

Cannot Turn Back Now

Opinion in London Is That Neither Chamberlain Nor Kruger Can Yield.

And That War Alone Will Settle the South African Dispute.

Meeting of Cabinet Ministers—No New Developments in the Situation.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 22.—A meeting of the cabinet council was held to-day, beginning at 12:30 p.m.

A large crowd assembled about Downing street early in the day. The cabinet ministers were loudly cheered, Mr. Chamberlain receiving the lion's share of the applause.

Previous to the meeting of the cabinet Baron Rothschild visited the first lord of the treasury, Hon. A. J. Balfour. The circumstance is unusual, and is said to be in connection with money difficulties the government is encountering regarding the military campaign.

When the cabinet went into session no new developments in the Transvaal situation had transpired.

Dispatches from the Cape continued of a warlike tone, and voice the indignation of the British contingent against the Orange Free State.

An impression current here, though not based on anything tangible, was that publicly the cabinet would only take steps tending to protract the negotiations, while secretly it would prepare details of an aggressive campaign, perhaps deciding to convoke parliament, though it was scarcely believed the latter determination would be announced immediately.

Later.—The cabinet meeting ended at 2:40 p.m. The ministers were cheered as they came out of the foreign office.

Nothing transpired regarding the action taken, though the general impression is that a vigorous line has been adopted.

The secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the first lord of the admiralty, George J. Goschen, immediately proceeded to the war office.

Britain and Delagoa Bay.

Allahabad, British India, Sept. 22.—The Pioneer to-day prints dispatches saying that negotiations have been conducted by Great Britain for taking possession of Delagoa Bay on November 12th.

"Nothing To Do But Fight."

New York, Sept. 22.—A despatch to the Tribune from London says:

"The correspondence between Sir Milner and President Steyn strengthens the current belief here that to-morrow's Cabinet Council will decide to send out from 10,000 to 20,000 additional troops to South Africa and leave all questions of diplomacy open till their arrival.

"Meanwhile the Orange Free State's leaders and the Afrikaner bond will bestir themselves to keep peace between England and the Transvaal, and will have the best wishes of the English Conservatives, like Sir Edward Clarke, who are hoping that war may be averted.

"Leading financiers in the city are convinced that

War is Inevitable
Since neither President Kruger nor Mr. Chamberlain can retreat with honor, and there is no other way out of it. The commonest expression heard in Lombard street is that each side has gone too far to turn back, and hence there is nothing to do but fight it out.

"An experienced banker remarked that the government here is waiting in order to put all the reinforcements ashore, and the Boers are holding back for rain, which will give water and grass on the veldt for their cavalry, and that in the course of six weeks there will be a quick three weeks' campaign.

"Mr. Chamberlain will provide a draft of

An Alternative Policy
when the Cabinet meets, and his friends assert that it will turn on the pivot of the paramount authority of the British government in South Africa.

"The rumors that the Transvaal government will be asked to disarm and abandon its lines of fortification in Pretoria and Johannesburg are premature, but not unfounded.

"Mr. Chamberlain keeps his own counsel, and shows no sign by the next movement in the game can be anticipated."

Another Message to Kruger.

London, Sept. 22.—Immediately after the cabinet council the German ambassador visited Premier Salisbury and had a long conference with him.

The fact that a similar visit immediately followed the previous cabinet council leads some persons to attach significance and to infer that the Emperor William is taking an active part in Transvaal affairs.

It is much more probable the question of Delagoa Bay was discussed, if the despatch printed to-day by the Pioneer of Allahabad, saying negotiations had

been concluded by Great Britain for taking possession of Delagoa Bay on November 1st, is correct.

Later in the day various rumors were current regarding the cabinet meeting, but the following, which the Pall Mall Gazette published, is believed to be correct:

"The comparatively short duration of the council warrants the conclusion that nothing of supreme importance was decided as yet, and such we believe to be the fact."

"Information in our possession is to the effect that it was an interim cabinet summoned to consider an interim dispatch. It is believed this paper, which met with the approval of Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues, will be published as soon as received by the Boer government on Monday or Tuesday."

According to the Gazette the dispatch opens with an expression of regret at the unfavorable character of Secretary Steyn's latest reply and continues with a very firm insistence upon the repudiation of the claim of the Transvaal to the status of a sovereign state, once more pointing out Britain's readiness to settle at once the nature of the proposed arbitration tribunal, provided the British conditions are promptly and unreservedly accepted, and concluding with the intimation that the Imperial government is now engaged in drawing up its own terms, and the Transvaal may expect to hear from them shortly.

Four Thousand Soldiers at Pretoria.

Pretoria, Sept. 22.—The executive council sat until 5 o'clock yesterday evening.

A telegram containing President Steyn's reply to the British high commissioner in South Africa was loudly cheered.

A large order for horses has been given in the Orange Free State.

The field cornets says that in the event of mobilizing four thousand men will be available in Pretoria alone.

It is reported that an experiment with a locally manufactured dynamite gun resulted in the gun bursting, though no one was hurt.

Cavalry For the Cape.

Bombay, Sept. 22.—The remainder of the Nineteenth Hussars and the cavalry staff has sailed for the Cape. The cost of transporting the Indian contingent to South Africa is estimated at \$400,000.

Boys May Have to Fight.

Durban, Natal, Sept. 22.—Refugees from Barbeton complain bitterly of the arrogance of field cornets. They say British boys of 15 years are placed on the lists of the commanders.

London, Sept. 23.—The departure of more officers for the Cape and denial of the Portuguese minister that Great Britain is to take Delagoa Bay, are the only developments in the Transvaal situation this morning.

The cabinet ministers have left town. Their action yesterday evoked nothing extraordinary in the way of comment.

The expectation that their meeting would be followed by a border outbreak has, so far, been unfulfilled, though the news from Johannesburg tells of unrest that is not assuring.

In spite of the Portuguese minister's denial, there is good reason to believe Great Britain would lease Delagoa Bay.

The most notable among the officers who sailed to-day was Major-General French, a number of staff officers, special service officers and war correspondents accompanied him.

Will Support Imperial Authorities.

Capetown, Sept. 23.—The Onstrand, the Afrikaner bond organ, commenting on the British cabinet meeting, heads its article "More demands, more troops, more dum-dum bullets." It says there is no casus belli, but that the British troops on the border are likely to make one, and hopes the Afrikaner's protest will be heeded before it is too late.

At a meeting of 48 progressive members of the assembly yesterday evening, resolutions were passed deprecating the Transvaal and pledging the Imperial government the strongest support.

Gordons Sail.

Bombay, Sept. 23.—The second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders and other detachments of troops sailed to-day on three transports for Natal.

Situation at Johannesburg.

Johannesburg, Sept. 23.—(Delayed in transmission).—The feeling of uneasiness here has not abated. There is more rowdiness and street barricading.

Scene in Cape Assembly.

London, Sept. 23.—A special despatch from Capetown to-day says there was an extraordinary scene in the assembly on Friday during the debate on the Registrar of Voters' Bill.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who hitherto has depreciated the possibility of hostilities, repeated the statement that several members had "accepted money for electioneering purposes from the Transvaal government, with which England is now on the verge of war." The statement created a great impression.

Later, speaking on the same bill, Mr. Rhodes pointedly indicated that some members were politically guilty of treason, that they "were supporters of a ministerial party who lived entirely on office" and were "nothing more than political scavengers." He called on the Premier to hold these in check.

THE TRADES CONGRESS.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—At the closing sitting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council to-day resolutions were passed dealing with a variety of subjects, the most important of which was one concerning Sir Wilfrid Laurier for failure to keep promises made to Western Liberals prior to the last general election, that he would put an end to Chinese immigration, which he has since had an opportunity, and neglected to do, because such a course was out of line with Imperial policy.

What Did Dewey Do?

Goldwin Smith on American Adoration of the Hero of Manila.

Canada, He Says, Cannot Take Part in the Celebration Without Offending Spain.

Filipinos Ditch a Railway Train and Open Fire on the Passengers.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Sept. 22.—Goldwin Smith, writing in a local paper, says:

"Nothing could show the extent to which the head of Columbia had been turned by the war more than her adoration of the hero Dewey. What did the hero Dewey and his comrades do? They sat in almost perfect safety and destroyed, at long range, a line of helpless tubs, with some hundreds of the poor Spaniards who manned them, and who alone had no opportunity of showing heroism on the occasion. So perfectly secure did the American feel that they adjourned to breakfast in the middle of their sport. There was among them a single casualty, and had they all gone tiger-hunting, one casualty at least probably would have occurred. For this, however, Dewey is declared to be the equal of the great seamen who conquered in the terrible days of Aboukir, Copenhagen, Trafalgar. If he were so inclined he might probably be elected President of the United States.

"Canada cannot possibly take part in the celebration of Dewey's triumphs without an evidence of discourtesy toward Spain, a friendly nation, which has done Canada no wrong. Spain, let it be remembered, though deprived of her possessions in this hemisphere, is still a Mediterranean power, decayed at present, but capable of restoration. The British government will hardly thank

the Canadian government for making her an implacable enemy."

Filipinos Attack a Railway Train.

Manila, Sept. 22.—(2:35 p.m.)—A party of insurgents ditched a railroad train a mile and a half south of Angeles this morning and then opened fire upon the derailed cars from a bamboo thicket close to the track, killing two Americans and wounding five others.

Lieut. Lome and five of his scouts, who were on the train, made a vigorous defence and caused the enemy to flee. Six dead rebels were afterwards found in the thicket from which the rebel fire came.

General Wheaton, with six companies, proceeded from Calumet to the relief of the train, but his forces were not needed.

Churches Occupied by Soldiers.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General Otis regarding the military use of church property in the Philippines:

"Referring to your cablegram of September 18th, sixteen churches in different localities have been occupied by United States troops. Four were only partially occupied and religious services were not interfered with. Three convents were also occupied. These three and ten of the sixteen churches were formerly occupied by insurgents. Church property was respected and protected by our troops."

Otis and the Chinese.

Washington, Sept. 22.—At a cabinet meeting to-day the subject of Chinese exclusion in the Philippines was discussed at some length. It is proposed to ask General Otis for definite information as to what has been done, and especially with regard to the particular complaint from the Chinese minister that one ship load of Chinese has been stopped. Otis will be asked to give the reasons why this action was taken.

Volunteers Near Home.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—The transport Zealandia, with a portion of the first Montana volunteers on board, has been sighted.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 22.—Twelve fresh cases of what is believed to be bubonic plague have occurred at Marquez, a small town near here. Two of the cases resulted fatally.

Four firemen were injured by falling walls during a fire at Strathroy last evening.

Jingoes Not Satisfied

British Government Taken to Task for Its Dealings With Kruger

The Transvaal Given Until October 5 to Reply to New Proposals.

An Invasion of Scotland—Parnell's Estate for Sale—"Battle of Mullingar."

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 23.—The sands in Mr. Chamberlain's hour glass are running out but very leisurely, much too slow in fact for the jingo party.

The Morning Post, editorially, warns the government that it runs a two-fold risk by its renewed hesitancy, first of exhausting the patience of the loyalists in South Africa, and secondly, of its supporters at home, who are not too enthusiastic over its previous dealings with Imperial questions.

The Daily Chronicle bluntly tells the government that "their proceedings are undignified." The paper adds: "The fact remains that President Kruger has been given another period of grace, thanks, primarily, to the fact that we are

Not Yet Prepared for War, but, also, probably to Lord Salisbury's moderating influence on Mr. Chamberlain's impetuosity. It may be taken for granted that the Transvaal has at least until October 5th to decide, as no doubt it will be allowed a week to consider Great Britain's new proposals, which cannot be presented until after the next cabinet council. By this time the attitude of the Orange Free State will be known. Whilst the hostility of the Free State will be of futile advantage—the opening of an easier way to Pretoria—it is asserted at Capetown that the combined Transvaal and Orange Free State tactics are to prevent the British advance from the Natal border and

Assume the Offensive
against British territory from along the

unprotected Orange river border. President Kruger's hope is thus to get a snatch victory, as in 1881, and secure easy terms for peace."

An interesting note in connection with the attitude of the Afrikaners is that Secretary of State Retz is Premier Schreiner's brother-in-law.

Grant Allen, the author, is still in a precarious condition, but his doctors are hopeful that his disease, which has now been localized, will yield to treatment.

Society, if such a thing can be said to exist this time of the year, has decided

To Invade Scotland
in full force. The Queen and royalists of all degrees and their intimates are flocking around Inverness. Among the gay crowds the Bradley-Martins, the William Waldorf Astors, Mr. Andrew Carnegie and other well known Americans are well able to keep up their reputation.

An anonymous book of poems, just published in London, is being much praised by the reviewers for the purity, beauty and strength of verse. While people wondered at the identity of author, it is now learned that

Lord Alfred Douglas Wrote Them.
They were first published in Paris under his own name but they were brought here anonymously, fearing the effect of scandal caused by Lord Douglas's connection with the Oscar Wilde case. Lord Douglas is living quietly in England with his mother, having separated from Wilde, who is living a dog's life in Paris eking out his existence on a small annuity and the few dollars he can make by writing. Wilde recently negotiated with an American theatrical manager for the sale of a new play, but nothing resulted from it. Wilde's boys, whom no one has seen since the trial, are at a school in England, cared for by an uncle. One of them is being educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Arundale, the historic seat of the Parnells, is to be sold by an order of a court on November 3rd.

The Parnell Monument Committee

has taken up the matter, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. John Redmond, while in America, will appeal for funds to buy in the mansion and settle it upon the Parnell family. If the Parnells die out they propose to turn the estate into a public park.

That the Irish flag sometimes creates discussion in other places than over New York's city hall was amusingly instanced this week, when Lord Greville, chairman of the newly-formed Westmeath county council, attempted to fly the green emblem over the county court at Mullingar. Captain Greville, who is high sheriff and a son of Lord Greville, said he would be shot before his father or his council.

Hoisted That Flag

over his court. The council reaffirmed its decision and Greville, the younger, prepared to resist. On Thursday there occurred what is now called the "Battle of Mullingar." The council, led by Lord Greville, entered the court yard, while a crowd of about a thousand people looked on, kept outside by a large force of police. The councillors were endeavoring gingerly to get into the court, when the crowd broke through the police lines, stormed the court, forced an entrance and tore down the green flag, which was waved from a window. This was the signal for tremendous cheering. The triumph was short lived, for the police drove out the mob and captured the flag leaving Greville, the younger, the victor.

SITUATION IN SAN DOMINGO.

Political Exiles Return to Their Homes—The Presidential Campaign.

(Associated Press.)

San Domingo, Sept. 22.—A warship from Porto Rico, with forty political exiles on board, arrived here to-day. The return of the exiles aroused much enthusiasm among the people.

The decree of the government fixing from October 5th to October 8th for primary elections, and providing for a meeting of the electoral college during the last week of October, although a revolutionary action and against the constitution, has been well received. The government's action was ratified by popular demonstration, the crowds crying: "Down with the constitution." There was apparently no opposition to the decree. Officers will be elected for the full term of four years. Jimenez is only candidate for the presidency of the Republic.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Washington, Sept. 22.—John W. Foster has arrived here and has begun to take up the threads of his work in connection with the arrangement of a modus vivendi relating to the Alaskan boundary.

There has been no change in the status of this question recently. At last accounts the British government had before it Secretary Hay's proposition, and as it had received the approval of Mr. Tower, the British charge d'affaires here, it was assumed that it would prove acceptable to the foreign office. The proposition, however, was referred to the Canadian authorities to ascertain whether or not they were able to discover any reasonable objection to it, and so far as is known the two principals are still awaiting to learn the disposition of the Canadians.

GENERAL BRAULE DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Sept. 22.—General Braule, who succeeded General Renouard as chief of the general staff on November 4, 1898, is dead.

A Government Inquiry

is being made by the United States Senate Food Commission into the matter of food adulteration, now so prevalent.

Twice before the United States Government has made inquiries as to the ingredients and quality of the baking powders of the market.

Each time the government report has shown Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder of highest leavening strength, a grape cream of tartar powder of sterling worth, and absolutely pure and wholesome.

This is very gratifying, for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is depended upon by millions of people to raise their daily bread.

All tests, official and practical, prove Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder to be an economical, healthful and dependable article.

NOTE.—These Government inquiries also developed the fact that there are many mixtures upon the market made in imitation of baking powder, but containing alum or other caustic acid whose use in food is dangerous.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

RIA

Castoria is a Paregoric, Drops neither Opium, It is Pleasant, by Millions of allays Feverish and Colic. Castoria Constipation and Food, regulates Children, giving the Children's

Castoria. so well adapted to children and is superior to any other.

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Nanaimo Exhibition

Sixth Annual Show in the Coal City Proves a Success.

The Prize List-Marked Improvement Noted in Many Lines.

The Nanaimo District Agricultural and Horticultural Society held their sixth annual exhibition on Saturday in the Coal City.

Acting Mayor Mason officiated at the opening in the absence of Mayor Bate.

The exhibits are more numerous and decidedly better in point of quality than at any previous exhibition.

Every possible attention had been paid to the convenience and entertainment of the crowds of strangers.

Following is the prize list:

- APPLES. Collection of Apples-I. Snowden 1, S. Waddington 2. Keswick Codlin-J. Dickenson 1, W. Hilbert 2.

- Best Cabbage-J. Randle 1, S. Waddington 2. Savoys-S. Waddington 1, W. Pearson 2.

- Green Cook Canary-R. C. Wilgriss 1, J. Gourley 2. Yellow Cook Canary-J. I. Pargeter 1, R. C. Wilgriss 2.

Cottage City Arrives

Brings News That a Relief Expedition Has Been Sent to the Mackenzie.

No Gold in the Porcupine and Upper Klondike Districts.

Stampede to the Vicinity of Fort Selkirk-A Mammoth's Leg.

The steamer Cottage City reached port noon on Sunday morning.

Leonard, the astronomer, who is making balloon ascensions at Dawson, had a narrow escape from drowning on Sept. 1st.

The O'Brien combination, who are building an electric tramway on Bonanza, also propose to operate a tramway service at Dawson City.

As a result of his statement, Mr. Pitt, manager of the Harper store at Fort Selkirk, purchased licenses for a dozen Indian bucks and started for the diggings.

The expedition, which is commanded by Corporal Skirving, left in a canoe for the mouth of the Porcupine river, which flows into the Yukon some hundred miles below Dawson.

The men are provisioned for six weeks after which they will have to pick up their provisions, and it is likely they will be out several months.

Many of the tales of suffering that have come from the district to which the soldier-police are heading on their errand of mercy.

A Poor Emaciated Wreck crawled into the Klondike capital. He gave his name as C. Edvardson, an Australian, and told a story of awful privation.

John A. Clark and J. Anderson recently arrived at Dawson and reported that they had found a quartz ledge which will net them a fortune.

The body of a man found on an island of the Klondike, about six miles from its mouth last week, was interred by the police on the spot.

Mr. J. O'Sullivan, of 31 below on Hunker, is the possessor of an interesting relic of prehistoric days.

There are many thousands of wise women in this country who, when they are afflicted with weakness or disease, are promptly written to an eminent and skillful physician.

There are many reasons why a wise woman follows this course. The chances are that an obscure physician of small practice will not diagnose troubles of this nature properly.

The specialist referred to is Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Only Colors Were Found and they were on bedrock. They visited the camp of the Frenchmen on the south fork of the Klondike.

They washed many pans and persons prospected the creek, but found only a few colors. They are satisfied the stories of the finds are false.

It is a druggist's business to give you, not to tell you, what you want. Any alling woman may write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and get free advice.

General Lawton is a constant smoker, and even while under fire generally has a cigar in his mouth.

News of China and Japan

Some Adventurers-Yacht and Suffering Creditors-Trouble at Amoy.

Aguinaldo's Brother at Yokohama-Chinese Troops Meet With Sanguinary Defeat.

Japanese maps received by the steamer Izumi Maru devote columns to stories of how W. J. Weaver, owner of the American schooner yacht Norma, was swindled.

After the departure of the yacht Norma, Aguinaldo said he had given Weaver a botany bond on the Norma at Singapore for \$555.

Several previous attempts in the same direction have been made, but to the credit of the Japanese government, he it said, have always failed egregiously.

Particulars are given as follows in a telegram received by the Tokyo Asahi from Taipei, Formosa, in connection with the negotiation for a Japanese settlement at Amoy.

A body of about 500 soldiers, has, in effect, been cut to pieces; about half the number were killed outright and a moiety of the remainder wounded.

Upon the news of the defeat of the Imperial troops being received by the Viceroy, His Excellency dispatched the Black Flag chief, Lin Yungfa, with his four regiments of Black Flags, to the rescue.

The brigands set fire to nearly all the villages in the neighborhood, and ninety per cent of the houses have been burnt.

An edict has been issued by the Emperor Dowager offering unprecedented rewards for the capture of Kang Yu Wei.

The Shanghai Mercury says: We have been kindly informed by the Sin Wah Pao that a Peking dispatch to that paper reports that the Emperor has developed serious symptoms of a disturbance of mind.

The police authorities at Hongkong seem to be constantly engaged in making seizures of arms, evidently intended for shipment to the Philippines.

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Hon. Jesse Co Department Vi

The Statesman ain's Duty vaa

Sir Henri Joly Reception To bishop

Almost impossible for the victor to complete the pioneers of the Island had a more orderly than home more forcible and holds converse

One of the men who have been nearly a quarter of a century in the State for the Hon. Imperial Government friend and colleague

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CANADA'S IRON.

Sydney, Cape Breton, is the seat of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, which has just been formed to work the rich beds of ore in that neighborhood.

The importance of this lies mainly in the fact that it is the beginning, on a proper scale, of the development of the vast iron resources of Canada.

The company is a strong one, and includes the shrewd Mr. Whitney of the United States, the man who so cleverly got control of the best coal mines of Nova Scotia, greatly to the alarm of many patriotic Canadians.

The best judges in matters of this kind say that Canada is destined to become one of the leading iron and steel exporters of the world.

The ore output of the countries mentioned cannot keep pace with the demand, which is growing at a tremendous rate, and new fields must be opened up.

There are at present in Canada nine completed blast furnaces, as follows: The Nova Scotia Steel Co., Ferrona, with a capacity of 25,000 tons of coke iron per annum.

There are in course of construction the Canada Iron Furnace Co.'s works at Midland, Ont., capacity, 18,000 tons; the Dominion Iron Co.'s furnace at Sydney, C. B.; at North Sydney, C. B., another large blastfurnace, to be operated by the General Mining Association and the Nova Scotia Steel Company.

Probably actuated by a laudable desire to provide the public with something fresh in the way of gossip, those very amusing personages who are responsible for the management of the Conservative forces in this province, have decided to hold another convention, this time at New Westminster, on the fifth of October.

The object of this convention is, of course, provincial politics henceforth on Dominion party lines. Not long ago this interesting band of distressful politicians tried a caper on the same slant, and "fell down on it" owing, it is alleged, to internal dissensions; the notion was abandoned for the time.

Those men are right; the time is not ripe for "throughbred provincial politics," as the correspondent of the Colonist in Vancouver aptly puts it. The introduction of Dominion party lines at the present juncture would only serve to complicate the issues with which we have to contend, and it is pretty certain that within six months of that introduction there would be nobody so sick or sorry over the fact as the mischievous gentlemen who are now agitating so strenuously for this departure.

ted, well-defined order that would make it advisable to swap horses in the middle of the creek. To our hot-headed Conservative friends we say just "bide a wee" and the thing which is keeping you awake at night and writing wrinkles on thine azure brows will surely right itself.

The time, we repeat, is not ripe for the simplification of the political issue in British Columbia by the adoption of Dominion party lines, and the Conservatives will show wisdom by trying to realize the fact and acting accordingly.

THAT WHISKEY CINCH.

In a dispatch from Montreal published in the local morning paper, it is alleged:

"Sir Charles Tupper has a letter in the Witness referring to the charge that he was prejudiced against Major Walsh because the latter stopped a consignment of liquor alleged to have been sent into the Klondike by a trading company of which Sir Charles is chairman."

"The Witness declares that Sir Charles Tupper's statement completely vindicates him from the charge."

GIVE FAIR PLAY.

The Colonist attempts to drag a red herring across the trail in the matter of the new proposal which has just been placed before the citizens of Victoria, regarding Mainland connection, and which is now under consideration.

The Colonist says the Klondike Mining, Trading & Transportation Company, of which Sir Charles Tupper was the moving spirit, and Mr. Dewdney and the editor of the Colonist, Mr. Laurin, were local directors, had not directly or indirectly any interest whatever in any permit to take liquor into the Yukon."

The Colonist editor ought to know what he is speaking about, and as he makes his denial very emphatic the Times is quite ready to accept the statement that the company had no interest in Mr. Dewdney's whiskey speculation.

The proposal to send Indian troops into the Transvaal in case of an outbreak there is founded on sound military reasons. The Indian regular troops are the best shots in the British army.

Three dollars a barrel has been paid this season for choice winter varieties of Ontario apples, said to be the highest price paid for contract apples in Canada in recent times.

SINGULAR CHANGE.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—A special to the Tribune from English, Ind., says the excitement during the last 48 hours over the report that Thomas Bauman did not commit suicide one year ago, but hired another man to kill him, paying \$500 for the service, has culminated in the arrest of Peter Boyle, under the charge indicated.

To anyone who has studied the situation a little it must be plain that Dominion party lines will probably be introduced in British Columbia in the course of a few years, but it must also be evident to the average intelligence that provincial affairs are not in the set-

Dominion Creek Claims

Result of Public Competition for Yukon Mining Properties

Full List of the Accepted Tenders—The Sum of \$18,950 Realized.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—The following are the tenders accepted for placer claims on Dominion creek, Yukon Territory, for which public competition was invited:

- Claim 1A, below upper discovery, 5 feet, Charles Langlais, \$25. Claim 2A, below upper discovery, 19 feet, A. Blain, \$500. Claim 3A, below upper discovery, 30.5 feet, A. Blain, \$1,200. Claim 1A, below lower discovery, 87.4 feet, Henry Ayles, \$900. Claim 15A, below upper discovery, 42.25 feet, A. Blain, \$1,000. Claim 31A, below upper discovery, 43 feet, A. Blain, \$1,300. Claim 1A, above lower discovery, 12 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$20. Claim 2A, above lower discovery, 59.1 feet, E. H. Searle, \$500. Claim 6A, above lower discovery, 35 feet, Horner and Rowland, \$900. Claim 11A, below lower discovery, 56.3 feet, Charles Longlis, \$250. Claim 8A, below lower discovery, 34 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$200. Claim 9A, below lower discovery, 39.25 feet, F. Beauchene, \$200. Claim 11A, below lower discovery, 80.4 feet, Charles Langlais, \$400. Claim 13A, below lower discovery, 68.5 feet, Narciss Perodeau, \$300. Claim 20, below lower discovery, 202 feet, Jos. D. Clarke, \$1,300. Claim 21A, below lower discovery, 71.9 feet, F. Beauchene, \$200. Claim 22A, below lower discovery, 60.7 feet, E. H. Searle, \$1,500. Claim 23, below lower discovery, 120.6 feet, F. Beauchene, \$200. Claim 68, below lower discovery, 94.7 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$200. Claim 69A, below lower discovery, 40.5 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$30. Claim 70A, below lower discovery, 72.6 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$30. Claim 73A, below lower discovery, 123 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$50. Claim 74A, below discovery, 21.3 feet, Wilfrid Gratton, \$25. Claim 75A, below discovery, 24.7 feet, Wilfrid Gratton, \$250. Claim 76A, below discovery, 500 feet, F. Beauchene, \$400. Claim 77A, below discovery, 449.8 feet, F. Beauchene, \$350. Claim 106, below discovery, 33.8 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$25. Claim 18A, below discovery, 164.7 feet, Simard and Langlais, \$2,000. Claim 78A, below discovery, 3.0 feet, Christopher Ellis, \$100. Claim 80A, below discovery, 431.3 feet, George Curran, \$101. Claim 87B, below discovery, 387.9 feet, E. H. Searle, \$1,000. Claim 89A, below discovery, 35.1 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$25. Claim 101A, below discovery, 119 feet, Jos. Barrette, \$240. Total, \$18,950. Ten "A," above lower discovery, is not mentioned. It was under litigation or disputed.

THE CHICAGO CELEBRATIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23.—Lord Chief Justice Russell, Lord Charles Beresford, and the Right Hon. Arnold Morley, of England, will be Chicago's guests on October 9th. They will be in New York at the yacht races and will come to Chicago with the Earl of Minto.

ODDFELLOWS SOVEREIGN LODGE.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 23.—The seventy-fifth annual meeting of the Oddfellows Sovereign Lodge adjourned sine die today. Action was taken providing for the trial and punishment of any Oddfellow who connects himself in any manner with any insurance concern which conducts business in violation of the Oddfellows' rules by assuming the name of Oddfellow or otherwise. It was voted, however, that the Oddfellows' Relief Association of Canada can retain its name.

DRYFUS GOING TO TEXAS.

San Antonio, Sept. 23. J. H. S. Eteen, of Shreveport, La., has arrived here from Rennes, France, bringing information that Captain Alfred Dreyfus and Madame Dreyfus, with a party of friends, will come to San Antonio, and that Capt. Alfred Dreyfus will spend the winter in this city for his health.

DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.—The Cunard line steamer Campania, which sails from this port to-day for New York, will have as passengers Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Beresford, Mr. F. L. Godkin, editor of the Evening Post of New York, and the Right Hon. Arnold Morley, formerly British postmaster-general.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE... 25c. Is sent direct to the diseased... Heals the ulcer, cleans the catarrh, stops droppings in the urine, breaks down the urethra, cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower by mail. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Franklin Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

FRANCE'S WAR MINISTER.

Marquis de Gallifet Says He Is Ready to Resign, but Others Must Also Retire.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The proclamation of the minister of war, General Marquis de Gallifet, to the army, declaring the Dreyfus incident closed, has excited keen opposition among Dreyfusards, Radicals and Socialists.

It is rumored an attempt will be made to oust the war minister from the cabinet. It is said he issued the proclamation without consulting his fellow ministers.

American Prisoners

Filipinos Promised to Release Them, but Have Not Done So.

The Chinese Question—It Is Feared They May Overrun the Islands.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, Sept. 23, 4.45 p.m.—No information has been received from the naval expedition at Subig Bay.

The Filipinos have not made good their offer to surrender the American prisoners, and they have not sent an officer to meet Major-General Otis, as promised.

Nothing further has been heard from the rebel officers who conferred with General MacArthur recently, and returned to their own lines.

Chief Signal Officer Thompson has gone on a two weeks' tour of inspection of the cable service of all the southern islands.

The Chinese Question.

New York, Sept. 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "Chinese will be allowed to land in the Philippine Islands, temporarily, pending the adoption of a definite policy by the government. This was decided at the last cabinet meeting, after a long discussion, in which the views of members of the cabinet who were present were freely expressed."

"The matter was brought up by the Chinese minister's recent protest, and by information that a ship load of six hundred Chinamen had been stopped by General Otis."

"After the meeting a cablegram was sent to General Otis authorizing him to admit the Chinamen, temporarily, with the understanding that if it was finally decided to exclude all Chinamen they should be sent back to China."

"The discussion showed that there is much difference of opinion in the cabinet as to the best policy concerning Chinese immigration to the Philippines. Some think that if the Philippines are to be retained as American territory, the Chinese are not wanted there any more than they are in the United States, and if admitted freely they will soon overrun the archipelago."

"President McKinley, Secretary Hay and Secretary Root, however, do not wish to run counter to the wishes of China at this time, appreciating the desirability of being on good terms with the Chinese government."

Capture of Filibusters.

New York, Sept. 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "No official confirmation has been received of the report that Aguinaldo's envoy has reached Manila, and that conference are in progress between him and General Otis. Such information is hourly expected, however, and the authorities are awaiting it with much interest."

Natives Reassembling.

New York, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to the World from Manila, September 19th, via Hongkong, Sept. 23, says: "General Jos. Wheeler, after a skirmish at Parac, telegraphed to General Otis asking the latter to send cavalry for the purpose of preventing a reassembling of the insurgents. General Otis replied that he could not send the cavalry until October."

"Three attempts have been made to assassinate Tavera, the leader of the pro-American Filipinos."

"There is a growing feeling among military men and the native police that the native judges are unreliable. An inquiry is now proceeding."

"The Filipino newspaper, Independencia, says insurgent preparations are completed to abandon Tarlac if necessary. Aguinaldo's forces, this organ says, will be able to continue their febrile tactics successfully, exhausting the American troops more easily than the Romans wore out Hannibal."

MINISTERS RESIGN.

Verna, Sept. 23.—At a cabinet council this morning the ministers resolved to resign in a body. The premier and minister of the interior, Count Thun-Hohenstein, saw the Emperor at 10 o'clock and tendered the resignation of the cabinet. The crisis was caused by the impossibility of terminating the parliamentary dead-lock.

BUY BY MAIL.

Buying goods by mail from Henry Birks & Sons, is the cheapest, easiest and safest way of shopping. It enables you to purchase from the largest stock of Fine Jewelry, Sterling Silver and Silver-Plated Ware in Canada.

We handle the finer grades only and manufacture nearly all our own goods. By selling direct, we enable our customers to buy "Birki's Quality" at about the prices generally asked for lower grades.

Henry Birks & Sons. Birki's Building, MONTREAL. Jewellers to His Excellency the Earl of Minto. Departments: Diamonds, Sterling Silver, Silver-Plated, Cutlery, Watches, etc.

WAR TALK.

We have inaugurated a vigorous campaign against HIGH PRICES, and have succeeded in defeating them with our LOW PRICES. We propose to keep our establishment on a war footing, and quote these prices as evidence. For This Week Only.

Snow Flake Flour - - - \$1.00 Sack, Three Star Flour - - - \$1.05 Sack, Hungarian Flour - - - \$1.15 Sack, This Season Jam - - - 50c. Pail.

A fresh shipment of Christie's Cream Sodas and Water Ice Walters.

J. Piercy & Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods. Manufacturers of Every Description of Clothing by WHITE LABOR. 25, 27, 28, 29 Yates Street. VICTORIA, B.C.

NAPANEE BANK ROBBERY.

End of the Trial—Ponton Not Guilty—Roach Released on His Own Recognizance.

(Associated Press.)

Cobourg, Ont., Sept. 23.—The Napanee Bank robbery trial ended to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of Ponton. Pure gets three years and Holden, four years. Roach goes free on his own recognizance to appear when wanted.

MURDERED BY AN ACTRESS.

(Associated Press.) Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 23.—Julia Morrison, an actress, last night shot and killed Frank Leidon, stage manager and leading man, on the stage of the city Opera House. The woman was arrested. She claims Leidon had repeatedly insulted her. The coroner's jury decided that the murder was premeditated and wholly unjustified.

A BRIDGE COMBINE.

(Associated Press.) Minneapolis, Sept. 23.—The talk of a big combination of the large bridge and structural iron factories of the country has been revived. The company, it is said, will be called the American Bridge Company, and will have a capitalization of \$7,000,000.

INJURED IN A RAILWAY SMASH.

(Associated Press.) Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 23.—Two trains on the Allegheny Valley railway collided head-on at Parker, Pa., last evening, totally wrecking both engines, demolishing 8 freight cars and 2 passenger coaches. A score of people were injured.

EXPLOSION ON A TRANSPORT.

(Associated Press.) San Francisco, Sept. 23.—By an explosion of a box of percussion caps on the United States transport Sheridan last night, four stowaways were seriously injured, two fatally.

THE CZAR'S HOLIDAY.

(Associated Press.) Egelshausen, Hesse, Sept. 23.—The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived here today. They were received by the Grand Duke of Hesse and proceeded to Wolfszarte Castle.

YELLOW JACK.

(Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 23.—Surgeon-General Wyman to-day received a telegram from Assistant-Surgeon McAdam at Key West announcing 28 new cases of yellow fever there and five deaths.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

John E. Erget, the millionaire distiller of Pekin, Ill., is dead. There were 38 new cases of yellow fever and five deaths at Key West yesterday.

The German Emperor and Empress have contributed 30,000 marks to the Red Cross Society for the relief of sufferers by the recent floods in Bavaria.

Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, arrived at Winnipeg yesterday, with Mrs. Mills, bound for the Pacific coast. The Minister of Justice inspected the provincial penitentiary at Stony Mountain.

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

Many Matters Discussed

Transportation and other matters were discussed at the meeting of the committee on the matter of bonding at and seen the collector promised an inspector.

The chairman said that from England, he communicated with the Marine and Fisheries fighting of Brochle led assured that the ledger this fall.

The committee on the matter of bonding at and seen the collector promised an inspector.

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MAIL.

Mail from Henry Birks... purchase from the large... only and manufacture... by mail as we guaran...



Keep our establishment on... \$1.00 Sack... \$1.05 Sack... \$1.15 Sack... 50c. Pall.

Ross & Co.

Dry Goods... VICTORIA, B.C.

OF REGIS... Eight Companions

DE VASTATED... 23-The Oriental

KIDNEY PILLS

of Kidney Disease... County of Mid...

of the reason: Doan's... of London and sur...

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Many Matters of Moment

Transportation and Other Problems Discussed by Victoria Merchants.

Sound Steamboat Service Demanded--Telephone System Requires Reform.

It was after 8:30 last night before a program was available to proceed with the meeting of the Board.

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will result, if your delegate will be kind enough to pay me a visit arriving at Philadelphia and to inform me thoroughly about the articles you have to export and import.

I hope you will avail yourselves of this opportunity, and beg to believe me, gentlemen.

The secretary was instructed to acknowledge the communication.

Two tenders were received for the printing of the annual report.

The chairman said that since his arrival from England, the president had communicated with the Department of Marine and Fisheries in regard to the lighting of Brochleidge.

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The North Again Shaken

The Cutch Brings News of a Third Earthquake on Lynn Canal.

Steamer Cutch reached Vancouver yesterday from Skagway. She had 88 passengers from Atlin and Dawson.

In this connection the secretary announced that there was only \$250 on hand for the purpose of publishing the report.

The question of an improved Sound service next came up.

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The Boscowitz Wrecked

The Well Known Steamer Stranded on the Skeena River.

News was brought by the steamer Princess Louise, which reached port this morning from the Nass and Northern water ports.

The second tremble, according to those who come down on the Cutch, was felt down the river and well into the interior.

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Hustling For Business

Terminal City, on the Move for Northern Trade to Be Fostered.

Improved Mail Facilities Required--Bi-Weekly Despatch to Be Asked For.

The Vancouver Board of Trade is availing itself in earnest to the benefit of Northern trade.

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DOES FARMING PAY?

Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, on the Question.

The article on "Does Farming Pay?" which appeared in the Review of Reviews for last March, shows the net profits on 6,000 acres of Iowa grain-farming to have been \$50,855.22.

Reuben and Lucien Bradley were born and reared on a Michigan farm.

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Mining in Omineca

Passengers From the Country of Big Hydraulic Operations Speak Hopefully.

Good Returns Being Obtained on the Creeks--Some Extensive Plants.

Among the passengers who arrived by the steamer Princess Louise were a number of miners from the Omineca district.

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CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war.

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BLADDER TROUBLE

One of the Most Distressing Forms of Kidney Disease Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

James Atwell, of Campbellford, Writes of His Case--Suffered for Six Years--After Trying About Everything Else He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Campbellford, Sept. 22--Probably the most distressing form of kidney disease is that from which Mr. James Atwell, of this place, suffered for six months, namely, Bladder Complaint.

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FREE ART CLASSES

The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited

Will Re-open in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING

Wednesday, Oct. 4th, 1899.

The Canadian Royal Art Union, Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, offers free courses in ART to those desiring same.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pij Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria.

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Local News

(From Friday's Daily.)
-Hon. Justice Martin is holding County Court today. There are no cases of public interest.

Messrs. Rees, Williams and Griffith, the Welsh emigration commissioners, left this morning for the Mainland. They interviewed the provincial executive yesterday afternoon.

If the illumination noticed last evening over the Olympic range be caused by bush fires, a conflagration of immense proportions must be raging, for the ruddy glow could be caused by no small fire.

Rear-Admiral Beaumont went over to Vancouver this morning to meet Mrs. Beaumont, from England. The admiral and his wife are expected home to-night and will take up their residence at the Driard until a suitable house can be procured.

The sum of \$130 was realized at the open air concert of the Arion Club on Monday evening at Oak Bay, and a cheque for that amount has been forwarded by the secretary to the secretary-treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital.

The Yukon Sun of September 5th says: Two hundred and fifty thousand bricks will be burned this year in the yard six miles up the Yukon. These bricks are of a very good quality and are being used extensively in the building of chimneys and firebricks. They retail for about \$100 per thousand.

The committee of investigation of the proposed Mainland connection via Sidney and Point Roberts are very desirous that all who are interested in the subject read the report published in yesterday's Times so that they may attend the meeting to be held in the city hall on Wednesday evening prepared to take an intelligent part in the discussion.

Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist who is now in the Jubilee Hospital, went North with Frank Slavin about three weeks ago, intending to go in to Dawson. At Skagway the men gave an exhibition bout, but since one of Jackson's lungs has showed signs of weakness and he decided that his proposed Dawson trip had better be abandoned. He returned from the North on the Rosalia.

Agreeably with the request contained in the petition presented to him, his worship the mayor has called a public meeting for Wednesday next in the city hall to consider the report of the committee on the proposed railway connection with the Mainland via Boundary Bay. The full report was printed in last evening's Times, and will be circulated in pamphlet form prior to the meeting for the convenience of the public.

The garden fete held yesterday by the ladies of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic congregation, on the grounds surrounding the residence of Mr. T. P. Patton, Richardson street, was a very successful and enjoyable affair. In the evening the illuminations added very much to the attractiveness of the charming grounds, and the music supplied by the orchestra, the solos of Miss Lombard and the quartette singing of the "Big Four," were among the most enjoyable features of a most enjoyable function.

A hitch occurred a few days since in the negotiations between Messrs. Vernon and Erskine & Wall in regard to the erection of a large business house on the corner of Government and Broughton streets. Measurements were taken and all arrangements made for the erection of a block for the big grocery firm on Mr. Thos. Barle's property on Government street, opposite the postoffice. In the meantime, however, an agreement was reached with Mr. Vernon and it is said the original programme will be carried out.

It is stated that a factory for the production of calcium carbide from which acetylene gas is made, is to be established near Comox by an Ottawa gentleman now in the city. The materials necessary, large water power, coke free from sulphur and lime of a particular quality, and good shipping facilities exist in abundance on the island and the increased demand for acetylene gas will probably make the new undertaking a success from the start. Calcium carbide, it is said, costs from \$21 to \$30 a ton to produce and sells readily at \$70.

Five juvenile offenders arrived last evening from Vancouver for detention in the provincial reformatory. This brings the number of inmates up to nine. In this connection it may be stated that with the limited facilities at his command, Warden Hanson does everything possible to accomplish the object of the institution, to train the boys to a realization of their unfortunate commencement of life and fit them for a new start. Prison rules are not enforced, and although each of the boys is allotted a certain amount of work, there is also opportunity for recreation.

Although no announcement has yet been made of the resumption for the fall session of the mock parliament in connection with the Young Men's Liberal Club and Central Methodist Church, legislators are hard at work. At this evening's session the new Liberal government will meet the house for the first time, the speech from the throne being read and taken into consideration. The speech fore shadows a number of important measures relating to the tariff, Senate reform, extension of the franchise, respective of sex, government ownership of public enterprises and of land, and numerous other subjects. The new cabinet has been announced as follows: Premier and minister of finance, Right Hon. F. W. Davey, minister of justice, Hon. John G. McIntosh; minister of railways and canals and of agricultural works, Hon. A. R. Hutcheon; minister of the council and secretary of state, Hon. Gordon M. Grant; minister of the interior, Hon. Frank Morris; minister of public works, Hon. A. R. Hutcheon; minister of trade and commerce, Hon. W. Versey; Marchant; minister of militia

and finance, Hon. Arthur Stewart; minister of customs and postmaster-general, Hon. G. D. R. Black. The debate will open at 8.15 o'clock.

A direct office has been opened by the C.P.R. Telegraph Co. at Grand Forks, B.C. This will give business for all other offices in Boundary Creek district much quicker despatch.

Among the guests at the Dominion Hotel to-day are two of Vancouver's best known and popular police officers, Constables J. A. Preston and A. Waddell. They came to Victoria for the purpose of handling four juvenile offenders over to the authorities of the provincial reformatory and will combine pleasure with business, remaining in the city two or three days.

J. E. Mallett, of Lancashire, England, registered at the Dominion this morning. Mr. Mallett accompanied Captain Cadell to the Atlin country and has just returned from there, coming down on the City of Seattle to Nanaimo, where he boarded the train for this city. Mr. Mallett is sufficiently well pleased with the prospects of the Atlin district to announce his intention of returning there later.

The selection by the Salvation Army of the old Y.M.C.A. rooms on Broad street for their headquarters, will be henceforth regarded as a blessing, and re-establishes in improved form the much patronised and highly appreciated free reading room formerly located there. Staff Captain Galt, who has entered into the work in Victoria with her accustomed energy and determination, realised very quickly that such a reading room would be a boon to many, and last evening it was publicly opened. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presided at the concert given in connection with the ceremony, and addresses were delivered by Revs. Speer, Winchester, Dr. Wilson, and School Trustee Mrs. Grant. The room is a cheerful, well lighted and desirable resort, and although it cannot be expected that all the papers published in Canada will have a place, files of such papers as the San Francisco Call, Portland Oregonian, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the Montreal Star and Witness, the Toronto Mail and Empire, and Globe, will, if possible, be continually kept on hand. In addition, the London Times, the Weekly Scotsman, the Illustrated London News, the Graphic and the Scientific American can be referred to at any time. In the way of magazines, Staff Captain Galt has also a choice selection in the Review of Reviews, Scribner's Cosmopolitan, Chamber's, World, Self Culture, McClure's, Strand and others.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
-A fire occurred shortly before 3 o'clock in an old building behind Lenz & Leiser's wholesale dry goods warehouse, Yates street. The brigade answered the summons promptly and the fire was speedily extinguished.

Superintendent Hussey of the provincial police department has been notified by Officer Murray that the drunken Sam, who created trouble in a drunken row at Carmanah, has been captured. The charge will probably be one of assault.

The suggested amalgamation of the business of Messrs Lenz & Leiser, with that of Turner Boston & Co., Ltd., will not be consummated, the option given by Messrs Lenz & Leiser having expired for the time. A proposal was made for a renewal, but it was not entertained.

The store on Government street, occupied until recently by Messrs. Barnette & Collier, is being fitted up for a stationery and book store. It will be occupied by the Pope Stationery Co., the head of which is a son of the late superintendent of education for the province.

The murmurings of discontent which have been heard for some time regarding the alleged exorbitant cost of electric lighting for domestic purposes are being embodied in a petition to the city council who are requested to amend the by-laws of the city of Victoria, so that private consumers may be supplied at a "reasonable rate."

Mrs. Fitzgibbon, who is just now before the country advocating a plan for the immigration and suitable training of women of a good class from the old country, is in Victoria on her tour of inspection. Mrs. Fitzgibbon prophesies that the results of her tour of immigration to the Territories. She says that the women prove themselves sturdy helms where rough work is to be done and will thus remove the obstacle in the way of the best of old country women coming to the Territories. She hesitates at doing a pioneer work.

J. R. McKillop of Victoria, who has been in the east for two months, is in Vancouver and is expected to arrive here to-night. He was as far east as Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, in which cities he has many old-time acquaintances, all of whom were pleased to see him looking so hale, hearty, and vigorous. He spent a couple of days in Winnipeg, where he resided for many years, and from all his acquaintances received a most cordial welcome. He noticed great improvement in Winnipeg since he was there last. He never had any doubt as to the future of that city, which Lord Dufferin, some years ago, designated as the bulwark of the Dominion. Many in Winnipeg were strongly urging him to return there again, the field for his talents being a great one. Main street is at present being paved with Trinidad rock, and when completed will undoubtedly be one of the finest streets in America. Wholesale houses and manufacturing establishments are rapidly being located in Winnipeg. Its merchants appear to be doing well, and the city as a whole, are prosperous. The wheat crop of Manitoba and the Territories this year was estimated by competent authorities at 60,000,000 bushels. This will mean a very large amount of wheat, and a large amount of money, and placing the farmers upon an excellent financial footing. These, too, as well as the business community, are in excellent spirits. The country, as a whole, is in a state of prosperity, and all parts of the west of young men taking up land, is simply incredible.

(From Monday's Daily.)
-Col. Callard, D. O. G. B. at Esquimalt, returned to Victoria on Saturday night. One hundred and thirty-four men of Co.

No. 10 of the Royal Artillery left Halifax on Saturday for here.

The Victoria Globe, an evening newspaper, has suspended publication. It was started about eight months ago.

Dense volumes of smoke on the Saanich road yesterday caused a great deal of speculation in regard to the cause thereof. It proceeded from bush fires on Rithet's farm.

Sam, the Nit-Nat Indian, who was responsible for a row at Carmanah Point a few days ago, and was arrested by Officer Murray, was tried this morning at San Juan. A small fine was imposed.

A dispatch from Ottawa says: "The department of customs is sending to Washington the claims of Canadians who were wrongly assessed by the collector at Skagway for duty on perishable goods destined for Yukon."

At noon yesterday a telephone call and afterwards an alarm was sent in to the fire brigade station, the cause being a grass fire in the grounds of Sir Joseph Truitt. The fire was extinguished with wet sacks, before the brigade reached the grounds.

At the usual meeting of the city council this evening the Port Angeles by-law will be introduced. Ald. Humphrey will seek to amend his Yates street paving resolution, making it apply only to that portion between Government and Esplanade streets, and recommending a motion looking to arbitration of the Point Ellice bridge suits, and further consideration may take place of the committee's report on the Mackenzie ferry service proposal.

Among the guests at the Driard yesterday was Mr. William White, the Revelstoke barrister, who has just returned from Dawson. He brought with him some very fine samples of wheat, barley and oats grown within two miles of the Klondike capital. The seed was sown on May 22nd, and the grain harvested in August. Premier Selwyn was among the guests who were invited to note such a wonderful growth of cereals in a climate generally considered inimical to their growth. Mr. White will probably send the exhibits to the museum at Ottawa.

H. B. Lund, of England, came down on the City of Seattle yesterday morning disembarking at Port Townsend and coming over to Victoria later in the day. The Seattle steamer has on board fifty first-class passengers and one hundred second-class. She left Skagway four hours behind the Cottage City and overhauled her on the trip. Mr. Lund had a contract for supplying wood to the Canadian Development Co., steamship and has been at work for the past year on an island in the Yukon about six miles from Indian river and forty miles from Dawson. He is now on his way home to England.

A deaf mute school was opened in A.O.U.W. Hall building this afternoon under the superintendence of Miss Merritt, who is taking a great interest in the work. The school is in the basement of the building. It is applying for a grant from the City Council, hoping to form in Victoria the nucleus of a provincial school for the deaf and dumb. The training in the school, at least at present, will be confined to the development of Miss Merritt's new system and the teaching of sewing and other needle work. Those who realise the usefulness of such an institution are asked to assist in the philanthropic enterprise by subscribing thereto.

On Saturday evening about 10:30 two young men, C. E. Walker and G. Ross, were partying along Quadra street, when they noticed a drunken man in a little store on the northeast corner of Quadra and View streets. The Quadra street door they found unlocked, and entering found an incipient blockading corner among some boxes. They were the only ones in the store. One was in one corner and oil on the floor as well as partly burnt matches thrown about. The young men threw out the burning boxes and extinguished the fire, after which the man was taken to the police station. The man was identified by Mr. Jackson, who has an insurance of \$800 on the stock. The building is uninsured and belongs to Mrs. Fitzallen. An investigation into the affair will be held tomorrow before Police Magistrate Hall and a jury.

The First Presbyterian church "Children's Day" service yesterday afternoon was very enjoyable. The superintendent, Mr. J. Weston, presided, assisted by the pastor. Addresses were given by Rev. Dr. Reid and Rev. A. B. Winchester, which were much enjoyed by the parents and the large number of children present. The tide was running "Century Fund" of \$1,000,000, which the Presbyterian church in Canada is to raise to mark the close of the old and the beginning of the new century. The Children's Day service is now an established custom in connection with all the schools in the Presbyterian church throughout the Dominion, "from ocean to ocean." The General Assembly expects the schools to contribute to the Century Fund this year \$10,000, and next year \$20,000. It expects the ministers of the church to contribute a tenth of the million dollars, (\$100,000), of which over \$40,000 has already been subscribed.

Among those who came down on the Cottage City on Saturday night was V. W. Douglas, of Douglas City, Alaska. He has been making a salmon at Douglas City, which is a small town kept up by workmen of the mines of the Treadwell Company. He says that the income of the corporation is not confined to the Douglas City whistles. Finally, however, he got into the water, and he had no further difficulty. When he got into the bay he was still quite delayed by the non-arrival of the quarantine officer. After waiting two hours that official paid his visit to the steamer and she went to the dock, reaching there at 5:30 o'clock, about nine hours late.

Steamer Idzumi Maru arrived at the other wharf on noon yesterday from the north. She was detained at the quarantine station yesterday morning in consequence of the presence of dysentery. One of her passengers—a Japanese who had embarked at Yokohama—had contracted the disease which is now epidemic in Japan. He and the 71 other Japs and one Chinese were kept at the quarantine station. Whether they will be held the two weeks, as in other cases of infectious disease, will not be determined until Dr. Watt hears from Ot-

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The Kaiser on the Pacific coast—the sole representative of the fleet of the Kaiser on the Pacific coast—the last scheduled evening. She was from San Francisco, which port she left on Monday. She will remain at Esquimalt until Monday week, and then after a visit to Vancouver will return southwards. The Kaiser is a second-class cruiser more like a steam yacht than a warship were it not for the ram-like bow. She is painted white, and is quite a new vessel, having been built at Wilhelmshaven in 1894. Her tonnage is 1,700 tons and she is equipped with modern quick-firing guns, seventeen in all, eight of which are 10.5 bore, and two torpedo tubes. There are between 150 and 160 men on board. The officers are as follows: Captain Jacobsen; Lieutenant Commander Meyer; Lieutenants, Von Krogh, Wurmback, Tideman and Rehsburg; Chief Engineer, Trisehense; surgeon, Dr. Ottow, and Paymaster, Traehner. The Geier was with the fleets of Admirals Sampson and Schley when they destroyed the Spanish warships during the late Spanish-American war, and she took the German residents of that portion of the Cuban coast to Mexico. It has been decided by the Geier to visit this city to merge the proposed reception of the visiting sailors into the naval ball of October 13th. The ship will then be at Vancouver, but the officers will come down for the occasion. When the Geier entered the harbor she was met by the city band, which was playing the national anthem. The French warship Protet has abandoned her intention of visiting Esquimalt.

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On her way down from here to San Francisco the steamer Walla Walla was lost in the fog, says the San Francisco Chronicle. She started two hours late from Victoria and made slow time down the coast on account of a dense fog. None of the points usually seen by masters of coasting vessels—Cape Blanco, Cape Mendocino and Point Arena—were seen by Captain Gage. He was opposite Point Reyes at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, but it was several hours before he could see the whistles. Finally, however, he got within distance of their sound, and he had no further difficulty. When he got into the bay he was still quite delayed by the non-arrival of the quarantine officer. After waiting two hours that official paid his visit to the steamer and she went to the dock, reaching there at 5:30 o'clock, about nine hours late.

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On her way down from here to San Francisco the steamer Walla Walla was lost in the fog, says the San Francisco Chronicle. She started two hours late from Victoria and made slow time down the coast on account of a dense fog. None of the points usually seen by masters of coasting vessels—Cape Blanco, Cape Mendocino and Point Arena—were seen by Captain Gage. He was opposite Point Reyes at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, but it was several hours before he could see the whistles. Finally, however, he got within distance of their sound, and he had no further difficulty. When he got into the bay he was still quite delayed by the non-arrival of the quarantine officer. After waiting two hours that official paid his visit to the steamer and she went to the dock, reaching there at 5:30 o'clock, about nine hours late.

Steamer Idzumi Maru arrived at the other wharf on noon yesterday from the north. She was detained at the quarantine station yesterday morning in consequence of the presence of dysentery. One of her passengers—a Japanese who had embarked at Yokohama—had contracted the disease which is now epidemic in Japan. He and the 71 other Japs and one Chinese were kept at the quarantine station. Whether they will be held the two weeks, as in other cases of infectious disease, will not be determined until Dr. Watt hears from Ot-

awa, whether he has wired for instructions. The Idzumi brought in all three saloon passengers and 106 steerage. The 33 Japs for Seattle were not detained at the quarantine station. They left with the vessel. Those held were bound to Victoria and Vancouver, for here and 19 for Vancouver. The saloon passengers were Mrs. Wilson for Victoria and T. J. Moore and Dr. Yamamoto of Yokohama for Seattle. She had a light cargo, 2,357 packages in all, 407 of which were landed at the other wharf. She left for Seattle yesterday evening.

Steamer Princess Louise, which arrived from the North this morning, had 7,530 cases of salmon from the North; 2,000 cases salmon from R. Cunningham & Son consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co.; 2,420 cases from the Windsor Cannery consigned to Findlay, Durham & Brodie; 500 cases from the Standard for R. P. Rithet & Co.; 1,700 cases from the Wainwright for R. P. Rithet & Co.; 350 cases from Nannu consigned to Molson's Bank; and 500 cases from the Alert Bay Cannery Co. for Thos. Karle. Among her passengers were T. R. Moore, of the St. Anthony Mining & Exploration Co., who had \$7,000 in gold; G. W. Otterson, of the Del Oro Mining Co.; Herbert Hall, son of R. H. Hall, of the H. B. Co.; and H. C. Ackroyd, of Vancouver, all from Omineca; J. D. McDonald, from Nanaimo; J. Parker, secretary Federation Brand Canning Co., Mill Bay; G. S. McTavish, manager Windsor Cannery; Wm. E. Curtis, manager Lowe Inlet Cannery Co.; J. W. Goss, from the Wainwright Cannery; Miss Minnie Spence, Miss Woods, Mrs. W. H. Pierce, Alex. Noble, W. Noble, Alex. Lonsler, and Mrs. McGregor, from Aberdeen; Capt. Noel, Capt. McMaster, Mrs. McMaster, A. L. Brownlee, C. W. Gamble, and Charles Carlson, from H. B. Co.'s Steamer, now laid up at Port Simpson; Mrs. Oddy, Mr. Lacroix, Mrs. Lacroix, from Port Essington; and Mr. Garbhouse, and Mr. McIntosh, from Bella Bella.

News comes from Texada of the foundering of the steamer Dreadnaught. She sank at her moorings on Wednesday. She was tied up in shallow water, and when the tide dropped gradually keeled over, filled and overturned. Arrangements are being made to have her pumped out and raised as soon as possible. The Comox took her passengers to Vancouver.

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Provincial News

NICOLA.

Episcopal church at Nicola... services... on Sunday... attendance...

VERNON.

Work on the reservoir is being pushed forward, and will be completed by the end of the month...

REVELSTOKE.

Arrangement is on foot to organize a... and Labor Council in Revelstoke...

MIDWAY.

Mr. R. Roberts, mining engineer of... returned to Midway on Saturday...

TRAIL.

A subordinate lodge of Oddfellows... organized at Trail last week...

KASLO.

The St. Mark's Church rectory is well under way and has a very pretty site...

ROSSLAND.

The health of the city is an important matter, practically at the present time...

NESTON.

The Nelson Brick Manufacturing Company, of which John Lapointe is manager...

KAMLOOPS.

The local militia were furnished with... and had a street parade from the... on Friday night...

ASHcroft.

H. Pin, general manager of the Canadian Electric Company, at Vancouver, last week consulted with the Ashcroft Water, Electric Light and Improvement Company...

WAGANAWA.

Mr. R. T. Ward, of Horsely, visited Ashcroft last week and left with the Bank of B. N. A. a substantial amount of gold from the Horsely gold mine...

WAGANAWA.

The completion of the addition to the C.P.R. freight shed gives 1,000 square feet more floor space for freight, making the entire building cover 2,300 square feet...

WAGANAWA.

Coroner Clerk held an inquest on the body of the suicide, killed on the C.P.R. track last week, who, from letters found on him no doubt, was Joe Brenner, a German, formerly of Portage la Prairie...

WAGANAWA.

Police Officer Sayre of Ippon says Brenner came to him some time ago and said that the boys had told him that he (Officer Sayre) wanted him. He wrote two letters and gave them to the section foreman to be handed to Government Agent Barr. They are written as follows:

WAGANAWA.

"Mine Friend—I make an assertion that I have never done anything wrong, never, never have I done anything wrong, I am innocent, such unprincipled persons I have never seen. Portage la Prairie. JOE BRENNER."

WAGANAWA.

"My Dear Mother—I am as innocent as a child. I have been a British subject from Manitoba. COLUMBIA. James Stubbs, the man who Cameron accused of burning the Hotel Columbia, has been captured in Spokane. He was with Cameron when the latter was arrested at Rossland. Since then the police have been hunting him up with the above results. He will be brought here at once to stand his preliminary examination. If he consents to come without extradition proceedings.—The Review."

WAGANAWA.

Rev. F. J. H. Bennett, Presbyterian missionary at Ainsworth, accidentally shot himself on Thursday and died on Friday. He went to the No. 1 mine to hold a service on Wednesday night. On Thursday, in company with Mr. Shaw, foreman at the mine, started to return to town across country, taking guns to hunt on the way. Shaw, who was ahead, heard a shot and looked back. He saw that Bennett, who had been high up on the mountain, had slipped off a cliff. The gun had discharged, blowing off his arm. Shaw bound the arm and went to town for assistance. It took nine hours to get the unfortunate man to Ainsworth. No medical assistance was nearer than Kaslo, where he was taken on the steamer Alberta, and died shortly after arrival. The deceased came to Ainsworth from St. Catharines, Ontario.

WAGANAWA.

judgment was given for the plaintiff in the district court on Saturday morning in a case in which the Cleave Cannery sued one of its fishermen for balance due on account of a salmon net supplied the defendant. On Friday Mr. J. Buntzen, general manager of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, was in town and held an informal meeting with a number of staid men and representative citizens, when the vexed service question was discussed, and a subsequent and more formal convention arranged. Although no statement was given out, publication it is understood that the tramway company has purchased the Ewen lot, below the Windsor hotel, subject to certain concessions from the city Council. This, it is said, will give the company what it wants, frontage on both Columbia and Front streets, and easy access to the river traffic, besides ample room for repair shops and a covered depot.

WAGANAWA.

A meeting was held on Thursday evening at St. Barnabas's Rectory. The improvement and enlarging of the church were under consideration the greater part of the time. The regular weekly meeting of the celebration committee took place on Wednesday evening. Mr. L. A. Lewis reported that arrangements with the Toronto lacrosse team had been made to play here on Tuesday and Thursday, October 3rd and 5th. Mr. Godfrey, secretary of Kamloops football club, wrote asking for \$100 to pay transportation expenses. Referred to sports committee. Mr. A. K. McFarlane, secretary of Vancouver football club, wrote accepting invitation to play in football tournament and the Vancouver Rugby football club asked if arrangements could be made for a game during exhibition week. Referred to sports committee. The Vancouver quots club asked if arrangements could be made for a series of games through the exhibition. The committee regretted that as the programme of sports was filled, no arrangements could be made for it. Mr. Traup reported verbally that the horse racing committee had decided to hold races on Friday, October 6th. Mr. W. Peck reported that the firemen's committee had decided to have a parade on Wednesday morning, October 4th. The subject of tendering a banquet to the visiting fire chiefs and lacrosse team called forth considerable discussion, and it was finally arranged to leave the matter in the hands of the two committees. It was moved by Mr. Reid that the city council of New Westminster be asked to proclaim one day as civic holiday, Thursday preferred. Carried.

WAGANAWA.

At the First Baptist church on Thursday Mr. E. J. Fader, the well-known representative of the London Pacific Gold Fields Company, was united in marriage, with Miss Lucy Ashby, of London, Eng., the Rev. Mr. Hinson officiating. Forrest Wells, one of the unfortunate men who became utterly destitute while trying to get into the Klondike, via the Edmonton route, was forwarded to his home in Brown, Que., by the Northwest Mounted. Police executive officer here on Thursday, the government bearing the expenses of the journey. Mr. G. L. Banks, who has for a number of years occupied a responsible position in the audit department of the Canadian Pacific railway at Montreal, left for Australia on the Warrinoo yesterday to join his brother, who is the owner of a large business establishment in a town near Sydney. Mr. Banks, on the eve of his departure from Montreal, was the recipient of a very handsome gold watch, which was presented by his fellow employees in the audit department. On Thursday afternoon a warrant was issued for the arrest of H. A. Simpson, barrister-at-law, practising in this city. The charge against Simpson is one of misappropriation of funds entrusted to him on behalf of the Dominion Permanent Loan Company, of Toronto, for which Mr. John J. Banfield is the local agent. The amount of the funds misappropriated is \$13,300, the proceeds of the sale, under mortgage, of Mr. McKiddie's property in Nanaimo, settlement of which should have been made over a month ago. For some time past a private detective has been engaged to shadow Simpson, but had no instructions to arrest. Simpson disappeared on Wednesday night, whereupon warrants for his arrest were immediately issued. Another Vancouver business man is also reported missing and with him \$175. The man in question was interested in real estate and it is over a property deal that the alleged misappropriation of funds has taken place.—News-Advertiser.

WAGANAWA.

In the police court on Thursday John Mejkovic, charged with stealing the register of the Salvation Army, was dismissed on the charge, but was advised to leave town. Mejkovic, who is a foreigner, on first appearing in court, demanded to know if an interpreter had been engaged, as he could not understand English. When he found that one had not been engaged, he started to leave the court, but was promptly brought to a standstill by the officer. Although he claimed that he could not understand English, the accused repeatedly interrupted or contradicted the witness in the case. As, however, he had only run off with the register and, after tearing out the page with his name in, returned it, the magistrate dismissed the charge of theft. The man, however, interrupted the court after his case had been disposed of, and had to be removed by the officers on duty. The executive of the B.C.S.P.C.A. Society met in the committee rooms on Thursday evening with Mr. W. S. McDonald in the chair. The following resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved (1) that, in the opinion of this branch, the method now in vogue of administering the affairs of the B.C.S.P.C.A. is not satisfactory; therefore, we desire that the same should be remodelled somewhat upon the lines of fraternal orders, as suggested at the conference held when Mr. J. C. Brown was present in Vancouver, on July 1st, 1899; (2) that Mr. Brown be requested to invite four members of the Victoria, Vancouver and Vancouver societies to meet a similar number of the New Westminster branch during Exhibition week, said delegates being authorized by their societies to formulate some scheme for the more effective administration of the Provincial Society; (3) that the date of the date of meeting as early as he possibly can." Delegates were appointed as follows: Rev. H. G. Clinton, Rev. J. Reid, Jr., Messrs. G. Hunt and the secretary, with Messrs. W. S. McDonald, T. Evans and Dr. Gibbins as alternates. A particularly sad case of accident through ignorance occurred a day or two ago on Mount Pleasant, says the World. A Japanese family, consisting of father, mother and three children, were on the Sixth avenue. For several weeks the woman's eyes have been troubling her and during his absence a lady next door who had taken a friendly interest in the family, advised the woman to wash her eyes with a solution of borax. She diluted a few drops of carbolic acid. In some way the foreign woman misunderstood the instructions and a few mornings ago she washed her eyes thoroughly with the carbolic acid, undiluted, which she bought from the drug store. She probably thought that the more it hurt the more good the acid was doing. She used up a good part of the vial in rubbing it into her eyes. She had been in bed two days, suffering an untold amount of pain, when she was informed when a lady who lived near by happened to call. "The woman will be removed to the hospital, although it is doubtful if anything can be done to avert absolute blindness. The occasion of the presentation of the medal offered for the highest mark in Vancouver high school students, by the Governor-General, the McGill University Graduates' Society of British Columbia, and by his worship, Mayor Garden, was made a public event. The presentations took place in the High School, after several speeches. The chairman of the board of school trustees, Dr. Brydson-Jack, presented Donald McTaggart with the Governor-General's bronze medal for winning the highest marks in the High School entrance examination. He also presented Miss Maggie Paul with the Governor-General's silver medal for having obtained the highest standing in the McGill matriculation examinations from among the High School graduates. Dr. McTaggart, as secretary of the McGill University Graduates' Association of British Columbia, was then called upon to present the scholarship of \$50, offered by the Association to the pupil making the highest number of marks among the British Columbia candidates at the McGill matriculation examination, to Miss Paul. In doing so Dr. McTaggart pointed out that, outside of Quebec, British Columbia was the only province which had obtained affiliation for its High Schools, with McGill University, and that the Vancouver High School was the only one that had come up to the required standard necessary to obtain that honor and recognition. Principal Shaw then mentioned that a pupil who was unfortunately absent through illness had won the consolation prize of \$20, kindly donated by Mayor Garden. The prize was particularly appropriate in this case, as Miss Ethel Barpee, the winner, had come within five marks of the highest on the list of the McGill scholarship competitors, having obtained 87.5 against 84.2 marks, out of 100. "The common, every day-simpler and 'drunk' is a favorite inmate of the lock-up, but, says the News-Advertiser, it is not often that the last scene of retribution for debauch and ill-living is played out there, but such was the case on Friday, when James Green, an old, broken-down man of 60, passed to the presence of his Maker, while in the throes of delirium tremens in his acutest form. Employed at Wagg's grocery, Wagg's Water street, he had for some time past been drinking heavily till at last Mr. Wagg found it necessary to give him in charge. This was on Thursday, and it was not thought the old man would be so serious as he later proved. Medical Officer Maclean attended him and gave him what medicine he considered necessary, but on Friday morning it was evident that Green had drunk once too

WAGANAWA.

often this time and he succumbed to the onslaught of the poison in his veins. A workman named Lay, employed on the roof of 615 Cambie street, on Saturday morning, missed his foothold and fell a distance of 20 feet to the ground below, but fortunately only sustained slight injuries. On Thursday, at the Presbyterian Manse, Cordova street, by the Rev. John Reid, Jr., Albert W. Sharp, of Beaver-wood, was united to Miss Lizzie Bute, of Vancouver. C. E. Tisdall, M. P. P., has received a reply from Premier Selwyn to the petition he forwarded to Victoria on behalf of citizens who asked for the release of John Canessa, who is now imprisoned on a charge of contempt of court for refusing to sign a deed. Premier Selwyn says that the matter will receive his most earnest consideration.

Late News From Atlin

City Solicitor Mason and J. W. Campion Bay Discovery on Wright Creek.

The Late Owner Bringing Out \$17,000—A Buried Glacier.

Steamer Cottage City, which arrived early yesterday morning, brought news from Atlin that the lower 250 feet of Discovery on Wright and Nos. 9 to 14 below, inclusive, have been sold by Mr. H. O. Blankenship, the discoverer of Wright, to Messrs. J. W. Campion and C. Dubois Mason, city solicitor, of Victoria. The amount of consideration has not been stated, but from the fact that during the season Mr. Blankenship has sold to the bank upwards of \$16,000, all taken from Discovery claim, the price must have been a good one. The original stakers of the other three-quarters of Discovery claim still hold their ground, but have not worked it with the energy manifested by Mr. Blankenship. The purchasers are continuing the work, and will keep on till winter frosts prevent further washing. Mr. Blankenship, who is a Tennesseean, sold out on account principally of a break down in health, and went out with the intention of spending the winter in a southern climate. He gives the opinion that while there are richer creeks than Wright in the district, there are none so easily worked on account of the rapid water and the shallow depth of ground to bed-rock.

The Boscowitz Reaches Port

Although Stranded and Strained She Refused to Be a Wreck.

How Her Engineer Fixed the Broken Engines Under Difficulties.

Steamer Boscowitz, reported in the local papers of the class yelet "yellow," as a total loss, surprised those who accepted that statement by steaming into the harbor yesterday morning. She was pumped out in about two hours after the tide went out, and when put on an even keel the seams, twisted open by the strange position into which she was thrown when she stranded, closed again as though her timbers were elastic. Capt. Whitely blames the old ice breaker which, although long since disused, has not been removed, for his mishap. The top of the woodwork has crumbled away, but the stone foundation and some of the cribwork is still there not far from the Aberdeen wharf, and right in the way of shipping. Before the old Aberdeen cannerly was destroyed by fire the ice breaker was built above the wharf to save it when the ice ran out, but since the cannerly was rebuilt the wharf was built on the site of the old one, and that thing is of no use, but instead is a menace to navigation.

When the Boscowitz was going in to the wharf her stern was caught on it and her nose against the wharf. She had 4,000 cases of salmon in her hold, and 2,000 cases and about 25 tons of coal on deck, and when the water went out this caused her to twist and strained the after part of her hull considerably. A Japanese family, consisting of father, mother and three children, were on the deck. There was not more than two feet of water in her, and this was pumped out in about two hours, and when the engineer got his machinery fixed, for some castings gave and some of the steam pipes were carried away when she twisted, the vessel was ready to proceed as soon as the water raised high enough to float her.

Engineer McGregor is deserving of considerable praise for his quick work in putting his engines in trim to steam down. The casting connecting the engines with the condenser broke right off and the engineer forged clamps and clamped the casting together. The weight of the broken upper casting carried away the lower casting, and this was repaired in the same way. The auxiliary steam pipes that were carried away when she strained and the flanges and smaller breaks were soon fixed with the aid of the cannerly forges. The broken steam pipes were taken out and spare ones put in. With the limited facilities at hand the engineer is indeed entitled to praise considering the way in which he put his engines in order, and steamed down from the Skeena in four days.

She will go on the ways for repairs and her owners expect to get her on her route again by Thursday. As to her being a wreck though, the steamer refuses to be lost, and although badly strained, she is still in the ring.

Plymouth, the capital of the Island of Montserrat, reports the destruction by fire of many buildings which had escaped the hurricane, greatly intensifying the distress of the people. At Angolia 500 inhabitants are widely appealing for immediate help.

covered by about 8 feet of earth on the surface of which trees from 6 to 8 inches in diameter are growing. The glacier was uncovered while putting in some trenching, and the ice has been cut through to a depth of five feet. How deep it may go is impossible to judge. It is clear blue in color and is hard and solid as possible. The size of the trees growing on the soil covering the glacier shows it has been buried for many a long year. It will afford an inexhaustible storehouse of ice for summer use on Surprise Lake for all time.

Messrs. T. Vaughan, Wm. Gleason and J. O'Neil are the owners of a valuable group of mineral claims on Canyon creek, a tributary of Indian or Fourth of July creek, about 20 miles northeast of Atlin. There are four claims in the group, and last week they were bonded to Vancouver capitalists for \$30,000, the terms being that this winter not less than \$7,000 should be spent in development work, and the \$30,000 to be payable on the 1st of May next. It is a valuable proposition of high grade, averaging \$100 in silver, 90 per cent. lead and some gold. A ledge of the average width of 9 feet can be traced through the whole of the four claims. It is proposed to work two shifts of four men each during the whole of the winter, the main work being a crosscut tunnel which will have to be driven in about 300 feet to strike the ledge about 150 feet below the cropping. The prospect is an extremely fine one.

The following persons have applied for and been granted records for new discoveries. On Sept. 1st Wm. Sturgess, Norman Campbell, T. Green and Chas. J. Howlett staked discovery on Fox creek and were given a record to same September 5th. Fox creek is about 30 miles from Atlin and runs in an easterly direction, emptying into a tributary of Dixie called Carbon or Bull creek, and being over the divide from Dixie.

On Sept. 10 W. H. Worsnop, F. Worsnop, J. Fraser and A. Waters staked discovery on Wolf creek and were given a record Sept. 13. Wolf creek is about 30 miles from Atlin and runs in a southeasterly direction, emptying into a tributary of Dixie creek.

The recent earthquake shocks were distinctly felt at Atlin.

Dr. Luke D. Broughton, president of the Astrological Society of America, died at New York on Saturday. His horoscope was read many years ago and showed that the critical periods of his life were the 15th, 10th and 21st days of the present month and year. His death, he predicted, would occur September 22.

After the United States cruiser Charleston, the Monterey, the gunboat Concord and the supply ship Zafiro bombarded Olango on Subig Bay on Saturday morning, 250 sailors were landed and they destroyed the insurgent position.

Capt. Barkley, of Westholme, is at the New England.

Advertisement for Eastlake Shingles, Galvanized or Painted. Text: "When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles. They look well and last well—proof Fire, Lightning and Rust proof. Get genuine Eastlakes, they never fail. Write us for full information. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO. A. B. FRASER, SR., SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA."

Sir Henri Joly in Victoria

The Minister of Inland Revenue and Lady Joly Visit the City.

Guests at Government House—Viewing Places of Interest—Sketch of His Career.

Hon. Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, Minister of Inland Revenue, accompanied by Lady Joly de Lotbiniere and their son-in-law, Major Mills, of Plymouth, England, arrived on the Islander last night. The party was met at the wharf by a deputation from the Liberal Association and the Young Men's Liberal Club and by Mr. T. R. E. McInnes, private secretary of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. J. R. Roy, resident Dominion engineer.

Sir Henri was introduced by Senator Templeman to the members of the delegation and after an exchange of courtesies the distinguished party entered the carriage in waiting and were driven to Government House, where they will be the guests of His Honor during their brief stay in the city.

This morning Sir Henri spent an hour or so at the office of his department in the postoffice building, where many of the leading Liberals made formal calls upon him. This afternoon the visitors will visit the Esquimalt drydock and naval yard, attended by some of the officials of the Liberal Association.

Sir Henri and Lady Joly will remain in the city until Monday evening.

Hon. Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere was born in France, December 5, 1829. He came to Canada and was called to the Quebec Bar in 1855. He practiced in Quebec city and was created a Q.C. in 1878. A life long Liberal he first attained political prominence in 1861, when he was elected a member of the Canadian Assembly. He took a prominent part in the debates on Confederation and at the first election for the United Provinces, 1867, he was returned to the House of Commons and to the Provincial Assembly. He remained a member of both those bodies until 1874, when at the abolition of dual representation he elected to remain in the local legislature. In March, 1878, he was called to the membership by Lieutenant Governor Letellier, but was defeated in 1879, however, he was a delegate to the Liberal convention at Ottawa and was elected vice-chairman. In February, 1884, he undertook a mission of peace and goodwill to the province of Ontario for the purpose of creating a better understanding between the people of that province and of Quebec, a mission rendered necessary by the strained relations created by the agitation precipitated in regard to the Manitoba school question.

Sir Henri returned to public life in February, 1895, in response to an urgent call from his party, and at the general election of 1896 was returned for Fortneuf. On the formation of the Laurier government he was offered and accepted the office of Controller of Inland Revenue, and when the controllership was abolished he became minister and a privy councillor June 30, 1897. He is an hon. D.C.L. of Lenoxy University (1887), an LL.D. of Queen's University (1894), and in acknowledgement of his public services received the K.C.M.G. from Her Majesty, May, 1895. He declined a seat in the Senate in 1874 and again in 1877.

In religious belief Sir Henri Joly is a member of the Church of England. He married in 1856 Margareta Josepha, daughter of the late Hammond Gowen, of Quebec, and has three sons, the eldest being a member of the legal profession and the two younger ones having graduated from the R. M. College, Kingston, and are now officers in the R. E. on service in India.

Sir Henri is known all over the continent for his interest in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, and is an enthusiastic advocate of the French metric system of measurement, on which subject he has promised to deliver an address to the members of the Working Board of Trade on his way East. He is an ardent Imperialist, having given warm support to the Imperial Federation League during its existence.

Contentious and dignified, Sir Henri Joly is a gentleman of the old school and this brief notice of his career may fitly end with a quotation from the Toronto Mail and Empire, which says of him that he is "One of the finest characters that ever graced public life in Canada."

TO BE ARBITRATED.

Union and Wellington Colliery Companies Object to the Special Rule.

Nanaimo Free Press.

It will be remembered that the Semin Provincial government, immediately after the anti-Chinese clause of the Coal Mines Regulation Act was declared unconstitutional by the Imperial Privy Council, gazetted a proposed new rule as follows:

"No person who has not been employed before the ninth day of August, 1899, shall be employed or work underground unless he is able to read and understand the meaning of the special rules as printed in the English language."

It is understood, however, that the notice of the proposed special rule, which had been given to all the operating collieries, was the rule as first promulgated, which reads "No miner, etc." and not as gazetted. "No person, etc." It may be presumed, therefore, that the arbitration will be on the rule of which

the several companies have had notice, viz.: "No miner, etc."

The Union and Wellington Colliery Companies having entered an objection to the proposed special rule, the matter has to be under section 90, referred to arbitration.

Mr. W. J. McAllan was on Tuesday last appointed to act for the government while Mr. T. T. Wynne, A. L. M. B., was chosen to act in behalf of the Union and Wellington colliery companies. The umpire will be chosen by the two appointees and the choice will be made within one week from their appointments. Attorney-General Henderson will look after the interests of the province, and will, in all probability, engage special counsel to assist him. The time and place for the hearing of the case has not yet been fixed, but most likely the hearing will be held in this city.

A TREATISE ON PANTS.

An American Editor's Impressions on Knickerbockers.

The American editors who visited Victoria several months ago are still sowing broadcast column impression formed "on the wing." The latest to reach the Times is in the form of editorial correspondence to the Clarion-Ledger, of Jackson, Miss. The office wood-cuts have been pressed into service, "the hotel where the editors stopped while in 'Victoria' being represented by an ancient and badly battered advertising cut. "The lethargy of Victorians would be termed 'laziness,' the writer says, "in the hustling land of the United States."

"Canadians," he found "very different from our people. They dressed oddly, talked queerly, having much of the English manner and accent. Knickerbockers were the rule, and long pants the exception. It looked funny to see old grey-headed men, many of them government officials occupying high places, going around in knickerbockers. I supposed they were golf players attending a convention, but soon learned that it was the style, 'quite English, you know.' But with all their queer dressing, cold, reserved manner, and indifferently ways and though they looked unfriendly we found these Englishmen very far from being 'dudes.' They were a little hard to meet, having nothing of the gush and cordiality characteristic of this country, especially of the South; but when we came to know them better, we were much pleased with them. They were always dignified and just a bit 'sticky' but ever elegant, polite and agreeable. A long chapter could be written on the politeness of the people of Canada."

"It is one of the strong and striking characteristics of the citizenship of that growing country noticeable by all and appreciated by every visitor, a Canadian is never too busy to treat you civilly, answer your questions, and give you all the information you request."

The parliament buildings come in for the inevitable rhapsody. "It was the writer's privilege to be guided by the superintendent of lands, a pleasant old man of sixty, in knee pants, a typical Englishman." This is fame for Mr. Gore.

The writer concludes by a fairly accurate description of our form of government and dwells on the loyalty everywhere encountered, to the British crown.

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 4573 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 a prominent skillful physician, through whose skillful treatment a speedy and perfect cure was obtained.

Knowing to his own sorrow that so many poor sufferers are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, Mr. Graham considers it his duty to give his fellow-men the benefit of his experience and assist them to a cure by informing anyone who will write to him in strict confidence where to be advised. Attention can be given to those writing out of mere curiosity but any one who really needs a cure is advised to address Mr. Graham as above.

W. W. McWhirrell, who was serving a life sentence in Kingston penitentiary for the murder of the old Williams, near Brampton some years ago, died yesterday of consumption. He was sentenced to be hanged, but this was commuted.

A Berlin telegram says it is officially admitted that the army mobilization plans stolen by Sergeant Scholzer, in Wurtzburg, Bavaria, have been sold to France. Scholzer is a fugitive from justice.

Wild with Eczema

A prominent Winnipeg doctor failed to cure him. Instant relief from the terrible itching, and Permanent Cure was effected by

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mr. B. Nicholson, of the Manor House, Winnipeg, Man., relates the following interesting facts:

"For a long time I was troubled with Eczema on my ears, and for several weeks I doctored with prominent Winnipeg doctor to no avail. I was induced by a friend who had been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment to give it a trial. The first application gave instant relief, and before using a box of one box I was completely cured, and have had no return of this horrible disease."

For itching, skin diseases, such as Eczema, Rheum, and the itching which women experience during the menstrual period, there is no remedy in the whole world to equal Dr. Chase's Ointment. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

No God at Nome

Two Miners Who Returned on the Schooner Mildred E. Reach Victoria.

Were 43 Days From St Michael—Thought to Have Been Lost

Among those arriving from the Sound this morning by the steamer Alice Gertrude were F. R. Richardson and another Australian, who, two years ago, left Coolgardie to try their luck in the Northwest, and now they are sorry they did it.

They left here in September, 1897, on the steamer Islander, and "mashed" in over the trail to Dawson. They were unable to find anything or to obtain work there, and after a residence of about eighteen months they just camped in July last, joining the stampede from there to Nome. What they say of Nome would hardly be of use to a transportation company desirous of booming those diggings. Mr. Richardson says: "There are about three thousand people, and few of them have any of the gold said to be there. The streams are all staked, the majority by power of attorney, from men on the outside. Now it is a question whether these powers of attorney will hold. Many claims are being jumped, and if, as is thought, the powers of attorney are made void, there will be an awful tangle in that country."

"There will be distress there this winter. There is no timber and very little shelter. There are two-thirds of those there now leave in the winter, and they will not be able to if they linger long, for navigation will soon close—there will be great privations, perhaps starvation."

There is a great deal of talk at St. Michael about mining. Richardson says: "I saw few men who were taking out anything like an amount to pay them for labor."

"If anyone talks of the riches of Nome to you," continued Mr. Richardson, "ask him if he has seen the gold. I didn't."

They arrived from Nome via St. Michael about midnight on the steamer Mildred E., of Seattle, a 100 ton vessel, for which shipping men have been decidedly uneasy, in fact, in many quarters she had been given up as lost, for she was on other vessels when she reached St. Michael. She was 43 days from St. Michael. She left the Yukon mouth on August 11th, and had a rough passage through the Behring Sea, being obliged to lay to several times in account of the boats. While sailing through the sea a boat from one of the sealing schooners was spoken, but Mr. Richardson could not remember which vessel she was. The schooner was reached on August 27th, and after remaining one day the vessel continued her run down the British men of war Phœnix and Teary were in port.

Twice the schooner cleared from Ounak was unable to get through Unimak pass into the North Pacific, and after one or two efforts ran back and after for a week out to the 173 parallel, and there she sailed for the islands of the smaller islands of the Aleutian chain, and on Sunday, September 3rd, sailed into the North Pacific. Heavy gales were encountered to the 10th, but nothing serious, although the heavy weather may have, no doubt, been caused by the seismic disturbances experienced along the coast.

"We were seen in the Unimak Pass, one of them thought to be the Azete, bound to Departure Bay to load coal for Honolulu."

"As a parting word of advice to those intending to go to Cape Nome," said Mr. Richardson, "let me, like Mr. Punch, say 'don't.'"

"And again, don't believe any man who tells a story of his riches. That part of the world seems to produce fiars by the score. St. Michael is full of them."

NOTES FROM ALBERTA.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Alberta, Sept. 21.—Mr. C. Selby returned yesterday from Granite Creek with two sacks of sample rock from the Esquimaux mineral claim. He is sending the rock, which is free milling, to Victoria for assay.

Mr. J. Watson is putting a road to the claims on Hiwaucaus. He had a telegraph telling the principal owner on Monday that he had a bill, and had gone there as possible, and push the work. He is going to put up buildings and build a good road.

The owners of the Golden Eagle are asking the government to subsidize \$1,500 towards building a road to the two new bridges for the Golden Eagle Company. Mr. S. Tox, the manager, is I hear, going to join the army of benefactors. He has taken a large house in close vicinity to the town.

There is a lot of building going on round the settlement.

The new Arlington hotel changed hands, Mr. M. A. Ward having leased the hotel for five years to Messrs. Fitzgerald, La Belle, Jackson and another. A gentleman made application to Mr. Fitzgerald for a license for a hotel at Bear River, Clayquot, but as the hotel has not yet been built it was refused.

Now that Mr. Smith has gone to New York and Mr. Hagan is in the Old Country, there is not a magistrate in Alberta.

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in the home made compound give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup and Whooping Cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

TRADES' CONGRESS.

The President, Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., on the Allen Labor Law and the Chinese Immigration Act.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada met in session at Montreal on Tuesday. The feature of the day was the address of Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo.

Mr. Smith, in the course of his speech, said:

"Looking over the work of our executive council as regards their representation to the Ottawa government, we can detect a growing disposition on the part of Ottawa to listen attentively to our appeals. I am certain that they consider such appeals to-day more thoroughly than ever before. This is evidence of our increasing influence in this Dominion."

"In a few matters of detail we have entirely succeeded in influencing that government to accede to our request, but I am sorry to have to refer to the many important questions, although strongly supported in some cases by a large majority of the people in the provinces affected by the same, and others advocated by the labor unions of the Dominion, repeated attempts have been made by the executive of this congress to get concessions from the government, and up to the present we have failed."

"I desire to make special mention of the effort of the legislative committee of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, and especially the persistent and intelligent effort of our old and honorable pioneer, D. J. O'Donoghue, in his attempt to get the trade mark and design act passed through the Dominion Senate. I read an account of his efforts with great pleasure, and I may say that his outspoken words reminded me only of his constant habit of saying what he believes to be true, at the proper place and at the proper time. I am sorry to say, however, that such efforts were lost, so far as the immediate work is concerned, yet we continue to believe that another attempt will bring the desired result."

"There are two important pieces of legislation to which I must refer in this connection, as I consider our executive committee has received favorable answers from the government regarding the same, and yet no results have followed."

"I mean the Allen Labor law and the Chinese Immigration act. Premier Laurier stated that the parliament, at the request of the government, had passed the Allen Labor law, not because they were in love with such methods, but because such law might help the American people to see the error of their ways. The government refused to enforce the law on the understanding supposed to exist between them and the United States government, that no such legislation would be brought about, and in the meantime our people would not suffer by any undesired discrimination, yet it has been shown on the floor of the House of Commons, that Canadian laborers have been deported from the United States since such an understanding has been made. Italians have been brought from Buffalo under contract to work on the Grand Trunk railway, and during the late strike of the trackmen belonging to that company, many instances could be given of people being brought into Canada under contract. We remember with horror the suicide of Alexander Reeder, the clock-maker, in the city of Toronto; this is a case of the same degeneracy which makes them inferior mentally makes them less able to carry out a war than their fathers were before them. It would take some time for them to become as accurate as the foreigners. Agents make a great number of men in possession of all the available offices if they get a loophole. The Boers, in fact, are a degenerate class, when compared with their ancestors, and the same degeneracy which makes them inferior mentally makes them less able to carry out a war than their fathers were before them. It would take some time for them to become as accurate as the foreigners. Agents make a great number of men in possession of all the available offices if they get a loophole. 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The Case of the Uitlanders

Secretary of South African League Gives a Brief History of the Transvaal.

Two Conventions—Reforms Which the Council Demands From Kruger.

Mr. Thomas R. Dodd is secretary of the South African League and leader among the Transvaal Uitlanders in their protest against President Kruger's methods. He is an English Liberal, whose business at Johannesburg is that of a mining engineer. He states the case of the Uitlanders in the current Forum.

In a few words, Great Britain has been in possession of Cape Colony since 1804, in 1827 certain of the Boers, dissatisfied with British rule, migrated to the north—the exodus was known as the Great Trek—and set up a republic of their own. Paul Kruger in 1837 first survivor of the Great Trek. In 1857 a republic was at about the end of its tether, with a million dollars of debt, and 12 shillings and 6 pence in the treasury. Anarchy came and Great Britain seized the country. The Boers demanded not to be allowed to regain their independence, and in 1881 they succeeded, British arms suffering severe defeat.

As a result self government was given to the inhabitants of the country, while the

Suzerainty of Great Britain

was practically expressed in the convention of 1881—reference to which was made in the convention of 1884. The provision, which is still in force, stipulates that no treaty into which the South African Republic may enter with foreign states shall be valid until it has received the approval of Great Britain. The relations created between the Boers—the descendants of the Trekkers—and the Uitlanders—the later comers—may be best shown by the following dialogue, which is an extract from the report of the discussion at a conference which preceded the signing of the convention.

Mr. Kruger—There will be equal protection for all.

Sir E. Wood—And equal privileges? Mr. Kruger—We make no difference so far as burghers' rights are concerned. There may perhaps be some slight difference in the case of a young person who has just come into the country.

Had this declaration of intention been expressed in the convention, in set terms, the present trouble would never have arisen. But the convention was interrupted by the Transvaal government in a pettifogging spirit, and bit by bit the

Rights of Uitlanders

were whittled away. The franchise, which, in 1881, was obtainable after a 12 months' residence, was at the beginning of this year, 1899, practically obtainable at all for a 14 years' residence—including a period of probation, during which he incurred all the responsibilities of citizenship, but did not enjoy all the privileges—had qualified the applicant, the consent of two-thirds of the burghers and the approval of the government were still required. Consequently, it is generally felt by the Uitlanders that it has been the intention of the government to restrict the franchise to one privileged race.

For some years after the retrogression the country was fairly prosperous, the revenue just about balancing the expenditure. But, in 1887, owing to the discovery of gold at Borborton, a decided change for the better began to manifest itself, the revenue leaping from £238,584 for the last nine months of 1886 to £608,433 for the year 1887. From that time on there was a steady increase, until in 1898, the total revenue amounted to £4,462,194.

The Discovery of Gold.

First in the quartz reefs of Borborton, and later in the unique conglomerate deposits at Johannesburg, rendered the future progress of the republic certain, and if the rulers had been as wise as nature was generous there would have been no burning political question in the Transvaal to-day.

Liberal as were the terms of the convention of 1881, the Boers were in no wise satisfied with them.

The result of their dissatisfaction was the convention of 1884, in which there was no mention of suzerainty, and which was generally more favorable to the Boers than that of 1881.

The result of the administration from 1881 to 1895 may, perhaps, be best illustrated by quoting the demands made, in 1885, by the body known as the Transvaal National Union—an indiscriminate body composed of capitalists, professional men, merchants anxious working men anxious to secure political reforms. Their demands were formulated as follows:

1. A constitution safeguarded from any changes (It had become a common practice to make alterations in the written constitution, with no more formality than that required for ordinary volksraad legislation).

2. An equitable franchise law and fair representation. (The stringency of the Franchise Law

has already explained. The districts where the bulk of the Uitlanders, and indeed of the entire population, lived, were only given such representation as the number of resident burghers entitled them to have).

3. Equality of the Dutch and English languages. (The language employed in over 90 per cent. of the business transactions is English, and the same may be said of the conversation, yet the official language of the country is High Dutch, which very few of the burghers understand, speaking, as they do, a local patois.)

4. The heads of the government departments to be responsible to the legislature. (The members of the executive have no seat in the volksraad, and the minister of mines—surely the most important official in such a country as the Transvaal—has no seat in the executive.)

5. Removal of religious disabilities.

(Catholics and Jews are not allowed to hold government appointments.)

6. Independence of the courts.

7. Liberal and comprehensive education.

8. Free trade in South African products.

When it is stated that the civil service is utterly incompetent and almost utterly corrupt; that the bribery of volksraad members was common practice, and that, in addition to the long standing liquor, dynamite and railway concessions, others had been applied for, it will be seen how urgently

Reforms Were Needed.

Petition after petition had been sent to Pretoria, only to be rejected.

Then came the Jameson raid. A statement of the demands of the Uitlander council, made in June, 1895, will again illustrate how serious were the grievances of the people.

1. Legislation by mere volksraad resolution to be abolished.

2. Equitable franchise law and fair representation, with redistribution scheme.

3. English and Dutch languages to be official.

4. Reorganization of the civil service.

5. High court to be independent. (At present the judges of the high court are required, under pain of dismissal, to respect any resolution of the volksraad, however hastily it may have been passed. This demand was the direct result of an action in which an American subject obtained damages against the government.)

6. Reform of education.

7. The cancellation of monopolies. (In addition to the long standing liquor, railway and dynamite monopolies—the last two of which are said to represent a permanent tax of from £600,000 to £1,000,000 per annum upon the country, although conducted almost solely in the interests of the monopoly holders—there are now monopolies engaged in the manufacture of cocoa, calcium carbide, soap, candles, matches, brushes, etc.)

That it should be necessary at the close of this century in any civilized country for white men of education and ability to ask for these rights seems almost incredible. That they should ask for them in vain seems impossible.

Redress having been promised by the British government, it will no doubt, be secured. And it is only when the demanded concessions are granted that the South African Republic will prove worthy of its name.

Free State and Britain

President Steyn Says There Is Nothing That Warrants War.

And That the Transvaal Was Deceived by British Diplomatic Agent.

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, Sept. 21.—President Steyn read a carefully prepared speech in the volksraad to-day.

After welcoming the burghers, he expressed regret that the relations between the Transvaal, Great Britain and the Outlanders have become strained. Members, he said, were aware of the meeting of Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger at Bloemfontein, when President Kruger made proposals which, although refused by the British High Commissioner, were unanimously considered throughout the Orange Free State as exceedingly fair.

Proceeding to review the Transvaal had been deceived by the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, Mr. Conyngham Greene, and he practically accused the Imperial government of a breach of faith. He was distinguished to advise the Transvaal government on the latest British demands. The present critical state of affairs could not be a matter of indifference to the Orange Free State, and he had therefore convened the volksraad to decide what attitude should be taken. "There is nothing," declared the President, "that warrants war or an attack on the part of the Transvaal. Such differences can be solved by arbitration. War would be an insult to religion and civilization."

President Steyn, in conclusion, said he would take this opportunity to lay certain grant laws before the volksraad, praying God to give the members strength to pass resolutions not only conducive to peace and prosperity, but also in the interest of their beloved state.

Immediately after the speech, President Steyn asked the volksraad to go into secret session, which was agreed to unanimously.

More Troops Will Be Required.

London, Sept. 22.—The result of the secret session of the raad of the Orange Free State is not yet known here, but President Steyn's speech at the opening of the session is regarded as an almost infallible indication of the attitude which the Free State will take.

Commenting, from this point of view, the London morning papers are all impressed with the added gravity of the situation, and murmurs are being heard regarding the dilatoriness of the government in getting troops forward. Military men are said to be impatient. They assert that everything is ready, and that they are only waiting for orders. It is recognized that the attitude of the Orange Free State makes the original estimates based upon Dutch neutrality too small. Evidently, a much larger force will be required.

The government is faced with something like a dilemma. The leader of the opposition has publicly denounced the precipitancy of the colonial office in forcing a conflict. Therefore, ministers are disinclined to convoke parliament. On the other hand, if so large an expenditure as the apparent attitude of the Orange Free State would involve should become necessary, the government would be obliged to summon parliament in October to vote supplies.

German military experts, realizing the seriousness of the campaign before Great Britain, are commenting with astonishment on the fact that England is so behindhand in her preparations. In Berlin it is also believed that Dr. Leydes is acting as President Kruger's evil genius, and is trying to get support, if not assistance, from some of the European powers.

Ships That Have Passed

Lloyds Statistics of Marine Sacrifices in the Cause of Commerce.

Many Norwegian and American Sailing Vessels Among the Lost.

The statistical returns of the vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during 1898, as compiled by Lloyd's register of British and foreign shipping, have just been received from Mr. D. Cartmel, Lloyd's resident surveyor. As usual, Britain heads the list of disasters, for "she has fed the seas for a thousand years, and they call her, still unfed." She lost 217 vessels of steam and sail, a tonnage of 250,932 tons; 139 were steamers, and 78 sailing vessels. Of the lost

or rfts. Nothing is told of the human side, but memory can in most cases again bring the many ocean tragedies to the mind.

One thing that is striking in the list is the big losses of sailing ships by Norway and the United States, while but 6 British vessels are classed as abandoned at sea. 30 Norwegian vessels of 13,483 tons, and 22 American vessels thus ended their career amid the untold suffering of the crews.

The cause is not difficult to find, for anyone who has visited the Norwegian ships that have cast anchor in the roads will see that they resembled spavined, winded horses. A look at the faces of the stolid, long suffering crews of these vessels plainly proclaims how hard it is to sail those antiquated hulks, for the most of them are ships that have passed. Many of these seamen desert to British ships when opportunity offers, for while the British service has its drawbacks in the eyes of the sailor, it is perfect freedom compared with the slavery, starvation wages, and ever present fear that the old hulks in which they sail will fall to pieces, endured by the descendants of the Vikings.

The American losses are no doubt due to their passion for seeing how close they can come to things, and to undermanning, for many of the large, even-toned schooners in the lumber trade are insufficiently manned. The great schoon-

ers, carrying a couple of thousand tons of cargo. In many cases carry about half a dozen hands, and, as can be imagined, when anything happens to a vessel so undermanned, there is nothing for the crew but to get away and let the vessel drift.

OCEAN MONSTERS.

The following table illustrates some features of the development of large ship-building during the past forty-one years:

Names.	Date.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Great Eastern	1859	680	83
Britannic	1874	435	45
Arizona	1879	450	45
Servia	1881	515	52
Alaska	1881	500	50
City of Rome	1881	542	52
Campania	1883	520	54
Paris	1888	527	63
Teutonic	1890	565	57
Campania	1893	600	65
Kaiser W. der Gros.	1897	625	66
Oceanic	1899	704	68

The pa of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and without the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

In the Event of War

North East Corner of Natal the Most Likely Field of Operations.

Great Britain's Military Base Would Be Situated at Ladysmith.

F. R. Cana, who has been contributing a series of articles to the St. James Budget on "Boers and Uitlanders" writes in that paper as follows:

Although we have Lord Wolsley's word for it that two complete army corps are ready to embark at a moment's warning, yet under the special conditions of warfare in South Africa the greater time given for preparation the better. Mules and ponies have to be purchased, transport wagons procured, the artillery force augmented, and the men trained in Boer tactics. There are at the Cape hundreds of men who have taken part in the recent wars with the Matabele, Mashonas, and Bechnans—some of them are to be found in Johannesburg—and the Bechnanland Mounted Police, and Colonel Plummer's Irregular Corps proved the great value of this kind of fighting man. It would be by no means difficult to get together a thousand men of this class—many of Jameson's old troopers are available—and a most valuable addition they would prove to the regular forces. The creation of such a corps has been seriously considered at headquarters, and in the event of hostilities it is certain to be formed. Nevertheless, on the Imperial troops, aided by the highly-trained Cape and Natal volunteers, will fall the brunt of the fighting.

We may now usefully consider the probable Field Operations.

The configuration of the country at once marks out the northern corner of Natal as that likely to be the theatre of war. The Boers, of course, unless compelled to act solely on the defensive, whether they desire it or not some very hot fighting is bound to take place not point out the great moral effect which would be produced by a decisive British victory on the very spot where our arms suffered a reverse in 1881. We have already called attention to the great importance of the pass through the Drakensberg Mountains into the Transvaal, but it is impossible to overestimate its value. It is as well to bear in mind the exact geographical position. A comparatively narrow neck of British land (forming part of Natal) runs up between the Orange Free State on the west, and the Transvaal to the east. Just before the Natal frontier is reached the Drakensberg is crossed at a pass known as Laing's Nek—5390 feet above sea level. Across this pass, for the rise is fairly gradual, a bicyclist could ride. However, the railway is not taken over it, but tunnels through it. Beyond Laing's Nek is Charlestown, the last place on British territory, and just beyond it, which forms the boundary, is Volksrust, the first town in the Transvaal. Charlestown, therefore, it will be seen, guards the pass on the hither side, while Newcastle is on the south. The possession of the pass (i.e., Laing's Nek) is the crucial point. It is needless to dilate on the military advantage which would ensue, if say, five thousand men were stationed at Laing's Nek or Ingogo, Majuba Hill being a couple of miles west of the pass. While Laing's Nek is west of very great importance.

Our Military Base

would be further south, namely, at Ladysmith. This town, as a writer in the African Review points out, is the key of the strategic position in Natal. It commands the chief passes through the Free State into the Orange Free State. From it troops can be sent forward to Newcastle, Dundee, or Charlestown; while Ladysmith itself is capitally adapted for defence. It should be remembered that the Free State is bound by treaty to help the Transvaal in the event of war. Though nominally neutral during the war of 1880-1881, many of its burghers took the field on the side of the Transvaal, and an arrangement was come to with certain Free State leaders that if the peace negotiations of March, 1881, fell through a strong Free State commando should cut the line of communication to the south of Newcastle, probably in the neighborhood of Ladysmith. This town and places to the south of it are already strongly garrisoned; Ladysmith is only about 190 miles from Durban; the railway runs through friendly territory the whole way, and is not exposed to a flank attack till the neighborhood of Ladysmith is reached. The trunk line from Capetown to Bulawayo, in addition to its very much greater length, would be exposed, as we recently pointed out, for a very considerable distance, and it is highly probable that sections of it would be destroyed in the event of war by a strong Free State commando.

Very Much Intensified;

but it may safely be assumed that in that case Kimberley, Naanapooort, and Burgersdorp, or positions in the neighborhood of those towns, would be held by strong garrisons, and made, if necessary, the bases for columns converging on Bloemfontein, while a fourth column operated against the Transvaal by way of Newcastle.

The normal number of Imperial troops in Natal is about 7,000. There is in addition a very efficient Volunteer force indeed hundred strong. The Natal Police might also be counted in, as they are really a militia body. This force numbers over 700 men. The troops in Natal include the following: The 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1,200 men; 1st King's Royal Rifles, 1,000; 1st

Leicestershire Regiment, 1,000; 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, 900; 18th Hussars, 900; Royal Artillery, 10th Mountain Battery; 13th, 67th, and 69th batteries Field Artillery, which together number about 700 men. There is also a company of Field Engineers. The troops are quartered at Newcastle, Dundee, Fort Napier, Maritzburg, Nottingham Road, Mooi River, Ladysmith, and Esbhowe. The Natal Volunteers are made up as follows: Natal Naval Volunteers, 150; Natal Carabiniers, 350; Natal Mounted Rifles, 130; Border Mounted Rifles, 200; Umvoti Mounted Rifles, 120; Natal Field Artillery, 100; Natal Royal Rifles, 175; and the Durban Light Infantry, 350. Colonel J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G., late of the 27th Regiment, is Commandant. Colonel Dartnell is also Chief Commissioner of the Natal Police, which, as we have stated, is

A Well-Drilled, Well-Mounted Force, and is supplied with Maxims. The strength of the Natal force will soon be materially increased by the arrival of fresh troops.

The garrison of the Cape Colony is at present small, but is being strengthened. The approximate figures are: Artillery (with no field guns), 330; engineers, 80; infantry, 2,600—a total of 3,010 regulars. The Cape Colony Volunteers and Mounted Rifles number about 6,000 men—infantry, 3,300; mounted volunteers, rifle clubs, and rifles, 2,000; artillery and engineers, 700. The artillery have eight pounders, one 6-pounder, and three 12-pounders. In case of war the forces in the Cape Colony would have to be very considerably reinforced. But there are three ports and three distinct lines of rail by which troops could be brought to the strategic points mentioned, and this would be a very important factor in the conduct of operations. The northern angle of Natal is the weak point. Laing's Nek is only about eight miles from the Transvaal frontier, and unless steps be taken to prevent its occupation, a Boer force could occupy it in the course of a night and hit us both ends of the tunnel which pierces it. This is probably an additional reason for the strength of our forces in Natal; for otherwise the easiest way, so far as the nature of the ground is concerned, would be to invade the Transvaal through the Free State and from Kimberley and Mafeking.

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The normal number of Imperial troops in Natal is about 7,000. There is in addition a very efficient Volunteer force indeed hundred strong. The Natal Police might also be counted in, as they are really a militia body. This force numbers over 700 men. The troops in Natal include the following: The 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1,200 men; 1st King's Royal Rifles, 1,000; 1st

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A Well-Drilled, Well-Mounted Force, and is supplied with Maxims. The strength of the Natal force will soon be materially increased by the arrival of fresh troops.

The garrison of the Cape Colony is at present small, but is being strengthened. The approximate figures are: Artillery (with no field guns), 330; engineers, 80; infantry, 2,600—a total of 3,010 regulars. The Cape Colony Volunteers and Mounted Rifles number about 6,000 men—infantry, 3,300; mounted volunteers, rifle clubs, and rifles, 2,000; artillery and engineers, 700. The artillery have eight pounders, one 6-pounder, and three 12-pounders. In case of war the forces in the Cape Colony would have to be very considerably reinforced. But there are three ports and three distinct lines of rail by which troops could be brought to the strategic points mentioned, and this would be a very important factor in the conduct of operations. The northern angle of Natal is the weak point. Laing's Nek is only about eight miles from the Transvaal frontier, and unless steps be taken to prevent its occupation, a Boer force could occupy it in the course of a night and hit us both ends of the tunnel which pierces it. This is probably an additional reason for the strength of our forces in Natal; for otherwise the easiest way, so far as the nature of the ground is concerned, would be to invade the Transvaal through the Free State and from Kimberley and Mafeking.

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Mining News

Prof. Montgomery's Tour.
Professor Harry Montgomery, of Trinity University, Toronto, has almost concluded his inspection of the British Columbia Gold Fields. For the past two or three months the professor has been going over properties in the Silcoot, Lillooet and the Boundary country. He came into the camp last week and has been busy since sorting and arranging the many samples which he secured. Some of these will be used for museum and laboratory purposes at Trinity, but many of the samples have been obtained for assaying purposes at the request of the owners, and will be used in making up the reports on the various properties. While a large field has been covered and many properties visited and sampled, the professor mentioned among the most interesting properties a group consisting of four claims, the Ample, Monarch, Gladstone and the Whale, situated in Lillooet, three miles from the Golden Cache, near the town of Lillooet.

There is now being completed a good wagon road from the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway to the properties in question, which will reduce the distance hitherto required to be traveled, from 80 to 45 miles. The new road affords an abundant water power, and all the machinery of the Golden Cache is driven by this power, and there is plenty of unused power for other properties.

A potassium cyanide mill, having a capacity of 50 tons daily, is now in course of erection, and will be completed and in running order before the winter sets in.

Concerning the four claims, the professor said that they contained a large body of arsenical gold bearing ore, 18 feet in width, having values from \$8 to \$50, and an average value of from \$12 to \$14. The professor said that he traced this ore body on the surface through the properties for over 4,000 feet. "I was instructed," said the professor, "to obtain, if possible, a conservative estimate of the ore in sight on these four claims, and after considerable trouble I have succeeded in doing so. It is my opinion that there is now in sight on these properties ore to the value of over \$400,000, and I think my figures are within the mark."

About 100 men are now employed, and the owners are Mr. Chapin, president of the Welland Vale company of St. Catharines; Messrs. Fox and Ross of Toronto, and Mr. T. Hawley, of Vancouver, the same parties who purchased the Golden Cache mine this past summer.

The North Star, of Long Lake camp, north of Greenwood, some 10 or 15 miles, adjoining the Jewel mine on the north, was also mentioned. At present the property was being handled by Robert Wood, ex-miner of Greenwood. The ore contains good values in gold and silver and is concentrating.

At Bridge river north of Lillooet, the Lorne mine is being actively worked. The mine is in a good deal of prospecting and placer work has been done during the past summer all through this section.

When asked what he thought of the progress accomplished in mining since his visit here last year, the professor said: "I expressed a very high opinion of all the sections referred to on the occasion of my last visit. I then stated that I thought British Columbia would prove as rich a mining country as any of the states to the south of us. My visit this summer has not only confirmed my former views, but has advanced them considerably. I don't think the province need fear comparison with any of the American gold-producing states. I think a few more years of development will prove how marvellously rich the province really is."—Rossland Miner.

The Goat River Division.

Mr. Thomas Harris has arrived in Rossland from the White Grouse section of the Goat River division. He has with him a lot of samples from the Harris group. The group is located in White Fish creek at a point 20 miles from the railway and eight miles from St. Mary's lake. The ore is a quartz and carries gold and copper, 40 ounces in silver and from \$8 to \$18 in gold. The vein from which this ore is taken in some places is 15 feet wide and in others 16 feet. On one side the wall is of schist and on the other slate. A small force of men are now engaged in developing the Harris group. They are engaged principally in stripping the main lead in order to determine its extent.

The Erickson group, which adjoins the Harris group, is looking well. The owners are running a tunnel on the lead and the entire face of the tunnel is in ore. On the foot wall there is a foot of pyrites of copper mixed with grey copper, which assays well. On the hanging wall there is 10 or 12 inches of pyrites of copper. The balance of the ledge matter is of concentrating ore. On the Maple Leaf group, on Goat river, there is a shaft 25 feet deep on one of the properties, and in this there is a fine vein of ore.

The Poorman claim, located close to the Harris group, is also looking well. The first assessment work was done this year, and a vein six feet in width has been exposed of copper and gold, which goes about \$50 to the ton.

Kamloops Camp.
The Chieftain group is being worked on. This was among the early claims in the camp.

Assessment work on the Curling, Lap-wal and Itohashi claims is being done. These claims are adjacent to the Pot-hook.

The continued sinking on the Python which is now down about 65 feet, reveals very fine looking ore. The ore is now being sorted and hauled for shipment to the smelter. This vein has been traced with instruments and located for a distance of 6,500 feet. Ore has been taken from the vein at different points. On the walls shows very clearly at one place.

A survey has been made of the Copper King tunnel which is now 275 feet, within about 50 feet of the ledge matter, after driving in to the start of the up rise to meet the shaft, which will be 150 feet more. The depth will then be

something over a hundred feet. The assessment work which has just been done on the Evening Star, has disclosed a nice looking vein, carrying chalcocopyrite. The vein has been traced through the Golden Star and through Josie.

From Silvertown.

One of the most important things in the British Columbia mining world is the decision of the Wakefield Mines, Limited, operating the Wakefield group, above Silvertown, to put in a complete plant for the concentration of the ore from this mine. Looking to this end, a contract was made with B. C. Riblet, of Nelson, for the erection of a Finlayson patent wire tramway, to connect the mine with the mill, to be erected at the foot of the hill below the mine. A contract has also been let by this company to W. C. E. Koch for the building of a flume to conduct the large volume of water needed for the mill and for furnishing the necessary power. This flume will carry 400 miner's inches of water, and will enable the company to generate from it 400 horse power if needed.

The contract for the concentrator has been let to White Rogers & Co. of San Francisco, who will erect the buildings and install the machinery. The concentrator building will be 110x80 feet. The plant will have a capacity for treating 100 tons of ore per day. The mill will be 100x100 feet. This property 740 tons of clean ore, and only the lack of facilities for getting the ore from the mine to the wagon road limited the shipments. The property is situated high up on the southeast side of the main shaft, and is developed by a system of tunnels. It has several thousand feet of development work done on it, consisting of tunnels, winzes and upraises. In this mine has been discovered and developed some of the largest bodies both of clean and concentrating ore known in the province.—The Silvertownian.

Strike on Deer Park.

A find which is considered important has been made on the Deer Park. In a prospecting shaft at a point about 100 feet southeast of the main shaft, there has been found ore which averages \$12.77 per ton. The chief values are in copper and gold. The assays were made from samples taken across the ore body for a distance of five feet. The vein on which this find was made is one which the old workings have not explored. The management feel pleased over the find for the reason that the values in copper are high. Little or no copper has been found in the main workings up to the present time. The intention is to have a survey made immediately, and to run a drift from the 300 foot level to come underneath this showing. This can be done by extending the south drift. It should be noted that at a depth of 200 feet. At present the air is being piped from the compressor to this showing, and a machine will be put to work at once upon it, sinking in order to determine the true dip and the extent of the ore. The shaft will be put to work in order to demonstrate as fully as possible the value of the find.—Rossland Miner.

High Grade Copper Ore.

It was learned on Friday at the office of the Swansea Mining Company, Rossland, that Mr. Chadbourne, the buyer for the Hill Mines smelter, had visited Swansea, the property of the company, located near Windermere. He sampled the ore with the following satisfactory results: Average of 40 tons at centre shaft, 13 per cent. copper and 28 ounces in silver; average of dump of 20 tons at the north shaft, nine per cent. copper and six ounces in silver; picked sample from the outcrop, 26 per cent. copper. A contract was desired by Mr. Chadbourne for all the ore of the Swansea, because it carries considerable tonnage and is easy to flux. There are about 200 tons of ore on the property ready for shipment. This winter it will be hauled to Windermere, a distance of four or five miles, and from there will be transported to the Hill Mines smelter.

Whitewater Notes.

Dan McCallum is running a 100-foot tunnel on the Red Rock mineral claim in Whitewater basin. Work is going on at the Franklin group, of Whitewater. Several hundred feet of work has been done. This group is owned by E. W. B. Snider, ex-M.P. P., of St. Jacobs, Ont., and others.

E. C. Ward, in charge of development work at the R. E. Adams mineral claim in Jackson basin, was down last week and reports favorable progress.

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A New District.
Napoleon Wells, the well-known mining operator, has just returned from a trip to Beaverton camp on the west fork of the Kettle river and has furnished the Grand Forks Miner with an account of his observations there.

Mr. Wells commenced his account by paying a high tribute to the Beaverton country. Beaverton itself is nothing but a store. This store is on Beaver creek near the point where it flows into the west fork of Kettle river and is about 40 miles above Rock creek. Beaver creek valley is three-quarters of a mile wide and several miles long. The soil is fertile, bunch grass being abundant everywhere and every foot of ground has been taken up for ranch purposes. The valley is ideal in appearance.

In a general way the mineral area of the district is about 20 miles wide and 10 miles long. The prevailing eruptive rocks are a granitic porphyry and diorite. The surface markings of the veins consist chiefly of iron stained porphyry. The trend of the veins is east 30 degrees south and west 30 degrees north. The vein formations are of excellent, on one side being the porphyry, or granitic porphyry, with diorite on the other, and as a rule there are good walls with separating veins of talc. The ore consists of regular gold quartz carrying some iron and galena with a little copper here and there.

Mr. Wells brought back with him a considerable quantity of samples from different prospects which he visited. All the ore has a good lively appearance.

Some pieces of galena from the Idaho and Washington claims are especially attractive. There are two parallel veins on these claims both running from end to end and being very large. One of the veins shows a point where an open cut has been made, quite six feet of solid galena which will average \$40 in all values. Mr. Wells regards this as one of the finest surface showings he ever saw and was greatly impressed with it. The smaller vein has two feet of galena in which there is some intermixture of quartz. Either vein would make the property an attractive one. Pieces of quartz from other properties shown much native silver and some crystallized gold. Many assays running as high as \$1,000 have been obtained from these ores, but their average value will probably not exceed \$40 or \$50. One beautiful piece of banded quartz carrying both gold and silver strongly resembles some of the richest California quartz.

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Whitewater Notes.

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has been made showing the vein to be about 6 feet in width. One hundred feet still further east another open cut has been made showing the vein to have five or a half foot of clean ore, and for a distance of 400 feet further the vein has been carefully prospected and stripped; for 1,700 feet further it is clearly shown and defined by its outcroppings.

There are now one thousand tons of ore on the hill, averaging \$14.50 per ton. The amount of ore in sight in the mine is estimated at fifteen thousand tons.

This is a good water-right, sufficient to supply a stamp mill the year round.

The Dorothy Morton.

The returns of the Dorothy Morton mine for the month of August are as follows: The mill ran 29 days, 10 hours and 24 minutes, 124.2 tons of ore were crushed, each stamp crushing 4.16 tons per day; 910.4 tons were treated by the cyanide process. The average assays of ore were, gold \$14.24, and silver \$1.37. The development work has been 87 per cent. of gold and 76.3 per cent. of silver was extracted; 2,637 ounces of bullion was recovered containing 518.43 ounces of gold valued at \$12,019.19; 1,601 ounces of silver, valued at \$69,920; and 24,000 ounces of copper, valued at \$12,978.70. The consumption of cyanide per ton of ore treated was 2.88 pounds, and .53 pounds.

The Sloan.

Mr. A. Cameron recently returned to Rossland from a visit to the Peoria property in the Jackson basin, near White water, in the heart of the Sloan. The Peoria group adjoins the Dardanelles, and the property is situated high up on the southeast side of the main shaft, and is developed by a system of tunnels. It has several thousand feet of development work done on it, consisting of tunnels, winzes and upraises. In this mine has been discovered and developed some of the largest bodies both of clean and concentrating ore known in the province.—The Silvertownian.

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A New District.
Napoleon Wells, the well-known mining operator, has just returned from a trip to Beaverton camp on the west fork of the Kettle river and has furnished the Grand Forks Miner with an account of his observations there.

Mr. Wells commenced his account by paying a high tribute to the Beaverton country. Beaverton itself is nothing but a store. This store is on Beaver creek near the point where it flows into the west fork of Kettle river and is about 40 miles above Rock creek. Beaver creek valley is three-quarters of a mile wide and several miles long. The soil is fertile, bunch grass being abundant everywhere and every foot of ground has been taken up for ranch purposes. The valley is ideal in appearance.

In a general way the mineral area of the district is about 20 miles wide and 10 miles long. The prevailing eruptive rocks are a granitic porphyry and diorite. The surface markings of the veins consist chiefly of iron stained porphyry. The trend of the veins is east 30 degrees south and west 30 degrees north. The vein formations are of excellent, on one side being the porphyry, or granitic porphyry, with diorite on the other, and as a rule there are good walls with separating veins of talc. The ore consists of regular gold quartz carrying some iron and galena with a little copper here and there.

Mr. Wells brought back with him a considerable quantity of samples from different prospects which he visited. All the ore has a good lively appearance.

Some pieces of galena from the Idaho and Washington claims are especially attractive. There are two parallel veins on these claims both running from end to end and being very large. One of the veins shows a point where an open cut has been made, quite six feet of solid galena which will average \$40 in all values. Mr. Wells regards this as one of the finest surface showings he ever saw and was greatly impressed with it. The smaller vein has two feet of galena in which there is some intermixture of quartz. Either vein would make the property an attractive one. Pieces of quartz from other properties shown much native silver and some crystallized gold. Many assays running as high as \$1,000 have been obtained from these ores, but their average value will probably not exceed \$40 or \$50. One beautiful piece of banded quartz carrying both gold and silver strongly resembles some of the richest California quartz.

Around Greenwood.

Alderman Cameron has returned from the main fork of the Kettle river. He brought about one hundred pounds of ore from the Lottie F. group on Copper creek, where the great strike was made. This ore has been assayed and the result has been seen in Greenwood for some time, running from 25 to 40 per cent. in copper with a small value in gold. He says they have prospected over an area of ground 400 by 1,000 feet, and have shipped from this property 740 tons of clean ore, and only the lack of facilities for getting the ore from the mine to the wagon road limited the shipments. The property is situated high up on the southeast side of the main shaft, and is developed by a system of tunnels. It has several thousand feet of development work done on it, consisting of tunnels, winzes and upraises. In this mine has been discovered and developed some of the largest bodies both of clean and concentrating ore known in the province.—The Silvertownian.

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been treated by stamps and cyanide known as the combination process. The Republic mine will shortly begin the shipment of thirty tons of ore daily from Grand Forks to the Trail smelter.

Napoleon Wells, a well known New York mining operator, has returned here from Beaverton and other camps on the west fork of Kettle river. He says that section is destined to be a great mining country. It is reached from Rock creek by trail, but the provincial government is now building a wagon road into the district and the C.P.R. has already made two surveys through it. Beaver creek valley is three-quarters of a mile wide. The soil is fertile, bunch grass being abundant everywhere and every foot of ground has been taken up for ranching purposes.

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Provincial News.

SPokane.

Spokane, has bonded for \$50,000. The deal is on two... The deal is on two... The deal is on two...

GRAND FORKS.

The committee in charge of the ores... The committee in charge of the ores... The committee in charge of the ores...

ROSSLAND.

Dr. Rossland has purchased the lot and building... Dr. Rossland has purchased the lot and building... Dr. Rossland has purchased the lot and building...

BRIOHA CURED.

That I have had cholera... That I have had cholera... That I have had cholera...

consent of the provincial government is obtained. Mr. W. A. Macdonald and Captain Duncan, of Nelson, acting for the British Electric Traction Company of London, England, the corporation now constructing a street railway system at Nelson are the applicants. The application has been made to the Rossland City Council and the Provincial Government, and if the franchise can be obtained it is stated that construction will be rushed at once.—Miner.

PORT STEELE.

A. L. McDermott, who has been in the government offices at Port Steele for some time, has accepted a position with the Port Steele Mercantile Co., and will have charge of the books in the office at Cranbrook.

NEWTON.

Last week was a record breaker at the Canadian Pacific yard for the receiving cars from the Crow's Nest branch. With the cars which arrived on Saturday the total number received in Newton for the week will be 135.

GRAND FORKS.

Mullen and Cameron, the two men accused of burning the Hotel Columbia, and bound over at the conclusion of the preliminary trial, have been taken to Kamloops for safe keeping.

KAMLOOPS.

News of a fatality at Nicola reached town on Tuesday. Dick O'Rourke, one of the best known settlers in that part of the country, was thrown from his wagon on Monday afternoon, and sustained injuries which resulted in practically instantaneous death.

ROSSLAND.

John McLeod, a carpenter working on Mr. McKenzie's building, which is under construction on the corner of First avenue and Washington street, on Monday fell from a scaffold 20 feet from the ground.

to keep them going until winter sets in. The pictures of the great fire have been lowered, one by one, till now only one block remains. This one is the old Lytton hotel, on Front street. The last one to fall by the hands of the workmen was the old post office, on the site of which will rise a much larger and finer structure than was destroyed by the fire.

Mrs. Hunter, who was arrested on Friday on the charge of appropriating \$1,300 to her own use, from the estate of the late C. H. N. Hunter, contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, was brought up on Saturday before Mr. W. J. Armstrong, J. P., and Mr. J. R. Gover, J. P., and the case was dismissed. The arrest was made just as Mrs. Hunter was about to board the Imperial Limited, at Sapperton, en route for Liverpool, Eng. The lady left on Saturday on her journey to the old country.

Work has been started on preparing the grounds at Queen's Park for the Agricultural Exhibition. The chain-gang were started on Monday clearing and fixing the race-track. The work of deepening has been commenced and will be pushed on until the middle of the month.

The handsome silver cup presented for competition among teams of ten men, at the Provincial Rifle Association's annual meeting, which was won by the West Vancouver riflemen, has arrived, and is now on view in the window of Gamon's cigar store.

At a special congregational meeting in St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) church on Sunday, the proposal to raise one million dollars for church purposes by means of a "Great Fund" was fully explained and action taken in the premises. It was decided that three-fourths of whatever amount should be raised by St. Andrew's congregation for this fund should be devoted to reducing the local church debt, and a committee to carry out the proposal will shortly be organized, composed of two representatives from each of the organizations in connection with St. Andrew's congregation.

Mr. E. Stewart, C.E., lately appointed chief inspector of timber and forestry for the Dominion, accompanied by his wife and child, arrived in the city on Sunday. On Monday afternoon Mr. Stewart, accompanied by Mr. James Leamy, crown timber agent, left on an official trip into Surrey.

The city council has decided to collect a sewerage tax. The tax will be levied upon the basis of 20 cents per foot on the improved frontage of the property.

E. A. Crease, chairman of the board of school trustees for the Hume school district, has received a contract to be executed by Charles H. Leicester, calling for the erection of a \$2,575 school building in the Hume addition.

Five cartons of copper matte from the Hall mines smelter are now en route over the Crow's Nest Pass branch to New York. Of this shipment, 60 tons went out in the Moyie on Friday night and 40 tons on Saturday night.

The building of the Mollie Gibson mine wagon road may possibly make others besides contractor Hawley's independent early rich. A mile and a half on the road winds around a big iron-capped bluff. In crossing the bluff two good-sized veins were cut. One carried ore that assayed \$25 in gold, and the other carried \$25 in silver.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Marine Grating Company was held last Friday evening in the council chamber at 8 o'clock, and the following directors were appointed: M. P. Gordon, P. J. Fulton, W. J. Curry, J. M. Harper, and J. B. Hull. S. C. Burton was appointed secretary and W. H. W. Walker solicitor. The capital of the company is \$15,000, \$5,000 of which will be held as a reserve. Shares are \$5 each. It is the intention of the company to get to work as quickly as possible.

Work has been commenced on the erection of the city weigh-scales at the corner of Ward and Vernon streets. The scales are now desired by coal dealers as well as coal consumers, in that they will enable the dealers to check their weights against the mines and the railway companies as well as enable the consumer to check against the retail dealer.—Tribune.

Although there are several cases of typhoid fever in Nelson the disease cannot be said to be epidemic. Dr. Labau, the health officer for the city, computes the number of cases, including those from outside points, at twelve. Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year he says that there is not one-tenth of the number of cases that there were in 1898.

Mr. J. Londale Doupe, of the land department of the C.P.R., is in the city to make a topographical survey of the C.P.R. reserve on the other side of Cottonwood creek behind the smelter. The addition will be laid out in lots, and recording grounds will be provided for.

The first passenger train over the Robson-Pentiction branch will make the return trip from Grand Forks to West Robson on Tuesday afternoon. On the inward trip there were two coaches full of passengers, fully one-half of whom were from Nelson.

ing industry was a heap of ashes, the larger portion of the wharf also being consumed. Besides the buildings and plant, which represented an investment of over \$100,000, there was also destroyed the bulk of the reserves of 229 tons of guano, and 18,000 gallons of oil. All the oil in the tanks was burned, and only 150 barrels of the same product were saved.

"The oilery" was owned and operated by the Fraser River & Guano Syndicate, Ltd., under the management of Mr. T. H. Wymonode. To offset this heavy loss, it is understood there was insurance to the extent of \$60,000, but whether the industry will be rebuilt, has not yet been ascertained. It is to be hoped that the management will see it to their advantage to rebuild, in time for next season's business.

The question of a seaside pleasure resort and bathing beach has, with the summer weather, revived again. At the board of works meeting held last Thursday, a suggestion for creating the second beach in the park into a popular pleasure resort and bathing place was brought up by several members of the board. It is to be hoped that the management will see it to their advantage to rebuild, in time for next season's business.

The other suggestion submitted to the board, of works, was for the improvement of the second beach. The proposal and plan submitted included the erection of a stone pier 750 feet in length to be built at the north end of the present second beach. On the pier, pavilion and bathhouses would be erected and within 100 feet of the pier a bathing beach and a promenade would be included in it. It is further suggested to build a promenade with a sloping turf bank to the sands, the slope to be intersected by winding paths and shady groves. A protected wall of rock would be built at the bottom. Further back than the promenade a track would be cleared for the street cars which would be continued to the beach from Denman street. Mr. W. Moberly and other gentlemen are the promoters of the scheme which, however, in its present form, would prove somewhat too expensive an undertaking to be carried out.—News-Advertiser.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, Q.C., of Victoria, is in town in connection with the Centre Star-Town Mask case, which is again before the slow Court here. The detectives are busy searching for John Ramsay, who broke out of the provincial jail at New Westminster. Ramsay is a Vancouver prisoner and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in May last for stealing \$1,000. The body of Albert Simpson, who was killed by a falling tree last Friday while working in a logging camp at Turner's Island, was brought down by the steamer Comox, on Sunday. The deceased was an Englishman and 27 years of age. Deputy Coroner Marshall held an inquest on the remains at Shoal Bay, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

On Sunday afternoon while Mr. and Mrs. Erickson, of 526 Seymour street, were out for a drive around the park, their home was entered by some individual, who carried away a cash box. On Saturday night it had contained about \$67, but before going out Mr. Erickson had placed the bills and cheques to the amount of \$53 in his coat pocket and so only \$23 was lost. The papers, however, are a serious loss.

Early on Tuesday morning Chinatown was the scene of a fight that might have assumed serious proportions but for the timely arrival of Detectives Butler and Whyte. The affray evidently started on Hastings street, near the court house, where three men, all slightly intoxicated, commenced quarrelling with some passing Chinese. One of the men, H. Grievies, got very excited and made repeated attacks on the Chinaman, who, after some slight resistance, fled towards Chinatown. Grievies followed and persisted in making onslaughts at the Celestials, and would not be dissuaded by his companions. At the corner of Call and Hastings streets, the Chinese made a stand after a few minutes' general scuffle, Lee Yeon, champion of Chinatown and made but little parley before getting to work. He approached Grievies and asked him "What you hit Chinaman for?" Grievies' reply was apparently a feint at hitting Lee, and the next minute the mill commenced. During the fight three men on each side were often engaged. A crowd quickly gathered and several others, both Chinese and whites, were getting excited and talking of taking part, when the detectives arrived on the scene. Grievies evidently caught sight of the officers and was attempting to bolt down the railway yards when he was caught by the police. He gave the police considerable trouble.

A clever female adventurer is reported to be making Vancouver her home at present and that she has victimized a considerable number of citizens of sums varying from \$15 to \$300. Fire yesterday destroyed the oilery owned by the Fraser River Oil and Guano Syndicate. The loss is \$100,000, and the insurance \$65,000. The industry was a new one, and the factory will be rebuilt. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Mr. A. B. S. Smith has been appointed tax collector. At Tuesday night's meeting of the city council Alderman Wood gave notice that in the proposed amendment to the city charter there shall be included a clause making it lawful for the council in letting contracts for city supplies or services, to include a provision making it obligatory on the contractor to affix the union label to all articles supplied under contract.

The Homer Street Methodist Church was beautifully decorated with flowers and bunting on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the marriage of Jessie E. Milner, of Annapolis, and more recently of Victoria and Vancouver, to Frank Atkinson, of Spokane, Washington. Both the contracting parties have held prominent positions in the Western Salvation Army work. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. E. Scott, assisted by Staff-Captain Galt.

The committee of the board of trade appointed to investigate the regulations affecting unseaworthy vessels calling at this port, reported at Tuesday's meeting as follows: "Your committee have much pleasure in reporting that they have thoroughly investigated the matter which was referred to them at the last meeting of the

board, and that they found the facts as regards the large Shookum which cleared from the port of Vancouver, exactly as reported to the board last meeting. "Your committee then interviewed the customs officials, who treated us in a most gentlemanly manner and did everything in their power to assist us in our investigation. The clearance papers issued through them showed that there were a certain number of souls on board as crew, and they could do nothing whatever but clear the ship. On your committee asking them as to the advisability of obtaining a hull inspector for the port of Vancouver, they expressed themselves as very much in favor of such an appointment, and said it was just the thing that was needed, it should be a hull inspector, if appointed, ever put in a complaint against any ship, they would positively refuse to clear said vessel; "Your committee also noted while regarding the boat through the dock that American or foreign ships should have no more advantages in British ports than British ships, which would overcome a great deal of difficulty which at the present times takes place.

"We also interviewed the American consul, who took trouble to give us very valuable information and treated our committee in a most gentlemanly manner and we found there that altogether the large contained men, women and children; that the women were entered as waitresses and cooks, and the boys as cabin boys. In effect, the whole 27 of the party were on the articles as crew. Therefore he could do nothing in the matter, only clear the barge. "Your committee would strongly recommend as suggested above the obtaining the appointment of a hull inspector for the port of Vancouver, as it would be a means in future of preventing many similar occurrences to that we have investigated at the present time."

Mr. J. C. McLagan moved that, in view of the importance of this port, etc., the minister of marine be memorialized to appoint a resident hull inspector for Vancouver. Mr. W. G. Harvey seconded the resolution, which was carried. A strange case of purchase and adoption of a white baby by an Indian family at Fort Simpson is mentioned for the wife of an Anglican mission clergyman at that northern point. The child is about 15 months old, and well treated by its adopted parents, who state that they purchased it for a few dollars from an unscrupulous mother in Vancouver.

In the police court on Tuesday H. Grievies and W. Evans were fined \$20 and costs each for being mixed up in an assault on the Chinese servants of Messrs. P. Evans and A. A. Burns, and for refusing to answer for boys Emery, Robson and Oliver (2), were also brought up for sentence. His worship closely questioned the boys, who ranged from about 5 to 13 years old. All acknowledged having been in court before on the streets after sunset. He stated that he had been informed that the Bank of British Columbia and the Vancouver City Foundry would obtain an injunction to prevent the city building the wharf, if the docking frontage extended over their water front. The chairman pointed out that the city was building on its own property only. On the motion of Ald. Bruce, seconded by Ald. McPhaden, it was moved and carried that the proposed approach to the wharf be moved over 10 feet east of the western boundary line in compliance with the request of the Hastings mill management.

A Robinson, M. A., superintendent of education in Victoria, is making the rounds of the interior of British Columbia, and is expected shortly in Greenwood. He is investigating educational matters generally. The plans prepared by W. Robinson, architect, for the new municipality buildings in Greenwood, have been completed. The buildings will be located on the corner of Greenwood and Skylark streets, and will have surface dimensions of 4500 feet, to cost completed, about \$4,000. Grievies' reply was already begun, and the work will be performed by day labor. The first floor will be occupied on one side as a fire department, with hoses and hose wagons, etc., the arrangements being thoroughly modern. The other side will be occupied as a police department, with four cells and offices for the chief of police, and the city clerk. On the second floor there will be the sleeping apartments of the firemen, the chief's private apartment, two rooms and the council chamber. It is proposed to divide the latter and provide a public reading room.

Long Bew, formerly a Chinese merchant of Carrall street, and now of Mack, Long & Co., is in a sore plight. Knowing well the subtle deeds of darkness of his fellow countrymen, his fears may not be ill-founded. At any rate he is fearful enough, and has stopped, going out on the streets after sunset. He fears for his life as well as many other things, and declares that a conspiracy, headed by Cork Ah Jag, has been formed for the express purpose of passing him on without the accompaniment of a pair of pigs and sundry chickens to another world. As yet it has been found to number but six Celestials.—The World.

Health Inspector Marrion is laying out to have a little time among the Chinese colonists on Dupont street one day next week. He intends to visit all the houses kept by the Chinamen and Japs as common lodging houses. This special visit is rendered necessary by the coming into force of the recently passed by-law for licensing and regulating boarding houses. The by-law has been published in the Official Gazette and in eight days from such publication it becomes active. Mr. Marrion is having copies of the by-law printed and the object of his visit to the quarters mentioned is to furnish the proprietors of the places each a copy of the full text of the by-law. Thereafter he will lose no time in summarily enforcing the provisions contained in it, and it is fully expected that the much-needed improvement in the condition surrounding the very odorous unhealthy Oriental quarters will result.

The Rev. G. W. Calvert, of the Methodist Church, at Thorold, Ont., and the Rev. A. E. Burrows, Ph. D., of the Methodist Church, at Vernon, Wash., are visiting Vancouver.

board, and that they found the facts as regards the large Shookum which cleared from the port of Vancouver, exactly as reported to the board last meeting. "Your committee then interviewed the customs officials, who treated us in a most gentlemanly manner and did everything in their power to assist us in our investigation. The clearance papers issued through them showed that there were a certain number of souls on board as crew, and they could do nothing whatever but clear the ship. On your committee asking them as to the advisability of obtaining a hull inspector for the port of Vancouver, they expressed themselves as very much in favor of such an appointment, and said it was just the thing that was needed, it should be a hull inspector, if appointed, ever put in a complaint against any ship, they would positively refuse to clear said vessel; "Your committee also noted while regarding the boat through the dock that American or foreign ships should have no more advantages in British ports than British ships, which would overcome a great deal of difficulty which at the present times takes place.

"We also interviewed the American consul, who took trouble to give us very valuable information and treated our committee in a most gentlemanly manner and we found there that altogether the large contained men, women and children; that the women were entered as waitresses and cooks, and the boys as cabin boys. In effect, the whole 27 of the party were on the articles as crew. Therefore he could do nothing in the matter, only clear the barge. "Your committee would strongly recommend as suggested above the obtaining the appointment of a hull inspector for the port of Vancouver, as it would be a means in future of preventing many similar occurrences to that we have investigated at the present time."

Mr. J. C. McLagan moved that, in view of the importance of this port, etc., the minister of marine be memorialized to appoint a resident hull inspector for Vancouver. Mr. W. G. Harvey seconded the resolution, which was carried. A strange case of purchase and adoption of a white baby by an Indian family at Fort Simpson is mentioned for the wife of an Anglican mission clergyman at that northern point. The child is about 15 months old, and well treated by its adopted parents, who state that they purchased it for a few dollars from an unscrupulous mother in Vancouver.

In the police court on Tuesday H. Grievies and W. Evans were fined \$20 and costs each for being mixed up in an assault on the Chinese servants of Messrs. P. Evans and A. A. Burns, and for refusing to answer for boys Emery, Robson and Oliver (2), were also brought up for sentence. His worship closely questioned the boys, who ranged from about 5 to 13 years old. All acknowledged having been in court before on the streets after sunset. He stated that he had been informed that the Bank of British Columbia and the Vancouver City Foundry would obtain an injunction to prevent the city building the wharf, if the docking frontage extended over their water front. The chairman pointed out that the city was building on its own property only. On the motion of Ald. Bruce, seconded by Ald. McPhaden, it was moved and carried that the proposed approach to the wharf be moved over 10 feet east of the western boundary line in compliance with the request of the Hastings mill management.

A Robinson, M. A., superintendent of education in Victoria, is making the rounds of the interior of British Columbia, and is expected shortly in Greenwood. He is investigating educational matters generally. The plans prepared by W. Robinson, architect, for the new municipality buildings in Greenwood, have been completed. The buildings will be located on the corner of Greenwood and Skylark streets, and will have surface dimensions of 4500 feet, to cost completed, about \$4,000. Grievies' reply was already begun, and the work will be performed by day labor. The first floor will be occupied on one side as a fire department, with hoses and hose wagons, etc., the arrangements being thoroughly modern. The other side will be occupied as a police department, with four cells and offices for the chief of police, and the city clerk. On the second floor there will be the sleeping apartments of the firemen, the chief's private apartment, two rooms and the council chamber. It is proposed to divide the latter and provide a public reading room.

Long Bew, formerly a Chinese merchant of Carrall street, and now of Mack, Long & Co., is in a sore plight. Knowing well the subtle deeds of darkness of his fellow countrymen, his fears may not be ill-founded. At any rate he is fearful enough, and has stopped, going out on the streets after sunset. He fears for his life as well as many other things, and declares that a conspiracy, headed by Cork Ah Jag, has been formed for the express purpose of passing him on without the accompaniment of a pair of pigs and sundry chickens to another world. As yet it has been found to number but six Celestials.—The World.

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A Second Daniel Defoe

An Englishman's Experiences as a Prisoner on Vancouver Island.

Some Ancient History--The Nootka Indians a Century Ago.

(Written for the Times by E. O. S. Scholfield.)

To those who are unfamiliar with the history of this portion of the Pacific coast perhaps it may scarcely seem possible that a place now regarded as of such little importance as Nootka Sound was at one time the most famous spot of Northwest America. It was the centre of a lucrative fur trade, which, in the earlier years of the present century, was actively carried on in this region. More than once it has figured prominently in diplomatic correspondence and for many years was a bone of contention between England and Spain. The action of Don Estevan Martinez, of the Spanish navy, in taking possession of the Sound, and, in the name of His Catholic Majesty, seizing the British vessels then at anchor there, called forth vigorous protests from the British government of the day. This high-handed action took place in the year 1789. After a keen diplomatic discussion the convention of Nootka was arranged, and, as a result, the Sound was made over to Great Britain. Peculiarly enough after the settlement of this vexed question as to the ownership of the Sound the latter power evinced little further interest in the place, and very little attention has since been paid to it, except, perhaps, as a rendezvous of the adventurers trading into the waters of the Northwest Pacific.

The coast adjacent to Nootka Sound was discovered in 1785 by Juan Perez, commander of the Spanish frigate Santiago, who named his anchorage Port San Lorenzo. Captain Cook a few years later visited the inlet itself and called it King George Sound, subsequently changing the name to Nootka.

It is an interesting fact that the first vessel ever constructed in the country north of California was launched at Nootka in 1789. This vessel, appropriately named the Northwest America, was built by John Meares, the author of the celebrated memorial on the Nootka affair. The Spaniards during their occupancy erected a fort at Nootka, the remains of which may be seen at the present day. But it is as the scene of outrages inflicted by the natives upon the unsuspecting traders who visited their shores to barter for the valuable fur of the sea otter, that Nootka Sound is chiefly known. The most barbarous of these took place one day in March in 1803, when the ship Boston was captured by the Indians and the whole crew, with but two exceptions, massacred. For the history of this affair we are indebted to one John R. Jewitt, the survivor of the Boston, who escaped by the most accident of fortune, and only to be held as a slave by his savage captors for a period of nearly three years. Jewitt, after his release, published his experiences in a small volume entitled "The Adventures and Discoveries of John R. Jewitt, only Survivor of the Ship Boston, during a Captivity of nearly three years among the Savages of Nootka Sound."

In the simple and unpretending narrative of this forgotten worthy we have a full account of the voyage of the Boston with its disastrous ending and a most interesting description of the manners and customs of the primitive folk among whom he lived for so many weary months. The author was a native of Boston in Lincolnshire, where he was born in 1788. His father, Edward Jewitt, was by trade a blacksmith and a man of some substance. It was his desire to give his son a liberal education with a view to entering one of the learned professions. Young Jewitt, however, who showed little inclination towards learning, finally obtained consent to enter, as an apprentice, the blacksmith shop. Shortly after this Edward Jewitt moved with his family to Hull, a large shipping centre, where his son John, in following his vocation, met many seafaring men, among others made the acquaintance of Captain Salter of the American ship Boston. This vessel was preparing for a trading voyage to the Northwest coast of America. Captain Salter desiring the services of an armourer offered to take the young man in that capacity. He for his part was only too eager to embrace the opportunity to travel thus presented; and, though his father endeavored to dissuade him, when the Boston sailed from the Downs on September 3rd, 1802, John Jewitt was borne on the ship's books as blacksmith and armourer to the expedition. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the tedious voyage round the Horn. Let it suffice that on March 12th, 1803, after an uneventful but pleasant journey, the vessel made Nootka Sound, where she was securely moored within a short distance of the beach. Shortly after her arrival the Boston was visited by the Indian Chief Maquinna, who welcomed Captain Salter and his crew to the country. Jewitt was much impressed by the appearance of Maquinna, probably more particularly so as this chief was the first savage with whom he had ever come in contact. He is described as a man of dignified demeanour, about six feet in height, and well proportioned. His features were generally good and distinguished by a large Roman nose—a feature not usually observed among the aborigines of Vancouver Island. On the occasion of his first visit, which probably was a state affair, Maquinna was bedecked with red paint in such a manner that it was difficult to determine the exact hue of his complexion. His eyebrows were painting black and his long, dark hair, well anointed with oil, was powdered with some kind of white down that gave him a peculiar and fantastic air. He was attired in a magnificent robe of fur of fish sea otter which was held about his middle by a broad belt

of native cloth. This belt was covered with various devices and painted in several colors. Jewitt affirms that this dress "was by no means uncommon, but, on the contrary, had an air of savage magnificence."

It was this chief who planned and carried into effect the treacherous attack on the Boston. Through an unfortunate lack of diplomacy on the part of Captain Salter Maquinna was converted into an enemy when by a little careful treatment he might have been made, in all probability, a very useful friend and ally. Maquinna, having taken umbrage at some action of the captain that he considered derogatory to his dignity, planned revenge. Having enticed many of the men from the Boston under the pretext of escorting them to good fishing grounds, Maquinna, with a number of his subjects, boarded the vessel and at a given signal a fierce and sudden attack was made on the defenceless crew, who, taken completely by surprise, were quickly overpowered and despatched. Meanwhile the Indians on shore had disposed of the fishing party in a similar manner. Thus out of a crew of twenty-seven all told only two were saved—Jewitt, the author of the narrative, and one Thompson, who was interested in it and the crime of the century, yes, the crime of ages, should be exploited." Tears came to her eyes, she clasped her hands over her knees, and then quickly removed them to place a small lace embroidered handkerchief to her wet lashes.

"I have worked too hard," she continued. "I have overtaxed myself in studying the trial at Rennes. Then, too, I am elaborating plans for a home for animals to cost \$1,000,000 and it is more than my mind is able to accomplish. At times everything seems a blank to me. Yes, it is true, as my friends say, that I pawned my bicycle for five cents, and that I have wandered away from home," and she was conducted from the witness chair.

The young woman is highly educated, and was accompanied by several friends. She was consigned to the asylum at Kankakee.

Gold, Furs and Salmon

Steamer Danube Returns to Port From Skagway and the North.

Brings a Budget of Late News of the Klondike District.

Steamer Danube reached port last evening with 58 passengers and a valuable cargo. She had over \$150,000 in gold from the Klondike, \$21,000 worth of furs loaded at Wrangell, and 6,000 cases of British Columbia salmon. Probably the richest of her passengers was A. F. Standin, who, with his wife, brought out \$114,000. There were two other elaborate plans for a home in the care of the purser, \$14,000 in a consignment to the Bank of British North America and \$5,000 which went to the East. Mr. and Mrs. Standin left for the Sound on the steamer Utopia this morning. It is said that in all he has taken \$350,000 out of the Klondike.

J. S. Hickford, of this city, returned by the Danube from Atlin. He says the district is rich. During August he says there was a cleanup of \$2,600 in one day on a bench claim, No. 9 on Pine creek. He has been working on that and the adjoining claim, which are owned by Dr. Mitchell, formerly of the same district. There are five men at work on the claim, and they are washing up from 50 to 60 ounces per day. Other Pine creek claims are paying rich returns. Very little gold has left the country. It is being banked at Atlin City.

News From the Sealers

The Mary Taylor Returns From Behring Sea--First of the Fleet

Seals Are Plentiful--Reports From a Number of the Schooners.

The first of the Behring sea sealing fleet has returned to port. The schooner Mary Taylor, Capt. Todd, sailed into the harbor this morning after a good run from the Behring sea. She left the sea on September 3rd, and came through Unimak Pass on September 4th. The catch was a very light one, 54 in all, making her total catch this season 210; a catch that will scarcely pay her expenses. Captain Todd says that the reason that even the Mary Taylor has done since she began sealing. Seamen are superstitious, and they sometimes take vessels as "hoodooed," and very often the sealers who are on board acts up to what might be expected of her in the way of hard luck.

In the spring season she lost a boat's crew, composed of Messrs. Peter Hansen, John Martin and a Jap, off the coast; her sister schooner, the Diana, sustained a similar loss, and the other vessel of her owners, the Pioneer, is lost with all on board, not a trace having been heard of her since she sailed through Unimak Pass on September 27 last year for Victoria. The Mary Taylor has been absent from here since last March, for she did not return from her coast cruise; her catch of 167 skins being landed at Skidgate. Before she reached Behring sea six of her hunters deserted, Martin, Zaccaria, Payne, Harry Tache and two others, ran away from the schooner at Pirate's Cove in southeastern Alaskan waters, intending to reach Unga, and from there to work their way to Cape Nome. Another hunter deserted at Ounalaska with intentions of joining some of the vessels bound to Cape Nome. Out of the 22 men taken from here the Mary Taylor had but 13 left.

A number of the Victoria sealing fleet were spoken in the sea by the Mary Taylor, and although it was then early in the season, all expected big catches. Before she reached Behring sea, nothing had been heard by Capt. Todd of any mishaps. The storm reported by the Laurada to have done so much damage in Behring sea on August 21st was news to Capt. Todd, and he said, "but they are to be expected there."

He had heard of no seizures and nothing of any takes of branded skins. There were no marked skins in those taken by the Taylor.

The schooners reported by the Mary Taylor were as follows: The Victoria, on August 25th, with 770 skins; the Hartzel, Capt. Fuley, at the same time, with 650 skins; the Arietes, on August 11th, with 478; the Dora Seward, on the same day, with 475; and the Alonka, on the 12th, with 411. The Beatrice was seen on August 8th with 175, and the City of San Diego with 270. The Penelope was spoken on August 4th, with 28.

A number of other vessels were reported by the schooners spoken, and, although Capt. Todd could not remember the catches, he said all were doing well.

The weather experienced this season has been comparatively good. It was not very rough, but poor lowering weather.

DAWSON NOTES.

Late News From the Klondike Capital--A Ledger Discovers.

Wood is growing scarce and is worth \$35 per cord.

John Clark and Jen Jensen have discovered a 600-foot ledge of free milling quartz, three miles from Dawson, that assays \$25 per ton. The property has been bonded for \$100,000 for sixty days.

Chief Allen, of the Dawson fire department, has resigned his position. Harry Ash's sluice boxes on Bonanza creek were robbed of \$1,000 recently.

Governor Roosevelt, while at his country home, takes recreation after the manner of Gladstone, and has become an expert at falling trees.

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Other Victorians who returned by the Danube were Rev. W. Leslie Clay, who has been to Bennett, and W. J. Jeffrey, who is returning from Dawson.

There were two arrivals from the Edmonton via Atlin, the Jameson brothers, but although they crossed from Manitoba and covered a vast amount of territory, they had no yield of hardship to relate.

The arrivals from Dawson bring news that Mr. Green, C.E., is surveying a 2 1/2 mile section on Indian river for the British-Canadian Gold Fields Co. The property is close to the Yukon, and was recorded almost three years ago by Frost and McGregor. It is considered one of the best hydraulic propositions in the Yukon, and considerable development work will be done on it this winter. Sulfate machinery and supplies will be provided for the beginning of work.

On the Yukon Sen. of September 5th says that the British-Canadian Gold Fields Co. killed himself Wednesday afternoon at about 2 o'clock. He was living in a tent at the corner of Third Avenue and Second street and had been cleaning two guns, one of which he had taken apart. The other, a rifle, was in some way discharged, the ball taking effect in his chest. He staggered out of the tent a few feet and fell dead. Inspector Search found the evidence of accidental shooting so evident that no inquest was held. The remains were buried Saturday from St. Mary's church. Chris Cadieux, a friend of the deceased, is of the Ottawa hotel, and came in last year from Quebec Province.

Contracts have been let for the completion of the trail to Dominion, a distance of 35 miles. The last 22 miles is to be completed by the end of the month. H. Stanley and J. H. Sutton, at \$1,000 per mile. The portions to be each of these parties have not yet been definitely settled. This trail will be finished in the next few weeks, and just as soon as the British-Canadian Gold Fields Co. as the engineers finish their work on the Dominion trail or road, they will go to work laying out the road up Bonanza and Hunkler creeks.

The British American Corporation having closed out their whole Lower Yukon business, will now confine their operations to British Columbia.

The upper river steamboat companies have made an agreement on passenger rates, and there will be no more cutting. The rate agreed upon is that established by the Flyer line, and some of the smaller boats at the opening of navigation last spring, and this line promises that there will be no advance on these rates. The schedule took effect September 1st, and is as follows: First-class to Sound points, \$150; second, \$120; first-class to Bennett, \$75; second, \$70; first-class to White Horse, \$90; second, \$25.

The Sun also tells of the finding of a big nugget on Eldorado. In its issue Sept. 5th it says:

Mr. Stumbles also inspected the workings of the Cariboo Hydraulic Co., on the left bank below the lake to see that the tailings from the sluicing done by their great monitor did not choke the bed of the river. This company get their water for hydraulic mining from several small lakes above their claims, and hold it in a sort of natural reservoir formed from a small lake 300 or 400 feet above their ground. The river bed he found was not at all obstructed.

The north fork of the Quesnelle has a large fall some thirteen miles up from the forks, which has been a complete barrier to the fish. Mr. Stumbles thinks it will be possible to surmount this by blasting and tunneling a great rock at the side of the fall and building a fish ladder. This plan if successful would give the salmon access to the beautiful waters of Cariboo lake, and from it to Swamp river and other tributary upper waters.

Mr. Stumbles, who leaves shortly for Ottawa, his mission being practically ended, has been most thorough and painstaking in his efforts to obtain a grasp of the salmon industry as a mercantile interest of importance, leaving out altogether the scientific study of the fish, which may in the past have had too much prominence, to the neglect of the business end of the salmon question.

On his way east Mr. Stumbles will probably stop off at one or two places on the upper Fraser to look over possible locations for the new fish hatchery to be established—Vancouver Province.

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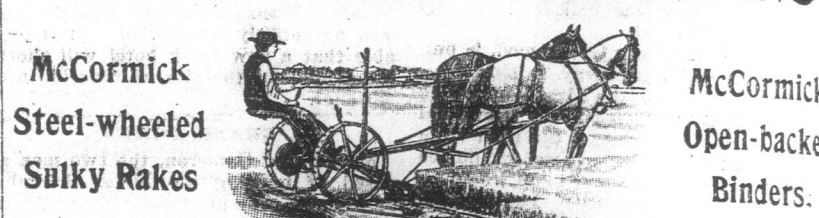
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McCORMICK MOWERS.



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

UP TO DATE AND BEST IN THE WORLD--BAR NONE. Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd. COR. OF YATES AND BROAD STREETS, VICTORIA, B. C.

IN A LONELY GRAVE. Lie the Remains of the Late A. D. Stewart.

There arrived on Monday from the Hamilton region, Mr. R. Harris, of Hamilton, Ont., who started with a party of Hamiltonians for the Klondike last year, leaving Athabasca Landing on May 10, 1898. They went by way of the Mackenzie and led to the Stewart. The rest of the party got over, but Mr. Harris, while driving back on the Upper Peel had the misfortune to have his feet frozen, which rendered necessary the amputation of a portion of one of his feet. He was not able to go on and wintered at Windy City, where he was taken to the Peel on his way out by the Skinner, Cresswell, Tolman, and T. Leg on their way up. It was with these men that Mr. A. D. Stewart, ex-mayor of Hamilton, set out for the Yukon, and they reported his death to Mr. Harris. It appeared that the Stewart party wintered on an island at the mouth of Beaver river, a constituent of the Peace, about 100 miles up the river from Fort Macpherson. During the winter Mr. Stewart took sick with what is called scurvy, but which Mr. Harris thinks is blackleg, and from this he died March 13, 1899. His companions buried him far up the bank of Beaver river and the grave, which Mr. Harris visited, is marked by a wooden head-board, on which is carved:

A. D. STEWART. Died March 13th, 1899. Mr. Harris brought over the dead man's effects, and will hand them over to Mr. Stewart's family when he reaches Hamilton. Mr. Harris has not recovered from the effects of injury he sustained and is compelled to rest, but getting about. He will leave for Hamilton this week--Edmonton Post.

SALMON IN CARIBOO. Inspection of Upper Waters of Quesnelle River.

The idea of any connection between far-off Cariboo and the salmon industry of the coast does not naturally occur to a casual observer. Nevertheless so important is the connection that the special representative of the Dominion department of marine, Mr. W. W. Stumbles, has found it necessary to make the long stage trip to Quesnelle Forks for the purpose of investigation, his special mission on the coast this summer having been principally to look into all the conditions surrounding the salmon industry, and all the influences affecting the propagation of the fish.

Mr. Stumbles has just returned to Vancouver from his trip to Cariboo, where he examined the Quesnelle river above the forks so as to provide for the continuous passage of the salmon which come all the many hundreds of miles up the Fraser and Quesnelle rivers into Quesnelle lake, and finally reaching the head-waters of Keithley and many other streams. It is an astounding fact that the water and travel inland such an incredible distance, impelled by unerring instinct.

From the forks of Quesnelle up the south fork to Quesnelle Forks is over seven miles, and for all this distance the river is, at this season, dried up entirely by the great dam of the Golden River, which is built across the lower end of the lake, hold back the whole volume of water and diverts it into a flume through which it is conveyed to the gravels of the bed of the river. This company get their water for hydraulic mining from several small lakes above their claims, and hold it in a sort of natural reservoir formed from a small lake 300 or 400 feet above their ground. The river bed he found was not at all obstructed.

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\$1.50 per annum

VOL. 19.

Britain the Tr

Text of Mr Ch... Letter to the S... Repub...

Imperial Govern... Up New Pro... Settler...

London, Sept. 25.—The letter of the Colonial Chamberlain, Chamberlain, Milner, dated September 25, in out to-night. It pressed regard to the "The one object Imperial Government had in view was to obtain such a moderate representation as will enable them to secure for themselves more fair terms, which was formally secured in 1883, and which He to secure for them the privilege of self-government.

"No conditions less than those contained in the letter of the 3rd can be the object of the Imperial Government, made, coming as it months of prolonged selves the climax of

Five Years of Ext... makes it useless to s... on the lines with the Imperial Govern... to consider new p... of the issues created in South Af... constantly followed f... the government of S... will communicate t... ed out. "We cannot p... Mr. Chamberlain then

"The proposals made... Republic in its 19th and August 20th... the State Ag... but on the contrary, it sounded the British ag... and a... the... tion on which the... ment would waive the... the inquiry, and... communications was... by the South Af... letters. It is in... South African govern... hand any doubt as to

The Imperial Govern... to the conditions nam... was actually the sam... agent had foresawed... torney, and which, the... have anticipated in m..."

The Imperial Govern... the fact that the... would be in the opin... of South Africa... right of the... recognized by the Imper... "As to the use of the... in the volksraad, in... ment regards this as... established that the gov... South African Republic... unnecessary, and make... denial that the govern... African Republic ever... thing to the British ag...

Reply To... Pretoria, Sept. 25.—T... batch was read to-day... President Kruger anno... reply to the South A... would be presented to... morrow.

Defences of... London, Sept. 25.—A... special despatch from... British notes are inte... for the concentration of... government to adjourn... and to send Gen... declaring that further... be regarded as an unfri... trenches, earthworks... fences are being erect... able approaches to the... Attitude of Europ...

London, Sept. 26.—Brussels, Sept. 26.—Loyds, European repr... South African Republic

FOR SALE. Consisting of two magnificent... bulls, one 16 mos. and the other 12 mos. old, light fawn in color; dams are 16 and 21 lbs. cows; also, six females from 1 to 3 years old, fine individuals from imported stock, sired by the grand young bull "Ella's Dick Ste. Heller," whose dam has a record of 21 lbs. better per week, and their dams are 16 lbs. cows, strong in the blood of St. Heller and St. Lambert. All registered in A. J. C. C.

FOR SALE. The most improved gun, breech loader, justly patented; Ball Set Gun, \$2.00 per doz., or \$2.50 each; sure death in all kinds of game every shot; every gun and wanted. Territory rights for sale. Agents wanted everywhere. J. R. BOOTH, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

NOTICE. A general meeting of the Islands' Agricultural and Fruit Growers' Association will be held at the Hall, Salt Spring, on Saturday, Oct. 1, at 1 p. m. to elect new officers, and transact any other business. JOEL A. BROADWELL, Secretary.

WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to copy out the same as follows: The Midland monthly subscription collector. The Midland monthly. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the British Empire. A handsome premium is given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy and receive a list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.