

WITH GOLD FROM THE NORTH

The Steamer Cottage City Arrives From Alaskan Ports Early This Morning.

A Rich Placer Strike Fifty Miles South of Juneau.

Seven Thousand Dollars Reported Taken Out in Seven Days.

More Deaths on the Edmonton Trail—Late News From Atlin.

Steamer Cottage City reached port early this morning from Alaskan ports with quite a large number of passengers on board among whom were a multi-millionaire of New York and several prospective millionaires of the Klondike.

CUP MATCH.

Good attendance at the Saturday afternoon baseball game between the Juniors and the new West team.

ON MEETING.

British Columbia Ladies from Vancouver, New York and Victoria met in the Dillard Hotel in connection with the specialty of the unfortunate between the New West and Capital clubs.

PERNIX FORMED.

On Wednesday night a club called to form a club called the Pernix Tennis Club.

PIPER.

It was everything to be seen, and the team and the Navy tried to get the Point, the former being scores will show.

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mass, like a dog driver into a bunch of sleeping huskies.

In a little while men were paddling boats around in the quiet pools assisting other men to land on and clamber over piled up ice blocks.

When the ice cleared away about the spring freshets came, the returning miners say, hundreds became busy getting out.

Their Annual Harvest. R. C. Kirk, in a letter from Dawson, says:

"The clean-up for the mining season just closed has advanced to such a stage that an estimate of the output may be had, and while the estimates one could make money vary greatly, it may be said that at least \$15,000,000 will be taken from the mines during the next six weeks.

Chuck Full of Experience. He left Dawson June 8th on the Victoria with about 125 others and reached Bennett on the Australian Thursday evening.

Dawson, he says, is full of idle men, a conservative estimate placing the number at 5,000. What they will do to do is a mystery as but few have either money or provisions.

Quite a Little Money. He is now on his way to his home in Michigan and will return in the fall to work his claim.

Among other Klondikers who came out on the Victorian was Dan Sanders, who is one of the rich men of the Klondike.

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old man had a daughter who was blind. He told Jimmie to care for the girl. He was almost dead and quite helpless.

H. Kirschbaum, a saloon keeper of Sitka, Alaska, was found guilty of murdering an Indian at the Sitka river city. He is the first white man convicted of murdering a native since Alaska came into the possession of the United States.

The expected has happened. Gold has been found North of the Klondike.

After prospecting for nearly a year two Dawson residents found gold in paying quantities on the north side of the Klondike river.

Among other News Notes. The preliminary examination of Arthur Goddard on a charge of murdering James Frazer, of the Nugget, terminated in the accused being held to answer the crime in the territorial court.

Thirty-seven deserters from the United States soldier detachment at Circle City were reported at Dawson by parties arriving from down river points.

News was given by F. C. Miller, who arrived from the headwaters of the Big Salmon, via Teslin Lake, and Wm. Doohille, who was one of the unfortunate who escaped to reach the Klondike, by the Edmonton Death-Trap.

of the finding of three victims of that trail. The unfortunate who were found dead in their cabins at Moose Lake, 100 miles in from Telegraph Creek.

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The Dry Dock Dues

A Petition in Favor of Reduced Rates Sent to Ottawa.

The Board of Trade Resolution Not Likely to Carry Any Weight.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Will Oppose the Drummond County Road.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, June 26.—The Department of Public Works has been advised that a large petition in favor of reduced dock dues is coming from Victoria.

The resolution of the British Columbia Board of Trade, Victoria, which has been forwarded against the reduction, would have carried more weight had the board not stultified itself on the Kettle river road.

The Canadian Pacific is going to oppose the Drummond County road before the Senate, and the chances now are that it may be thrown out.

British Columbia Laws. In the House to-day, in reply to Col. Cook, Premier Laurier said that the government was aware that fourteen statutes had been passed by the British Columbia government with a clause prohibiting the employment of Chinese and Japanese in connection with certain public works.

Chinese Government Decides to Tear Down the Famous Structure—Foreign Companies After the Contract.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Ill., June 26.—A special to the Times-Herald from Denver, says: According to Frank Lewis, a Chicago civil engineer, who is to-day a guest at the Oxford hotel, the Chinese government contemplates destroying the ancient Chinese wall that separates China proper from the Chinese territory.

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TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

British War Office Officials Decline to Make Any Statement.

London, June 24.—War office officials refuse all information regarding the situation in the Transvaal and decline to affirm or deny the reported circumstances.

In the House of Commons the ministers, however, have been unable to parry the multiplicity of questions raised with the intention of getting some inkling of the government's intentions.

The big military expenditure of \$20,000,000 as provided for in the military works bill introduced in the House of Commons on June 21st has caused some alarm among taxpayers, although it is admitted that a portion of the expenditure is made absolutely necessary by the increase of the army.

Lord Charles Beresford strongly opposed the fortifications, taking the same grounds as Captain Mahan, U. S. N., that expenditures ought to be voted to mobilize instead of fixed defenses.

NEW FRENCH CABINET. The Policy of the Government—Ministers Will Defend Republican Institutions.

(Associated Press.) Paris, June 26.—The new cabinet ministers presented themselves to the Chambers this afternoon. The Chambers were thronged, and there was great animation at the opening of the session.

SENTENCE FOR KIDNAPPING. Mrs. Geo. B. Barrow Gets Twelve Years and Ten Months.

(Associated Press.) New York, June 26.—Mrs. Geo. B. Barrow was sentenced before Justice Warner in the criminal branch of the Supreme court to twelve years and ten months for a charge of kidnaping baby Marion Clark. She was sentenced to 12 years and ten months imprisonment.

VILLAGE ALMOST DESTROYED. Forty Buildings Gutted—The Damage Amounts to \$50,000.

(Associated Press.) Quebec, June 25.—The village of St. Raymond, 35 miles from this city, was almost wiped out by fire this morning, which started in a stable where a tramp had slept last night. About forty buildings were burned and the convent was badly damaged. The loss is about \$50,000, and is well covered by insurance.

DIVED FOR A WAGER. From a St. Louis Ridge—Narrow Escape.

(Associated Press.) St. Louis, Mo., June 25.—A man named McDonald, aged 20, as a result of a wager yesterday dived from the centre span of the bridge. He badly injured himself, and narrowly escaped death. The distance was 115 feet.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION. (Associated Press.) New York, June 26.—A collision is reported to have taken place this morning between the New York steamer City of Rome, which arrived this morning from Glasgow, and the Central Railroad New Jersey steamer Moanah. The Moanah passed the quarantine without stopping. Her upper deck forward has been carried away. It would appear the collision occurred in the lower bay, though the City of Rome did not report it at the quarantine.

DROWNED WHILE YACHTING. New York, June 24.—During a squall, which struck several yachts taking part in the 24th annual regatta of the Sea and Yacht Club, the yacht 'City' at Oyster Bay, N. Y., was wrecked. The crew, including the skipper, were rescued, but the yacht was lost.

STRENGTH OF MIND IS EXERCISE, NOT REST.—Pope.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT.

Colonel Prior seems bent upon distinguishing himself at Ottawa this session, and his latest bid for popularity will certainly astonish his own supporters here. It is scarcely worth remark that Sir Charles Hibbert Tunper exerted on the member for Victoria in his assault upon the interests of this province; nothing else was to be expected from that person; his disgraceful behavior in the Yukon slender case is still fresh in public memory, and it will be kept fresh, too, when that politician returns to British Columbia to attempt to seduce weak-kneed Liberals, if any such there be, from their allegiance to the party.

But Colonel Prior's conduct is not so easy to understand. He was elected, so far as we are aware, to represent this city and to do his share in looking after its interests in the House. There was an understanding between him and his committee here that he should take up the cudgels for a man who is described by a minister of the government, on good grounds it is to be presumed, as "no gentleman," and whose interests conflict with the best interests of the province, it is only proper that the public should be informed. The dispatches do not say whether Colonel Prior attempted to deny the statements of the Hon. Mr. Blair with regard to the character of the man Roche, but if Roche is guilty of the crime with which the minister charged him, he fully merits the description affixed to him by Mr. Blair.

Now, what the Victoria public would probably like to know is what Colonel Prior is doing in the company of such a person; and how comes it that he advocates that person's interests in the House as against those of the province? It is pointed out that the scheme so strenuously pressed upon the attention of the House by the member from Victoria means a cable to Seattle. Will the people of Victoria stand that? Are they going to allow one of their representatives to use his influence to bolster up a foreign concern at the expense of our own city? Are Victorians prepared to help an American company to graze an all-Canadian life to the Yukon, and will they allow Colonel Prior to exert himself to defeat a measure which is plainly in the best interests of this province, and in which Victoria would largely share?

The Premier has made it clear that Roche and his company hung on waiting to see what the government were going to do, and when the government did proceed they began their wire-pulling and with the kind and considerate aid of Colonel Prior in the House, vigorous obstruction to the government's policy. Is Colonel Prior doing this from conscientious motives? Is his love for the Northern Commercial Company a passion so consuming that he can afford to forget his promises to the people of Victoria to do all in his power for them as their representative in the House of Commons?

The government want to build an all-Canadian line of telegraph to the Yukon, a line which will be of great benefit to the country at large and British Columbia in particular, and Colonel Prior is opposed to it. Why? Because Mr. Roche, British M.P., who, according to very high authority is capable of an act that no honorable man would commit or condone, wishes the monopolistic American company in which he is interested to secure the privilege of handling this big public utility for their private profit?

Colonel Prior is abusing the confidence of the people of this province and city, and his constituents will not be true to themselves if they do not take immediate steps to procure from him the fullest explanation of his extraordinary conduct. If the interests of this province and city are to be set aside for the sake of an American company the people should know it at once so that they may protect themselves. If it be proved that Colonel Prior fought for this American cable scheme because he was financially interested in it, the electors of Victoria should mark their disapproval of such conduct in no uncertain manner.

Let Victorians remember that our neighbors on the other side of the line would make short work of any legislator who would dare to advocate the running of a British company's line of telegraphs through their country in preference to a national line; the Americans are very jealous of their nationality, and properly; British Columbians cannot afford to be less so. It is our duty to help in every possible way the accomplishment of schemes so evidently for the benefit of Canada as the telegraph line to Dawson. It will be a public utility in the hands of the representatives of the public, not in those of a private company.

There are two Roches in the British House of Commons, both Irishmen; but which of them is the queer fish hooked by Colonel Prior we do not know. There is the Hon. James B. Roche, Anti-Parliament member for East Kerry, elected at the bye-election in March, 1898; and there is John Roche, Galway County, East, also an Anti-Parliamentist. It is a pity that a member of the British House of Commons should have to be described as "no gentleman," but it is a still greater pity that a member of Victoria city should be found to fight the battles of an American monopoly in the Canadian House of Commons.

BANNOCKBURN.

Is there a Scot in Victoria who does not know, who has perhaps forgotten that this is the anniversary of the most glorious day in the history of Scotland? On Monday, the twenty-fourth of June, 1314, the little Scottish army which Robert de Bruce had been able, with almost superhuman exertions to gather from the Highlands and Islands and Lowlands formed its line of battle on the plain on which grey old Stirling looks down, and quietly awaited the approach of "proud Edward's power." And what a power! One of the largest armies and certainly the best-equipped that Europe had seen since the days of Charlemagne, advanced joyously upon the thirty thousand Scots by the banks of the Bannock, feeling confident of victory, and eager to strike a blow for the conquest of the stubborn North British.

But the Scottish leader was the master general of his age, and he took his measures with the skill and sureness which characterize the operations of genius. Small as his army was its elements were wonderfully dissimilar; consummate tact was required on the part of Bruce to smooth over the jealousies of the embattled clans and also the feeling between the sturdy Lowlanders and their Highland allies.

This was the first great battle in which Highlander and Lowlander fought shoulder to shoulder against a common foe, and on that most glorious day was swept away the petty rivalries of the twain. Ever after they could drop their differences promptly and rally under the lion rampant for the defence of Scotland. It was on that great day that the phrase had birth: "Scotland Forever!" The slogan which rang from the lips of the Scots Greys as they swept irresistibly upon the dismayed battalions of Napoleon on the field of Waterloo five hundred years later almost to a day.

Bannockburn gave the Scots independence; welded them into a nation, placed them in the front rank of the powers of the day, shed immortal renown on Scottish arms and was a signal benefit to the whole race, for it was a decisive blow for human freedom. The sympathy of the world was with the little band of Scots at Bannockburn as it was with the little band of Greeks at Marathon, and the gallant confederated Swiss at Morgarten, just the year after Bannockburn.

Sir Edward Creasy omitted Bannockburn from his list of decisive battles of the world for reasons which are too well known to require repetition; and in his splendid life of Robert the Bruce, Sir Herbert Maxwell has shown that that original genius was not by any means a "nice" man, and was doing at Bannockburn exactly what Hal of the Wynd did a century later—fighting for his own hand. Nevertheless he has an unassailable place in Scotland's history.

The victory was marvellous considering the odds; it was the poorest nation in Europe against the richest and most powerful, but it was the same spirit which has forced the Scots to the front in every line of life that shattered the host of Edward III that day; the dour, stubborn, unbreakable and unquenchable spirit which finds nourishment in adversity and thrives on hard knocks. And it was long before the days of the Shorter Catechism, too.

In those days of Maxim guns behind which the operator (excellent word) sits and sends scores to kingdom come as easily as light your pipe, it is interesting to remember that the butcher's bill at Bannockburn was thirty-eight thousand, and every man had to be punched or hacked to death by main strength.

Why? Is it necessary to tell anybody in this province why? Is it not superfluous to say that no one will tolerate Chinamen about the home when the unpleasant facts concerning them are fully appreciated? Who would employ a Chinaman for house work after following him to his den in Chinatown and seeing him and his kind abandoning themselves to their national habits? One is more comfortable believing that the white lady is in total ignorance of the facts about the Chinese when she employs one of them to enter her house in the capacity of general servant. They are neither safe nor clean; one in ten thousand may be honest; kindness and consideration they cannot understand, in their eyes those things are mere foolishness, and they never withhold the Chinese from working out their hatred and contempt for the "foreign devils." Be the mistress kind or harsh John will have his toll of tea, sugar and butter just the same.

It is said that the rat hole of every man's income is the table. Where a Chinaman is kept the rat hole is enlarged, so a horse, and cart could drive into it, and what can one say when John in response to enquiries as to the mysterious disappearance of provisions looks blank and says: "Me no savvy?"

It would be a great boon to British Columbia if the Association in London could send this way a large contingent of smart young English domestic servants—that is, if our young men would kindly refrain from proposing to and marrying them as soon as they get nicely settled. There might be a strict law passed prohibiting any young woman imported from the Old Country for domestic service from receiving any attention from local young men till she has been at least two years in the country. That would enable the employer to judge as to the respective merits of white girl, help, and Chinaman. For the marrying nuisance, there is, only one remedy, that we can see—the importations of the young women must be continued till every swim in the province has been supplied; thank goodness it is only one aspect, and not a dozen each as in Utah.

The society is busily engaged in looking after those matters, sending out girls and women, and keeping watch over them in their new homes.

"Never mention rope in the house of a man whose father was hanged," is an old saying, the application of which the Colonist might profitably study before it discourses jauntily on the subject of "somersaults." It is, of course, gratifying to the Times to learn that it has provided some amusement for its light-hearted (and minded) contemporary, but is there a paper in this province which should preserve a more profound silence on the question of change of opinion than the "Victoria Daily Colonist"? It shows a monstrous impudence on the part of a paper which has on several memorable occasions amazed and disgusted its readers with the most flagrant and inexorable "somersaults," to chide the Times with having altered its view on receiving more light on the subject. The Colonist has put itself in a "funny" position by provoking recollections it were better for the Colonist to let alone. We regret that it will yet change its mind, though perhaps not so suddenly as customary on the dock dues question.

What next? The Colonist quotes with approval a blackguardly hint that an attack is meditated upon the private character of a member of the Provincial Government. The Colonist is the paper which not so long ago devoted great space to a passionate advertisement of its holy horror of any attempt to blow the breath of public comment upon the private characters of public men. If there be any man in this community who should keep a triple steel padlock upon his mouth in regard to private character it is the person from whose mind the hint emanated. As for the Colonist "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

London Financial News has been issuing mining supplements, and we have seen a copy of No. 5, presented with the ordinary daily issue of Monday, June 26th. It is adorned with a portrait of Colonel Baker and the arms of the province and the Dominion. Why? Colonel Baker's handsome physiognomy should have been chosen to embellish the cover if not clear. It will not sell any copies where Colonel Baker is best known. The illustrations and letter press of the "Special" are excellent.

In all parts of the United Kingdom the demand is being made for shorter hours and increased pay. The latest to join the movement are the salt workers of Cheshire. They have gone on strike to the number of several hundreds.

Show that 25 per cent. of men and women suffer the tortures of itching piles. Investigation proves that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment has never yet failed to cure itching piles, and all of these men and women could end their sufferings at once by using it. Scores of thousands have been cured by this treatment. Everybody can be cured in the same way.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, I know, was to be a poor widow, I gave it a try. I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved my very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had a cough since. I may very well be Dr. Chase's friend. Sold by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

WOMEN ARE WANTED. One has sometimes to go away from home to learn what is happening there, and sometime one by acting thus upon the advice of the witty Frenchman, the father of the pleasant, stumbles upon things refreshingly novel and full of genuine interest.

The description will fit a report which appears in the London Daily Mail just to hand, with reference to a meeting held in the rooms of the United British Women's Emigration Association which are fond of wrapping titles over there, at which the Marquis of Lorne presided. The Hon. Mrs. Joyce was the principal speaker, and she ably discussed the question: "What shall we do with our girls?" We fancy we have heard the query before. Mrs. Joyce is strongly impressed with the great field of usefulness for women presented by the colonies, and she stated that the demand for nurses, teachers and domestic servants in Africa and Canada was very strong. The Association was incessantly besought for information regarding the conditions in those countries. Here is a sample paragraph from the address of the Hon. Mrs. Joyce:

"Vancouver, said Mrs. Joyce, provides a splendid field for distressed gentlewomen. There the roughest domestic work is done by Chinamen, who do not sleep in the house and are not to be trusted with children. Obviously there is need for women who will do the lighter work of the household."

"This is of course a revival of the old question of the insufficient womanning (why not, if one may talk about manning?) of the colonies. British Columbia could certainly find room for a large number of respectable young women who will be willing to undertake the duties of domestic service. It is a standing reproach to our civilization in the West that we allow Chinese to do our housework, cook our food and mingle freely in our daily life. They are not fit servants for white people; their strongest condemnation is written in the statement, which not one of their employers or admirers has yet offered to deny, that they cannot be trusted with young children.

Our London Letter

London, June 8.—The subject of this year's exhibition at Earl's Court is that of "Greater Britain." A large order, it will be conceded, but not apparently large enough to include Canada and any of her provinces.

I was always under the impression, until the other evening when I took my seat in the great hall (in the vain hope, alas! that it would stop running and entitle me to a five pound note for involuntary detention) that the Dominion formed a not unimportant part of Her Majesty's possessions. Surely I have heard it alluded to in the dinner speeches as "the brightest jewel in the British crown!" But this is evidently a fond illusion existing only in the poetical imagination of post-prandial orators. At any rate, Canada forms no part of "Greater Britain" as demonstrated at Earl's Court, or if she does the fact was not visible to the naked eye of your humble scribe and servant. Though he seemed to stand for the space of three hours he could find no evidence of her existence save only a photograph of the city of Vancouver (stowed away in a back corner). Now, I particularly wish to be accurate, and do not say that there is no exhibit concerning Canada and all her works. I merely state that I could not find it, which, seeing the nature of my researches and on the assumption that there is one, speaks volumes for the care with which the authorities in concealing its whereabouts.

Do tell me in your next and abliest editorial why it is that Canada should have chosen this of all occasions to hide her light under a bushel when she had such a glorious opportunity of showing forth her good works by and to the million. The same reason, however, may rather more so, be applied to British Columbia. For the sake of the Dominion, as represented at the exhibition, I have nothing but praise. The whole thing is very well done and calculated to inspire one with a feeling of admiration for the thought of being long to so vast, so mighty, so wealthy an Empire.

An Equine Hero. Poor Holocauste. His fate was a sad one. I saw the start of the race, and with Ted Storr's suns around his neck (how well, but how absolutely vicious the crack Yankee jockey rides) he led all the way to Tottenham corner when he was caught and challenged by the favorite, but he was not to be so easily pecked once, twice, several times, on the course, nearly causing a dozen collisions. Then Sloan pulled up, and slipped off. The gallant beast must have run a hundred yards with a broken back, before he was able to get up. He happened except the editor of a provincial paper in France, who seriously informed his readers on the following day that the French horse would have won easily had he not slipped on a piece of orange peel placed on the track on purpose. Perfidio Abilioni!

I have seen the Derby under various conditions, but none more interesting than those of this year, viz., as one of the crowd. I never saw such good nature, or such good behavior on so gigantic a scale in my life. There doubtless were ill behaved, not to say drunken people, but they were like the Canadian exhibit at Earl's Court they were not in evidence. It is a pity that no means exist of obtaining statistics of the number of persons who were given seats, and vary anywhere between 200,000 and 1,000,000. Even assuming that there were more than the former figure, it would be a big crowd of all sorts and conditions, and it is a pity that no means exist of obtaining statistics of the number of persons who were given seats, and vary anywhere between 200,000 and 1,000,000. 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Disgraced and Deserted

Young Woman Believed To Be From Victoria Dies in Seattle.

Operated Upon in Tacoma She Tries to Hide Her Shame.

The Seattle papers of yesterday give reports of the death of a young woman, calling herself Flora Jones, who said she came from Victoria. They are published here in the hope that they may lead to the identification of the deceased and assist the police in discovering the identity of the person who is responsible for the victim's sad plight and consequent death.

The Seattle Times says: "A young, well-dressed, good-looking woman, calling herself Miss Flora Jones, and claiming Victoria as her home, died under mysterious circumstances at the residence of Mrs. Marie Bradbury, a trained nurse, shortly before midnight last night. The coroner and attending physicians believe that death was due to a criminal operation, and in fact the woman admitted that such an operation had been performed on her. An inquest will be held and the matter probed to the bottom.

"Dr. Emil Borjes, who is conversant with the details of the autopsy, reported in the Times the facts in the case as far as he knew them to-day. He said: "Monday afternoon this young lady came into my office, and told me she was suffering from a great pain. From the way she described her pain, I suspected that something was wrong, but said nothing at that time. I gave her some morphine tablets to ease the pain, and she took them as I knew of a place she could stay if she got sick. I suggested a hospital, but she demurred at this, and then I told her that I thought Mrs. Bradbury, whom she had met at a summer resort, would take care of her. I told her that I would take her out there that evening.

"The young lady then told me to wait until the next morning as she had to go back to her hotel. I came down town the next morning, and pretty soon my wife told me that there was a lady waiting at my house to see me. I went out and found this young lady, and she said she was worse, and wanted to go to Mrs. Bradbury's at once. I started out with her, and on the way insisted that she tell me about herself and what caused her illness.

"After I asked the girl to tell me that her name was Flora Jones, that her home was in Victoria, but that she had been over in Tacoma, where a doctor had performed a criminal operation upon her, she stated that after he performed the operation she also operated on herself. She seemed then in terrible pain.

"I took her out to Mrs. Bradbury's, and she seemed all right until last night, when she grew worse. I was summoned and worked with her for awhile. She grew worse still, and I came back down town to get some things I needed. When I went back I took Dr. Gibson with me, and on the way out we got Dr. Randall. We worked as hard as we could to save her life, but shortly before midnight she died. I asked her to tell me the name of her people so I would know what to do in case anything happened. She told me that her father and mother were dead, and that Flora Jones was her name. The case is a very unfortunate one, and I reported the matter to the coroner myself and asked for an investigation.

"Mrs. Marie Bradbury, the trained nurse in whose house the girl died, lives on Thirty-first avenue about a block north of Yester Way. When asked about the girl to-day Mrs. Bradbury said: "Practically all I know about the young woman is that she was sick and was sent here by Dr. Borjes. I knew nothing of her people, as she told me nothing. She was certainly the title of contracted me. She paid me in advance for one week's services—\$15.

"The girl was about 25 years of age. She was dressed in black and had a very good black coat. She was dressed modestly, in fact, but very well, nevertheless. At the time of her death she had \$6 in money. She offered that to Dr. Borjes yesterday morning, but he declined to take it, as she said it was all the money she had. She told him she would send him his fee when she got back to Victoria.

"Coroner Sparling will make a very thorough investigation of the matter, and it is not unlikely that the death of the woman will be reported to the Tacoma police with a request for them to find out, if they can, what physician performed the first operation upon the unfortunate girl."

Another Account. The Post-Intelligencer gives this version of the affair: An attractive young woman, who gave her name as Miss Flora Jones, died early yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. Marie Bradbury, on Thirty-first avenue, near Yester Way, under peculiar circumstances. The case was reported to Coroner Sparling, who ordered an investigation.

From which she came. Prior to death she made a statement, it is said, in which she admitted having been operated upon, and gave Tacoma as the place. Death sealed her lips before she gave the names of those whom the authorities are anxious to discover.

Dr. Emil Borjes, who had been in attendance upon Miss Jones, and who called in Dr. Gibson and Dr. Randall to assist him when the case became serious, reported the fact of a mysterious death to the coroner, and asked for an investigation.

Dr. Borjes says that the woman came to his office Monday afternoon, and asked for assistance, saying that she was suffering from a great pain. The doctor says that from her statement he suspected something, but said nothing. He gave her some morphine tablets. She asked about a place to go to as she became ill. The doctor says that he suggested a hospital, but she said she preferred a private house. He then recommended her to go to Mrs. Bradbury, who is a trained nurse.

The next morning the young woman was worse and wanted to go to Mrs. Bradbury's. The doctor says that he accompanied her. On the way out he insisted on knowing her name and the truth of her illness. She then said she was Flora Jones, and that an operation had been performed on her in Tacoma by a physician. She also said, according to the doctor, that after the operation she operated upon herself.

Wednesday night Miss Jones' condition suddenly became serious. The doctor called in Dr. Gibson and Dr. Randall to assist him. They did everything in their power to save her life, but were unsuccessful, and the patient died about midnight.

Yesterday morning Dr. Borjes reported the matter to Coroner Sparling, who will hold an inquest this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The coroner said he would probably hold an autopsy some time today. As a matter of fact, it was held yesterday afternoon by Dr. Will Power and Dr. H. H. Powell.

Dr. Sparling last night refused to say what the result of the autopsy had been. It would not be right, he said, to tell what the post-mortem had disclosed until the facts were presented to a coroner's jury. Questioned more closely, he admitted that as a matter of fact, he himself had not conducted the autopsy, but that the examination had been made by three physicians appointed by himself.

"Who were the physicians?" Dr. Sparling was asked. "That I will not say," was the reply. "I will tell nothing in connection with the autopsy until it comes out at the inquest."

For reasons best known to himself Dr. Sparling appears to think that it is expedient for him to keep from the public information about the conduct of the coroner's office of King county. Facts are often withheld which the public is entitled to know.

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A DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE. (Associated Press.) Wilmington, Del., June 24.—A fire at Laurel, Del., early this morning destroyed property valued at from \$125,000 to \$150,000, including a number of stores and one hotel. Two fire engines from Wilmington and one from Salisbury responded to call for assistance. By 10 o'clock the fire was under control.

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THE RUSSIANS AT PORT ARTHUR. (Associated Press.) St. Petersburg, June 24.—The Minister of Marine has assigned the sum of eleven million roubles for dredging and the construction of two moles at Port Arthur.

HONEST ADVICE FREE TO MEN. The Times is requested to publish the following: All men who are nervous and debilitated or who are suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from overwork, excess or youthful errors, are aware that most medical firms advertising to cure these conditions cannot be relied upon. Mr. Graham, a resident of London, Ont., living at 4373 Richmond street, was for a long time a sufferer from above troubles and after trying in vain many advertised remedies, electric belts, etc., became almost entirely discouraged and hopeless. Finally he confided in an old Clergyman who directed him to an eminent skillful physician, through whose skillful treatment a speedy and perfect cure was obtained.

Crutches Thrown Away

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF A YOUNG GIRL IN WALKERTON.

For Three Years She Could Only Go About With the Aid of Crutches—Had to Be Helped in and out of Bed—Her Restoration to Health Was Unlooked For.

From the Walkerton Telescope. A couple of Walkerton ladies were recently discussing the case of a mutual friend who, owing to the sudden development of a bad attack of sciatica, had been confined to her bed, when a third lady present, but who was a stranger to the young woman in question, made the remark, "I would advise your friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." The doctor says that he has been consulted to take her to the hospital, but she said she preferred a private house. He then recommended her to go to Mrs. Bradbury, who is a trained nurse.

The next morning the young woman was worse and wanted to go to Mrs. Bradbury's. The doctor says that he accompanied her. On the way out he insisted on knowing her name and the truth of her illness. She then said she was Flora Jones, and that an operation had been performed on her in Tacoma by a physician. She also said, according to the doctor, that after the operation she operated upon herself.

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Sporting News.

YACHTING. BEITING ON THE CUP RACES.

(Associated Press.) New York, June 22.—Major J. E. Jamieson has made a wager on the coming yacht race, betting \$500 to \$1,000 that the Shamrock will win the America's cup. DESIGNER OF AMERICA CUP DEFENDER NOT BLIND. The Outlook very brusquely brushes aside one of the popular and best-cherished romances of American yacht designing, namely, that the late America's cup defender have been modelled by one who has been deprived of the gift of sight, as follows: Mr. Herreshoff is not blind. There is a tradition which clings to life with wonderful tenacity that the Herreshoffs who design yachts without the use of his eyes. Asked to give her reasons for this tradition, the member of the firm is John Herreshoff, who does not design the yachts. "Nat" Herreshoff, as he is called by yachtsmen from Maine to Florida, is a tall, thin man, with a red head and a stoop. He has a thoughtful countenance, and those who have conversed with him say that he keeps his thoughts to himself. To use the expressive language of the small boy, what he does not know about yachts is left out. He is one of the smartest yacht sailors in the country, and in some of the trial races of the defender he was at the helm, with discreet reasoning to the opposing craft. About the time when yachtsmen were wondering who would succeed Mr. Burgess as a designer of fast sloops the forty-foot sloop Gloria, designed by Mr. Herreshoff, came out, and cut wide swath in the Pink Pills saved her life. She then gave the circumstances of her daughter's illness and cure as follows: "Rebecca is now seventeen years of age. When she was eleven she was attacked with typhoid fever, and following this for the next three years she never had a moment's rest from pain. She began to complain of pains all over her body, but chiefly in her back. She became so weak that she was unable to get up, and she walked without the assistance of a crutch. The doctor said she was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism brought on by an impoverished condition of the system. He prescribed various remedies, but they did not seem to do her any good and finally we decided to try another doctor. He also promised the trouble to be rheumatism, but though he gave her bottles after bottles of medicine, she still could not get up. By the end of the second year she was unable to leave the house, and could only move from one room to the other by the use of her crutches. We were advised to get her an electric belt and did so, but though she wore it for a long time it did her no good whatever. During the third winter she became so bad that she had to be assisted into and out of bed, and could not even raise from a chair without assistance. We had given up all hope of her recovery when A. Mr. John Allan, who had himself been similarly afflicted, but who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, advised us to give them a trial. We had tried so many things without success that we hesitated to accept his advice, but he insisted so strongly that we finally yielded. The first five boxes secured no relief, but before she had finished the sixth box we were sure we could notice some improvement, and we felt encouraged to continue their use. From that time on she continued to improve steadily, and by the time she had taken eighteen boxes, every trace of pain had left her. She threw away her crutches and soon forgot that she ever needed them. For months past she has been filling a position as a pattern maker, and can work as well as anyone. Indeed I do not believe that there is to-day a healthier girl in Walkerton."

Such is Mrs. Greenbow's story of the cure of her daughter through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after years of great suffering. We may add that a day or two later the writer once more called at the Greenbow home in the hope of seeing the young lady, her mother and her mother, gives all the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and diseases depending upon impure blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallid complexions. Sold by all druggists and post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

GARIBALDI'S LOVE STORY. In Garibaldi's autobiography the story of his love is told. He relates how, being the need of some one who would love him, and believing women to be "the most perfect beings," he determined to seek a wife for himself. He was then packing the deck of the Itanaric, and he chanced to look upon the houses of the Bara, a little hill at the entrance of the Laguna of St. Catherine, in Brazil. With the aid of a glass which he carried he saw a young girl, and he ordered his men to put him ashore. On landing he tried to find the house which he had seen from the ship, but failed, and meeting an acquaintance he accepted an invitation to take coffee at his house. "On entering the house," says Garibaldi, "the first person on whom my gaze fell was the one who had caused my coming ashore. We both remained in a ecstatic silence, gazing at each other like two persons who do not meet for the first time and who seek in each other's lineaments something which shall give them a sense of life. As I saluted her and I said, 'You must be mine.' I spoke but little Portuguese, and I said these audacious words in Italian. However, I seemed to have some magnetic power in my words, and she had had a knot which death only could break."

William Moore, a Kentuckian, 71 years of age, has not left his bed for 33 years. He was injured by a horse when a child. If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before getting on you would not have had that coated tongue, nor would you have had that morbidly kept sleep with you for occasional use.

THE COLUMBIA AGROUND. (Associated Press.) Bristol, R. I., June 24.—During an attempt to warp the cup defender Columbia out from the wharf to an anchorage in the bay to-day, the yacht went aground and secured good figures. The B. M. A. run over 137, of which Captain Poole was responsible for 51. An hour and a half being left for play, the Vancouver men went in again and ran up 70 runs for 5 wickets. The Argonauts men then made 27 runs and time was called. The scores of the first innings were: VANCOUVER. J. C. Phillips, b Hall, 17; H. L. Morley, b Hall, 11; J. W. Sinclair, b Barraclough, 1; F. N. Chaldecott, b Barnes, 12; A. Mullin, c Kelly, b Hall, 11; G. T. Rynne, c Barraclough, 6; F. Barnes, not out, 11; F. Crickmay, 1 b Barraclough, 1; B. Halder, c and b Barnes, 6; Extras, 1. Total, 115.

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The drain on the system and the irregular menstrual functions which cause these sufferings are due to an exhausted condition of the nerves which is entirely overcome by the use of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Thousands of women tell of new health and happiness obtained by the use of this great restorative. They tell of sufferings ended, of pale cheeks made rosy, of wasted forms rounded out and of new vitality given the whole body.

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AN ALL DAY MATCH. An eleven representing the Vancouver City and are to-day playing a match with the B. M. A. on the barracks ground. Wickets were pitched at 11 a. m., but in consequence of the work being done by the telephone company on the Esquimalt barracks, and it proved one of the most enjoyable of the season. The Terminal City players won the toss and decided to go to the wicket first. They succeeded in totalling 105, seven out of the ten batsmen securing good figures. The B. M. A. ran over 137, of which Captain Poole was responsible for 51. An hour and a half being left for play, the Vancouver men went in again and ran up 70 runs for 5 wickets. The Argonauts men then made 27 runs and time was called. The scores of the first innings were: VANCOUVER. J. C. Phillips, b Hall, 17; H. L. Morley, b Hall, 11; J. W. Sinclair, b Barraclough, 1; F. N. Chaldecott, b Barnes, 12; A. Mullin, c Kelly, b Hall, 11; G. T. Rynne, c Barraclough, 6; F. Barnes, not out, 11; F. Crickmay, 1 b Barraclough, 1; B. Halder, c and b Barnes, 6; Extras, 1. Total, 115.

BARRACKS. Sr. Frain, c Jukes, b Phillips, 4; Srpr. Lovick, b Jukes, 4; Capt. Barnes, b Phillips, 5; Srpr. Wolfe, b Mullin, 11; Corp. Barraclough, b Phillips, 11; Maj. Trotter, st. Thynne, b Mahon, 10; Cpl. Kelly, b Mahon, 10; Srpr. Hall, b Mahon, 11; Corp. Green, st. Thynne, b Mahon, 2; Gr. Sawyer, not out, 5; Extras, 1. Total, 137.

VANCOUVER v. FIFTH REGIMENT. To-day the Terminal City players met the Fifth Regiment C. C. on the barracks ground, the game commencing shortly after 1 o'clock. The Fifth Regiment eleven consisted of W. York, L. York, B. Schwagers, C. Schwagers (captain), Q. D. H. Warden, J. F. Fonlkes, A. McLean, A. Coles, J. McTavish, W. R. Wilson, F. Fitcher.

VICTORIA v. ALBIONS. At Beacon Hill this afternoon the old rivals, the Victorias and the Albions, are playing their first match of the season. AUSTRALIANS v. LEICESTERSHIRE. (Associated Press.) London, June 24.—The Australians in the match at Leicester

Inquiry on "Flora Jones"

Coroner's Jury Says Death Resulted From a Criminal Operation

No Evidence Adduced Leading to Identification of the Deceased

Considerable interest having been created in the mysterious death of the young woman who gave her name as "Flora Jones" and said she came to Seattle from Victoria, the following report of the inquest is taken from the Seattle Times in the hope that its publication here may result in the identification of the unfortunate victim.

The coroner's jury empaneled to investigate the death of "Flora Jones," the Victoria girl who died under mysterious circumstances at the residence of Mrs. Marie Bradbury early on Thursday morning, returned a verdict that death was due to an abortion attempted to be produced by some person unknown, and suggested by her own efforts to produce a further abortion and by neglect of treatment and care.

The statement that neglect of treatment and care aggravated the cause of the woman's death was an implied censure of Dr. Emil Bories and Nurse Marie Bradbury who treated the woman and was so construed by those who heard the testimony.

Not once during the trial did any evidence come out tending to throw any light on the antecedents of the girl, and they are shrouded in as much mystery as ever.

The inquest was held at Bonney & Stewart's morgue, and was attended by a large number of local physicians, who were plainly interested in the case from a standpoint of professional ethics.

Dr. Bories, who attended the woman, and Mrs. Bradbury, both gave clear and comprehensive testimony concerning their connection with the case, and Mrs. Bradbury's astounding coolness on the witness stand excited much comment.

The jury empaneled to inquire into the cause of the young woman's death consisted of the following—Ed. Wheeler, W. W. Chapman, J. Garretty, C. B. Atkinson, Dr. Kingsbury and A. L. Crater.

Dr. Emil Bories was the first witness. He testified that he had practiced medicine for fifteen years. After this preliminary Dr. Bories testified to his acquaintance with the deceased.

His statement of his meeting with the woman was the same as detailed in his interview in the Times.

The woman, he said, came to his office Monday afternoon and claimed to be in pain. From her description of her pain Dr. Bories stated that he suspected something to be wrong in the matter, but he did not say anything to her.

Dr. Bories continued that the woman asked him where she could go in case she grew worse. He recommended that she go to Mrs. Bradbury's house.

On the way to Bradbury's he insisted that the girl tell him what caused her sickness. She finally admitted, he says, that an abortion had been produced upon her in Tacoma, by a physician and that subsequently getting desperate she had operated on herself.

He told Mrs. Bradbury, when he and the girl reached the house, that he had a young lady under his care, and that he did not exactly know what the matter was with her. He made an examination and found that a criminal operation had been performed upon her. He did not at first consider her condition necessarily serious, although the woman's temperature was 102.

The doctor saw her again Tuesday night and she was worse. The witness described at considerable length the treatment he gave in endeavoring to save the young woman's life, and explained how he had finally called in assistance, despite which the woman died.

Coroner Sparling questioned Dr. Bories about Mrs. Bradbury and Dr. Bories replied that she was a nurse whose services had often been made use of by local physicians.

Dr. Bories went on to say that the woman was an abandoned stranger to him that she simply told him her name was Flora Jones, and that she was from Victoria.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Fulton questioned Dr. Bories very closely as to why he did not make an examination at the time she first called at his office. Dr. Bories admitted that his suspicion was aroused at this time, but stated that the woman had not desired an examination at that time, saying that she would send for him if she became worse.

Did you give her medicine for an abortion, Dr. Bories? demanded Mr. Fulton.

No, sir, I did not. I simply gave her medicine to relieve her pain, replied the doctor. Did you demand your personal supervision, whether she sent for you or not? was the next question.

she called at his office and before he took her to Mrs. Bradbury's.

Mr. Fulton returned to the fact that Dr. Bories had not asked the woman any questions when she first called at his office. He asked Dr. Bories with considerable force if it was his custom to evince so little interest in cases so serious as this one, and Dr. Bories took refuge behind his former statement that he had not been engaged to treat the woman. Mr. Fulton asked him if absolute quiet was not necessary in such cases, and the doctor replied that it was, and that he had told the woman to remain quiet when she left his office.

"But you didn't concern yourself to see if she kept quiet during that night she stayed at her hotel?" demanded Mr. Fulton.

"Yes, sir, I thought about it considerably,"

"You didn't go to see about it, did you, on that night?"

Mr. Fulton then drew out the fact that Dr. Bories believed that the woman had operated upon herself again while at Mrs. Bradbury's house. It developed that Mrs. Bradbury had allowed the woman to get up and work around the house.

"Mrs. Bradbury violated your orders in letting that woman get up out of bed, didn't she?" questioned Mr. Fulton, sharply.

"Yes, sir," replied Dr. Bories, "but sometimes they can't keep them. In fact, the woman told me she couldn't stay in bed."

"Did you insist that she stay in bed?"

"Yes, sir."

"You knew it was absolutely dangerous to her life for her to walk around?"

"Yes, sir, but it couldn't be helped."

"You had cautioned her against operating upon herself, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

The witness testified that he couldn't tell whether the operation performed in Tacoma was successful. Mr. Fulton asked if it was not successful why the woman would attempt to operate on herself, and Dr. Bories ascribed it to ignorance, if, as a matter of fact, the first operation was not successful.

Dr. Marshall's Statement.

Dr. Marletta Marsh, a woman physician, was the next witness. She testified that the Jones woman called on her at her home Saturday night. The woman at that time asked her to perform an operation on her.

"I didn't see anything of her until Monday night after dinner, when I saw her standing in front of Lee's drug store talking to a man whom I know,"

Dr. Marsh stated that the woman told her that she lived on the "other side" and that she had no husband.

The witness testified that she advised the woman to marry the man who was responsible for her condition, and the woman replied that she didn't wish to marry him.

Dr. Marsh's testimony was very brief, but it created a sensation in the crowded room where the inquest was held.

Dr. William C. Gibson and Dr. G. H. Randall, who were called in by Dr. Bories, testified to their connection with the case.

They simply knew of the girl's condition after they were called in, and were present at her death. Dr. Randall advised that a criminal operation had been performed on her.

Dr. Randall was present at the autopsy on the woman, and testified that it was possible that the injuries discovered by the anatomist might have been caused by the medical treatment she was subjected to after Dr. Bories was called in, or he stated, they might have been caused by something else.

"Do you think," asked Dr. Sparling, "that the woman's death was self-inflicted, or inflicted by others?"

"That is a hard question to answer, Doctor, but I will say that it is possible that the injuries discovered after her death were discovered after she had caused part of the damage," replied Dr. Randall.

Mrs. Bradbury Testifies.

Mrs. Marie Bradbury was the next witness. She stated that she was a nurse by profession, and then told of her acquaintance with the woman, Flora Jones, to the hospital, telling her that she had attempted to produce an abortion. Dr. Bories had not told her absolutely that the girl had to remain in bed all the time. It was impossible to keep her in bed at times.

Mrs. Bradbury continued that the woman had told her that she had tried to get several doctors in Seattle to assist her, but that their prices were too high, some of them asking her \$100 and \$125.

Finally, according to Mrs. Bradbury's story, the girl said that she went to Tacoma, where she found a doctor who had assisted her. Returning to Seattle, Mrs. Bradbury claims the girl told her she saw Dr. Bories's sign on the street and being in great pain, went to his office for treatment. She also confessed to Mrs. Bradbury, according to the latter, that she was desperate and had operated on herself.

Mr. Fulton questioned Mrs. Bradbury very minutely as to her letting the woman move around while under her care, but Mrs. Bradbury persisted in her claim that she did not believe that it was necessary for the woman to remain absolutely quiet, and besides, she said, Dr. Bories had not ordered her to do so.

The witness contradicted the statement of Dr. Randall wherein he stated that Mrs. Jones had never recovered consciousness after he reached the house. Mrs. Bradbury asserted that after Dr. Randall arrived the girl insisted again on getting out of bed.

Going back a little farther in her story, Mrs. Bradbury in answer to questions of Mr. Fulton's questions said that she had told the girl that death might result from her operating on herself,

to which the girl replied that she didn't care whether she died or not.

Dr. F. M. Powell, who performed the autopsy on the dead woman, next testified. The January plans developed the marks made by the instrument used by somebody in treating the woman.

Dr. Powell testified that it was impossible to tell whether it was a criminal operation that caused the injuries shown by the autopsy.

Dr. W. M. Powers, deputy coroner, was the next witness called. He was present at the autopsy, which he described more fully than any of the other doctors, but the testimony developed nothing new.

THE SUMMER VACATION.

Closing Exercises in Suburban Schools—Creditable Results.

The Cadboro district school closed on Friday afternoon. The programme consisted of exercises in reading and arithmetic by all the classes, and partook much more of the nature of an examination than of an entertainment.

A lesson in Canadian history, going over the events which led to British possession in Canada, was given by the teacher, Miss A. E. Fraser, and illustrated on the "blackboard."

There was also a short lesson in anatomy on "The Ear," and the younger children were questioned in elementary geography.

A number of visitors were present, besides parents of pupils.

From 3rd to 4th Class—Margaret Mary Black.

From 2nd to 3rd Class—Mabel Wilkinson, Edith Elizabeth Craig, Millie Craig, Herbert Veal, Ann Finlay.

The list was shorter than usual, on account of the following pupils having been promoted during the past term:

From 4th to 5th Class—Gertrude Susan O'Brien.

From 3rd to 4th Class—Walter Frederick Craig.

From 2nd to 3rd Class—Edith Amy Thomson, Dora Ellen Sinclair, Frances Casanovic.

From 1st to 2nd Class—Margaret Jane Sinclair.

Honor List—Roll of Honor—Proficiency.

William Francis Finlay; regularly and punctually, Margaret Grace Fox; department, Prizes—William Francis Finlay, head of 3rd Class (presented by Mr. George Deans, trustee); Marguerite Mary Emma Prescott, head of 4th Class (presented by Mrs. D. M. Eberts); Margaret Mary Deans, head of 5th Class (presented by Mrs. D. M. Eberts); Mabel Wilkinson, head of 2nd Class (presented by Mrs. D. M. Eberts); Dora Ellen Sinclair, head of 1st Class; Florence Ellen Leslie Heyland, head of 1st Primer; presented by Mrs. Heyland; Sydney James Thomson, head of 2nd Class.

Special Prizes—Harriet Ann Fox, composition and anatomy; Wynne Francis Finlay, composition and arithmetic; Gertrude Susan Fox, arithmetic; Marie Jean Casanovic, 2nd, regularly and punctually (presented by Mrs. D. M. Eberts); Walter Frederick Craig, spelling (presented by Mrs. D. M. Eberts); Margaret Mary Deans, department (presented by Mrs. D. M. Eberts); Beatrice Faith Heyland, 2nd in Chart Class.

A pretty writing-case, presented by Mrs. Toppins, was awarded to Mrs. D. M. Eberts, acting as judge, and to Harriet Ann Fox.

A prize, presented by Mrs. Finlay's trustee, was awarded to Edith Elizabeth Craig, head of 3rd Class, on Tuesday.

Mr. Donald Fraser set a paper book-keeping which the 5th Class worked out prior to the examination. After general remarks by the speaker, he awarded the prize to Margaret Grace Fox.

AT CRAIGFLOWERS.

The above school broke up on Friday for the summer vacation under most favorable circumstances. At 1:30 p. m. the teacher, Mr. S. Shepherd, informed the guests and pupils that Dr. Kirker would be in charge of the summer school. This Dr. Kirker did in his usual pleasant and able manner. Dr. Kirker presented special prizes for the head of each class. Mr. McCallum for geography and Mr. Calvert for department. The prizes were distributed as follows: Proficiency, Winnie Shepherd; punctuality, J. Steward; department, Lillian Osburn. After appropriate speeches had been made by Dr. Kirker and Mr. Shepherd, the guests were called to the ground, where a sumptuous tea was prepared. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in playing games, and great was the joy when the teacher joined in.

SYNOD ARRANGEMENTS.

Annual Meeting of the Anglican Clergy of Vancouver and Vicinity.

Continued on Wednesday morning at 10:30 with a celebration of the Holy Communion in Christ Church Cathedral, the annual sessions of the Anglican Synod will continue on that day and Thursday, the first business meeting being held in the afternoon at 7:30. The services will be held in Christ Church schoolroom. At 1 o'clock luncheon will be partaken of, the second session being commenced at 2:30. In the evening at 8 o'clock there will be another meeting.

Thursday is the Festival of St. Peter, and the 10th day of the celebration of the service by the ordination as priest of Rev. D. Danlop. Rev. W. M. Barker, D. D., Bishop of Olympia, will be the presiding officer.

The programme for Thursday afternoon at 1 and an afternoon session at 2:30. From 3 to 5 Bishop and Miss Perrin will be at the Bishop's house to receive the Bishop, Barker and the delegates lay and clerical. For this function no invitation cards will be issued, but all members of the church will be cordially welcomed.

All the services and meetings of the Synod are open to the public and those interested in the work of the church are asked to be present.

According to news received by the steamer Cottage City, which arrived at an early hour this morning, the Northwest Mounted Police authorities at Victoria had been advised by the New Westminster, B. C., authorities that long-term prisoners confined in the police barracks at that point and at Forty-Mile. The prisoners will be taken out on one of the first boats down river and sent to the Victoria penitentiary at New Westminster. There are a number of long-term prisoners, some of whom are sentenced for life.

Local News.

CLEANING OF CITY AND SUBURBAN STREETS.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The National Editorial Association of the United States will leave Chicago on June 30th, reaching Victoria July 12th at 11 p. m., and leaving for Vancouver at 5 p. m. on the 13th, and going east by the C.P.R.

At the High School closing yesterday afternoon Mr. W. Best said that the present building of the High School was always disposed of when visitors were looking for the building, to point out some better looking place as the High School.

The Equinault correspondent of the Naval and Military Record has written his journal a complaint in regard to what he calls the neglected condition of the old streets in Quadra and Vancouver streets. The city has already removal much of the cause of complaint by having the fence repaired and the brush cut down.

The annual meeting of the W.C.T.U. was held in the Refuge Home yesterday afternoon. Interesting reports were given by the different officers and committees. The report of the executive committee resulted as follows: Mrs. Gordon Grant, President; Mrs. Chapman, Vice President; Mrs. Fleming, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Sherwood, Secretary; Mrs. Lang, Treasurer.

The proposed weekly half-holiday does not meet with the approval of all the business men of the city, as in all some quarters it is believed it would be amply evidenced by the following resolution passed this morning at a meeting held to have been attended by all the clothing and gents' furnishing dealers in the city. The resolution was unanimous and the resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, that the Wednesday half-holiday is not in the interest of the clothing and gents' furnishing business, nor of the city at large."

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The funeral of Mrs. Kemp is announced for to-morrow afternoon. The deceased lady was 79 years of age, and was the wife of the late Rev. A. P. Kemp, LL.D., of Ayrshire, Scotland. Her death took place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Archibald Carmichael, No. 11 Richardson street, yesterday.

E. Hilton, recently returned from the Klondike, reports an improvement in the sanitary arrangements in Dawson City, considerable draining having been done since his departure. The service from Lake Bennett to Dawson by the new Lake and Klondike Navigation Co. has been the most regular and reliable this spring, many other boats having difficulty in making the trip.

Rev. W. Gauld, associated for the past seven years with the Rev. Dr. G. L. Mackay as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, on the island of Fortuquoy, now home on furrough, will be in the city on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock. As this will be the only opportunity of hearing Mr. Gauld, a good attendance is hoped for of all interested in foreign mission work.

Despite the cloudy weather, a delightful rain there was quite a goodly turn out for the morning and afternoon services at St. Paul's church, which was held on Sunday. The choir and orchestra, and a large number of attractions provided for those who joined the excursion. The return train is scheduled to leave Sidney at 8:45.

The many friends of J. W. Gillis, principal of the Boy's Central School, will be shocked to learn that early this morning his only child and son, John Hunter Gillis, 13 months old, passed away. The illness was but brief, and assumed a serious character from the first, little hope being held out of recovery. The body will be interred in Ross Bay cemetery, leaving the house at 2:30.

The remains of Thomas Ernest Mitchell were borne to their last resting place yesterday afternoon. The funeral services were conducted at Christ Church Cathedral, whither the cortege proceeded from the home of the deceased young man's father, Rev. Canon Beasly, and conducted the services. The pallbearers were: E. P. Johnson, Harry Nesbitt, J. W. Robinson, F. H. Savage, P. D. Johnston and J. W. Winger.

For sometime considerable damage has been done to the windows in the tower and the colored lights over the main entrances of the Centennial Methodist Church. In addition to this serious damage has been done to a number of new ventilator gratings in the same building. As usual in such cases the culprit is the ubiquitous naughty boy. In this instance the boys, whose names are known, but whose residences are closely adjacent to the church, are given fair warning that any repetition of their conduct will be rewarded with the extreme penalty of the law, as provided by statute.

D.G.S. Quadra, which left on Thursday morning for Vancouver, with the members of the Western Canada Free Press Association, had a very pleasant trip. The good vessel, under the command of Vancouver in 6 hours and 40 minutes from the time she left Victoria. As she passed up the straits she was met by the Klondike A. B. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser. Mrs. Kemp will be accompanied by many in this city as a dear friend and a sincere and humble Christian. Although herself a sufferer she was always ready with a comforting word to the mourner on a happy greeting and a kind wish for those who came to her of success or good fortune. She came to this province in 1888, and was the widow of the Rev. A. P. Kemp, who was at one time principal of Bradford Ladies' College, and afterwards of the Ladies' College at Ottawa. Mrs.

side the Quadra and gave three ringing cheers for the captain and his crew; afterwards singing "Rule Britannia." As the company dispersed to seek their respective hotels the crew of the Quadra gathered on the forward deck and gave the visitors three hearty cheers.

In connection with the Christian Endeavor convention to be held at Detroit during July the Canadian Pacific Railway are prepared to issue tickets from the coast to Detroit and return (first-class) for \$51. These tickets will be on sale on the 29th June; will be good for continuous passage only going, and will be available for return up to 31st August, bearing stop over privileges.

A private wedding of more than ordinary interest takes place this evening, when Mr. R. L. Moore, assistant manager of the Great Northwestern Telegraph office, will be united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Ada Bond of Vancouver. The young lady is recently from England, while "Bob" is too well-known to need any introduction. The happy couple will join in wishing them every happiness.

A pathetic appeal has been received by the Vancouver police from Port Essington. The writer says that he was in Vancouver on May 19th last, on his way north. He had been in Victoria and while there he had bought a pet monkey. He had it on the steamer on which he had intended to go north. He left the steamer port and went up town. How long he stayed is not stated, but when he got back the animal was not there. He is under the impression that it was taken by some of the deckhands in the steamer and sold to some saloon. He has children and on that account he values the monkey very highly. Anyone found harboring the monkey is liable to be severely dealt with, and the excess of the harborer thought that it was a brother of his will not go.

There are not wanting indications that an industrial standpoint the present spring and summer have been somewhat brighter than the times immediately preceding. The social department of the Salvation Army affords good testimony to the fact. For during the months of February, March and April the number of men out of employment who sought to secure at least the absolute necessities of existence at the Food and Shelter Department and Employment Bureau were 49, 138, and 125 respectively. Since then, during the whole of May and the expired part of June, the number who have sought such help has been 6, so that Victoria and vicinity may be regarded as being in a very healthy condition from the laborer's standpoint.

A. Hill, who went in with Tom Palmer to Dawson in the early spring with a shipment of general merchandise and provisions has returned and is staying at the Occidental. Mr. Hill states that as the result of an order from Ottawa, no new claims or benches can be taken up on Bonanza or Eldorado creeks until further orders are received. No reason is assigned for this move. He says that better health prospects in Dawson than a year ago at the time of his departure for the coast, about the 8th of June. His make severe complaints regarding the accommodation on board the Humboldt from Skagway. During the trip he was ill for some time. Mr. Hill was so bad that two or three times complaints were made to the captain. Mr. Hill arrived in the city on the Utopia last night.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The price of lumber at Dawson has fallen from \$1500 a thousand to \$1000. The price of flour at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of sugar at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of coffee at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of tea at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of rice at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of beans at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of lentils at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of peas at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of chickpeas at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of mung beans at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of soybeans at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of cotton at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of wool at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of hides at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of tallow at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of lard at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of butter at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of eggs at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of chickens at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of turkeys at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of geese at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of ducks at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of fish at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of game at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. The price of furs at Dawson has fallen from \$1.50 a bushel to \$1.00. 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Dominion Parliament

Redistribution Bill Introduced for Second Reading by Hon. W. Mulock.

Sir Charles Tupper Appeals to the Senate to Kill the Measure.

Ottawa, June 17.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Postmaster-General moved the second reading of the Redistribution Bill, which had been amended since its introduction. The Postmaster-General said that he commended itself to the consideration of the House of Commons, and that he was sure that the House would support the bill. He said that the bill was a measure of justice, and that it was necessary to give the people a fair representation in the House of Commons. He said that the bill was a measure of justice, and that it was necessary to give the people a fair representation in the House of Commons.

The bill was introduced by the Postmaster-General, Mr. Mulock, and it was supported by the Government. The Opposition, led by Sir Charles Tupper, opposed the bill. Sir Charles Tupper said that the bill was a measure of injustice, and that it was not fair to the people. He said that the bill was a measure of injustice, and that it was not fair to the people.

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is quite proper if it is in deference to the paramount and dominant principle of maintaining county boundaries and no breaking up of those to create seats out of the fragments.

From 1882 down to this day he intended to prove that the Liberal party has been treated unjustly and unfairly. Were not for the gerrymanders of 1882 and 1892 there were, he felt, many members occupying seats in parliament who would never otherwise have been elected.

Aims of the Bill. The present bill did not contemplate any changes in the Ontario constituencies east of the county of Ontario for in the western part of the province the principal work of the gerrymander was done under the guise of making six new seats and the presence of equalizing population it was represented as necessary to distribute about fifty ridings.

Strongly Liberal municipalities were hived in and in their midst the gerrymander was bound of the deed. It succeeded in weakening a number of surrounding ridings detaching Liberal majorities from that and the other ridings and grouping those detached municipalities into one riding here and one there they succeeded in weakening the fair strength of the Liberal party in a large number of ridings and in that way carrying constituencies for the Conservative party which otherwise it never could have carried. It then that is true parliament since 1882 has never fairly represented public opinion in Ontario.

The Grit Hives. The Liberal hives created in 1882 were 8 in number—North Brant, West Bruce, West Elgin, South Huron, South Middlesex, West Ontario, North Oxford and South Oxford. In the several general elections these constituencies gave average Liberal majorities of from 711 to 934.

The bill now before parliament affected forty-three constituencies in Ontario. Mr. Wallace—More than that. The Postmaster-General—it affects the following constituencies in certain respects in doing away with the hives and in abolishing the constituencies of Bothwell and Cardwell which do not correspond to counties and bringing the constituencies of Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln and those others into their proper limits: Bothwell, North Brant, South Brant, West Bruce, West Elgin, South Elgin, East Grey, North Grey, Haldimand, East Huron, West Huron, Kent, West Lambton, East Lambton, Lincoln, East Middlesex, West Middlesex, North Middlesex, South Middlesex, Muskoka and Parry Sound, North Ontario, South Ontario, West Ontario, North Oxford, South Oxford, Peel, East Simcoe, Welland, North Wellington, Centre Wellington, North Westwindsor, South Westwindsor, South York, East York, West York is not affected by the gerrymander, and remains as it was.

Mr. Wallace—The legislation proposed will turn West York upside down. The Postmaster-General—it puts that portion that belongs to the city into Toronto. Mr. Wallace—it takes half the district away. The Postmaster-General—it leaves enough for the hon. gentleman to handle.

Mr. Bennett—Do you elect in Ontario? The Postmaster-General—Well, he will have his chance. Mr. McNeill—How does the hon. gentleman make out that the bill will affect North Brant? The Postmaster-General—The bill will leave it to the judges to deal with that matter. The hon. gentleman knows well that from the day that gerrymander was introduced in 1882 was passed down to the present day that act and the act of 1892 gave him his seat.

Mr. McNeill—The Minister is perfectly satisfied to leave it to the judges? The Postmaster-General—Perfectly satisfied. Mr. McNeill—But he wishes to prejudice the case. How the Gerrymander Operated. Proceeding, the Postmaster-General reviewed the result in forty-six constituencies affected by the gerrymander of 1882, 1887 and 1892 and forty-three constituencies in 1896. At the general election of 1882, 46 Liberal constituencies gave a majority of 5,574. The election returns gave these 15 Conservatives and 31 Liberals. If there had been a fair representation to these various majorities in proportion to the votes of the people, instead of the Conservatives having 15 of these they would have had 10. The Liberal party was therefore cheated to the extent of 10 votes on a division in the House as a result of that redistribution. The result in the same constituencies in the general election of 1887 showed that the Liberal party had suffered to the extent of 12 members on a division. Again, in 1891, the gerrymander wronged the Liberals to the tune of 10 votes. In 1896, in 43 of these constituencies, the Liberals suffered the loss of 14 votes on a division.

Mr. Mulock dealt with the case of North Bruce as an instance of the way in which the foregoing results had been brought about. North Bruce was given three members in 1882, while the unit of population was supposed to be 21,723, but North Bruce, with a population of only 20,735, was deprived of the township of Sauguen, with 2,990 population, while West Bruce profited by the addition of the latter, further increasing the disparity of population and bringing its population up to 24,218.

Mr. McNeill defended the action of that day by stating that the northern part of the county was rapidly filling up, while the south riding decreased. Continuing, Mr. Mulock showed that with this Liberal majority of Sauguen against him, Mr. McNeill would never have shown his face in parliament. In 1891 Mr. McNeill was still timid, and another township with a Liberal majority of 88, had been taken out of his way and handed over to West Bruce.

Mr. McNeill explained that this last township had been left in North Bruce originally at the suggestion of Mr. Patterson, but had been transferred later because it was unreasonable that he should be obliged to go through West Bruce to reach it.

Mr. Mulock showed that if Port Elgin had not been transferred Mr. McNeill would have been defeated in 1896. Similar facts were cited in connection with Bothwell. A glance at the electoral map would serve to show how little regard had been paid to the convenience of constituencies under these gerrymanders, North Westwindsor and Brant as an instance comes in contact with six or seven counties, so shapeless is it. North Ontario consists of a tie of

townships ranging from four to twelve—while its length is 150 miles—further than the distance from Montreal to Ottawa.

How could people so situated possibly confer and deliberate on public affairs as they should when separated by such a distance? Plainly the aim was not to secure but to defeat the will of the people, and the duty of correction devolved upon the Liberal party of to-day.

Contracting the Evil. Where counties have not the population to entitle them to two members they will by this measure be given one. Dufferin, Haldimand, Lincoln, Peel, Welland, Wentworth, Muskoka and Parry Sound will each send a single member, two members will be given to Brant, Elgin, Lambton, Norfolk, Ontario, Oxford, Perth, and three members to Kent, Huron, Bruce, Grey, Middlesex, Simcoe, Wellington and York.

Mr. Mulock did not take the time to trace in detail the history of each constituency, but proposed to adduce the evidence of the injustice of the gerrymanders of 1882 and 1892. In 1882 the population of Montreal East was 90,000 and it had to get along with a single member. In the redistribution of 1892 Montreal, with its population of 182,000, was given five members, the unit of representation being therefore 36,000. In 1891 Toronto had a population of 144,000 and now with the portions of the city in East and West York it retains only 172,000. The government's purpose was to make the bill a fair one. In that spirit the measure had been conceived and he was now authorized to announce that if the House approved of it the government was willing to increase the representation of Toronto from four to five members.

Mr. Huggart—Where is the seat to be taken from that you give to Toronto? Mr. Mulock—it is proposed to take it from Kent. Bothwell is disappearing and its fragments go back to their proper counties. That gives back to Kent a considerable number of people, raising its population to 85,000. It was proposed in the draft bill to give Kent three members, but that seat taken from Bothwell will be given to Toronto, now leaving Kent with two seats and Toronto with five.

In reply to a question by Mr. McNeill (North Bruce), the Postmaster-General said that this bill proposed to do in 1899 what should have been done in the way of dividing the counties and four to them will have before them the census returns of 1891, the history of the county and so on, and will form their opinion as to the proper division of the counties.

Mr. Maclean (East York)—Will the judge sit as a court? The Postmaster-General did not think this would be a desirable scheme; they would sit as commissioners. Mr. Clarke (West Toronto)—Asked whether Ottawa and Hamilton would continue to elect their two members each for the whole of each city or whether they would be cut into constituencies. The Postmaster-General replied that such was not the intention.

Mr. Clarke—Will the two be voted for by the city at large? The Postmaster-General—The bill does not deal with anything it does not purport to deal with. In Prince Edward Island, he continued, the counties of Queens and Kings will each send two members to parliament without being cut up into ridings. The bill aimed at disturbing as little as possible the arrangement which has obtained from Confederation down.

Mr. Mulock on resuming his seat was accorded a very generous measure of ministerial applause. Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Charles Tupper on opening remarked that Mr. Mulock seemed to know little of nothing about the bill, and when asked the simplest, plainest, most pertinent question about the bill, he threw out the bill—the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill. It was not the William that was equal to the occasion, it was the bill. (Laughter.) He had thrown off the disguise and said that this bill meant one thing, the strengthening of the hands of the Liberal Government before going to the country. That was the beginning, the essence, the end, the whole story. Finding it would be impossible to carry the position it occupied and the measures it had forced through the House, to challenge the independent verdict of the country with any success, the government had introduced this bill. Sir Charles said that representation by population was a farce if the government could so dispose population as to prevent a fair verdict being taken. No doubt under the system of county boundaries certain difficulty arose in establishing hard and fast lines by which the unit of population would be shown everywhere. Sir John Macdonald had shown that the question of representation by population must be taken into account and this could only be done by not keeping strictly to county boundaries. Sir Charles advised the government to abandon all pretext of having any principle underlying this measure except the great cardinal principle of obtaining, by fair means or unfair, the power to arrange the free and independent electorate. Was this, he asked, a fair measure?

Mr. Mulock—Perfectly fair. (Applause.) Was it a fair bill, Sir Charles asked, when it had to be altered before its second reading? Was it fair to take 200,000 good, avowedly Conservative electors, and hold them down to four members, while giving 200,000 Grits in other parts of the province ten members to vote down these four?

The First Gerrymander. Referring to the bill of 1882, he said that if it was a gerrymander the people of Canada had every reason to thank God for it, for the Conservative party owed its continuance in power to that bill had not passed, and if the Liberal party had come into power, where would Canada be to-day, (laughter), where would protection and free trade be, where would the C.P.R., with its 7,000 miles of railroad be?

Mr. McMillen—Where would the Rocky Mountains have been? Sir Charles went on to say that the Postmaster-General had drafted this bill for the purpose of striking down a man whom the electors of Bothwell had preferred to the Minister of Justice, (Mr. Clancy). The Postmaster-General sits there gloating sensibly over striking down the members for North Bruce and Bothwell, as he thinks he has done. It

is not done yet; I don't believe it ever will be done. Sir Herbert Tupper—Not this summer. The Postmaster-General—He said to the House that Quebec was untouched, was there no room? Were the bills of 1882 and 1892 so fair that there was nothing to be done? The leader of the Opposition proceeded to argue that the bills should not have been struck down until after a census, and remarked that the judges who would have to divide the constituencies would need to be antiquarians, going back to the census of 1891.

Mr. Britton (Kingston) referred to the fact that the boundaries of the electoral districts of Argenteuil and Terrebonne, and asked him if that was not just as unconstitutional as he claimed the present act was.

An Appeal to the Senate. Sir Charles did not reply to the point, but went on to say: "This bill cannot become law, because in this country we have a written constitution, and I have advised, extremely partisan legislation, measures that violate the constitution of the country for party purposes, and when I refer to the Senate, I feel, sir, that there was a time in the history of the country when it had the confidence of the people of Canada as to-day. The protection they gave to this country in the rejection of the Yukon measure, and the evidence we now have of the high sentiments of the people, given, show they have saved the country between one and two millions by the rejection of the Drummond County Railway Bill."

I say more, sir, that in my judgment the Senate would have been justified in rejecting the bill. I have never said a word to a senator to influence his mind, or ask what action he would take, nor do I wish to do so now. What I say in this matter of that branch of the parliament is that in the meantime and out of the House the idea that measures touching the franchise and redistribution of seats is especially a matter touching the House of Commons, and one that has nothing to do with the Senate, is entirely erroneous and opposed to all precedents which ever parliament exists. The Senate would have been quite right, after a minority in this House had an amendment voted down of so reasonable a character as to divide the counties and four to the provinces we should have the same judicial protection as in Ontario. The Senate will do wisely if it guards the country against legislation calculated to violate every principle of right and justice and fair play in party interests.

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An Appeal to the Senate. Sir Charles did not reply to the point, but went on to say: "This bill cannot become law, because in this country we have a written constitution, and I have advised, extremely partisan legislation, measures that violate the constitution of the country for party purposes, and when I refer to the Senate, I feel, sir, that there was a time in the history of the country when it had the confidence of the people of Canada as to-day. The protection they gave to this country in the rejection of the Yukon measure, and the evidence we now have of the high sentiments of the people, given, show they have saved the country between one and two millions by the rejection of the Drummond County Railway Bill."

I say more, sir, that in my judgment the Senate would have been justified in rejecting the bill. I have never said a word to a senator to influence his mind, or ask what action he would take, nor do I wish to do so now. What I say in this matter of that branch of the parliament is that in the meantime and out of the House the idea that measures touching the franchise and redistribution of seats is especially a matter touching the House of Commons, and one that has nothing to do with the Senate, is entirely erroneous and opposed to all precedents which ever parliament exists. The Senate would have been quite right, after a minority in this House had an amendment voted down of so reasonable a character as to divide the counties and four to the provinces we should have the same judicial protection as in Ontario. The Senate will do wisely if it guards the country against legislation calculated to violate every principle of right and justice and fair play in party interests.

Regarding Quebec. The Postmaster-General did not think this would be a desirable scheme; they would sit as commissioners. Mr. Clarke (West Toronto)—Asked whether Ottawa and Hamilton would continue to elect their two members each for the whole of each city or whether they would be cut into constituencies. The Postmaster-General replied that such was not the intention.

Mr. Clarke—Will the two be voted for by the city at large? The Postmaster-General—The bill does not deal with anything it does not purport to deal with. In Prince Edward Island, he continued, the counties of Queens and Kings will each send two members to parliament without being cut up into ridings. The bill aimed at disturbing as little as possible the arrangement which has obtained from Confederation down.

Mr. Mulock on resuming his seat was accorded a very generous measure of ministerial applause. Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Charles Tupper on opening remarked that Mr. Mulock seemed to know little of nothing about the bill, and when asked the simplest, plainest, most pertinent question about the bill, he threw out the bill—the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill. It was not the William that was equal to the occasion, it was the bill. (Laughter.) He had thrown off the disguise and said that this bill meant one thing, the strengthening of the hands of the Liberal Government before going to the country. That was the beginning, the essence, the end, the whole story. Finding it would be impossible to carry the position it occupied and the measures it had forced through the House, to challenge the independent verdict of the country with any success, the government had introduced this bill. Sir Charles said that representation by population was a farce if the government could so dispose population as to prevent a fair verdict being taken. No doubt under the system of county boundaries certain difficulty arose in establishing hard and fast lines by which the unit of population would be shown everywhere. Sir John Macdonald had shown that the question of representation by population must be taken into account and this could only be done by not keeping strictly to county boundaries. Sir Charles advised the government to abandon all pretext of having any principle underlying this measure except the great cardinal principle of obtaining, by fair means or unfair, the power to arrange the free and independent electorate. Was this, he asked, a fair measure?

Mr. Mulock—Perfectly fair. (Applause.) Was it a fair bill, Sir Charles asked, when it had to be altered before its second reading? Was it fair to take 200,000 good, avowedly Conservative electors, and hold them down to four members, while giving 200,000 Grits in other parts of the province ten members to vote down these four?

The First Gerrymander. Referring to the bill of 1882, he said that if it was a gerrymander the people of Canada had every reason to thank God for it, for the Conservative party owed its continuance in power to that bill had not passed, and if the Liberal party had come into power, where would Canada be to-day, (laughter), where would protection and free trade be, where would the C.P.R., with its 7,000 miles of railroad be?

Mr. McMillen—Where would the Rocky Mountains have been? Sir Charles went on to say that the Postmaster-General had drafted this bill for the purpose of striking down a man whom the electors of Bothwell had preferred to the Minister of Justice, (Mr. Clancy). The Postmaster-General sits there gloating sensibly over striking down the members for North Bruce and Bothwell, as he thinks he has done. It

The Coat of Red.

The Annual Report of the North West Mounted Police.

Col. Herchmer Talks of the Equipment of the Military Police.

The annual report of the Northwest Mounted Police Department has been laid on the table of the House of Commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The report of Col. Herchmer, which is dated December 20th, 1898, says in part: "Our arms are gradually wearing out, particularly the Winchester, and we are getting a new barrel to get along, but the great difficulty in properly sighting, after these repairs are made, makes our target practice very unsatisfactory, and we feel that we have some different plan of getting his sight correct, a small piece of cardboard, a match, or some other substitute, to get the exact elevation. The American ammunition continues to give great satisfaction, but on the few occasions we have used that of the Canadian make its great inferiority has been manifest. It has proved itself most unreliable. We are still armed with Enfield revolvers, a heavy, obsolete pattern, which is a burden to a constable. 'D' is the only division armed with Lee-Metfords, but we have a number of these 'barrels' in the Yukon. There has been very little serious crime during the year; a few cases of cattle and horse stealing; and while we have very little difficulty in obtaining convictions in cases of horse stealing, I regret to say that there are very many in cattle stealing cases, and most of those accused get off. The Indians have killed very few if any cattle during the year, and infinitely more cattle are killed by the whites and by Indians. There is a good deal of petty thieving in the country, but this cannot be wondered at when we take into consideration the number of foreigners introduced during the last few years, many of whom were serfs from their own country before emigrating. Constant patrols, however, convince these foreigners that law and order must be observed in this country, and petty pilfering is the most serious crime so far. Last year I had to report that our death rate was unusually heavy, but this year I regret to report that we have lost eight men, an increase of three, six men dying from typhoid fever or its results. Several men have had to obtain sick leave from the Yukon, and that service is not nearly as popular as it was, in consequence of the hardships, and now that members of the force are not allowed to take up claims I fear it will be impossible to get volunteers at the present rate of pay. Alterations in the strength of the force by general orders from the last of December, 1897, to the 30th of November, 1898: Men engaged on probation, 191; engaged without actually leaving, 125; re-engaged after having actually left, 24; rejoined from discharge, 17; purchased by purchase, 17; discharged, time expired, 47; discharged, invalidated, 3; deserted, 3; dismissed, 13; died, 8; discharged by order of the commissioner, 2; horses, remounts, 92; coat and sold, 78; died, 12; destroyed, 7; ponies, died, 22; purchased, 57.

The distribution slate of the forces on November 30th, 1898, was as follows: In Yukon territory, 2 superintendents, 8 inspectors, 4 assistant superintendents, 9 staff-sergeants, 13 sergeants, 17 corporals, 186 constables, 40 supernumerary constables; total, 285 men, 101 horses and 142 dogs. In the Northwest Territory: 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 9 superintendents, 19 inspectors, 4 assistant sergeants, 2 veterinary surgeons, 30 corporals, 275 constables, 138 supernumerary constables; total, 693 men and 608 horses of this makes a grand total of the force of 848 men, 709 horses and 142 dogs.

The second and third parts of the report are devoted to the reports of the superintendents in the Yukon Territory, where the force numbers 284 men, and a great deal of interesting information is given, including the criminal statistics, which show that the rough element in Dawson City has not been too leniently dealt with. On one day 59 women and 83 men of this class were in the cells of the police station. The report also contains a list of the names of the officers and men of the force.

PRESENTATION TO DEWEY. Coloma, June 22.—Admiral Dewey was presented with a silver casket and an address by a deputation representing the Planters' Association and Chamber of Commerce at Coloma yesterday. The deputation also presented a thousand pounds of tea to the crew of the Olympia. In the course of his remarks the Admiral said: "That cheer raised on the jetty when I landed went to the hearts of us all. We are 14,000 miles from home, but that cheer will be heard in America, although the way in which it has touched me I shall never be able to express. The two nations were never so closely allied by mutual sympathy and appreciation as now. The American people realized this during the late war and you can imagine how all those who were at Manila and met Sir Edward Chichester (commander of the British first-class cruiser Immortalite) and his gallant comrades, hold that feeling very deeply."

BOERS ARMING. Quick-Firing and Heavy Guns Ordered From the Krupp. London, June 22.—The Kolische Zeitung publishes a despatch from the Hague asserting that Dutch officials are aware that the Transvaal government is preparing to make a stubborn defence in the event of war with Great Britain, and is arming in the most complete fashion. According to this information, Pretoria has just ordered 25 quick-firing and several heavy calibre guns for fort artillery from the Krupp.

Pretoria, June 22.—The Transvaal executive have finally decided to increase the representation of the gold fields in the Volksraad. The government will probably give six representatives instead of two, the present representation.

A QUESTION OF BULLETS. Peace Delegates Vote Against Dumdums and the Use of Explosives From Balloons. The Hague, June 22.—At a meeting of the first committee of war and navy, the delegates declared in favor of any state using any new explosive or new invention for ordnance, Russia and Bulgaria refraining from voting. The question of the dumdum bullets was introduced by Major Sir John Ardagh of the British delegation, who declared that Great Britain did not desire to use any projectile inconsistent with the principles of modern warfare, and dumdums should only be used against an uncivilized foe. The conference finally resolved in favor of prohibiting the use of bullets which easily flattened out in the human body or explosive bullets, bullets in a hardened case which does not entirely cover the point, or bullets which make an incision.

The British and American delegates also voted in the negative. The use of any new explosives in projectiles from balloons was prohibited for five years. The report of Count Soltyk, the Austrian naval expert, was then taken up. It declared that the sub-committed, though unable to agree regarding the proposed abolition of naval mines, submarine torpedo boats, and the use of explosives, had declared against the use of asphyxiating gas, which the committee also approved.

Robert Richardson, formerly for many years manager of the Belleville branch of the Bank of Montreal, died yesterday, aged 71.

Members of the Patriotic League May Attempt to Assassinate the Artillery Captain. London, June 22.—The Rennes correspondent of the Daily Mail says the cell for Dreyfus is comfortably furnished, in the usual style of officers' quarters. Madame Dreyfus has not arrived but everybody expresses the greatest sympathy with her. M. Basch, the Jewish gentleman who has placed his house at her disposal, is terrified at the rumor of the assassination of Dreyfus. M. Basch's apprehensions are mainly for Captain Dreyfus, as he believes that members of the Patriotic League will attempt to assassinate him. He says the procurator-general has gone on a mission to-day which means the arrival of Dreyfus. Several members of the league are already here.

New Ministers. Paris, June 22.—Senator Waldeck Rousseau, the new premier, entered parliament from Rennes, where he once practised law. He was born at Nantes December 2, 1846. After practising law at Rennes he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1870, and was minister of the interior in the Gambetta cabinet in 1881-82, and in the Ferry cabinet in 1885-85. He was re-elected in 1885, retired from politics in 1889 and was elected senator in 1894. In politics he is a Republican and a Revisionist.

CLOCK-DIAL.
has recently patented clock, is not very expensive, especially adapted for idea is to illuminate dial in turn, this by the mechanism of the hour hand, which travels in conical contact of completing the ring and each of turn. By this arrangement piece will be in during one hour, passes to the next next lighting being of two electrical character. and passes the point two characters, the upon the next conical lamp hand carries the end of it, and so that the minute is the exact minute which is lighted on the hour hand session each twelve electric.
seeps more people in than any other useful one must look so that when a presents itself he is not in a hurry to get it. It will also save much time. A prudent will keep a bottle of Cholera and Diarrhoea, the shelves, will necessarily compel a best horse going for a big doctor bill to cost 25 cents, the dollars and then neighbor is getting poorer. For Bros., wholesale Vancouver.
EVER BRIDGE.
span is contemplated in Australia, and Engineer, it is noted. The structure is a balanced cantilever span altogether a structure, will be a success in length, roadway at about feet, to accommodate and pedestrian of 150 feet is under the middle foot channel, apparently about feet long, and the curved top and bottom triangular system, making single in South Wales, a bill authorizing the bridge.
erude and irritating medicine only. It is very small; very no griping; no purgative.
me told a good golfer of the Wembley he said, once induced the Russian ambassador, but after innumerable round and said, would be a very nice ten times as large. But what he said is not recorded.
cannot do it on equal terms—the first in sin, suffering, and in Sterne.
er, whose throat was New York yesterday believe Hospital late
anced at New York of the stock brokerage ley. He was a director on Telegraph Co.
Classes
Royal Art Union
Royal Art Union, Canada.
In art to those the course includes painting from still life, absolute free, for admission may be.
Royal Art Union, Canada.
The art and design at each of which are held of each month. Particulars apply to Royal Art Union, Limited, St. James St., Victoria, B. C., May, June 30th.
Employers of Land.
by given that all pressers of Crown lands whose money remaining is overdue, are to be paid in full within twelve months from the date of the notice, failing which the lands shall be sold as provided by the Act.
GARTER-COTTON.
of Lands and Works. Department, 22nd June, 1899.
STEEL PILLS
IRREGULARITIES.
Apple, Pili Cochis, Penny, &c., &c.
ists, or post free for the SOLE AGENTS, Victoria, B. C., Victoria, B. C.

Mining News

Slocan Mineral Float.

A good strike is reported on the Black Hisar, Slocan City.

The Slocan Star shipped 120 tons of ore last week, and the Whitewater 115 tons.

Work will be started on the Hillside, in Jackson basin, by Rossland and Kaslo parties.

Work on the Fisher Maiden will be resumed shortly. C. F. Lee made an examination of the property last week.

The Rain Bow group, Slocan City, was sold last week on a cash deal. Ten thousand dollars is the amount paid over.

Work on the L. H. will be resumed in a few days. Buildings are to be erected on the property to accommodate the workmen.

Twenty-two carloads of ore were shipped from Enterprise last week. This cleans up the ore that has lain at the landing so long.

The Noonday mine above Silverton is working a jig that saves out of otherwise worthless rock, stuff that runs 90 ozs. silver and 40 per cent. lead to the ton.

A rich strike was made on the Hartney, on Silver Mountain, last week. It was made 500 feet below the tunnel and was covered by over three feet of wash.

In parts of this property the wash is 25 feet deep.

A new find was made on the Silverton Boy, one of the Emily Edith group, last week. The work of ground sluicing for the vein was started some time ago and a ledge has been discovered that carries a two-foot streak of quartz and galena.

The last of the ore on the dumps at the Bosten was sorted on Monday. Considerable outside work is being done; the property cleaned of underbrush around the buildings, the roads put in better condition, and everything cleaned up.

Preparations are being made by the Coin Development Co. to do extensive development work on the Coin Fraction, adjoining the Chambers group above Cody. A flume 1,000 feet long will bring the water from Carpenter creek, and sluicing will be done in order to expose the lead.

The line for the Wakefield tramway will be completed by B. C. Ribbles. It will be 6,100 feet long with a drop of 300 feet. New Denver ledge.

Good Assays From Tamarac Ore.

News has been received from Ymir from the superintendent of the Tamarac mine, which is being operated by the Kenneth Mining Company, of the following satisfactory assays from the western vein: Ore from the discovery post, workings, where the vein is two feet wide, \$2 in gold per ton; ore from the workings at discovery post, where the vein is two feet in width, \$40 per ton; ore from the dump of the discovery post, where the vein is two feet wide, \$22 per ton; ore from prospect shaft No. 1, on the same, a random sample, \$28 per ton; ore from prospect shaft No. 2, on the same vein, \$10-15. This shows that in addition to the assays made at the discovery post, the vein maintains its excellent values, the Kenneth company has a further valuable asset. A late telegram says that the discovery post workings promise well, and the assays made at the latest sample from the north drift in the main shaft, is \$14 in gold per ton. When it is considered that the ore of the Tamarac is selling at \$100 per ton, it returns after paying the mining and milling charges. Work is being vigorously pushed, and there is plenty of money in the treasury.

Banded Valuable Copper Propositions.

Dr. W. W. Deeks, of Montreal, has two rich copper properties on Copper Mountain near Princeton. He has secured a working bond on the Helen Gardner and the Copper Farm mineral claims and has a number of men at work developing them. These claims are to be two of the best claims on Copper Mountain, and although only a small amount of work has been done upon them they promise to make the richest copper propositions in British Columbia.

Dr. Deeks, who is an authority on geology and mineralogy of known reputation, in speaking of the properties said: "These claims carry a deposit that is in the nature of a fine diorite and has associated with it sulphides of copper and iron of the borate variety."

Work on the Evening Star No. 8 group, on Dayton creek, has been stopped for the present owing to the eight-hour trouble. Considerable interest is being taken in the whole country from Ten-Mile creek to Lemon creek this season and several outsiders have been here looking for properties.

E. L. Kinnman and Harry Jones are making preparations to do considerable work on the Holy Moses group this season.

On the Maggie May, a claim situated on Tenderfoot creek, and owned by Mr. J. C. Lynch, recent development has shown up a nice body of solid galena ore about three inches thick. The work done at present consists of an open cut of about 30 feet, and the ore body is enlarging as the work progresses. The ore runs about \$92 in silver and lead. A parallel vein of copper, about two inches in thickness is also exposed. Mr. Lynch is about to commence work on the Maggie May No. 2, a claim adjoining the first mentioned property, on which a lead of quartz veins of great thickness has been exposed. The product of which runs over \$250 in silver. He will drive a 20ft. tunnel on the vein.

Work at Erie.

J. L. Parker, M.E., has returned to Rossland from a visit to Ymir and Erie and reports that there is considerable activity at both these places. In the vicinity of Erie he reports that there are about 100 men at work. Mr. Parker visited a claim in which he is interested, which has the extension on the Arlington ledge and which he reports to be looking well. He also visited other properties and mines in that vicinity.

At the Second Relief there are 20 men at work. The mine is developed by three tunnels and the longest is in for 900 feet, and in this distance has gained a depth of 400 feet. There has been 135 tons of 878 oz and 312 tons of \$46 ore shipped from the Second Relief. The ore is a quartz carrying sulphides of iron. The mine is located nine miles from Erie.

At the Arlington, which is located nine miles from Erie, there is an inclined shaft 425 feet in depth. There is a vein of ore four feet in width, which is claimed to run \$90 in gold to the ton. There are 20 men at work on this property. Several test shipments have been made to the smelter and the results obtained are satisfactory.

The Canadian King, which is owned principally by the Boyd of Spokane, is a promising property. A hoisting plant is being installed and preparations are under way for sinking upon the ledge.

The Armstrong group, which belongs to Mr. Davis, a London broker, has been operated all winter with six men. Mr. Parker was told that there is a vein on this property of from 20 to 24 inches in width, that may be paid for the ton. The Armstrong property is two miles south of Erie. The Black Knight is one of the Armstrong group, and phenomenal assays have been obtained from it. Mr. Parker says he was informed by a reliable gentleman that there is a vein of 30 inches on this property, the ore of which gives assays of \$150 to \$200 per ton.

Development operations are to be commenced upon a large scale on the Big Horn group. Three eight-hour shifts are to be started, and the standard union wage of \$12 will be paid. The work will be in charge of Tom Woods.

E. S. Larsen is very busy doing development work upon his claim the Porcupine, up Porcupine creek. The property is to be surveyed and a crown grant applied for.

In the Rio Grande work is steadily going on.

A good ledge of satisfactory looking rock has been struck in the Nevada mine claim and assays are going to be made.

It is expected that the Dundee mill will start up again.

Assessment and development work has been commenced on various mineral claims, situated in Wild Horse, Porcupine and Bear creeks.

Benlor Machinery at the Mill.

The last load of the machinery of the 10-stamp mill for the Benlor mine, from Cadwallader arrived at its destination on Monday afternoon the 12th. The machinery is being placed in position and it is expected before the end of July to be in operation, inside of two weeks.

Work is going on at the mine and good ore is being taken out. The lower tunnel is in about 145 feet and the ledge is not struck yet, but is expected at any time.

Slocan Lake Ore Shipments.

The shipment of ore from Slocan Lake points, up to and including last week, from January 1, 1899:

Table with columns: From, Tons, and Year Tons. Lists shipments from various locations like Boson Landing, From Denver, etc.

Rossland Shipments.

The ore shipments for the past seven days total 3,396 tons, made up as follows:

Table with columns: From, Tons, and Year Tons. Lists shipments from Rossland, War Eagle, Iron Mask, etc.

Closing of Mines in Boundary Country.

The enforcement of the eight-hour mining law has practically resulted in the closing down of all the mines in the Boundary Country. The miners employed in the Stenwinder and Brooklyn in Greenwood, owned by Dann Mather, the Montreal railway contractor, and other Eastern capitalists, the Mother Lode, and Morrison, have walked out rather than accept \$3 per day for eight hours work.

The Knob Hill, Old Rossland, City of Paris and Lincoln mines, as well as the B. C., are the only properties which, while observing the new eight-hour law, are paying \$5.50 per day. Ten-hour shifts are still in vogue on a number of other properties, but the explanation is offered that the work is being done under contract. This especially applies to the properties on the north fork of Kettle River.

Mine owners admit that shift working cannot be effected in the Boundary Country by the eight-hour law. The work requires skill and involves considerable hardship. Under the circumstances they have always been willing to pay men engaged in that class of work from \$4 to \$4.50 for eight hours' work.

Hugh McGuire is doing extensive development work on a group of nine claims situated on Hardy mountain, five miles from Grand Forks. The bottom of a fifty-foot shaft, sunk on the ledge upon the Monte Carlo is all in ore of shipping grade, averaging in value \$22 in gold and copper per ton. The indications are that with the continued improvement of the ore body much higher values will soon be obtained. Three shifts are employed. The properties comprise the Little Babe, American Eagle, Monte Carlo, Monte Cristo, Gold Ax, Black Bear, Ida, Jeff and Tom Iron, Chief, Mr. McGuire is the sole owner of the entire group, with the exception of the Iron Chief and Jeff Davis in which, however, he has a large interest. Three of the claims are crown granted and the others will be as soon as the assessment work is completed.

The ledge on four of the claims is five feet wide at the surface, and can be traced a distance of six thousand feet. It is cut off on the Little Babe by a fault, but its permanency has been demonstrated by several other shafts which have been sunk to a depth of 30 feet. As soon as the main shaft on the Monte Carlo reaches a depth of one hundred feet a steam hoist will be installed. Mr. McGuire proposes placing the group on a regular shipping basis by

undertaking its location in Montreal.

Rossland Pay Roll.

Thursday was pay-day for a number of the leading mines of the Rossland camp and a conservative estimate of the pay-roll for everybody else employed at \$200,000, divided as follows:

Table with columns: Mine Name, Tons, and Year Tons. Lists mines like Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, etc.

To the above may be added for location, officers and superintendents' salaries and other running expenses at least \$30,000, making \$230,000 for the month of May.

The pay-roll for everybody else employed in the camp, including carpenters, masons, clerks, teamsters, cooks, waiters, bartenders, fire department, city officials, printers, etc., will easily reach \$50,000 more, making a grand total of \$280,000 for the month of May. The pay-roll for the year is paid weekly and on the first of the month.

Output of Nelson Smelter.

The results of the Hall Mines company's smelting operations for the four weeks ending June 2, 1899, are as follows: One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two tons of silver-king and 1,173 tons of copper were smelted, yielding, approximately, 23 tons of copper, containing 25,500 ounces of silver, 378 tons of lead bullion, containing 366 tons of lead; 75,870 ounces of silver; 875 ounces of gold.

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Mine owners admit that shift working cannot be effected in the Boundary Country by the eight-hour law. The work requires skill and involves considerable hardship. Under the circumstances they have always been willing to pay men engaged in that class of work from \$4 to \$4.50 for eight hours' work.

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Hugh McGuire is doing extensive development work on a group of nine claims situated on Hardy mountain, five miles from Grand Forks. The bottom of a fifty-foot shaft, sunk on the ledge upon the Monte Carlo is all in ore of shipping grade, averaging in value \$22 in gold and copper per ton. The indications are that with the continued improvement of the ore body much higher values will soon be obtained. Three shifts are employed. The properties comprise the Little Babe, American Eagle, Monte Carlo, Monte Cristo, Gold Ax, Black Bear, Ida, Jeff and Tom Iron, Chief, Mr. McGuire is the sole owner of the entire group, with the exception of the Iron Chief and Jeff Davis in which, however, he has a large interest. Three of the claims are crown granted and the others will be as soon as the assessment work is completed.

The ledge on four of the claims is five feet wide at the surface, and can be traced a distance of six thousand feet. It is cut off on the Little Babe by a fault, but its permanency has been demonstrated by several other shafts which have been sunk to a depth of 30 feet. As soon as the main shaft on the Monte Carlo reaches a depth of one hundred feet a steam hoist will be installed. Mr. McGuire proposes placing the group on a regular shipping basis by

undertaking its location in Montreal.

Rossland Pay Roll.

Thursday was pay-day for a number of the leading mines of the Rossland camp and a conservative estimate of the pay-roll for everybody else employed at \$200,000, divided as follows:

Table with columns: Mine Name, Tons, and Year Tons. Lists mines like Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, etc.

To the above may be added for location, officers and superintendents' salaries and other running expenses at least \$30,000, making \$230,000 for the month of May.

The pay-roll for everybody else employed in the camp, including carpenters, masons, clerks, teamsters, cooks, waiters, bartenders, fire department, city officials, printers, etc., will easily reach \$50,000 more, making a grand total of \$280,000 for the month of May. The pay-roll for the year is paid weekly and on the first of the month.

Output of Nelson Smelter.

The results of the Hall Mines company's smelting operations for the four weeks ending June 2, 1899, are as follows: One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two tons of silver-king and 1,173 tons of copper were smelted, yielding, approximately, 23 tons of copper, containing 25,500 ounces of silver, 378 tons of lead bullion, containing 366 tons of lead; 75,870 ounces of silver; 875 ounces of gold.

Assessment and development work has been commenced on various mineral claims, situated in Wild Horse, Porcupine and Bear creeks.

Benlor Machinery at the Mill.

The last load of the machinery of the 10-stamp mill for the Benlor mine, from Cadwallader arrived at its destination on Monday afternoon the 12th. The machinery is being placed in position and it is expected before the end of July to be in operation, inside of two weeks.

Work is going on at the mine and good ore is being taken out. The lower tunnel is in about 145 feet and the ledge is not struck yet, but is expected at any time.

Slocan Lake Ore Shipments.

Table with columns: From, Tons, and Year Tons. Lists shipments from various locations like Boson Landing, From Denver, etc.

Rossland Shipments.

The ore shipments for the past seven days total 3,396 tons, made up as follows:

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Closing of Mines in Boundary Country.

The enforcement of the eight-hour mining law has practically resulted in the closing down of all the mines in the Boundary Country. The miners employed in the Stenwinder and Brooklyn in Greenwood, owned by Dann Mather, the Montreal railway contractor, and other Eastern capitalists, the Mother Lode, and Morrison, have walked out rather than accept \$3 per day for eight hours work.

The Knob Hill, Old Rossland, City of Paris and Lincoln mines, as well as the B. C., are the only properties which, while observing the new eight-hour law, are paying \$5.50 per day. Ten-hour shifts are still in vogue on a number of other properties, but the explanation is offered that the work is being done under contract. This especially applies to the properties on the north fork of Kettle River.

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Yukon Royalty.

Commissioner Ogilvie Says It May Be Removed Before Long.

False Reports of Treasure Caused the Royalty To Be Imposed.

Copies of the Klondike Miner received yesterday has the following interview with Commissioner Ogilvie on "What is to be done about the royalty?" Will it be done away with or modified?"

Mr. Ogilvie says: "Only Mr. Sifton and the powers at Ottawa can answer that. They fixed the royalty; they alone have the right of amendment. If the published statements of Mr. Sifton can be taken, I believe the royalty will be left to remain as it is. I have no direct or official advice in the matter. However, I have no objection to placing the royalty and I do not believe that my reports have been responsible for it. I have reported a great faith in the country, and stated the facts upon which I based my faith in the gold fields. By order in council of July 28th, 1897, the regulations which, previous to that time exacted a royalty of two per cent, were amended, making the royalty ten and twenty per cent according to the product of the mine, as is well known. Had my reports been responsible in any way for this, the change must have been made long before the reports which I sent to Ottawa from this region previous to my arrival there in person, were despatched about the middle of January, 1897. I had been reporting from time to time as they were offered from early in November of the previous year. In these reports I stated the facts as known to me, occasionally referring to exceptionally rich finds, but in no way conveying the idea that these indicated the value of the ground as a whole. I predicted that the total output for the year 1897 would not be above \$3,000,000. The greatest amount of gold ever stated by me to be contained in one claim was \$1,000,000. In one instance I made a computation from data furnished me by miners, that No. 21 above discovery on Bonanza would, if the data were correct, and the observed prospects continuous, furnish nearly \$4,000,000 at the then current rate of \$17 per ounce, but I qualified that statement by saying that one-fourth of that amount would be nuggets."

"As a matter of fact I have asserted, not only as the result of my own observations, but those of men upon whom I can rely, that Bonanza from 30 below to 60 above will be good for \$30,000,000, and that Eldorado will produce the same sum, and that the whole district in the vicinity of Dawson will probably yield \$100,000,000. I do not believe any of these statements are exaggerations. "What really led to the imposition of the royalty, in my belief," continued Mr. Ogilvie, "were the grossly exaggerated statements in the newspapers of the prospectors, and the fact that they were caught by one another in printing the most sensational tales of the wealth brought out by the miners who landed in Seattle and San Francisco. Most of them were absurd inventions, but the miners themselves, then of the world, and they were accepted, no doubt, by the people of Canada as truth, and it became the policy of the government, as it was the wish of the people, that the great expenses that this new country was then piling up at Ottawa should be met in some measure, at least, out of these vast sums that were said to be yielding up. That is the explanation of the royalty. It will be removed immediately, no doubt, upon this impression being corrected."

TOTAL COST OF BAD ROADS.

They Cause an Annual Expenditure of About \$800,000,000.

General Roy Stone figures out that there are 1,500,000 miles of public road in the United States, over which 500,000,000 tons of freight are hauled every year, says the New York World. Putting the average haul at eight miles—though this is probably an over-estimate—the figures the cost of carting at \$2 a ton, or \$100,000,000 a year. With uniformly good roads the cost of moving this freight would be only \$400,000,000, saving \$600,000,000 to the country annually. This is equivalent to the yearly interest on \$200,000,000 of 3 per cent. government bonds. One-half of this almost inconceivable vast sum would relieve every mile of road in the United States at an average cost of say, \$4,166 2/3 miles, and the other half would furnish a yearly income of \$200 per mile for their repair and maintenance. At present the people spend the vast sum of \$200,000,000 each year in repairing their worthless roads. This sum would build 4,000 miles of thoroughly good macadam road, sufficiently wide for rural use.

Experiments made in the Missouri agricultural station show that in nearly all road conditions broad-tired wagons pull easier than those with narrow tires. On a 2,000 pound load of 2,534 pounds can be hauled on broad tires with the same draught as a load of 2,000 pounds on narrow ones. On gravel road, except when wet and sloppy on top, the draught of the broad-tired wagon is much less than that of the narrow-tired wagon; a load of 2,482 pounds can be hauled on broad tires with the draught required for 2,000 pounds on narrow tires.

The trials on dirt roads give varying results. When it is dry, hard and free from mud, 2,530 pounds can be hauled on broad tires with the draught required for 2,000 pounds on narrow tires. When the surface is covered with two or three inches of dry, loose dust the results are unfavorable to the broad tire. In general, the better the road the greater the advantage of the broad tire. On turf it is much easier of draught.

At a mass meeting held in Detroit last night the German-American alliance and hostility to an American-English alliance of any sort, and protested against any characteristic of the American people as Anglo-Saxons.

WOMEN AS FIELD LABORERS.

Five women ago women worked much harder than men in the fields, and as the work is done by the women, it is not surprising that the women are the most efficient workers in the fields. In the United States, the women are the most efficient workers in the fields. In the United States, the women are the most efficient workers in the fields.

It is indeed a good thing that women should no longer be expected to perform this heavy labor, for which they are unskilled by nature. It may be answered that women work in the fields in other parts of the world, among the African tribes, for instance, or in some places in Normandy and Brittany. I have often seen the Zulu and Basuto women at their work, which chiefly consists of hoeing, but I cannot say that I ever impressed me as being of a character likely to do them harm. Natives are very kind to their women-folk and children, and for the most part would not overwork them. The horrors that we read of in the present century, for the bodies of his little children, but I cannot say that I ever impressed me as being of a character likely to do them harm. Natives are very kind to their women-folk and children, and for the most part would not overwork them.

Perhaps the native women know that at the worst they have nothing more than a scolding to expect, or perhaps the prospect of competition has not yet overtaken them; at any rate, they always seemed to me to mix their work with the pleasures of gossip, and should any extreme arise, to be quite ready to postpone it for a while. How different it is in France, where one may see women prematurely old and haggard, struggling to pick up their heads, or to keep their basket filled with filthy manure, or even playing the parts of animals to drag an implement through the soil. Let us be thankful that the day of such things has gone by in Britain.—Hider Haggard, in Longman's.

ON A COOLIE SHIP.

We were half through our lunch in the saloon, when we heard most horrible yells and cries of "Tai tai!" (Eighty) "Tai tai!" The captain said, "another jolly row downstairs. You stay where you are; you'll find a loaded revolver in my room, for use if any one attempts to molest you. So, lighting his pipe and calling his dog, a fierce-looking English bull, he went on deck to see what was the matter. Broken basins and lumps of firewood were flying in all directions, and knives were drawn—great ugly-looking things. The captain elbowed his way among the coolies, giving first one and then another a dig in the ribs. One fearful looking coolie, whom they had just doctored, aimed a blow at him with a broken basin, but the dog was too quick for him, and brought the fellow down on his back and held him there. The two principal offenders were caught their heads banded together until they were brought to quietness, then explanations asked. Of course, every one wanted to talk and explain at once, but the captain held up his hand and said, "there was silence, then called one man after another, and heard what each had to say, through an interpreter. The row was caused by one man wanting to light his pipe at an opium smoker's lamp. The most trivial things cause most violent fights."

I said to the captain when it was over, "Are you not afraid?" "Well," he replied, "to confess the truth, I am; but to show the least fear among a crew of 100 men, is to lose your temper, would never do; but I'm getting used to it; these rows occur every time we have coolies, some worse than others."—Chambers's Journal.

COLOURS OF RAINBOWS.

Professor Penner has succeeded in demonstrating that each color of the rainbow consists of an infinite number of colored rings of decreasing intensity, separated by rings of intensity zero. The fog-bow is produced by the sun when shining on the water globules 0.05 mm. and less in diameter of fine mists, and the sequence of fog-bow colors: Very faint yellow, whitish yellow, bright white, whitish violet, colorless gap; then—secondary bows—faint whitish blue, white and whitish red. Professor Penner's conclusions are of interest to meteorologists. The greater the rain-drops, he finds, the more secondary bows. Bright pink and green with red and indigo drops of 1 to 2 mm. in diameter; intense red occurs with big drops only, but the maximum intensity is really in the violet. Drops of 0.5 mm. give secondaries consisting of green and violet, and also blue and red; however, is marked by contrast—immediately joining the principal bow. Yellow in the secondary would mean drops of 0.3 mm. and, if there are separating gaps, of 0.2 mm. Drops of diameters between 0.17 and 0.4 mm. show the greatest variety of colors, also in the secondary bows; but red is absent. When five or more secondary orders of striking beauty are noted without white and without gaps, there are probably drops of 0.1 mm.; in smaller bows gaps and white make their appearance. A real white bow with yellow or orange and blue margins requires drops of not more than 0.5 mm.

THE FILIPINOS ARE GOOD FIGHTERS.

Every time a shell burst a line of white hats and feathered heads would leap in the air and yell "Viva, Viva, Filipina!" and then settle down and pour volleys, accompanied by arrows, into the American lines across the San Juan river. It was a wonderful exhibition of bravery, recklessness—perhaps fanaticism—but utterly useless against the overwhelming force of their enemies. Slowly, slowly they were forced back up the hill to the headquarters and barracks, where an effort was made to rally, then it was turned into a rout, and leaving their dead, whom they had been faithfully carrying away along over bamboo poles, they took to the woods and fields, firing whenever a chance was offered.—From "The Battle of the Blockhouses," by Percy G. McDonnell, in Scribner's.

Bernard Banfill, the five-year-old son of James E. Banfill, of Brockville, has been drowned in the river.

DEWEY'S MANIA.

America's Astonishing Epidemic of Hero-Worship to Wield Every Man, Woman and Child Has succumbed.

The New York correspondent of the London Daily Mail, writing under date of May 23, says:

The whole United States is just now suffering from a strange epidemic, to which every man, woman and child has apparently succumbed, and which is reaching enormous and remarkable proportions. It is popularly known as the Dewey craze.

The Dewey epidemic first made its appearance in America about a year ago, when the American squadron commanded by Commodore Dewey demolished the Spanish fleet of Manila. It was the first real battle of the war, the Stars and Stripes were victorious, the American eagle screamed with delight, and Dewey was being hailed as the nation's hero. Dewey's victory was a splendid achievement, his subsequent management of affairs at Manila added to all the honors his country is ready to bestow upon him. For a year past the newspapers have incessantly eulogized Dewey, and their readers have been equally enthusiastic. His popularity has kept on increasing, until it has developed into a wild craze completely.

Eclipsing Any Other Craze the country has ever seen.

When the news was cabled from Manila a few days ago, that Dewey had started for home on the U. S. cruiser Olympia, the pent-up feelings of the American people burst forth like a cyclone. Astonishing preparations were immediately made to welcome the famous admiral when he reaches America some two months hence.

A tremendous strife began between the various coast cities as to which should have the honor of receiving him first. San Francisco clamored for it, because Dewey had once been stationed there; New York demanded it on account of her long and important connection with Dewey; Chicago felt that Dewey should be hidden from sight, like the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, until he reached her smoky environs, and received a rousing reception from the city; and finally, it was the honor of the pair of Dewey shoes, ordered from the grocers a supply of Dewey soup, Dewey biscuits and other Dewey's, and bought at the confectioner's some Dewey's bonbons for his wife. Striking a Dewey badge in his coat he wandered from the Dewey cafe to drink Dewey's health in numerous Dewey cocktails. He laughed joyously at every one who sprang on him, and finally, in a fit of hero-worship, he wandered down to the pier, and waited, gazing unsteadily out to sea, for Dewey to come in.

TRACING BY FINGER PRINTS. System in India By Which Identification Is Made of the Most Perfect.

In detective novels finger prints left by criminals, preferably in blood, play an important part. The truth is, however, that in India has been made so perfect that it would enable any intelligent person to identify a criminal from a single individual, if necessary, from all other persons now living in the world, or if data were available, from all other persons who have lived since the creation of man. The system is simplicity itself, and there is no elaborate apparatus, process or the costly and delicate machinery required for the anthropometric system. All that is needed is a piece of paper, a sheet of paper and some printer's ink. The inked impressions of the ten digits are taken and filed in the proper compartment of the proper pigeon-hole, and it is on the classification of these impressions that the success of the system depends.

Every finger mark shows lines of the "loop" or the "whorl" type and by a simple table of the combinations of these types in the ten digits, 1,024 main classes are made. These are again subdivided according to minor details, and the sub-divisions can be further divided ad infinitum if necessary, but with the table before him any person of ordinary intelligence can place his record in its corresponding class with a accuracy in his hand within five minutes, no matter how many thousand cards there may be. It is calculated that the chances are about 64,000,000 to 1 against any two persons having single fingers identical, and the chances against all ten fingers being identical so beyond mathematics altogether.—London Globe.

DENSEST FOREST ON EARTH.

Redwood Trees in California Are Not Reproductive.

The redwood forests of the Pacific coast are described by Henry Gannett as occupying a narrow strip hugging the coast from the southern boundary of Oregon through northern California, with an area of 2,000 square miles, in which the standing timber is estimated at 75,000,000,000, says the National Geographic Magazine. As measured by the amount of merchantable timber per acre, this is probably the densest forest on earth. In the southern states almost all the tracts containing from 5,000 to 10,000 feet are regarded as heavily forested, but around Eureka, California, the lumber companies have realized "an average of between 75,000 and 100,000 feet per acre." It is said that "there is no record of a single tree, near Garberville, which yielded in the mill 4,000 feet of lumber. There was sufficient lumber in this acre to have covered it with a solid block of frame dwellings ten stories high. The reverse side of the picture is the fact that there is no young growth nor sign of reproduction from seed. This indicates that, with the clearing away of the present forest, though the supply of the present rate of cutting will last 300 years, the redwood "as a source of lumber" will cease to exist. The progressive drying of the climate is suggested as the cause of the failure of the reproductive power.

More newspapers are printed in the United States than in England, France and Germany combined.

SPED OF WARSHIPS.

Rank Outsiders That Have Easily Romped Home in the Derby.

In no race in the world, probably, are so many fortunes lost each year as in the Derby. And this is perhaps scarcely surprising, when one considers how many times that event has been won by rank outsiders.

A startling instance occurred last year, when Jeddah won at the almost impossible odds of 100 to 1. In that case, comparatively little money was won from the bookmakers, so scarcely any one suspected that Jeddah had the ghost of a chance, and what money was won on the horse was won more by accident than by design.

An acquaintance of the writer was determined to have £50 on the race, but for the life of him he could not decide upon a horse. To settle himself he bought a sixpenny tip from a professional street corner tipster. By what could only have been the merest accident, the tip gave Jeddah. But it was thrown away with a laugh, and the £50 went to Dunlop. Had the bookmaker had his money according to the tip he would have won £5,000. As it was he lost his £50.

Many men made fortunes and as many more lost them over the Derby when Hermit won at 60 to 1 against a well-known wealthy peer entered a bet with a friend, who knew little or nothing about horses, that Hermit could not possibly win, even if it started, which was doubtful. The friend had £200 on Hermit out of the merest fancy. Half an hour later the horse had won by a neck, and the nobleman was practically £20,000 the poorer.

Estimates of the amount of money changes hands when an outsider wins as against a favorite loses. Probably half the betting in a big race is upon the favorite, and half the balance upon the second and third favorite. And in the Derby favorites have had a most extraordinary record of losing.

When Kingcraft won the Derby as an outright horse, Macgregor was the favorite at 9 to 4 against. Thousands of pounds were laid on the horse at that price, and lost, for the horse could not get nearer the front than fourth place, while Kingcraft swung home with hardly a sixpence on him.

That Macgregor was considered a practical certainty the odds fairly show, and the horse had nearly all the betting, with the result that thousands upon thousands of pounds were lost that Derby.

When Sir Hugo won "the Blue Ribband" by half a length, starting at 40 to 1 against, La Fleche was such a hot favorite that to back anything but her was considered only a test case of a degree better than throwing the money away. But La Fleche only made a second, while the horse that got into this place, Bucentaur, started at 100 to 1 against.

In that year an old Sussex farmer, who was very fond of watching horse races and having his "little bit on," won heavily in a very remarkable manner. The farmer was a soldier, and he had dreamed one night before the race that he saw his sons and his farm hands running a race over the Derby course. His son Hugh won easily.

No practical man would have considered such a dream a reliable tip for the Derby, but the farmer was superstitious in racing matters, and he plucked on Sir Hugo to the extent of £700. The fact that he betted a cool £28,000 does not tend to lessen his superstition.

On the other hand, La Fleche was considered such a certainty that money was laid upon her until the bookmakers would take no more. One banker, a wealthy banker, was almost ruined, and tens of thousands of pounds went to the bookmakers' pockets.—London Daily Mail.

THE DECLINE IN BRITISH EXPLORATION.

The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society shows that the number of Englishmen as explorers and geographers "tend to diminish and disappear." A valuable paper by Sir Thomas Hodgkin on the use of practical geography in the school is taken up with the adventures, discoveries and contributions to scientific geography of foreigners. In Iceland, it is Dr. Thoroldsen who writes on Recent Explorations.

There is a new Tanganyika expedition undertaken by DeGillhauser and reference is made to Major Macdonald's reference in Bombay, but Captain Bethel, a German, has been visiting strange lands in the volcanic region, northeast of Lake Kivu; another German expedition, under Dr. Hertz, is exploring the "white" corner of the Cameroons territory; a French priest has discovered a new route to Katanga, on Lake Tanganyika, and numerous French travellers and explorers are working in the Sahara on Lake Chad, and in the French Congo. Portuguese geographers are at work on the Lower Amazon, and an Austrian expedition is hard at work in Sokotra and Arabia. In Asia the most remarkable work is being done by the Russians, but the Germans are exploring in Asia Minor, a special field of their activity being the Caucasus. There is a Swedish expedition to Bear Island, and an Arctic expedition of the British is starting in Iceland. There is no mention of British Travellers.

We are told about Professor Steyer's services to geography in editing the results of his journeys, but the names of the traveller Richard Ludwig, both Steyer and Ludwig are Germans. And although there is a note about the coming British Antarctic expedition, Belgium has been before rather than Germany will run an expedition. There is a Swedish expedition to Bear Island, and an Arctic expedition of the British is starting in Iceland. There is no mention of British Travellers.

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SPED OF WARSHIPS.

Rank Outsiders That Have Easily Romped Home in the Derby.

In no race in the world, probably, are so many fortunes lost each year as in the Derby. And this is perhaps scarcely surprising, when one considers how many times that event has been won by rank outsiders.

A startling instance occurred last year, when Jeddah won at the almost impossible odds of 100 to 1. In that case, comparatively little money was won from the bookmakers, so scarcely any one suspected that Jeddah had the ghost of a chance, and what money was won on the horse was won more by accident than by design.

An acquaintance of the writer was determined to have £50 on the race, but for the life of him he could not decide upon a horse. To settle himself he bought a sixpenny tip from a professional street corner tipster. By what could only have been the merest accident, the tip gave Jeddah. But it was thrown away with a laugh, and the £50 went to Dunlop. Had the bookmaker had his money according to the tip he would have won £5,000. As it was he lost his £50.

Many men made fortunes and as many more lost them over the Derby when Hermit won at 60 to 1 against a well-known wealthy peer entered a bet with a friend, who knew little or nothing about horses, that Hermit could not possibly win, even if it started, which was doubtful. The friend had £200 on Hermit out of the merest fancy. Half an hour later the horse had won by a neck, and the nobleman was practically £20,000 the poorer.

Estimates of the amount of money changes hands when an outsider wins as against a favorite loses. Probably half the betting in a big race is upon the favorite, and half the balance upon the second and third favorite. And in the Derby favorites have had a most extraordinary record of losing.

When Kingcraft won the Derby as an outright horse, Macgregor was the favorite at 9 to 4 against. Thousands of pounds were laid on the horse at that price, and lost, for the horse could not get nearer the front than fourth place, while Kingcraft swung home with hardly a sixpence on him.

That Macgregor was considered a practical certainty the odds fairly show, and the horse had nearly all the betting, with the result that thousands upon thousands of pounds were lost that Derby.

When Sir Hugo won "the Blue Ribband" by half a length, starting at 40 to 1 against, La Fleche was such a hot favorite that to back anything but her was considered only a test case of a degree better than throwing the money away. But La Fleche only made a second, while the horse that got into this place, Bucentaur, started at 100 to 1 against.

In that year an old Sussex farmer, who was very fond of watching horse races and having his "little bit on," won heavily in a very remarkable manner. The farmer was a soldier, and he had dreamed one night before the race that he saw his sons and his farm hands running a race over the Derby course. His son Hugh won easily.

No practical man would have considered such a dream a reliable tip for the Derby, but the farmer was superstitious in racing matters, and he plucked on Sir Hugo to the extent of £700. The fact that he betted a cool £28,000 does not tend to lessen his superstition.

On the other hand, La Fleche was considered such a certainty that money was laid upon her until the bookmakers would take no more. One banker, a wealthy banker, was almost ruined, and tens of thousands of pounds went to the bookmakers' pockets.—London Daily Mail.

THE DECLINE IN BRITISH EXPLORATION.

The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society shows that the number of Englishmen as explorers and geographers "tend to diminish and disappear." A valuable paper by Sir Thomas Hodgkin on the use of practical geography in the school is taken up with the adventures, discoveries and contributions to scientific geography of foreigners. In Iceland, it is Dr. Thoroldsen who writes on Recent Explorations.

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Northern Advices

A Budget of Late News From Klondike and Alaskan Points.

Capt. Jack Crawford Talks of a Wild-Cat Company - Gold in Tree Roots.

Three Men Drowned - Outlook at Aulin Promising - Edmonton Trail Horror.

Steamer City of Topeka reached Seattle yesterday from the North, bringing a crowd of excursionists and one solitary Klondiker...

Gold has been discovered on the Yukon in many places least suspected of its existence, but it remained for Martin J. Coleman to find where the gold dust clung to tree roots...

Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet-scout, has made public in Dawson a letter he received from James Tanner, writing in Washington last February...

Whatever you strike up there, no matter how great it is, take it in your own name. This is my advice and Murphy's and Melkiohn's...

The company has practically gone to pieces. Murphy is the relative of Gen. Black; it is Vrooman who is Black's son-in-law...

Your company is busted in fact it is not formally yet. Will write at length soon.

A report was received that three men were drowned in Cook Inlet early this month by the capsizing of the small boat...

The three men drowned were Chris Madison, Albert Johnson and Louis Peterson...

John Wright, who reached Skagway from Aulin shortly before the Topeka sailed, says the mining outlook in Aulin is very promising...

All of the creeks where work is being done are showing up well and the frost is nearly gone.

John Stanley took out one pan from the bed rock of one of his claims that showed 2 1/2.

W. A. Bell on No. 2 above discovery on Birch creek, had \$2 for the work of four men one-half of a day.

Samuel McCauley, on his Pine creek bench claim, which is called Nugget Point, rocked out \$27 in half a day...

John Stanley's claim is now tied up by a claim of Fitz Miller and the dispute must be settled before either of them do further work.

All the 250 foot claims under the original locations are idle, pending settlement. The McKee Creek Mining Company are getting ready a bedrock flume and sluice boxes...

look is very promising and were it not for the adverse legislation would rapidly develop. The tramway from Taku Arm to Aulin is built, but the buckets and a portion of the mechanism are not in place...

The Sitkine River Journal of Wrangell, in a recent editorial says: "The latest news from Glenora reveals a condition of suffering too horrible to picture, on the part of prospectors who attempted to reach the Klondike by way of Edmonton..."

A WOMAN'S PET MICE. An Illinois woman has astonished her neighbors and friends and refuted the ancient tradition accepted as truth by all men, by making pets of mice...

World's Coffee Trade. How to regulate the world's supply of coffee so as to prevent the upsetting of prices by the dumping of the "bouncer" crops of good years on the markets...

A Smuggler's Trick. If people would take as much trouble, and show as much ingenuity, in doing an honest business, as they do in evading the law, they might be quite as rich, and with infinitely less danger...

Hygienic Value of Paints. Regarding the effect of various paints upon bacteria, Dr. Helmes has recently delivered a notable lecture before the Greater Medical Society...

The Klondike Nugget Says Nice Things About the Scarlet Jacket. Citizens of the Yukon Territory Owe a Debt of Gratitude to Them. The Klondike Nugget of May 21 has the following editorial on the Northwest Mounted Police...

Reminiscences of Life. Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Eminent Irish Writer, Tells of the Celebrities He Has Met. Mr. Justin McCarthy possesses pre-eminently the art of being entertaining. He has caught from Macaulay certain rhetorical tricks that reconquer for the commonplace the original vitality which forced their universal acceptance...

Snakes Can Smell. The Point Has Just Been Ingeniously Decided. Snakes are fastidious creatures. The keeper of a collection of rattlesnakes and copper-heads hit upon the idea of feeding them with the rats and mice he caught about the building...

How the Philippine Fight Begun. In the city, long before the heavy fighting commenced, the alarm spread, a general call to quarters was sounded, and patrols were thrown out through the streets...

How to Prevent Overtaking. San Francisco, June 27 - An overtake from Porto Prince says agents, after surrendering to overpower guard and capture the thirteen soldiers fired on the mob who escaped injury.

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N. W. M. P.

The Klondike Nugget Says Nice Things About the Scarlet Jacket.

Citizens of the Yukon Territory Owe a Debt of Gratitude to Them.

The Klondike Nugget of May 21 has the following editorial on the Northwest Mounted Police.

"The citizens of the Yukon territory owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the Northwest Mounted Police for the efficient manner in which the mail between Dawson and Bennett has been handled during the winter just past. It is by no means an exaggeration to state that had it not been for the work done by the police, Dawson would practically have been cut off from the outside world during the winter season..."

"The general public, however, has but a slight idea of the hardships which the police have undergone in transporting the mail in and out of the country. At all hours of day and night, and during the most severe storms and blizzards which prevailed at intervals along the river, the boys of the Northwest Mounted Police could be seen on the trail pushing the mail through at the best possible speed. Often they would return from a hard trip, suffering from cold and exposure, only to find another shipment of mail waiting to be transported to the next post, and with only a brief time for rest and refreshment would again be on the trail."

"Viewed from the standpoint of individual ability, courage and judgment we doubt if any similar organization can be found in any other part of the world. The boys of the Northwest Mounted Police, who are doing duty in the N.W.M.E. made on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee is well known. Very few of the many organizations which appeared in competition there received the congratulations and encomiums which were showered upon the Northwest Mounted Police. That praise was well deserved, and the record then established has been ably sustained on the Yukon during the past winter."

"The compensation which the police receive for their services is in no wise commensurate with the labor they are compelled to perform. It is remarkable that the discipline and efficiency of the department have been so well maintained up to the present time. The wages which these men receive would be laughed at by the most ordinary laborer of any class of service. But there are mutterings along the line, and unless some recognition is shown the boys for what they have done we doubt if many of them will remain in the great Northwest. Mail carrying is outside the ordinary duties for which they became members of the mounted police, but without complaint they have well performed this arduous duty during the past winter. It cannot be expected that men will go through what these men have done, risking life and limb almost daily, without at least a reasonable consideration. At present they receive practically no pay, although the spring finds the force as a whole, considerably deteriorated, from the standpoint of physical endurance, as a result of the winter's work upon the trail."

"It would be difficult for the government to discontinue the present police force, even should men experienced in the service be brought in from the outside. The conditions in the Yukon are peculiar. They are well understood by the present force, and it is highly important that the men who served during the winter should be encouraged to remain. A special act of parliament recognizing the services of the N.W.M.P. during the winter, and appropriating a generous sum for their services, would be a fitting recognition of their services. It is to be hoped that men will go through what these men have done, risking life and limb almost daily, without at least a reasonable consideration. At present they receive practically no pay, although the spring finds the force as a whole, considerably deteriorated, from the standpoint of physical endurance, as a result of the winter's work upon the trail."

Regarding the effect of various paints upon bacteria, Dr. Helmes has recently delivered a notable lecture before the Greater Medical Society. It does not appear to be an unimportant matter for the sanitary conditions in a building with what kind of paint the walls are covered. Helmes conducted the following experiment. He took equally large pieces of oak, poplar and pine wood, and of iron and cement plates, and covered each piece with oil paint, size paint, lime paint or enamel paint, as well as with a few proprietary compositions. After the paint had dried perfectly, the plates were coated with cultures of various disease-causing bacteria. In this condition the plates were laid in an incubator, in which an ordinary room temperature was maintained. From time to time a little was scraped off from the surface of the plate in order to examine them as to the amount of live bacteria present. The result was that upon oil paint coatings the bacteria was found to die off quicker than on articles coated with other pigments. On enamel paint the bacteria died more slowly, and still slower on lime and size paint. This heterogeneous behavior is probably not due to the chemical properties of the pigments, but to the different physical qualities, especially to the fact that liquids containing bacteria dry more slowly or quickly upon the various pigments. Prof. Loeffler, who attended the lecture, attached considerable importance to the result, and recommended the use of oil paint in hospitals, schools and other buildings. -Farben Zeitung.

Tug Pilot arrived from Juneau this morning. She towed the coal barge Richard III, which has just completed repairs at Esquimalt, to the inner wharf this afternoon.

REMINISCENCES OF LIFE.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Eminent Irish Writer, Tells of the Celebrities He Has Met.

Mr. Justin McCarthy possesses pre-eminently the art of being entertaining. He has caught from Macaulay certain rhetorical tricks that reconquer for the commonplace the original vitality which forced their universal acceptance. He is not a great thinker, he is not a great doer, he is not a great literary artist. But his deeds have always been honorable and his thought and words have always won a certain meed of honor. He has written histories that are ever readable, and will live as pleasant gossip about events rather than authoritative records of those events. He has failed as a novelist, because he had not the intuitive perception nor the mastery of form which are necessary for the artist. But he has failed agreeably and honestly. Nobody has ever regretted reading his fictions, and nobody has ever forgotten them after reading was over. Yet it was the liking and esteem that appears to have the same charm and the same defects as his writings. He has met almost everybody of his own generation who was worth meeting. He seems to have universal liking and universal esteem. He was the liking and esteem that are accorded to the less forceful individualities. He never evoked the antagonisms inevitable in the career of a great protagonist. His constitutional urbanity answering urbanity, even the men who disagreed with him politically, socially and religiously, but who never feared him.

Needless to say that a man of this kindly and agreeable type is especially fitted for the chronicling of acceptable gossip about his more famous contemporaries. Two volumes of "Reminiscences" which the Harpers have in press for publication amply corroborate this view. They constitute a storehouse of anecdotes and impressions that will remain as a permanent possession of the world.

First Sight of London. It was in February, 1852, that Justin McCarthy, then an eager young Irishman of twenty-two, born and bred in Cork City, in the south of Ireland, first came to London. Long before, he tells us, he had somewhat in his mind that he would settle in the metropolis some time and live by writing for newspapers and magazines, and even become the author of books. His equipment consisted of a tolerably good literary education and a certain mastery of the English language. In Ireland at that time young men of his creed - for McCarthy was and is a Catholic - were cut off from any share in the honors and practical advantages of literary education and a certain mastery of the English language. He was generally surrounded by a crowd of young men who sincerely worshipped him, and to whom, indeed, he seemed to represent all literature. Kind and friendly and encouraging as he always was to young men, Mr. McCarthy acknowledges that, somehow or other, Dickens always made him afraid.

Another great man, then not quite recognized, who had the same effect upon him, was Thomas Carlyle. But that was in quite a different way. "Carlyle had a fashion of expressing his opinions which was likely enough to make any modest young beginner in the literary craft think twice before he ventured on the expression of any views of his own in the presence of such a master. Perhaps I ought to explain here that when I spoke of the literary triumvirate - Dickens, Thackeray and Tennyson, as yet unborn - I was not forgetting the name of Thomas Carlyle. Such a forgetfulness would be impossible; but I felt that his was not by any means a purely literary force, but something quite different - something like that of a philosopher with his school. To return, however, to my immediate subject, I should be certain to make among my friends in my native city the dread I did not like to run the risk of being snubbed; in Dickens's case I knew there was no such risk - I knew that he was far too sweet and kindly in nature to snub me, but the very exuberance of his good humor bore me down and kept me in my modest place."

Thackeray and Dickens. Mr. McCarthy confesses he cannot explain how it was that Thackeray, whom he admired more than Dickens, never impressed him with the same sense of awe or awkwardness. "One might have thought that Thackeray's presence would have been more inspiring of awe to a young and thoroughly insecure man. Thackeray was much taller than Dickens; his form, indeed, approached that of the gigantic in its proportions; he looked far older, although the two men were much about the same age; his immense head, his broad forehead, and his peculiarly white hair, gave him an appearance of authority, and even of severity which one might have thought would prove intimidating to a stranger. Yet I at least never felt it so. He seemed to me to be less self-assured, less conscious of his superiority, than Dickens appeared to be."

McCarthy's personal acquaintance with Tennyson was of the slightest. He met him, indeed, several times. But somehow Tennyson always seemed to him like a man and a poet in a cloud - like a man, at all events, who belonged to a cloudland kind of world, quite different from the chattering, bustling, rapid life of society and Parliament and public meeting with which he was better acquainted. Robert Browning, on the other hand, I came to know later years to know very well. It is a kindly and even a noble trait - a chord that spoke to my mind and heart as no other poet of the day could have done. If, before seeing either man, I were to have evolved from my moral consciousness an idea of Tennyson and of Browning, I should have pictured Browning as the man withdrawn into the cloud and Tennyson as the brightened figure which came into every household and appealed to every sensibility."

Charles Stewart Parnell. A special interest attaches to what he says of Charles Stewart Parnell, the great leader, whose banner in his later days McCarthy felt compelled to desert. He remembers all about when he had seen Parnell's chilling manners, his haughty superciliousness, his positive rudeness to strangers. "I can only say that, if the man thus described was Parnell, then I never knew him. For the Parnell with whom I was in closest intimacy for some fifteen years was not the slightest resemblance to that other Parnell, but was, indeed, in every way curiously unlike him. I have seen him in all sorts of companionship, tried by all manner of provocations, beset by boys,

McCORMICK MOVERS.



McCormick Steel-wheeled Sulky Rakes McCormick Open-backed Binders.

UP TO DATE AND BEST IN THE WORLD - BAR NONE.

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COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNON

VICTORIA AGENTS, WHARF ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

and his sympathies altogether from the class but of which he had risen.

Political, however, did not engross young McCarthy's attention to the exclusion of literature. When he first settled in London, he tells us, England was under the sway of a great literary triumvirate - Dickens, Thackeray and Tennyson. As yet unborn was but the leader of a select group. Even Tennyson's popularity did not equal that of Thackeray and did not come anywhere near that of Dickens. No one since his time has ever enjoyed the popularity which was Dickens' at that time. He was generally surrounded by a crowd of young men who sincerely worshipped him, and to whom, indeed, he seemed to represent all literature. Kind and friendly and encouraging as he always was to young men, Mr. McCarthy acknowledges that, somehow or other, Dickens always made him afraid.

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Advertisement for \$1.50 per annum subscription, VOL. 18.

A Steam

Burned to the White on a Boston The Crew of This Saved by a Vessel

(Associated) New York, June 27 - A steamer arrived from morning and reports steamer Pawnee on fire Cape Henry at eight morning. The Pawnee was a of the crew is unknown. Captain Savage of o says there was no sign the Pawnee, nor what had become of puny.

At the office of Clyde the line, all that could first news of the disaster was that the steamer Captain Ingraham, left day and Charleston, Boston, loaded with coal cargo. The Pawnee was a had a crew of about 50. Captain Savage said hours earlier in the the Cromwell. He was for New Orleans, and bound Clyde liner, to make out the name no fog and the small steamer was blown off bound steamers. The went close to the lights were burning. started in the night quiet sea on at the Philadelphia, June steamer Aldborough, which passed up the morning, reported the fire of the Clyde built by the Philadelphia. The water's edge and of life aboard. The Ald steamer yesterday in Charles.

The Crew New York, June 27 - A telegram was received the Clyde line this agents: "Pawnee derailed midnight on Sunday, T arrived here at 11 a.m."

MONTREAL STOC (Associated) Montreal, June 27 - morning board: War Payne (new base), 145; London, 31, 50; Reps; Selas; War Erie, 100; at 143, 50; 145; Mont 700 at 51, 500 at 51.

MURDERS IN

Peasants Are Moving to Escape From Bands Many Arrested

(Associated) Havana, June 27 - O robberies and depredation of Guanay, peasants their families to town. ing decided it would reach the culprits through the arrest on suspicion of escaped - threatening armed inspector of police. Many dangerous men and the citizens feel now that the authorities.

Orders have been issued of ten Cuban officers, former guerrillas, all of serious offenses.

Insurgents Havana, June 27 - An from Porto Prince says agents, after surrendering to overpower guard and capture the thirteen soldiers fired on the mob who escaped injury.

HOW TO PREVENT OVERTAKING. San Francisco, June 27 - An overtake from Porto Prince says agents, after surrendering to overpower guard and capture the thirteen soldiers fired on the mob who escaped injury.

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