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Casoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell anything else on the plan or promise that "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A.

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At the \$2,000,000 in gold from the Klondike. We did not get a squint at it. Will it be there? A full line of Crosse & Blackwell's oil-seal stores just received. Washing starch in 6th. useful, fancy tins. Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour, \$1.50 sack. H.B. Co.'s " " 1.50 " Vancouver Sugar, 20 lbs. for \$1.00.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

NOTICE

is hereby given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct and operate a railway from a point near the village of Pyramid Harbor, near the head of Lynn Canal, from the International boundary line, northward to the town of Hazelton, and following the Dalton Trail to Fort Selkirk; thence continuing by the most feasible route, northward to Hazelton, at a point near Fort Cadahy, with powers to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines, to mine and test in mines; to crush, smelt and work ores and minerals of all descriptions; erect sawmills and other works and carry on a general trading business; to construct roads, railways, wharves, mills and all necessary works; to own and operate steam and other vessels in the Yukon river and all its tributaries, and upon all inland waters of the Yukon district; to erect and operate all electrical power and to acquire and use water power for that purpose; to lease, to erect and maintain trading posts and carry on a general trading business in the territory, and to acquire all other necessary rights and privileges, and to do all necessary things to carry out the business of the company.

Henry (Otherwise James) Clapham

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of three months from the first publication of this notice, a small register, the title of Amelia Franklin, of Eynesbury, St. Neots, in the county of Huntingdon, England, with the two sisters, Mary Ann King of the town and county of Leicester, England, with the two sisters, and next of kin of the said deceased unless proof shall be furnished to the contrary, persons are entitled to claim heirship to the said deceased, with the said Amelia Franklin and Mary Ann King.

RAMS FOR SALE

High-grade Shropshire Rams and three registered ram lambs. GEO. HEATHER, BELL, Hornby Island.

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INEXPENSIVE LAUNDRY WORK. Washing is done in Japan by getting into a boat and letting the current be the wringer drag after the boat by a long string.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

VOL. 17

REACHED MANILA

General Merritt Believed To Have Assumed Military Governorship of the Philippines.

The Authority Given Him in the Instructions Issued by President McKinley.

New York, July 28.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: General Merritt has reached Manila, according to the most conservative authorities, and the announcement is momentarily expected by cable from the military governor of the Philippines, as directed by the president. He left San Francisco on the steamer Newport two weeks ago, and is expected to arrive in Manila in two days after the departure of the third expedition which is expected to pass on the way to Honolulu, and after coal has been rapidly to his ultimate destination.

The two expeditions which preceded him, that of General Anderson, leaving San Francisco on May 30, and of General Greene, which sailed eighteen days later, reached Manila after runs of thirty and thirty-two days respectively. General Anderson and the fleet of transports were compelled to depart from the direct course to capture Guam, in the Luzon islands, which involved several days' delay, and General Greene's expedition followed the chain of islands west of Hawaii, and spent the 4th of July at Wake Island, where they celebrated the national holiday.

The Newport, however, was not handicapped by the slower transports and therefore should have been anchored near Cavite by Sunday or Monday last, and the government authorities are expected to be in Manila long after General Merritt's arrival, and from the confidence tone of the admiral's dispatches no anxiety is expressed regarding the prompt compliance of the Spaniards with whatever demands he may make.

The authority given General Merritt in his instructions, which are believed to include the possibility of a recognition of the pretensions of dictatorship proclaimed by Aguinaldo, and it is not likely that General Merritt will give any greater consideration from General Merritt when Manila surrenders than those of Garcia had from General Shafter at Santiago. In fact, there are the best reasons for believing that the president's order fixing the line of conduct of the commander-in-chief of the United States soldiers at Santiago to be observed during the military occupation of that province was almost identical with the order given to General Merritt. This order provides, among other things, that citizens are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their civil and religious rights, and that the military laws such as affect private rights and provide for the punishment of crimes shall be enforced in the same manner as by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation, if the judges and other officials of the judiciary of the United States.

The problem of the disposition of the Spanish prisoners is a question which upon General Merritt's hands, Manila surrenders has not as yet received much consideration from the war department. It appears advisable to send the men back to Spain, and the case of those who surrendered at Santiago, and in this event no difficulty is apprehended in securing the transportation of neutral ships now in the waters.

It is recognized that the insurgents could never again be compelled to respect Spanish law, and this fact would probably prove an insuperable obstacle to the conclusion of a treaty of peace of the terms which will be most strenuously insisted upon by Spain, and the restitution of her Asiatic possessions. It is therefore thought to be beyond that the complete separation of the two islands is one of the inevitable consequences of the war.

Manila, via Hongkong, July 27.—The following is a rough translation of the declaration of independence issued by Aguinaldo on July 12: To district headmen and village headmen in the province of Bulacan from the political military government of this province, whose headquarters are now in the town of San Francisco, to the towns of San Francisco, de Anabato, combined with sections under orders at Bacero Binacatan, Luis, Novocita, Salinas and Cavite.

They only require to be combined with the other forces in Indang and Silang, near by, and then our troops will be sent forward and within a few days will be found in possession of the whole province, which will be found in a position to proclaim our independence. This proclamation will not be one deferred because the ultimate object of this government will thus be attained, notwithstanding the suggestion of some of our principal associates that it is more glorious and more convenient to select as a place on account of its being near the seat of the township of Cavite Viejo, which is an old port, originally the town of Cavite.

Therefore, I desire as follows: The 12th day of this month is fixed for the declaration of independence of this, our beloved country, and township of Cavite Viejo for the due and proper organization of which, and to which, representatives there should be notified in advance of all who have in any way assisted in the work, such as for instance, as the distinguished admiral of the American squadron and his officers and officers, to all of whom will be sent, and after the formal reading of the declaration the same will be signed by all who wish to give their support thereto.

EMILIO AGUINALDO, Dictator of the Philippines. Issued by General Delipin, in the name of General Aguinaldo on the 12th day of June, 1898.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

An Innocent Girl—Man's Deception—A Suicide's Grave.

New York, July 29.—After wandering many hours on the streets, afraid to appeal to the police, afraid of men who passed her with insolent staring looks, afraid she would become like the bold, impudent woman she met alone at midnight, a young girl took poison early this morning from a vacant house at No. 10 Greenwich street. She is now at the Hudson street hospital, dying. She is not over eighteen, with pretty blue eyes and black hair, and with the shrinking modesty of a young girl who has been little in the world. She gave the name of Viola Russell, but that, the police say, is an assumed name. She said she lived at 208 West 23rd street, but no person of that name has ever been seen there. Asked why she took poison, she answered: "I had no place to go. I was afraid I would be forced to lead a life like that of the horrible woman I saw."

Policemen Roache, Flenny and Lockhart saw the young girl walking along Greenwich street just after midnight. They observed her timid bearing and saw that she was dressed in a white striped wrist, white duck skirt and dainty white sailor hat—and wondered why she was alone in a neighborhood evidently strange to her. Policeman Roache saw a man escort the girl, who had continued to hasten up the street, then down again like one distracted. The girl tried to evade the man, and the policeman seeing this, advanced towards them. The man hurried away.

"I don't know what to do, where to go," the girl said to the policeman in a trembling voice, "I am afraid of these men." "Come to the police station with me," said the policeman, "there is a man who will take care of you, and to-morrow."

"No, no," cried the girl, and wheeling, she darted away from the policeman. Nothing more was seen of the girl for an hour, when Policeman Roache and Lockhart heard a cry of agony from the deserted street. The girl had been taken to a dark room lying on the pavement shaking convulsively. They recognized the girl whom they had been talking about ten minutes before, wondering what had become of her. By the girl's side lay a blue paper, and scattered around it were several white lumps of some poisonous drug. The ambulance was called, and while it was coming a policeman fanned the girl with his helmet, full of sympathy for her, but she declined to answer any questions that would throw light on the mysterious circumstances surrounding her presence on the street. The hospital surgeon says she will die.

LITTLE RESISTANCE

To Gen. Miles' Forces in the Attack on Porto Rican Towns.

Invaders Moving Into Healthy Mountain Regions—Inhabitants Making Holiday.

Washington, July 29.—The war department has received the following despatch from General Miles: Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, July 28.—On the 28th General Miles' forces, comprising the 1st and 2nd regiments of Porto Rican troops, moved into the mountain regions of the island. The invaders are making rapid progress, and the inhabitants are making a holiday.

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THE PORTLAND ARRIVES.

San Francisco, July 29.—The steamer Portland has arrived from St. Michaels, bringing seven returning Klondikers and about \$250,000 in gold dust and bullion. Three Dawson mine owners, Edward T. Davis, C. C. McCabe, and George H. Davis, brought out about \$200,000 in bullion, representing their joint labor in Dawson during the past season.

PEACE OVERTURES

Spain in a Mood to Accept Almost Any Conditions That May Be Imposed.

But Hopes to Retain Possession of the Philippines and Escape Heavy Indemnity.

Washington, July 28.—The terms which the United States will find acceptable as a basis of peace are being reduced to form by Secretary Day, the president having reached a conclusion on their lines. There is the best reason to believe, after the conferences the president has had individually with the members of his cabinet, that he has already made up his own mind, and that Secretary Day has even now practically reduced to form the Spanish government's overture through the Ambassador Cambon. The point that seems to be open to an amendment of an extensive character is the disposition of the Philippines. While the administration has not failed to take notice of the United States exhibited in a certain section of the country, it can be stated that the conclusion has been reached to relinquish the islands, retaining a coaling station there surrounded by a sufficient zone of land to make it self-supporting. This decision, it is possible, might be probable, may be again considered before the cabinet disposes of the matter to-morrow, as strong influences are at work to induce the president to insist upon the substitution of an independent government for the Philippines for Spanish rule. If this point should be difficult of settlement the answer to Spain may not be rendered, but may have to wait upon another cabinet meeting next week.

The report that the newspapers there had given their approval to the terms of peace described by the president went to work relieving a certain feeling of uneasiness that was manifested at the members of the administration apprehended a rejection of their demands by Spain in this connection. It is well to say, as near to peace as many people suppose, it may be necessary to issue a call for an extra session of the senate to act promptly upon the peace treaty.

No word came from General Miles today, but he is pursuing his advance across the island of Porto Rico toward San Juan. They attach little credence to the Spanish account of a battle at Yaguey, which is known to be untrue. It was a victory of the Spanish type, resulting in the complete annihilation of the American forces. Reinforcements are now arriving to support Miles, and before the week is over the campaign will be in full swing.

London, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Graphic writes upon the feeling of satisfaction and relief the peace overtures have produced. "There is little probability of Spanish discontent, and none at all of popular indignation against the Philippines, and is not compelled to pay indemnity. The attitude of the people makes the chances of Don Carlos small. Moreover, the Carlists are said to disagree with the military government of the Peninsula de Corralie and other leaders opposing the step. Nevertheless, it is feared that Don Carlos will insist upon it."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "However unsatisfactory the terms of peace may be, they will not produce the slightest disturbance in Spain, where indifference is predominant." The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The Spanish government is not compelled to pay indemnity. The attitude of the people makes the chances of Don Carlos small. Moreover, the Carlists are said to disagree with the military government of the Peninsula de Corralie and other leaders opposing the step. Nevertheless, it is feared that Don Carlos will insist upon it."

The Times, commenting upon the suggestion of the National Gazette, says: "The government does not intend to let Spain show that these critics entirely fail to grasp the military significance of America's sea power. Only by prompt and straight-forward action will the United States be able to prevent the advance of the American army."

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The project of a European conference regarding the peace terms was brought forward long ago, and there is every prospect that the conference will meet in Paris."

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ARRANGING PEACE

Diplomats Busy in the Settlement of the War Between Spain and America.

Attitude of France Outlined—Germany's Position in the Matter Clearly Stated.

London, July 30.—A special dispatch from Madrid says it is thought not likely that the government will decide to prolong the war because of Porto Rico. Considerable feeling is manifested, every possible diplomatic effort will be made to restrain it. Apparently there is little objection to ceding a coaling station in the Philippines, provided Spanish sovereignty is respected in the islands, which, in the opinion of the government and official circles generally, will afford compensation in commerce for the loss of the Antilles, besides procuring occupation for the least Indian army in re-establishing Spanish rule. The American reply is still anxiously awaited.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

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As to the Philippines, if those islands are lost to Spain, France, as the ruler of Indo-China, would probably have no other claims as their next door neighbors. Instead of any European or Asiatic power. Consequently, what France wants, as far as the United States is concerned, is only proper consideration for her commercial interests.

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The message to the United States, which recognized the complete independence of the United States, is confined to terms so dignified that when the document is published as one will be able to say it is humiliating. It asks if the United States proposes to make peace, but requests neither truce nor armistice."

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Twice-a-Week.

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A CRISIS AT MANILA

An Alarming Report From General Merritt as to the Situation There.

The Insurgents' Attitude Very Unsatisfactory and May Result in Trouble.

Washington, Aug. 1.—General Merritt has again cabled the war department relative to the situation in Manila, which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous...

New York, Aug. 1.—Freeman Haldstead, who was in prison at San Juan de Porto Rico, was allowed to send, by permission of the Spanish officials, the following dispatch to the New York Herald:

"The landing of the American troops at Porto Rico caused great excitement among the residents of this city. For some time following the landing at Guanaca there was a steady emigration from this city into the interior. But with all the excitement there has been no rioting or disorder. San Juan is now settled down into a state of strained readiness for an American attack. It is expected at any time. Everything indicates that the city will not be taken without great bloodshed. There is some talk of a surrender, but the Spanish troops have sworn to fight to the end. It is an heroic spectacle this—a small island encircled by a hostile fleet, with no hope of assistance and threatened by a society of food, coolly preparing to fight the Americans to the death. The American army of invasion, according to reports received here, are moving steadily towards the capital city, fighting with little resistance, but a concentrated and determined stand will be made by the Spaniards when the invading army arrives in front of San Juan. The property of the foreign residents in this city will be amply protected."

General Miles' Movements. Ponce, Island of Porto Rico, July 31, via St. Thomas, W.I., Aug. 1.—Major Miles is hourly expecting the arrival of the transports having on board Brigadier-General Schwab's division of 6,000 men, and also the Mohawk, with the Fifth Regular Cavalry. General Henry's division, consisting of 3,400 men and including 20 pieces of artillery, has been ordered to march immediately from Yauco to Ponce. The 16th Pennsylvania regiment was sent this morning towards Juana-Diout, eight miles north of Ponce, en route to San Juan, where it is reported the Spanish will make a stand. Word reached here this afternoon that the Spaniards were murdering the native Porto Ricans, violating women and indulging in general outrages. The first resistance is expected when the American troops reach Alibonito, 35 miles northeast of here. Alibonito has a thousand feet of elevation. The railroad from Ponce to Yauco is now in possession of our troops. Gen. Stone found five mines on the track and destroyed them. Our troops found seventeen Spaniards at the Yauco hospital, all being wounded in Tuesday's fight. Two of them have since died.

The War Practically Ended. Washington, Aug. 1.—Army and navy officers consider the war practically ended as far as hostilities are concerned, and there will be no occasion hereafter to send a hostile shot except on such slight resistance as may be offered by the Spaniards against the advance of the American forces, participating in any rate, it is inconceivable in Cuba and more offensive operations will be undertaken, and an armistice can hardly be delayed beyond a week or ten days.

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Spain Must Accept Terms of the War Will Be Continued. The Dons Will Be Practically Evicted From American Waters.

Steamer Discovery Arrives at Seattle With a Number of Lucky Miners.

Seattle, Aug. 1.—(Special)—The steamer Discovery arrived in port this morning freighted with Klondikers and gold dust. About sixty of the Discovery's passengers are just out from the interior by the up-river route, and nearly all have money.

There are some significant buckskins among them, notably, E. E. Ward, who is reported to have from \$125,000 to \$150,000, C. L. Johnson, who is set down for \$80,000 and C. E. Downey, something like \$15,000. Mrs. Nellie Humphrey, among the returned Dawsonites, is reported to have a very snug sum. All told, the sixty or more Dawsonites brought out about half a million. Some eight or ten of the party stopped off at Alaskan ports, but each of them had a well-filled buckskin.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA. The Rebels Capture Nine More Towns—Imperial Troops Despatched.

According to news received from Canton on the Northern Pacific line Tacoma, the insurrection in China is still spreading. Nine new towns are reported to have been captured and placards are appearing declaring war upon the Chinese officials, who are classed as "the enemies of China." The rebels are most laborious, worse enemies to civilization than even the Chinese authorities. They are said to be reviving the Tai-Ping watchwords. The Tai-Pings were a set of bloodthirsty savages whose efforts were crushed by Gordon and his "ever victorious army."

It is reported that the rebels in the lower Kwang of Canton consist of Black Flags and Annamites the latter being trained soldiers who have deserted from the French forces. They are led by foreigners. Six gunboats have been despatched from Canton with 5,000 Manchuk troops, who are to march overland to Mu-chuan. Great excitement prevails at Canton. The authorities have bought 8,000 rifles and are negotiating for machine guns.

According to news received from Hong Kong the day before the Takama's departure, the rebels have defeated the imperial troops, and some thousands of bodies have been taken from the river and buried at Wuchang. The imperial forces were driven back to Canton. It is said that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, whose detention at the Chinese legation in London attracted much attention some time ago, is one of the rebel leaders.

The kidnaping of Dr. Sun Yat Sen by emissaries of the Chinese government and his illegal detention in the Chinese Legation in London occurred in October, 1896. The doctor is an energetic member of the "Young China Society," and took part in a revolutionary movement in the city of Canton in October, 1895. The attempt failed, and the doctor got away to Macao, whence he went to England.

Ten days after his arrival, while walking on the streets of London, he was accosted by a number of Chinamen, who turned him into the legation. There he remained for eleven days, the design of the authorities being to ship him off secretly to China, where, according to the statements of the Chinese, he was to be held in a prison.

One of the servants of the legation managed to communicate intelligence of the outrage to the doctor's friends. The Foreign Office at once demanded the prisoner's release, and on October 22 Sun Yat Sen was set at liberty.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE. Subjects to be Considered by Canada and the United States.

Washington, July 30.—It is announced that the first meeting of the joint commission appointed by the United States and Great Britain to consider various matters of importance between the United States and Canada will be held at Quebec on August 23. They agree to consider, in the main, the following matters:

The questions in respect to the fisheries of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the establishment of the Alaska-Canadian boundary by legal and scientific experts. If the commission shall so decide or otherwise.

Provisions for the transit of merchandise in transportation to or from either country across international territory whether by land or water, including natural and artificial waterways and inter-lake transit by sea.

Provisions relating to the transit of merchandise from one country to the other, including the more complete definition and marking of any part of the frontier line by land or water, where the same is now so insufficiently defined or marked as to be liable to dispute.

Provisions for the conveyance for trial or punishment of persons in the lawful custody of officers of one country through the territory of the other.

Reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

THE OLDEST WOMAN SMOKER. Katherine Normann, an old matron of ninety-nine, who served as a farm girl in 1815, when the French were in the country, has just reported this life. She has hitherto played no distinguished part in the history of her village—Buer, in the district of Munster—where she has been for some time in receipt of outdoor relief; but as they carried her to the grave a few days ago the villagers thought they had a right to demand some attention, both for the deceased and herself. She had been proclaimed far and wide as the oldest woman smoker in Germany, and it is added that the village used to allow her daily "as of right," the necessary quantity of tobacco that she had always been accustomed to. Katherine Normann can now be cited by statisticians all over the world as being a woman smoker nearly three hundred years longer than the limit prescribed by the psalmist, and above all, enjoyed her tobacco by the grace of her fellow countrymen in the very last—for she was utterly unable to provide it out of her own pocket.—Berlin Correspondence of London Telegraph.

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revenue cutter Cosmos. Capt. Hofstad, had a lively chase after a whiskey smuggler in the Gulf of Mexico on the 18th inst. The Cosmos was steaming through the Gulf of Mexico against the wind and the smuggler's schooner, the Pearl, was bound from Port-au-Prince, for Waucho, with eighty-two cases of whiskey, valued at \$100,000. The Cosmos was pursuing the Pearl, with perhaps the wind and the sea against her, until about three miles away when she turned and throwing out her sparker, set sail before the breeze, which was quite stiff. The Cosmos gained steadily, and when the crew of the Pearl saw that they were certain of being caught they began shouting "whiskey overboard." When the Cosmos finally overtook her the crew of the Pearl were reeking with perspiration, but as the shells and the Commodore did not contain a drop of whiskey, they let her go free.

On the same trip the Cosmos discovered and destroyed two sensitive illicit whiskey stills at Ketchikan and one at Cape Fox. Two of the stills were brought to Wrangell and are curiosities of the coast. They are very simple in their construction, consisting of two common coal oil cans, a tin pipe and a water barrel. One can is used as a boiler, and the other contains various vegetable matter, as potatoes, orange peel, barley, kelp, etc., fermented with yeast. The steam from which is used to boil the whiskey is drawn into a barrel, when the whiskey or "hoor-hoo" is dropped. An hour suffices to make a gallon, and a drink will paralyze even an Indian for three or four days.

A QUEER STORY. Allegations Made in Seattle Regarding a Business Man Known in This Province.

H. W. Estes, of Seattle, Pacific Coast manager for Leslie's publication, swore out an information against a Stationer at W. A. Shepard, of that city, who is alleged to have obtained money under false pretences. W. A. Shepard will be remembered as the gentleman who was in this city a short time ago in connection with the establishment of a clerk's exchange which is now in operation. He was in the city the 25th of July and remained about ten days passing from here to Vancouver to establish a branch in the Terminal City. At the News and the Dominion hotel, where he stayed, and at the News paper office, and nothing in his actions or conduct could prompt the suspicion that he was anything but a respectable man, who had been charged.

According to the Sound papers, Shepard established the Advertising Business Exchange, which is published in the country. The Pacific coast headquarters are in San Francisco, where a party named, "Estes," is published. The associated correspondents are named as follows: Portland, Me.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; Vancouver, B.C.; Spokane, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Washington, B.C.; Montreal, and Rossland, B.C. The exchange has a capital of \$100,000, and is managed by Shepard, who is alleged to have obtained money under false pretences. W. A. Shepard will be remembered as the gentleman who was in this city a short time ago in connection with the establishment of a clerk's exchange which is now in operation. He was in the city the 25th of July and remained about ten days passing from here to Vancouver to establish a branch in the Terminal City. At the News and the Dominion hotel, where he stayed, and at the News paper office, and nothing in his actions or conduct could prompt the suspicion that he was anything but a respectable man, who had been charged.

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A PEEP AT SOUTH EAST KOOTENAY

Interesting Description of the Past and Present of This Promising District.

Its Rapid Development and Mineral Wealth—A Splendid Outlook.

(From the East Kootenay Miner.)

The East Kootenay Mining District comprising a large tract of country beginning at the international line and running north some 250 miles, is cut nearly in the centre by the Kootenay river, on the east side of which is the main range of the Rocky mountains...

Last year a Mr. Petty became interested and encouraged by the building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, as it is generally spoken of (British Columbia Southern is the charter name) through the district and the assurance that a branch would be built from some point near Fort Steele to a point on the St. Mary's river near the North Star mine...

Next on the line of the road south is Cranbrook, a growing place, which is the terminus of an important divisional point on the road. Next is Swains, at the head of Moyie lake, and next is the town of Duncansville on the mountain on which is the St. Eugene and other mines.

There are numerous other good prospects in this camp, which is known as the North Star section. Much assessment work is being done and the year is quite likely to develop other mines, such as the distinguishing between mines and prospects.

South from these sections between the line drawn east and west, which would cross the lower end of Moyie lakes, some 800 locations were made last year and the assays and analysis of these various sections have shown such value as to induce much development work to be done, principally on Petty, Hill, Hearing, and others.

Next comes the famous old Wild Horse mine, where you will find Honest Old Bob Dore and Colonel Doherty, two old-time miners in California, later in Victoria City and afterwards in all the old placer camps, who can tell you more

interesting tales of mining than I could set down in a month. They are the old style, genial, open-hearted, mainly mining gentlemen.

On Wild Horse much placer work is being done by one English company and one Chinese company by use of hydraulic. Other individuals are working who bid fair to have good ground as any with a few months more work.

Near Wild Horse is the Dibble group, an old location and practically no mine, it is now owned by an English company and being worked in a thoroughly mining way and will begin shipping when the railroad reaches Wardner, sending in ore by wagon to Steele and thence by boat to Wardner.

Last year near Wild Horse the Coronado was struck, undoubtedly a large and valuable ledge, some work was done last fall but litigation has tied it up so far this season. It has, in the judgment of mining men, the making of a mine.

Further north is Lewis creek, where some rich lodes are recently reported. It is a promising section as is also Waga creek, a few miles still farther north. The district extends about 100 miles in the more unexplored and unworked country around Windermere and Golden.

No large mines so far have been developed in that section, although there are resources. Little attention, however, was paid to this district until after the wonderful strikes and subsequent developments in the West Kootenay districts.

The overflow from the river then began drifting towards East Kootenay and among the first rich discoveries made was the summit of the mountains at the head of St. Mary's river, the first parties going in by way of Pilot Bay. But the means of transportation being difficult and prospectors having to cut their trails as they went, only a few made the trip, but the samples brought out proved to be good veins in copper and gold and encouraged those few who had made locations in that section to keep up assessment work.

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TO INCREASE TRADE

British Columbia Merchants Have an Opportunity of Exchanging Commodities With New Zealand.

Produce and Woollens From the Antipodes Where Lumber and Fish Are in Demand.

The question of an active intercolonial trade between Canada and the Australasian colonies promises in the near future to be brought prominently before the people of this city. This week there has been opened in the Board of Trade building office for the express purpose of promoting the growing trade between Canada and those colonies, but particularly the province of British Columbia and the colony of New Zealand.

The offices lately occupied by F. C. Davidge & Co. have been taken, and the new office is in the building in this city which will have an opportunity of studying the situation. This is the second time that the province of British Columbia has been taken in question, Philip Brown & Co., of Sydney, having opened an office in Vancouver some years ago.

The firm of Frapp & Girvin, who have decided upon repeating the attempt, are especially interested in the possibilities of New Zealand, having prior to that time been in the business of introducing into New Zealand some of those British Columbia articles which should find ready sale in that country.

The business of the new firm will be to obtain from New Zealand and to introduce those Antipodean goods which are likely to find a market in the country, and on the other hand to introduce to New Zealand some of those British Columbia articles which should find ready sale in that country.

It is argued that it is unreasonable to expect New Zealand to furnish the market for our goods, but it is reciprocated, the former colony already having a very long free list.

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DAN SANDERSON'S FIND

A Klondiker Who Thinks He Has Discovered the Mother Lode.

Newly returned Klondikers were as much surprised to-day at the news that which "mother lode" was found on French creek at Dawson as were the public generally, says the Seattle Times. The announcement was made by Dan Sanderson, a discoverer of the great quartz ledge from which all the Klondike gold originally came is not taken in great seriousness.

"I know that Dan has found some rich quartz," said Mr. Armstrong this morning, "but whether it is the mother lode or a vein at all, is another question which I cannot answer."

"I have seen the quartz," said he this morning, "and it is a very rich piece is about three inches thick and about four or five inches square. The experts say that the size and shape of the vein or whatever it is to be very narrow, probably ranging in thickness from a half inch to three inches."

"I don't know how it is, but I can show you how it might be," said Mr. Meadows, who proceeded to draw a diagram showing the Klondike, Bonanza, El Dorado, Big and Little Dutchman, and other veins.

"The total salmon pack of the northern canneries up to July 23 is 128,000 cases. The story of the strange death of a Chinaman is brought by the Cutch. The Chinaman was working at one of the northern canneries. He got the idea he was possessed by an evil spirit, a siwash. He one day deliberately walked into the sea and so ended his miserable life."

"The decision of the Le Roi directors to reduce the output of the mine in order to carry out more extensive development work, and not to see to have the mine worked as yet. No orders to cut down the production have yet been received by the manager, W. J. Harris, or the superintendent, Nicholas Tregear, and the output is being continued at the rate of 250 tons per day and better. I look now as if this week will show a record in the way of ore production at the mine."

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THE CUTCH RETURNS

A Budget of News From the North Reaches the Terminal City.

Swindled Miners Come Home—Curious Death of a Chinaman—The Cassiar Elections.

Vancouver, July 29.—Some very disappointed gold hunters landed here on the Cutch. They were induced by a man named Bridges to go north. Bridges said he knew splendid pay ground at Naas river. He took the party to Portland canal, but would go no further. The victimized men determined to have revenge and three of them went to Bridges' tent one morning intending to shoot him on sight. The wily scoundrel, however, got wind of the plan and fled. Bridges made his way to the sea coast and, after great hardship, managed to attract the attention of the crew of a schooner by hoisting his clothing on a pole. They put off in a boat and he spun a yarn of being a destitute lost miner so they took him on board. He had with him at least \$1,000 which he made out of the men he victimized.

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THE SALMON RUNS

Big Sockeye Run in Some Previous Years Did Not Come Till August.

During the past few days parties interested in the Fraser salmon industry have been anxiously watching the day after day go by without any appreciable increase in the number of fish to when the "run" might arrive. The circumstances seem to indicate that the run of the big sockeye run is commencing later this year, and it can be remembered the dates of the run in preceding years. The following table shows the dates of the run in the Fraser river last night, and the boats which brought in from 100 to 250 fish this morning.

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GOLDEN STILL

The Humboldt's Contingent Output This Year Twelve Millions.

Nearly One-Half of the Output Is in the Form of Three Million.

With a golden crop of 105 million ounces, the Humboldt's contingent output this year is twelve million ounces, or nearly one-half of the total output of the Humboldt's contingent.

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CASOIRA For Infants and Children. The little sign of a healthy child is on the face of a mother.

Ask your grocer for... ANNA A. HOWEY, J. D. Phillips, J.P. Eden, Ont. Witness.

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best. The little sign of a healthy child is on the face of a mother.

SE BENCH CLAIMS

Stamped to Dominion Creek and the Discontent Over Its Opening.

At 3,000 people, more or less, have gathered to witness the opening of the stamped creek...

The results of the examination of candidates for teachers' certificates, commenced on July 4th and finished a little over two weeks ago...

The task of examination this year was somewhat more severe than has been customary and the consideration of the very large number of papers submitted has consequently been a work of considerable magnitude...

It is a phenomenal performance and is so regarded by the examiners, and, considering the wide range of subjects included, the highest possible commendation for her thoroughness as a student and for the degree of application which so unique a performance as the securing of 76 per cent of the possible total is so sufficient an evidence of...

But upon inquiry this was found to be an illegal proceeding, as the certificate was issued in violation of the provisions of the act...

The business men of the British Columbia coast cities are now beginning to realize that they made a serious error in opposing the Corbin charter...

From all appearance the Robson railway will be completed before the Penitence road is properly begun.

PASSED THE EXAMS

Award in the Competition for Teachers' Certificates in Provincial Public Schools.

A Unique Performance by a Victorian—Seventy-Six Per Cent of the Possible Total.

Table listing names and marks for the examination of candidates for teachers' certificates. Includes names like McPhadden, Addie, and others with their respective scores.

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WHAT WEARE SAYS

The President of the Big Yukon Commercial Co. Talks of the Conditions in and Near Dawson.

His Company Will Build a Stamp Mill If Good Quartz Strikes Are Made.

P. B. Weare, president of the N. A. T. & C. Co. has been in Dawson for more than two weeks, says the Yukon Mid-night Sun of July 14th, a copy of which was received by the steamer City of Seattle...

For three years Mr. Weare's company has had a force of quartz prospectors in the field. Reports from these, he says, are not so encouraging as they were a few months ago...

It is a phenomenal performance and is so regarded by the examiners, and, considering the wide range of subjects included, the highest possible commendation for her thoroughness as a student...

How the Cassiar Election is Being Run—Date of Election Not Known.

Among the passengers on the steamer Cutch, which returned from the north yesterday, were several who had been electioneering in Cassiar constituency, says the Province.

"The government are bringing on the elections in different parts of the district on different dates. Polling at Rivers Inlet, it is reported, will be on the 20th; at the Skeena, at Mass River August 6th is the date reported. At Glenora and further north it is known only by the government and returning officers who it will take place. This makes it very convenient for the government heeler to follow in the wake of the returning officer, and see that as many electors as possible are properly fixed for the occasion."

To Wind Up Business.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Vanouver, July 28.—G. I. Wilson received word today that the traps at the salmon banks were closed yesterday.

The council has decided to purchase 200 acres of land from the Canadian Pacific railway for the purpose of erecting a power house for the city.

Some of those who opposed the passage of the Electric Light by-law will be offering to sell their shares in the company to the city.

John Honyman, architect for the B.C.A.C., has let the contract for the erection of three buildings for that company.

Mr. B. Myers, formerly connected with the Vice-President Shaugnessy's staff at Montreal, and later an employee of the B.C.A.C., has been missing for a week, and it is feared that he has been drowned.

Mr. F. J. Deane, M.P.P., has issued the following address to the electors of North Vancouver.

Death has removed G. H. Woodley. He was born in Tavistock, Devonshire, England, and came to this country with his parents when an infant.

The town is rapidly growing. Real estate values have doubled within the past week on some of the principal streets.

A woman of slight build and medium height, dressed in mourning, calls to see the doctor, who treated her husband and between her eyes and nose were years ago. She is a glib talker and tells the servant that husband and girl are both dead.

THE FISHING INDUSTRY

British Columbia to confer with the mining men of the country. The invitation has now been sent.

The remains of the late John Oliver, a miner who was killed on Friday, in an accident at the Silver King mine, were escorted to the Canadian Pacific railway depot last Sunday evening by the members of the Nelson lodge of Odd Fellows...

Joseph Piane, an Italian, appeared before Police Magistrate Charles Lee to meet day on a charge preferred by Chief of Police McKinnon, of carrying concealed weapons.

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British Columbia to confer with the mining men of the country. The invitation has now been sent.

The remains of the late John Oliver, a miner who was killed on Friday, in an accident at the Silver King mine, were escorted to the Canadian Pacific railway depot last Sunday evening by the members of the Nelson lodge of Odd Fellows...

Joseph Piane, an Italian, appeared before Police Magistrate Charles Lee to meet day on a charge preferred by Chief of Police McKinnon, of carrying concealed weapons.

The council has decided to purchase 200 acres of land from the Canadian Pacific railway for the purpose of erecting a power house for the city.

Some of those who opposed the passage of the Electric Light by-law will be offering to sell their shares in the company to the city.

John Honyman, architect for the B.C.A.C., has let the contract for the erection of three buildings for that company.

Mr. B. Myers, formerly connected with the Vice-President Shaugnessy's staff at Montreal, and later an employee of the B.C.A.C., has been missing for a week, and it is feared that he has been drowned.

Mr. F. J. Deane, M.P.P., has issued the following address to the electors of North Vancouver.

Death has removed G. H. Woodley. He was born in Tavistock, Devonshire, England, and came to this country with his parents when an infant.

