the steamer Portland with \$1,000,000 of thereabouts was enough to start such excitement as is now prevailing, what will happen when a steamer having \$30,000,000 on board arrives at Victoria?

The monthly trade and shipping report of R. P. Rithet & Co. says that the recent advance in wheat being speculation, rates of freight for grain have been very steady.

News received from Capt. Smalries, of the schooner Theresa, one of the schooners of the Alaska Commercial Company's fleet, who are now engaged in hunting for otter in the coast.

The steamer City of Seattle, although advertised to sail from Victoria to-day, will not leave until to-morrow evening.

There were thirty candidates for the office of Victoria from twenty-four different states. Mr. Smith, however, led the race from the start.

From Wednesday's Daily.

DYEA AND SKAGWAY

Steamer Queen Arrives Late Last Night from the Northern Camps.

Portland Pack Loses a Train of Eight Horses Together With Their Packs.

Litigation in Prospect Over the Title to Land at the Two Towns.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The residents of Dyea and Skagway are not fighting over the population of their respective towns. If they were there would be lots of room for argument, for passengers and officers of steamers arriving from the north are at sixes and sevens as to the number of men encamped there.

The chief attraction in connection with the arrival of the steamer Queen was the news from Skagway and Dyea, and the tourists were for once forgotten.

A large force of men were put to work this afternoon to repair the old steam barge Spratt's Ark, which has been lying in James Bay for many years.

THE NEW CONSUL

General Roberts Gives Way to Abraham E. Smith To-Day.

Mr. Abraham E. Smith, the new United States consul, this morning took over the office from General Roberts.

A committee of twenty-five has been organized at Skagway to preserve order and all lawless characters are given walking papers.

Second edition "Queen Victoria" published. Jubilee Edition on press. Best history of the Queen and Victoria Era published.

Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily with six days a week, will be compensated with dollars weekly. NEW IDP&S CO., Medical Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

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