

DEATH OF ALEXANDER BEGG.

Editor of the British Columbia Mining Journal Passes Away.

Alexander Begg, editor of the British Columbia Mining Journal, died yesterday at his residence on Jessie street in this city. Mr. Begg has for a long time been a very sick man and his friends recognized the fact that he could not long survive. The deceased had led a very busy life, having at various times been connected with many newspapers and other enterprises. A native of Quebec, where he was born in 1832, he spent the greater part of his life in the West, first in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and later on the Pacific Coast. He travelled over the plains of the Prairie Province long before the C.P.R. was dreamed of, and the accounts of these trips, which he published in the Times some years ago, gave an idea of what the life of the pioneers of the plains was like.

Mr. Begg was a member of the Winnipeg firm of Remondine & Begg, traders, who did an immense business with the Indians and trappers. This was before the first Riel rebellion, and both members of the firm took a stand in opposition to the rebels. When the C.P.R. was extended west, and the company were making efforts to place settlers on the lands of the Northwest, the company appointed Mr. Begg their London agent, recognizing that there was no one better qualified to give the intending immigrants the information they desired. But the best use of the information which he gathered while living on the plains was when he put it in book form in the "History of the Northwest." This is conceded to be the best written and most accurate and complete of Canadian histories. It was dedicated to Lord Mount Royal and Stadacona, then Sir Donald A. Smith, governor of the Hudson Bay Company. This was not the only book written by Mr. Begg. He was the author of "The Creation of Manitoba," and "The Great Canadian Northwest," both historical, and "Dot It Down," and "Works in the Sea of Life," works of fiction, besides other books and pamphlets.

After the Winnipeg boom the deceased moved further west and started several papers in California, then coming north, he established the Seattle Telegraph, which, until swallowed up by the P.-L., was one of the best papers on the North Pacific Coast. His next venture was the News of this city, which was started by the wing of the government party which had become dissatisfied with the Colonist. When the differences of the politicians were settled the News stopped publication. Before this, however, Mr. Begg had for the time forsaken journalism to engage in other work. He, however, soon came back to his chosen profession and established the British Columbia Mining Record, which has flourished under his management.

A widow and one daughter survive him. Mrs. Begg is a sister of Mr. Scarth, formerly member of the house of commons for Winnipeg, and now deputy minister of the interior.

The funeral will take place Thursday, at 2:45, from the residence, Jessie street, Victoria West, and later from St. Saviour's church.

Funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral on the 16th inst. for the late Bishop Lemmens. Archbishop Gross, of Portland, and the Bishop O'Dea, of Vancouver, Wash., will preach the sermon. Catholic prelates from the Mainland, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana will be present.

BOVRIL

Is the Product of Prime Ox Beef

BOVRIL

Forms a complete food for Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle, and supersedes all ordinary Meat Extracts, for flavoring and enriching Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes. Sold by all first class Grocers and Druggists.

WHOLESALE DEPOT
BOVRIL, LIMITED
27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL
J. PIERCE & CO.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits
A SPECIALTY.
VICTORIA, B.C.

WANTED.
Cannasmen—Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign. An extraordinary testimonial from the great men; send for copy free. Marguerite of Lome says, "This is the best popular life of the Queen I have seen." Her Majesty sends a kind letter of appreciation, valued by thousands; gives enthusiastic testimonial. Prospectus free to agents. **BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., Limited,** Toronto, Ont.

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

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

NOW ANOTHER RAILWAY HORROR

Rio Grande Passenger Train in Collision With a Freight With Awful Results.

Thirty Dead and a Score Injured as a Result of the Terrible Crash.

Mistake in Train Orders the Cause of the Accident—Heart-rending Scenes.

Denver, Col., Sept. 10.—A head-end collision occurred at 1 o'clock this morning a mile west of Newcastle, Col., between a Denver & Rio Grande passenger train and a freight of the Colorado & Midland. Details of the wreck are very hard to obtain.

It is known that A. Hartman, wife and two children, of Harsher, Ill., are among the dead. Engineer Gordon, of the passenger train; R. H. Beckley, postal clerk; and Robt. Howlett, the passenger fireman, are fatally injured. Engineer Ostrander and Fireman Sutcliffe of the freight train, are missing, and are believed to be buried in the wreck. The following are injured: Pearl Corness, leg broken; John H. Standard, Clackfoot, Idaho, badly cut and bruised; J. H. Sheek, badly cut; Chas. Lepper, badly burned.

A Rio Grande special has arrived from Glenwood, bringing doctors and comfort for the wounded. The wreck occurred on what is called the Rio Grande Junction road. This runs from Newcastle to Grand Junction, and belongs jointly to the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado & Midland, being used by both roads. Ten cars loaded with stock were completely demolished, and the right-of-way is strewn with dead stock and debris.

The latest information from the wreck makes it almost certain that twenty-five persons are dead and a dozen so badly injured that fully half of them will die.

The scene of the collision was a sharp turn in the road, and where two previous wrecks had occurred. The freight engine went through the passenger engine up to the top of the train. The train were about 200 people, about evenly divided between the coaches. In the smoker next the express car were about 20. The wreck was followed by an explosion. Flames shot up from the ruins and in a short time the wreckage was a burning mass. The cries of the imprisoned passengers were heart-rending. Those who were so fortunate as to escape injury set to the work of rescuing.

Newcastle, Sept. 10.—The Santa Fe collision had an awful counterpart in a head-end collision on the Rio Grande just after midnight this morning. The passenger train, consisting of an express car, smoker, day coach, chair car and two sleepers, was manned by Conductor Hawthorne; F. Daniels, brakeman; Billy Gordon, engineer; Bob Holland, fireman; Engineer Ostrander and Fireman Hines; and the Midland freight engine. The name of the conductor of the cattle train, who is blamed for the catastrophe, can't be learned, nor can either he or Ostrander be located. It is thought that both were killed, though an official gave his opinion that they had made for the hills. Train Dispatcher Arch claims to have given his orders correctly, but the freight conductor is presumed to have looked at the wrong column.

AND STILL ANOTHER.
Cologne, Sept. 10.—A collision occurred this morning at Urbach, between a freight train and a passenger train. Two railroad employees were killed and several passengers injured, and much damage done.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE
Causes Terrible Havoc and Loss of Life at Johannesburg.

Johannesburg, Sept. 10.—An explosion of dynamite has taken place at the magazine at George Goch, Dopl Level mine, causing terrible havoc. Five white men and twenty-five Kafirs are known to have been killed.

THE FEVER SPREADING.
Refugee From Ocean Springs Carries Disease to New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—The board of health reported twelve suspected cases in one block down town. Under ordinary circumstances these cases would not have even been deemed suspicious, but two weeks ago refugees from Ocean Springs died in that vicinity, and since then the fever has spread there.

It Saves The Croupy Children.
Severe Va.—We have an splendid sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near speak of it in the highest terms. They have said that their children were cured of croup by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given Kellum & Ourren.

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

TORONTO TOPICS.

School Children Not to Sing for the W.C.T.U.—Street Railway Earnings.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—The school management committee of the public school board yesterday decided not to allow children to give a concert on the occasion of the World's W.C.T.U. convention. J. P. Whitney, leader of the provincial Conservatives, addressed a meeting of the directors at Clinton last night. Premier Laurier will visit Toronto on October 5th and 6th.

The reports of the street railway company for the year ending August 31st went over the million mark for the first time. This was largely due to the increased traffic caused in July by the great Epworth League convention held here, but the traffic may be expected again to pass that figure now. The city's share of the revenue is \$22,921.54.

Wm. Maclean, for thirty years manager of the Union Loan & Savings Co., has retired, being succeeded by J. G. McGee.

The total of the dutiable goods received at the port of Toronto for the month of August was \$1,285,375, and of free goods \$908,227. In August, 1896, the total dutiable goods amounted to \$1,208,944, and free goods to \$981,801.

OLD WORLD AFFAIRS

Emperor William of Germany Engaged in Mimic Warfare—Trades Union Congress.

The Duke and Duchess of York at Glasgow—German Nationalist Under Arrest.

Hamburg, Sept. 10.—Emperor William today personally commanded the attacking force in the manoeuvres, all the troops being engaged against an imaginary army.

Birmingham, Eng., Sept. 10.—The Trades Union Congress today passed a resolution instructing the parliamentary committee to collect and distribute a special fund to assist the striking engineers.

The congress suspended the standing orders in order to discuss a resolution on national federation, introduced by the National Plate Glass Bevelers' Trade Union. It reads: "This congress is of the opinion that a national federation of all trades and industries will relieve workers of their present unsatisfactory condition, and instructs the parliamentary committee to issue a circular based on this national system of federation, with a view to enlist the co-operation of all the organizations of workers throughout Great Britain." The resolution eventually passed with enthusiasm on the urging of the speaker, who claimed that a single union was not strong enough to defeat capital, and that the time has come to form such a union.

Glasgow, Sept. 10.—The Duke and Duchess of York this morning were received by the civil authorities and opened the new Prince's dock. The city was profusely decorated in honor of the visit of their Royal Highnesses.

London, Sept. 10.—The text of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Mexico regarding the boundary of Mexico and British Honduras was issued this morning.

Vienna, Sept. 10.—Proceedings have been commenced against Herr Troz, a German Nationalist deputy, on a charge of high treason, said to have been contained in speeches which he delivered protesting against the ordinances ordaining the use of the Czech language side by side with German.

Brussels, Sept. 10.—Later mail advised from the Congo show that the revolt in Buddu territory is connected with mutinous Congolese troops in the Terro district, who are said to have killed 59 Belgian officers and men, destroyed all the forts and committed depredations right and left. The army is commanded by Mugwanya, a Roman Catholic premier of Buddu, and one of the few loyal Buddus. He was despatched to Turro district in June in order to fight the mutinous Congolese troops on the frontier and dislodge Buddu's, availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded by the absence of Mugwanya, attacked the British. The Congolese mutineers in Turro district have eight Maxim guns and a large supply of breach-loading rifles.

Brussels, Sept. 10.—A foreigner, who is said to be Baron Von Schuebler, a lieutenant in the German army, who has been at Ostend during the entire season, committed suicide yesterday. Deceased is said to have lost £80,000 at gambling.

Birmingham, Eng., Sept. 9.—At a meeting held last evening of over 250 delegates to the trades union congress now in session, a resolution was adopted declaring "that the best interests of labor and productive industry imperatively press for an international settlement of the monetary question by means of the restoration to par of exchange between gold and silver money so as to provide a common standard of values throughout the world. This meeting of representative trades unionists earnestly urges the government to carry out its pledges to parliament on the subject in a hearty, liberal spirit, in the present negotiations for an international agreement.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. GARTNER'S Little Liver Pills. Very small. Very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO

Sir Oliver Mowat Has Intimated His Willingness to Accept the Position Conditionally.

Plates of Jubilee Stamps Destroyed This Morning in Presence of Interested Spectators.

British Yukon Chartered Company Getting Ready to Build Their Railway.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—(Special)—Sir Oliver Mowat has intimated to Sir Wilfrid Laurier his willingness to accept the Lieut.-Governorship of Ontario, if Hon. David Mills is appointed minister of justice, so that Ontario would not lose the portfolio.

The Canadian Gazette to-morrow will contain the following: Fifth British Columbia Regiment, Second Battalion—Provisional Second Lieut. H. F. Clinton is permitted to retire.

The plates of the jubilee stamps were destroyed this morning at the American Bank Note Co.'s building on Wellington street in the presence of the postmaster-general, the deputy postmaster, secretary of the department and chief of the stamps branch. There were thirty-two million stamps and seven millions of cards worked from these plates. This puts an end to any more being worked off and consequently they will increase in value. Mr. Sladen, of the government general's office, an Ottawa philatelist, was present by invitation to see the ceremony.

Joseph Washington Johnston, first-class clerk in the postoffice department, has been promoted to the position of accountant in the place of W. J. Barrett, deceased. Johnston was appointed in 1876.

The British Yukon Chartered Company are now arranging for their necessary plant to build a line of railway over White Pass, thirty-eight miles from Skagway. Everything will be brought out from England and shipped by Cape Horn.

DISABLED IN MID-OCEAN.

Anchor Line Steamship Circeisa Helpless Off the Irish Coast.

London, Sept. 10.—The steamer Island, from New York August 28th to Copenhagen, passed the Bufo of Lewis Hebrides to-day. She reported that on September 3d, in latitude 52°36 north, longitude 33°54 west, she met the Anchor Line steamship Circeisa, Captain Booth, from New York August 28th for Glasgow, disabled, and in tow for ten miles eastward, when, owing to a heavy sea on the following morning (last Friday), the tow line broke and could not be replaced. The Circeisa made no communication, but it is presumed the shaft is broken. Tugs have been sent to her assistance. The distance from the Irish coast to the point where the Island left the Circeisa is about 750 miles.

A TORY LIE NAILED.

Statement That Peterson Had Surrendered Fast Line Contract Untrue.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—The following is the Toronto Evening Telegram's special cable dated Newcastle-on-Tyne, September 10th:

"Enquiry at the office of the principals here elicits from the principals a point-blank denial that their contract with Canada for the construction of the fast Atlantic line of steamers was or is to be transferred to another firm. The rumor, they say, is false throughout, and could only have been circulated through ulterior motives. The firm has undertaken the contract and will carry it through with satisfaction to all concerned."

SPAIN IS ALARMED.

Excitement at the News of an Important Insurgent Victory.

Madrid, Sept. 10.—The news received here of the capture by Cuban insurgents of Victoria de Las Tunas, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, has caused great excitement here. Cabinet ministers have been summoned to meet this evening, in order to consider the situation. The Imperial says that General Jovellar was removed from command because of a similar disaster in 1896. It is pointed out that the strategic position of Victoria de Las Tunas is important, and the government has decided to act vigorously and immediately send further reinforcements to Cuba if necessary.

THE CAR RAN AWAY.

Several Persons Injured in an Accident in Frisco.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Seven persons were injured in a collision of electric cars last night on Mission street. A car of the Bryant street line, returning from Ingleside, had reached the top of College Hill, when the fuse or connection which carries the electricity to the motors from the overhead wires suddenly burned out, leaving nothing with which to control the car but the brakes, and they were of little use. The lights went out and the passengers were panic-stricken.

STRIKERS KILLED

Nineteen Dead, Forty-Two Wounded in a Conflict With Deputies Yesterday Afternoon.

Hazleton, Pa., the Scene of the Battle—State Troops Ordered Under Arms.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11.—A special to the Press from Hazleton states that early in the day a number of miners marched to the Hazel mines, owned by Calvia Pardee, and two of their number were arrested. The crowd then turned towards the Latimer mines. When they reached Edgetown, marching ten in line, they were met by Sheriff Martin and about twenty deputies. Martin halted them, read the riot act, and brandishing a revolver above his head, ordered them to go back. The strikers answered that they were not doing any harm and began to brush by Martin. The deputies immediately fired a volley. When the smoke cleared away eleven dead and thirty-eight wounded were stretched on the ground.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 11.—Nineteen dead, forty-two wounded, is the record of the Winchester strikers who were shot by deputies at Latimer yesterday afternoon. Eleven miners dropped dead in their own tracks under the terrible battle, and four more died during the night, and four were added to the record this morning. The work of identifying the dead, actively going on all night, is still so far from being complete that an accurate list of the victims is not obtainable.

All sorts of rumors are afloat, one being to the effect that three thousand strikers from the South Side mines are marching on Hazleton, with the purpose of wreaking vengeance for the shooting. They had not reached here by noon.

Later—it is reported that they dispersed upon learning of the presence of troops, the Ninth Regiment and Third Brigade, under Col. Dougherty, of Wilkesbarre, the first detachment of the state militia, arriving this morning.

A TRUMPHEAL TOUR.

Comments on the Reception Accorded the Duke and Duchess of York.

London, Sept. 11.—At Glasgow the Duke and Duchess of York met with an enthusiastic reception from the public and the heartiest congratulations in many quarters in Ireland, where the people, politicians and others admit that the tour has done a great deal for Irish trade. The Duchess, for instance, accepted a Galway fisher cloak from Father Dooley. The cloak was made in a factory which Father Dooley started in Galway, and already one hundred of these cloaks have been ordered, either in white or crimson. The latter color is correct. Another result of the visit of the Duke and Duchess to Ireland is that a royal residence will in all probability be established in that country. The Duchess won all hearts, and the Duke was almost as popular, though he did not escape criticism.

GOOD CLAIMS ALL STAKED.

Passengers on the Cleveland Talk of the Clondyke Situation.

Seattle, Sept. 11.—Among the passengers on the Cleveland was Charles Ross, whose home is in the Northwest Territories. He accompanied the first detachment of Mounted Police into the Yukon country, and has been there ever since. Mr. Ross during his residence in the Yukon visited and prospected all the promising mining sections. He said that all claims on the tributaries of the Clondyke which show any sort of promise have been located. Charles Engle, of New York, declares that the returning Yukoners on the Cleveland brought down less than \$100,000 all told. Not half of that figure represented the holdings of the men, however, for most of them said they were coming out rather than remain in and starve. Mr. Engle believes that at least \$500,000 is coming down on the Excelsior.

ANARCHISTS' WORKS.

Bombs Exploded at Residences of Officials in Spain.

Ferrol, Spain, Sept. 11.—A serious dynamite bomb outrage was committed yesterday at St. Martin, about three miles from Ferrol. Bombs were exploded simultaneously outside the residence of the mayor and magistrate of the town. Great damage was done by the explosion. In the confusion which followed the miscreants escaped.

CONTROLLED BY AMERICANS.

Government of Honduras Feels the Hands of American Financiers.

New York, Sept. 10.—The World prints the following:

"Control the government of Honduras by Americans, are the words the American consul at Honduras used in his report to the state department concerning the effect of concessions recently made by the government of Honduras to an organization of wealthy New Yorkers.

FROM THE CAPITAL

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company Wants Incorporation—Asks All Kinds of Privileges.

An Order-in-Council Gazetted Regarding Placer Mining in the Yukon District.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—(Special)—The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. is applying for incorporation. In addition to applying to hold mining rights, they ask for all kinds of privileges.

The chief place of business is Toronto, and the capital stock placed at \$100,000. The applicants are Clarkson Jones, barrister, Frederick Wylde, merchant, Toronto; Geo. Gillies, Gananogue, manufacturer; Wm. T. Jennings, civil engineer; Bernard Jennings, banker; George Elliott Case, financial adviser; Philip McKinnon, Toronto, secretary; William Mackenzie, president Toronto Street Railway Co.; John Fleet, Toronto, merchant; James Gordon Jones, Toronto, merchant; Wm. Rees Brock, Toronto, merchant; Charles J. Miles, Hamilton, coal merchant; John Duchereau Kingsmill, Toronto, barrister; Donald D. Mann, Montreal, contractor; James Sutherland, Woodstock, gentleman; of whom the said Clarkson Jones, Frederick Wylde, Wm. T. Jennings, Charles J. Miles, Wm. Mackenzie, John Duchereau Kingsmill and John Fleet are to be first or provisional directors of the company.

An order-in-council has been gazetted in regard to placer mining in the Yukon, which provides as follows: "A bench claim shall be 100 feet square, and shall have placed at each of its four corners a legal post, upon which shall be legibly marked the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim is staked." Another order provides for the reduction of the size of claims from 500 to 100 feet, and discoverer's claims from 700 to 200 feet.

The following appointments are gazetted: Harry Gaylor, of Hamilton, Ont., appraiser of customs; James Morrow Walsh, commissioner of police within the Northwest Territories of Canada; James Henderson, assistant post office inspector at Barrie, inspector for Toronto division, vice R. W. Barker, superannuated.

J. C. Shea, Joseph Troy and Frank Bissonette were committed for trial to-day by Police Magistrate O'Gara for conspiracy in the Capital lacrosse case. They were granted bail of \$2,000 each, \$1,000 personal and two securities of \$500 each.

Hon. Mr. Sifton returned at noon to-day and will leave for the west next Thursday.

HAS CONTRACTED CLONDYKICITIS.

The Queen Much Interested in the All-Absorbing Topic.

London, Sept. 11.—Vanity Fair says the Queen is quite interested in the rush to the Clondyke gold mining region, and has asked many questions regarding the protection afforded there for her subjects. Her Majesty knows a great deal about British Columbia, where a vast estate was purchased for the crown a few years back.

Popular Hotel Man.

"I was troubled with pimples on my face and head which caused me much annoyance. After trying many remedies without benefit I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle helped me and I took four bottles. I am now completely cured." James Rellie, proprietor Chapman House, Sarnia, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS

act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure skin blemishes.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The consideration was the cause of the advancing of several million dollars, whether five millions or fifteen cannot be ascertained, to the Honduras government, whereby it may keep above bankruptcy.

OUTLOOK IN IRELAND

Earl Cadogan Says It Is Not So Very Bad—Others Declare It Alarming.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, Archbishop Crockett and Bishop of Galway Take the Latter View.

London, Sept. 10.—A correspondent has obtained important opinions from eminent Irish ecclesiastics and British statesmen on the winter outlook in Ireland.

Earl Cadogan, the viceroy of Ireland, directs that the following message be sent:

"In reply to your telegram the lord lieutenant directs me to say that the reports which you characterize as most alarming and the prediction of a famine in Ireland you mention are, in his excellency's opinion, unjustified."

(Signed) DAVID HARRILL, Under Secretary.

"Dublin, Ireland." Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader, sends the following:

"I have read with deep concern the disastrous accounts of the condition of crops in Ireland. The short supply of wheat in Europe has already raised the price of bread. I have never been able to comprehend the point of view of those who regard high prices and dear food as a blessing to mankind. If, as you inform me, the enhanced price of corn is attended by failure of the potato crop in Ireland, a situation will arise which will demand the anxious attention of the Government."

Archbishop Crockett says:

"From all parts of the archdiocese of Cashel and Emly the news is most disquieting. The crops had been abundant and our hopes were high, but the terrible rains of the last month have dashed those hopes."

The Bishop of Galway says:

"The harvest prospects are really disheartening. On the whole I regard the outlook very gloomy and apprehend the advent of a famine in the diocese during the winter approaching."

The Daily Nation, after getting a letter from every pastor in the parish in rural Ireland, says: "Since black '27 Irish labor never faced a winter more full of privations." The harvest is as bad as it can be in the west of Ireland and it is pretty sure that there will be not only a food but a fuel famine. Not only are potatoes rotting in the ground with the grain crops beaten down by the rain and not worth reaping, but turf cut will not dry. Unless there is exceptional weather within the next few days famine is a certainty."

AN ALASKAN VOLCANO

Reported in Eruption By a Steamer From Cook Inlet.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—The steamer President has arrived from Cook Inlet, Alaska. She brought no bullion. Wm. P. Lindlay, chief engineer of the steamer President, said that Mount Shishaldin, a volcano on the Alaskan peninsula, near Aunimak Pass, was blazing fiercely on the night of August 28th.

TWENTY-SEVEN DROWNED.

Disastrous Result of a Collision in the Red Sea.

Port Said, Sept. 11.—The British steamer Polyphemus, from Yokohama to London, was damaged in a collision near Jebel Tar, an island in the Red Sea, according to a dispatch just received from the island of Perim, and 27 of the crew were drowned.

Brush the hair daily to the scalp, and occasionally apply Hall's Hair-Renewer, and a luxuriant head of hair will be maintained of a natural hue.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The killing of a number of striking miners by United States deputies near Hazelton, Pa., to-day is likely to prove the prelude to a conflict between the discontented miners and the federal authorities, the end of which no man can foretell.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

A special dispatch informs the Times readers that Sir Oliver Mowat will accept the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, minister of justice being given to Hon. David Mills.

TERRITORY OF "YUKON."

The Montreal Witness suggests that a name should be given by the Dominion government to the Canadian Yukon country, and proposes "Yukon" or "Yukonia."

THE BRISTOL'S PASSENGERS.

That a mutually satisfactory arrangement will be come to between the Clondykers who were forced to turn back from their voyage to St. Michael's in consequence of the unseaworthiness of the steamer Engine, on the one hand, and the owners of the Engine and the charterers of her cargo, the Bristol, on the other, appears probable.

Notwithstanding that the entire trouble has been brought about by the American boat and the irresponsible company that organized the expedition, there is a moral responsibility—lawyers say there is not a legal one—resting upon the charterers of the Bristol, to see justice done to the unfortunate men now stranded in this city.

If it were given to a new Canadian territory, the present confusion would soon disappear, and "Yukon" would soon be known far and wide as a portion of Canada, just as "Alberca" and "Saskatchewan" are known to be in the territories, or "British Columbia" a province of the Dominion of Canada.

LABOR AND POLITICS.

When Labor was celebrating its anniversary holiday at the beginning of this week we drew attention to the deplorable conditions existing both in the old world and the new.

Seeing that a small section of the community holds and controls the great instruments of production—land, mineral machinery, capital—nothing effectual can be hoped for in the way of improvement until these are dealt with after a very different fashion from that now prevalent.

Not less clear and noticeable are the indications that the government's support among the rank and file of the voters is crumbling away. There are scores of men in Vancouver, hitherto supporters of the government, who have declared their intention of voting for the opposition candidates at the next election.

The reception social at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Friday evening to receive the Rev. Mr. Ten was very well attended, and a very pleasant evening was passed. Addresses, songs and music formed the programme of the evening.

The committee on the citizens' celebration are working hard to make this year's celebration one of the best.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser on a United Provincial Opposition.

A Roast from the Wellington Enterprise—Public Lands and the N. & F. S. Railway.

The Victoria Times, in an article from which we give an extract in another column, refers to an "opinion" which has prevailed to some extent in the past that the province is "poised to be Mainland and vice versa."

More closely identified with the Mainland, we can speak thus confidently for the spirit and aim which inspires the opposition party on the Mainland, because there has been no decision in its strength or in its confidence which it has in the soundness and righteousness of the principles for which it is contending since the general election in 1894.

There is, however, no probability, we are glad to believe, of the recurrence of such a result on the island. Not again will the voters of Victoria be misled by the fishpots of Egypt nor will a temptation strong enough to hold them back from joining their Mainland brethren on the march to the Promised Land.

Canada should have its own mint and coin its own silver and gold. But before a mint, should we not have a refinery?

Once more the country is shocked by the news of two frightful railway disasters, the latest horror, in which thirty people met a fearful death, occurring this morning on the Rio Grande railway.

By the bill of rights the ancient prerogative of the crown in legislating by order-in-council has been materially curtailed, and it is an admitted principle that the crown has no right by a mere order-in-council either to sanction a new railway or to interfere with an established right or privilege of any class of persons within the realm.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded to any other proprietary medicine.

TWENTY-ONE WERE KILLED.

Hazelton is a Smouldering Volcano—Age—The Fuelled Caldeira—Official Murder.

Mob Was Unarmed and Many Were Shot in the Back as They Turned to Flee.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 11.—Twenty-one corpses lie to-night in the frame shanties scattered along this hilltop town. For unexplained and broken figures.

On the narrow coasts of the Hazelton Hospital. Of these it is almost a certainty that five will be added to the death list before another day dawns. Such is the execution done yesterday by the deputy sheriffs, armed to the teeth, upon about 150 ignorant foreigners, whose names are consigned to two lists respectively. These facts are undisputed. Here is the ghastly roll as it stands: Andrew Nicovski, John Cobens, Steve Urech, Andrew Yerhann, John Franko, John Zernawick, Frank Kool, John Zankack, John Shea, Anto Greckio, John Turmasvich, Andrew Yruch, all of Harwood; Andrew Zimenc, Adam Zimencski, John Burski, Stanil Suedzski, Sebastian Bozostski, John Pata, Adolbrt Czeta, all of Cray Ridge; Andrew Collick, Raefael Beck, wife of Cranberry. The injured who are at death's door: Clemens Plotack, Gepar Dulass, John Bonke, Andrew Stankon, Jacob Tomashontas.

Forty others are badly hurt, including John Trebble, a deputy sheriff, who is all these men ranged in age from 15 to 45 years, all foreigners, Hungarians, Poles, Lithuanians and Slavs.

The situation to-night is intense. The day was full of event and incident. First and foremost, the purpose of the march in view when their march received its tragic end was consummated. The 1,500 workers at the Latin mines, to whom they were bound in duty, were induced to join the strikers' ranks to do no more work until the demands of all the men at all mines in the district have been conceded.

Next in importance was the issue of warrants this afternoon for the rest of Sheriff Martin, who had been arrested at the instance of the United Hungarian societies. They were made out in the name of Joseph Melan, president of the St. George Society, which newly all the dead miners were members of. The warrants were issued by the Detective Agency, in charge of the documents, but up to late hour to-night they had not been executed.

Sheriff Martin, who spent last night in the Whitehall hotel under a strong guard, came to Hazelton this morning with the Ninth Regiment of the United States. His presence in town was known until late in the day. They were found that day in the streets, and the soldiers and constables could not be reached. This afternoon Constables Atry and Gallacher made effort to arrest A. Hess, who led the company of deputies last night, but had sought refuge within the mine. They refused to permit the constables to pass the guard. The warrants charged murder, assault and battery, and the killing of a man.

A thin rent of no less import was the effort made by Superintendent Lawall, of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre, to grant an increase of 10 per cent. over the Lehigh basis to the company, about 2,000 in number. A big meeting was held at McLeod's the afternoon to consider this offer, after much discussion and speeches it was decided to accept the proposition. But little confidence, follows this decision, as it is taken for granted that the men return to work, and are sure from the men still out on strike to bear to restore them to strikers' ranks, and it is admitted there will be no resistance.

The meeting at Latimer to-day held a fair from the spot of last night's conflict. They decided to take no action until Monday, when a committee consisting of four Poles, four Italians and four Hungarians will be sent to remain on with the other strikers until every demand is granted.

The hospital was a heartrending sight to-day. Here all day long groups of stunted, scrawny, and emaciated men, many of them children in their appearance, hung about the steps and eagerly eyed the doors. Some sat in stony silence as if unaware as yet of what had happened, while others were bowed beneath an uncontrollable sorrow.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—On account of the horrible slaughter yesterday afternoon at Latimer, in the coal region, the governor to-night issued the following proclamation: "Whereas, it has been represented to me by the proper authorities of Luzerne county that riotous demonstrations, in various sections thereof, which threaten the lives and property of all citizens within the county are threatened, which the civil authorities are unable to suppress; and

Whereas, the constitution and laws of the commonwealth authorize and require the governor, whenever it becomes necessary, to employ the military power to suppress domestic violence and preserve the peace.

Hood's Sarsaparilla advertisement with 'Sales Talk' and 'Hood's Pills' text.

Change of Dression

But Quikcure did it well.

Quikcure

Every mother should have in her medicine chest a bottle of Quikcure. It is especially valuable for children's ailments. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

The Redistribution Act of 1890 Which Hon. John Robson Thought Defective.

The Balance of Power Fiction Retained in the Present Law.

(From the News-Advertiser, Sept. 9.)

Now that the subject has been so prominently brought forward by the controversy in some of the provincial newspapers, to which we referred yesterday, it may be useful if we dip a little into the so-called "ancient history" connected with a piece of legislation which, in its direct and indirect results, has had the most important influence on the affairs of the province during the years which have elapsed since the passage of the redistribution act of 1890. As with many other notable measures passed by various legislative bodies, so with this act, the circumstances at the time of its passage, which, although entirely disconnected with the scope of the bill, and such as should not have been allowed in any manner to modify it, did, as a matter of fact, cause it to pass on the statute book in the unsatisfactory and unwise form in which it became the law of the land. In order, therefore, to deal with the subject intelligently, it is necessary to refer to these matters, and to some of the incidents—both of a local and personal character—which played so important a part in that piece of legislative handiwork. It will then be seen that some of those who have a great deal to do with it were themselves not satisfied with the act. Much less did they regard it as a perfect measure, or as one which fairly met the necessities of the situation at that time. Those, therefore, who attempt to build up on the act of 1890 a defence of the system of parliamentary representation as it is found to-day, are doing so upon a foundation which those who laid it out admitted was both faulty and defective and entirely inadequate to be the base of a worthy and honest provincial representative system.

The redistribution bill of 1890 was the first attempt made in the legislature to adjust the representation to the altered conditions which had arisen in the province through the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway and the close and intimate connection with the other parts of the Dominion which had thereby been brought about. A large influx of population ensued, and naturally nearly all of it settled at the terminus of the railway, or in the vicinity of it. Vancouver city was founded in 1886, and its growth of population in five years was about three-fourths of that which had required a period of thirty years to dominate in Victoria, and the great agricultural district in the valley of the Fraser had received an increase in their population through the advent of the railway, while such remote districts as the Kootenays and the interior, which had been made accessible by the new route for trade and travel which had been opened by the completion of that great undertaking. In short, the centre of population had been shifted from Victoria to a point on the Lower Mainland, and a redistribution of the parliamentary representation became the greatest question in provincial politics. The fact was disputed by no one. It should have been a simple and easy matter for those who controlled provincial affairs to deal fairly and honestly with the problem of adjusting the representation to the new conditions. Unfortunately they did not do so, and hence much of the trouble which has resulted.

The legislature then considered the Fraser, and a redistribution of the districts on the Mainland, while 13 held seats for island constituencies. With the exception of New Westminster city, which returned one member, all the Mainland districts in the province were divided into two large districts, one of which was generally scattered over wide areas. On the island, Victoria city, then, as now, had four members, while districts in the immediate vicinity of it returned six members, so that the small territory referred to had no less than ten out of the twenty-seven members which comprised the legislature. These figures are important, as the situation which they disclose had much to do with the passage of the act in 1890 in the form which it assumed.

In 1890, an old fiction, called "The Balance of Power," was so much of a reality that a large majority of the people, otherwise well-informed on provincial political affairs, believed that it was based on legislative authority, whereas there was nothing of the kind. The doctrine of this "Balance of Power" was that the Mainland must never have more than one member in the legislature in excess of the number which represented island constituencies. According to this view, while the Mainland was so much larger than the island, and might contain ten times its population, its political or legislative influence was to be equalled by a mere fraction that accorded to the island. Such a monstrous proposition seems now ridiculous. Yet, as a reference to the newspapers of the day will show, this antique tradition had clothed itself with so much authority by the lapse of time, that on the platform, in the press and on more than one occasion in the legislature itself, it had been solemnly propounded as a law, the violation of which would be near akin to sacrilege.

The Hon. John Robson was premier in 1890, sitting as one of three members for Westminster district, which was not then divided into ridings. One of the wisest politicians who have ever had a part in the control of provincial affairs, there were few men in the legislature or, indeed, in British Columbia, who had a more intimate acquaintance with the general condition of things in the province, or who could form a more accurate forecast of the probable trend of events and of the steps which should be taken to bring the provincial administration into harmony with them. It

was the government of which Mr. Robson was at once the nominal head and the real strength, which introduced and carried through the legislature the redistribution bill of 1890.

It will be said that either Mr. Robson did not on that occasion grasp the situation or he did not give honest and proper effect to his perception of it. We do not entirely hold either of these views. The bill as introduced was not the measure which Mr. Robson would have advocated had he been able to give expression to his own views. We can state with confidence that the redistribution bill in Mr. Robson's own handwriting and a number of letters to the editor of the News-Advertiser written during the early part of 1890 and the early part of 1891. The measure which he outlined in the so-called "Balance of Power" and proposed a scheme which would have satisfied the people of the Mainland, while it would have laid the foundation for a system almost automatic in its operations as called for by the increase of population and the expansion of political development.

But Mr. Robson encountered an opposition which made it impossible for him to carry with him a majority of his supporters from island constituencies. It was an occasion which some men would have met without hesitation and have made a supreme effort without stopping to count the cost. Had Mr. Robson done so, the history of British Columbia since 1890 would have been different. But even in the speech on the second reading of the bill and during the subsequent debates, he could not dissemble the fact that the measure was not what it should have been. "Some," he said, "will not approve the bill, but will not consider it such a wise and statesmanlike measure as was called for." He adopted the course of expediency rather than the bolder and, in the end, more glorious one, and one which would have been better for his own personal political reputation and fortunes. But in much larger legislative fields men of greater calibre than Mr. Robson have also shown similar weakness.

We learn much from a consideration of these facts; facts which cannot be disputed. They plainly show that the act of 1890 was defective even in the view of its reputed parent. That being so, we must go back to it in our efforts to reform the representative system and to admit that those parts which have proved to be the existence of the little pocket constituencies which have stifled the voice of the majority and perpetrated a great wrong on the people down to the present time. The act of 1890, it is merely mitigated in a very slight degree the crying wrongs which are inherent in it.

AN EARLY SESSION.

Rumors are afloat that the government will call the legislature together a month or six weeks sooner than usual, and in the interests of proper administration an early session is eminently desirable. Events are moving apace, and history in Western Canada is being made at a rapid rate nowadays. The Dominion is well to the fore, and prominently in the public eye just at present than the province of British Columbia. In all parts of the world attention is directed upon the province, and to speak more correctly, the recently recognized gold fields of the Clondyke, and the government of this country, whether represented by the present incumbent or by his successors, must inevitably take up and settle the question of railway communication therewith, at the earliest possible moment. The British Pacific is dead; the Coast-Kootenay is con est, but the line to the Clondyke is alive, a very much alive. Next spring will bring a rush to the Yukon such as the present generation, at any rate, has not seen—of that there is not the smallest doubt—and the traffic in north-bound goods and passengers alone, to say nothing of the advantages contingent upon the development of the country, will probably be sufficient in volume to represent handsome returns upon the capital invested.

The question of the route to be selected is one requiring careful attention, and there is not as yet sufficient information before the public to warrant decision as to which is the route which is best to be followed. The general consensus of opinion appears to be in favor of the route from Telegraph Creek, on the Stickeen River, to Teslin Lake, though it may be well that a line from some point in the interior, such as Kamloops, would best meet the various requirements which have to be taken into consideration. But whatever the course eventually to be adopted, and every day adds to the store of knowledge on the subject, a line of railway, long or short as the case may be, is more than likely to form part of it. That line unquestionably, as we have before remarked when dealing with the matter of the proposed Coast-Kootenay road, should be a government undertaking. This is not a time for hesitancy or doubt. The moment has come for energetic, decisive action. What British Columbia wants and what British Columbia must have, if the present unequalled opportunities are to be seized and turned to profitable account, is a strong, vigorous policy conceived and enacted by strong, vigorous men—men who shall be actuated by disinterested, public-spirited motives, who shall rise superior to the temptation of self-advancement at the expense of the country they administer.

The Liberal government has done much since its accession to power, fourteen months ago, to further the interests of the Dominion, but pre-eminently amongst the measures it has promulgated stand out, in our opinion, its reservation of alternate claims in the Clondyke. We have here the declaration of a principle upon which all true government in the proper sense of the term should be based, and without which no administration in the present trend of public thought can hope to retain public support. Its negation in the past has worked incalculable harm to the body politic. Its adoption in the future will work incalculable good.

An object lesson has been furnished by the Ottawa government which the component parts of the Dominion, British Columbia not least, amongst them will do well to take to heart, for solely in its application lies the avoidance of those evils which have so far retarded

GREAT WEALTH OF CAMP FAIRVIEW

Now Proved To Be One of the Richest Districts in the Entire Province.

The Tin Horn Company's Wonderful Properties—English Capital Is Interested.

Fairview camp has, during the summer, been demonstrated to be one of great wealth. About four years ago the Strathguyre mine put in a ten stamp mill which went out of the Morning Star road several thousand dollars and then for some reason or other was closed. The Tin Horn and the Smuggler companies are the ones whose labors will undoubtedly bring Fairview to the front again. The Smuggler obtained the use of the Strathguyre mill, and have done some crushing with good results.

The Tin Horn company, the control of which stock is held in Victoria and Vancouver, has done about 500 feet of work on their three claims, the Tin Horn, the Big Horn and the Fortune, chiefly on the former. A tunnel has been driven 250 feet on the vein and a drift of 80 feet south of the vein. From that point the ascent of the hill becomes much steeper, till the tunnel gives about 800 feet of stoping ground. This whole tunnel is in ore from which the average of 38 assays was \$1230. Ten subsequent assays average \$450. The ore at the surface showed a width of 20 feet, but recent crosscuts reveal a width of 40 feet, and it has been traced 600 feet. A 10 stamp mill, with triple discharge, estimated at about \$22,000, ordinary stamps has been purchased from the Joshua Hendy Company, of San Francisco, and will be in operation about Sept. 15. Surface work has been done on the two other claims of the company, chief of which is a tunnel and shaft on the Big Horn. It is estimated that the ore on the dump is worth \$5,000. Free gold is frequently visible in the quartz, which carries a little galena with some chlorides of gold which bring the assays up so high.

The shareholders in the Tin Horn own water rights in the vicinity which will provide the necessary supply for the stamps and machinery, not only for this company, but for other claims in the vicinity in which they are interested. They have also an electric light franchise and are interested in coal measures from which a supply of fuel will be obtained.

Almost contiguous to the Tin Horn are the Winchester, Joe Dandy, Morning Star, Steward and others showing very good surface indications. Some of these are developed partially, but all are ready to be worked from the surface. The Joe Dandy has had a survey made for a mill, and negotiations are under way which will likely lead to mills being erected in some of the other claims.

About five miles from Fairview, to the northward, are the Oro Fino and the Independence, owned by the Oro Fino Mining Company. On the Oro Fino is a tunnel of 30 feet and a shaft of 40 feet, besides open cuts which prove the ledge for a length of 500 feet, tracing it into the Independence. The walls are well defined. Near the surface is a decomposed quartz in which gold is plentiful in many places. A test by crushing 35 pounds in which no gold was to be seen yielded \$60 to the ton. The rock also carries galena and a very peculiar feature is that spangles of gold appear among it.

The company estimates that the ore in sight on the dump is worth \$8,000. The ledge on which work is done shows a width of eight feet. J. R. Sigman, of Vancouver, is president of the company. The directors are: The B. C. Mills Timber & Trading Company, vice-president, and C. N. Davidson, J. M. Mackinnon, of the Golden Cache and James R. Slatyer are among the officials.—Rossland Miner.

London papers just to hand contain the prospectus of the Fairview Gold Mining Company, Limited, which is being floated by the British Columbia Development Company, Limited. The capital is \$1,000,000 in many places. A test by crushing 35 pounds in which no gold was to be seen yielded \$60 to the ton. The rock also carries galena and a very peculiar feature is that spangles of gold appear among it.

The property consists of the Joe Dandy, Daisy Dean, Atlas and Belmont claims, and covers a total area of 130 acres. It was originally acquired by the British Columbia Development Company, Limited, in August, 1896, and has been steadily and carefully developed by the company since that date.

Considerable progress has been made with development work, about 1,100 feet of drift and sinking by means of three shafts and four tunnels having been completed within the last eight months. Three parallel lodes have been found which are known to traverse almost the entire length, a distance of 400 feet. One of these, the Joe Dandy, upon which up to the present the principal work has been done, has been proved to be of an average width of four feet, the assay values of which are exceedingly satisfactory, as will be seen by the extracts from cables and letters.

Owing to the conformation of the ground, the lode can be quickly and easily opened by means of tunnels. The deeper of the two tunnels, which are now being driven on the Dandy lode will open up 200 feet vertically below the outcrop, thus saving hauling and pumping to this depth.

The outcrop boldly wherever exposed, and the rock formation through which they pass is remarkably free from disturbances. This is particularly the case on the Dandy and Atlas claims, while the fissures in which they are laid down indicate permanence in depth, as well as horizontal continuity. On properties adjoining and contiguous there are other proved lodes which are very clearly defined, and of remarkable uniform filling, which is a further reason for the probability of regular formation in depth. It is therefore confidently anticipated that the life of the mine will be of very long duration.

Another feature actively developed, and an advance show that high grade ore has been struck. The purchase price of the property is given at \$70,000, either in fully paid up shares or cash, at the option of the directors. Reports on the property have been made by Mr. Arthur L. Pearce, Captain Mitchell and Mr. P. C. Stoess.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

As long ago as Aug. 28th, nearly two weeks back, we asked the Colonist, on account of its back-down from our challenge to discuss the redistribution record of the provincial government, to be kind enough to state explicitly just how far back it proposed to go in reference to the government's record, which it had been boasting it was ready and anxious to undertake against all comers. After fasting for nearly two weeks with this simple question, and virtually refusing to answer it, our contemporary has taken a new tack, and, in its issue of this morning, ventures this enigmatical reply: "The gentle Columbian wants the Colonist to state explicitly how far back its proposed defence of the provincial government will go." It will go just as far back as the responsibility of the present ministry extends. We hope this is sufficiently definite for our esteemed contemporary.

Unhappily, we might say timid, and indefinite answer, we need hardly say, it would be impossible to give. Taken on its face, it might be interpreted as meaning that the Colonist's defence have made up their minds to go to the nominal term of the Turner government—viz., for the term of two years, or so since Mr. Turner succeeded to the premiership; but when we remember that the record of the present ministry—Mr. Turner himself—has been a member of essentially the same government for at least ten years; another member, Mr. Pooley, for about eight years; and still another, Col. Baker, for about five years; while Mr. Martin has been as thick and thin supporter of the government during the longest term mentioned—leaving Mr. Eberts as the only minister who has entered the cabinet so late as Mr. Turner's government, by an "accident of politics," to the premiership—what are we to think of the chief orator's intimation—if it is to be understood as such—that it proposes to shelter itself, in its valiant defence of the government, by its nominal term of the Turner ministry?

But it is when we turn to the Colonist of the 7th inst., when it expressed itself thuswise (as before, in some of its issues) as a "fairly good" and "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief orator's intimation. It is not, as we have already pointed out, "squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the

GENE....

Where is the BRITISH PACIFIC? The Canadian TELEGRAPH CREEK route. The BOARD OF TRADE. Get a move on. Our route G.S.P. is the favorite; all our boats are new; no customs house to be... No 10 pounds on your back. We fix them in and guarantee delivery.

DO YOU WANT TO WASH?

Bar Soap is the largest and best bar sold. It is made in England and is the best in the world. It is the only soap that will wash and clean. It is the only soap that will not irritate the skin. It is the only soap that will not fade. It is the only soap that will not stain. It is the only soap that will not hurt the eyes. It is the only soap that will not hurt the nose. It is the only soap that will not hurt the throat. It is the only soap that will not hurt the lungs. It is the only soap that will not hurt the stomach. It is the only soap that will not hurt the bowels. It is the only soap that will not hurt the bladder. It is the only soap that will not hurt the kidneys. It is the only soap that will not hurt the liver. It is the only soap that will not hurt the spleen. It is the only soap that will not hurt the pancreas. It is the only soap that will not hurt the gall bladder. It is the only soap that will not hurt the stomach. It is the only soap that will not hurt the bowels. It is the only soap that will not hurt the bladder. It is the only soap that will not hurt the kidneys. It is the only soap that will not hurt the liver. It is the only soap that will not hurt the spleen. It is the only soap that will not hurt the pancreas. It is the only soap that will not hurt the gall bladder.

Notice is hereby given that in and by virtue of a commission under the great seal of Canada issued under the provisions of Chapter 114, R.S.C. and to me directed, authorizing me to investigate, hear and report upon all material facts relating to the alleged rights of certain titles, or any person claiming them, of such titles, to the under rights as well as the surface rights of certain lands in Vancouver Island, granted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to the Dominion of Canada, by letters patent bearing date the 21st April, 1887, to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, shall open the said commission at the Court House in the City of Nanaimo on Monday, the 20th September, instant, at 10 o'clock a.m. and thereafter from day to day, as such session may be adjourned, either at the said Court House in the said City of Nanaimo, or at such other place as may be appointed, and shall attend for the purpose of enquiring into all matters specified or referred to in the said commission, concerning the said lands; and all persons who are interested in the said enquiry in any way, or who desire to give or submit evidence relating thereto, and who appear before me, as above appointed, shall be heard.

Dated at Victoria this 11th day of September, A.D. 1897.

T. G. ROTHWELL, Commissioner. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this notice will not be paid for. T. G. R.

used, so they worked their way down on the Cleveland.

—Lord Lister, the eminent physician, and other visiting medical men, to-day paid a visit to the Jubilee Hospital, where they met the board of directors of the hospital and Victoria physicians.

—The illuminated aerial mystery which was floating across a few weeks ago, again made an appearance early yesterday morning. A number of citizens saw it, and they hadn't been up all night, either.

—The funeral of Oliver Johnson took place to-day from the family residence, North Pembroke street. Rev. Mr. Foster officiated at the house and cemetery. Much sympathy was felt for the bereaved parents, this being the second child to succumb to the fell destroyer within a year.

—General A. G. Montgomery-Moore, commander of the imperial troops in Canada, arrived over from the mainland last evening, and is a guest at the Mount Baker Hotel. The general is accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Montgomery-Moore; Captain M. Morris, assistant military secretary; and the Honorable Miss Colbourne. The party will remain here for a few days. General Moore commanded the Fourth (Queen's Own) Hussars for over eleven years, and has been colonel of the Eighteenth Hussars since 1882.

—Lord Lister, whose antiseptic treatment of wounds brought him fame, arrived from the east last evening, having attended the meeting of the British Medical Association at Montreal. Lord Lister is accompanied by his son, Arthur Lister, and his daughters, Miss Lister and Miss G. Lister. They are at Dallas. Other members of the British Medical Association arrived last evening, including Dr. O. M. Jones, of this city; Dr. and Mrs. Murray, of Vancouver; and Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Shellworth, of Manchester. The party will spend two days here, returning via Tacoma and the N.P.R.

—Yesterday afternoon the inmates of the residence of Mr. Ernest Bledsoe, Garnham, were startled by the report of a gun and immediately after a shower of shot pelting against the side of the building, came from some children who were sitting opposite an open window led to an investigation, and it was found that one child had sustained a slight scalp wound, while another had an injured hand. The children would unquestionably have been killed or at least very seriously injured had it not been that the force of the shot had been spent before striking. Mr. Bledsoe endeavored to overtake the "individuals" who had fired the shot, but was unable to do so. However, he came to once to the city and reported the incident to the police.

—While waiting for a street car on Saturday last Mr. Walter Miles, a mining man who came down from Alberni a few days ago with a shipment of ore for treatment at the Metallurgical Works, engaged himself by chipping a piece of rock sticking up above the road with his prospector's hammer. Imagine his surprise when on knocking off a piece he found what appeared to be the gold-bearing quartz. It was impossible to mistake the appearance of the mineral showing in the rock, which Mr. Miles' experience told him might be valuable, and he at once got stakes and staked out his claim, which he has christened the Douglas. The claim extends under many buildings, and among them the new post-office. It is, of course, extremely doubtful that Mr. Miles will be allowed to develop his property. He has not yet recorded it, but he has ten days in which to do that, and at the meeting of the city council to be held this evening he will endeavor to secure permission to open the street. This is the first step he has taken and nothing will be done until he has been the result of the report. An assay was made, but the result has not been made known.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Fishermen's Union Formed at Vancouver—Typhoid Patient Removed from Steveston.

Pete McKinney on Trial at Nelson—News Notes from Grand Forks.

The Unfortunate Victim of Leprosy Tells Judge Pierson Some Interesting Facts.

Was Sent to Steveston from Victoria, but Was Too Ill to Work in Cannery.

Vancouver, Sept. 10.—Forty fishermen met at Westminster avenue last night and formed what may be the nucleus of a fishermen's union. Thirty-eight men signed the petition.

Mr. Mayor Cope writes via Skagway that he had got safely half way across the Pass, and was continuing his journey next day.

E. B. Oster, M.P., is at the Hotel Vancouver. More good news has arrived from the Athabasca. A fourth shipment of twenty-eight tons to the Hall smelter returned \$97.90 per ton.

One hundred tons of the same grade will be shipped the month of August. There was \$2 a ton paid for shipping and treatment this profit to the company is in the neighborhood of \$2,400. A mill is to be established at an early date.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—Last night at Steveston Capt. Freeman, arrived back from Skagway and other northern ports. Two men who are said to have come from Winnipeg returned on her, one having got half way across the Pass. Both sold their outfits at Skagway for what they could get.

The steamer Pass which left Steveston called at all the northern canneries and brought down a number of Chinese, Indians and white fishermen. Mr. Hay, bookkeeper at the A. B. C. cannery on the Skeena was also a passenger.

Two passengers returned from Lake Bennett. They claim that the New York correspondents paid twenty rufians calling themselves The World Vigilance Committee to hold up 1,000 pilgrims on the White Horse trail near the south end of the lake. They held them up from Saturday to Monday. In the wild stampede that followed most of the horses were killed or had their limbs broken, and the pass is again blocked with scattered freight.

There is more money being deposited in the savings bank department of the postoffice here than on any previous occasion in the history of the city.

A prisoner in the provincial jail, Westminster, named McCoy, serving a light sentence, has escaped. It is said that he has not been captured.

N.W. WESTMINSTER. One of the seamen belonging to the ship Ketchewiler, now loading salmon at Steveston, was taken ill on Wednesday afternoon, suffering from typhoid fever, and was taken to the Royal Canadian hospital.

Three carloads of cattle arrived here on Wednesday night per the C. P. R. The steamer Ritter arrived here on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock with 2,240 cases of canned salmon for shipment per C. P. R. She left here yesterday morning with 38 head of cattle and 35 hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kilston and son, of the firm of Messrs. A. G. Kilston & Co., of Glasgow, arrived here yesterday and are the guests of Mrs. Macfarlane, of Fourth avenue. Mr. Kilston is on his way home after a trip to Australia and Japan and will spend about three or four days in this city.

All the farmers in the district are very busy getting in their crops. The hop crop this season will be very good. One grower has 200 men employed gathering the hops and another one has about 150.

The steamer that carried a prospective party, consisting of five men, from this city to Pitt Lake yesterday afternoon.

A party of Westminster men, consisting of Daniel McPhee, Malcolm McPhee and Harry Symock, of whom are shippermen, left here for St. Michaels, at the mouth of the Yukon river. They have been engaged to work on the construction of a large steamer which will ply between that place and the head of the river, and they will receive from \$4.50 to \$5 per day wages.

On Tuesday evening the board of directors of the R. A. & I. Society held a meeting and disposed of much routine business. Some of the most important matters dealt with were the appointment of judges and the reduction of the secretary's salary by \$100. The indications are that this year's exhibition will be better than ever in every respect.

A prisoner at the provincial jail named McCoy escaped on Tuesday and has so far not been recaptured. He was employed in the kitchen and made his way into the governor's apartments, where he stole a pair of pants, top coat, light felt hat and a pair of boots. He had three weeks of his sentence still to serve.

NELSON. Nelson, Sept. 7.—To-day the case of Peter McKinney, which has been postponed five times, came up before Judge Forin. The case is interesting from the fact that the prisoner is a full-blooded negro, while his wife, whom he was accused of assaulting with intent to kill, is a white woman. McKinney escaped from jail while awaiting trial, in August, 1894, and has been at liberty until apprehended two weeks ago. His wife testified that she was cooking his dinner when he told her to get into the Dwyer and go into business with him. She refused and he assaulted her with a knife. Mrs. Carroll, who was in the house, testified that she saw the assault and heard McKinney say that he would murder his wife if she did not go to Dwyer with him. The testimony was conflicting. McKinney stating that the woman,

which was a slight rash on the wrist, was an accident, his wife having cut her hand. It was evident that Judge Forin believed the wife's story, for he sentenced the negro to six months in jail. On the charge of breaking jail McKinney pleaded guilty, and on this charge sentence was reserved. Mrs. McKinney was confused by the cross-examination of the crown prosecutor and relieved herself by sewing her face into some curious grimaces, directed at the prosecutor, which amused the lobby.

Nelson, Sept. 8.—And now the Hall Mines smelter has scored one in the bitter warfare being waged between them and the Nelson Electric Light Company. They have emerged from the darkness caused by the light company shutting them off the circuit, and now they have their own electric light plant running merrily, affording them more light than they can use. But they have not yet found a substitute for the waters of Cottonwood creek. Everything in the big smelter is now running evenly under the management of Superintendent Headley, the furnace also. The ore is coming down steadily and is of as high grade as ever. There is any amount of ore on the dump.

Nelson, Sept. 6.—D. W. McVicar exhibited today some of the finest ore ever shown here. It comes from the Lardau district, and the specimens, at least several of them, were of the Bank of British Columbia. They were taken from the claims known as the Olive May, Little Fred, and three others, the owners being the Lade Brothers and Arthur Gunn.

There are three different ledges, each about eight feet in width, on the claims, but the width of the paystreak has not yet been determined. The ore is graphite and iron pyrites, assaying from 10 to 12 per cent. McVicar submitted 14 1/2 ounces in gold to the ton. Although the claims were discovered about a month ago, no work has yet been done on them. The owners have, however, just sent a consignment of two tons to the Kaslo sampling works. The rock is said to be identical with that of Boulder creek, Colorado.

The Hall Mines company of Nelson has placed an order with James D. Sword, of Rossland, Kootenay agent of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill company, for a 10-drill compressor plant complete. This is the third plant which the Hall Mines company has ordered, and when it is installed the machinery at the Silver King will have a capacity of 25 drills, the two plants now in use being of five and ten drill capacity respectively.

NANAIMO. Nanaimo, Sept. 1.—A young man, aged 19, son of Mr. Thomas Cornish, was drowned at Nanaimo River on Thursday evening. He, in company with a boy named Gordon, were engaged in hunting up some horses on the flats, and in swimming his horse across the south fork he got down off seven feet of water and was drowned. Mr. Cornish is a very old settler in Nanaimo and has the sympathy of the entire community. No word has as yet been received in regard to Kalle from the Colorado party.

Mining is being industriously pushed at Chemung River. The Copper claim has a two-man shift continually working, also the Ames claim, and another owned by Mr. Smith. All claims are in good ore, giving some \$30 to \$40 per ton. The depth of the ledges is not known, but the width is three feet and widens as it goes in and down. On the Copper claim, which is in 85 feet, the ledge will be cross-cut at 100 and 200 feet. Prospects are very bright for mining in this quarter.

ROSSLAND. A distinguished party of Liberals arrived in Rossland yesterday from Vancouver. It is composed of G. B. Maxwell, M.P. for Burrard, Mayor Templeton, D. G. Macdonell, ex-M.P. for North Lanark, and now a leading attorney, working in the Yukon; C. N. Davidson, ex-M.P. for Westmorland; and D. Menzies, contractor. When Mr. Maxwell was seen yesterday by a Miner representative he said the party was merely taking a pleasure trip, and was not on any particular political mission. Speaking for himself, he said he expected to take a hand in the next provincial election in behalf of the opposition, to the Turner government.

"One object of my trip," he said, "is to post myself on the country. I shall return to the coast by way of Boundary Creek and Pentteton, so that I may know exactly through what sort of country it is proposed to build the Coast Kootenay railway. We have assurance that the capital for the construction of the entire line from the Fraser river to the Columbia will be forthcoming here, ever a Dominion subsidy is obtained, and we feel confident it will be at the next session of parliament."

Six cases of typhoid fever are reported at the Sisters' Hospital. The disease seems to be somewhat different in its characteristics from the form which prevailed last summer—Rossland Miner.

GRAND FORKS. Grand Forks, Sept. 8.—A few days since men working on the Pathfinder property discovered croppings of an immense copper ledge about 200 feet from the old workings. The ledge was at once stripped for a distance of several hundred feet and found to be exceedingly rich in copper. Samples brought to Grand Forks present a truly wonderful appearance. A shaft will be started at once.

The Ontario Boy, on the north fork, owned by C. H. Folger, has been considered only an ordinary prospect, but the returns from forty pounds of ore sent to an American smelter for treatment were received in the shape of \$1,000, showing a value of \$300 per ton. The ore is free milling, and there is an immense ledge, with hundreds of tons in sight.

Grand Forks, Sept. 5.—J. McTeer Reppas, president of the Kettle River Mining and Milling Company, which owns the now famous Christina claim near Volcanic mountain, says his company has decided to treat the ore of this property by the chlorination process. The claim is situated on the Christina, a prominent ledge of which will be of sufficient power to allow the plant to be increased to 100 tons capacity. This plant will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000, and it is the intention of the company to have all the machinery on the ground within the next 60 days.

Penr, secretary of the company, is now in the city making the necessary arrangements for the machinery.

Mr. Reppas, since he arrived in the city has put some half dozen men to work on this property, who are opening it up in various places. As present an 18 foot long has been run on the ledge, and it is intended to continue this last until the width of the ledge is fully determined. Mr. Reppas has rented an office of Riverside avenue, as he intends to have Grand Forks his headquarters in the future.

A prospector from Cascade City arrived in this city last evening and reported having seen a party of some eight railway surveyors running a line near Sheep Creek, not far from Christina Lake. He said that they were working towards Grand Forks, and would be at this city about the end of next week. Great excitement exists at Christina Lake over this sudden railway movement, and in consequence there is great activity in the development of claims.

SANDON. Sandon, Sept. 8.—The decreased value of silver has not reduced the price of the product of the Kaslo-Slocan country to any great extent, as it has been practically offset by the advance in lead, of which mineral the principal mines contain from 50 to 70 per cent. The actual decrease in the value of the Slocan Star ore, for example, has been less than \$1 per ton within the year. The lead alone now more than pays the cost of production in most of the mines of the district, so that the silver output is clear profit.

The large claims which have been general throughout the Northwest, have extended to the Selkirk, driving the prospectors in and out of the hills and softening the trails and roads to the hindrance of ore shippers. Snow fell to the depth of two or eight inches on the summits on August 29th.

The International Trading and Navigation Company, who handle all the ore shipped over the Kaslo & Slocan, are working to the full capacity of their fleet. The large steamers, the Alberta and International, two barges and one tug, carry down full loads of ore at every trip. Passenger traffic, which has been brisk, is falling off a little.

The new ore bins and tramway for the Lucky Jim, which has been completed and will be stretched in a few days, which the mine will be ready to resume the shipping of ore. The ore will go to the Pilot Bay smelter, which is being put in shape for winter operations.

The new machinery on the lead of the mine, which has been ordered, and when it is installed the machinery at the Silver King will have a capacity of 25 drills, the two plants now in use being of five and ten drill capacity respectively.

NANAIMO. Nanaimo, Sept. 1.—A young man, aged 19, son of Mr. Thomas Cornish, was drowned at Nanaimo River on Thursday evening. He, in company with a boy named Gordon, were engaged in hunting up some horses on the flats, and in swimming his horse across the south fork he got down off seven feet of water and was drowned. Mr. Cornish is a very old settler in Nanaimo and has the sympathy of the entire community. No word has as yet been received in regard to Kalle from the Colorado party.

Mining is being industriously pushed at Chemung River. The Copper claim has a two-man shift continually working, also the Ames claim, and another owned by Mr. Smith. All claims are in good ore, giving some \$30 to \$40 per ton. The depth of the ledges is not known, but the width is three feet and widens as it goes in and down. On the Copper claim, which is in 85 feet, the ledge will be cross-cut at 100 and 200 feet. Prospects are very bright for mining in this quarter.

ROSSLAND. A distinguished party of Liberals arrived in Rossland yesterday from Vancouver. It is composed of G. B. Maxwell, M.P. for Burrard, Mayor Templeton, D. G. Macdonell, ex-M.P. for North Lanark, and now a leading attorney, working in the Yukon; C. N. Davidson, ex-M.P. for Westmorland; and D. Menzies, contractor. When Mr. Maxwell was seen yesterday by a Miner representative he said the party was merely taking a pleasure trip, and was not on any particular political mission. Speaking for himself, he said he expected to take a hand in the next provincial election in behalf of the opposition, to the Turner government.

"One object of my trip," he said, "is to post myself on the country. I shall return to the coast by way of Boundary Creek and Pentteton, so that I may know exactly through what sort of country it is proposed to build the Coast Kootenay railway. We have assurance that the capital for the construction of the entire line from the Fraser river to the Columbia will be forthcoming here, ever a Dominion subsidy is obtained, and we feel confident it will be at the next session of parliament."

Six cases of typhoid fever are reported at the Sisters' Hospital. The disease seems to be somewhat different in its characteristics from the form which prevailed last summer—Rossland Miner.

GRAND FORKS. Grand Forks, Sept. 8.—A few days since men working on the Pathfinder property discovered croppings of an immense copper ledge about 200 feet from the old workings. The ledge was at once stripped for a distance of several hundred feet and found to be exceedingly rich in copper. Samples brought to Grand Forks present a truly wonderful appearance. A shaft will be started at once.

The Ontario Boy, on the north fork, owned by C. H. Folger, has been considered only an ordinary prospect, but the returns from forty pounds of ore sent to an American smelter for treatment were received in the shape of \$1,000, showing a value of \$300 per ton. The ore is free milling, and there is an immense ledge, with hundreds of tons in sight.

Grand Forks, Sept. 5.—J. McTeer Reppas, president of the Kettle River Mining and Milling Company, which owns the now famous Christina claim near Volcanic mountain, says his company has decided to treat the ore of this property by the chlorination process. The claim is situated on the Christina, a prominent ledge of which will be of sufficient power to allow the plant to be increased to 100 tons capacity. This plant will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000, and it is the intention of the company to have all the machinery on the ground within the next 60 days.

tain knew I was ill. They paid my expenses over to her. They sent me over to work in the canneries, but I was too ill. Had no spots on my body, except on wrists and face. I was not working in Victoria. I was working at a Rivers Inlet cannery last summer, but did not feel ill then; not till last winter. I do not feel sick; but have some pain and itching in my bones. I do not know what the matter with me is. The same what similar illness three years ago, but got better. I look more serious this time. I came to this city myself. I was not sent here by Chinamen. For a time some Chinamen supplied me with food, till the officers came. I do not know that it is leprosy that I have. I was in Steveston working in former years, and knew the neighborhood well. "Some of my friends reside at Fall Creek Yuen & Co's place, Government street, Victoria. I used to sleep up stairs in their place. Other men slept in the same room, but slept at some distance away on suspicion. The firm does not now supply laborers for work in canneries.

"I have been very well cared for since I was taken in custody by the officers. Doubtless some equitable arrangement will be made by the provincial authorities of the Chinese firm named and of others to find out why this man was shipped over to Vancouver, and convicted, and why 'Club law' is being enforced with a good deal of vigor. Yesterday two club managers were tried. Mr. Robertson pleaded guilty, and after hearing the evidence was sentenced to six months in the workhouse. Mr. Aulay Morrison appeared on behalf of Mr. Insley.

To-day Mrs. McDonald's case was tried, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced her to six months in the workhouse. After hearing the evidence the magistrate convicted her, and sentence was deferred.

The case against John Green, Sea Island, was then called, and an order was issued to appear an order was made to issue a bench warrant against him. Several other "club" cases have been laid over till next Monday.

On Saturday night the police made a raid on a Chinese gambling house, and made a capture of five men. These were afterwards released on putting up a bail of \$50 for the principal and \$15 each for the other four. The whole case failed to appear yesterday when their case was called, and the bail money was forfeited.

One of the club owners is to come up for trial on Monday next on a charge of keeping a gambling house.

RUSSIANS IN COREA. To the Editor—Under date of 30th Aug., 1894, I pointed out in your columns in one of my letters on China and Japan "that Pusan, on the southeast end of the Korean peninsula, from its central position, its commodious harbor, its salubrious and healthy climate, was certain to be a large trade depot and in the early future a terminus of the trans-Siberian railway; further, that it was simply a question of time when Russia would have a good slice of Corea." A few years ago Corea was a sealed nation except to Chinese. In 1876 a treaty of peace and friendship was made between the Empire of Japan and the Kingdom of Corea. This treaty led to the vexed question of China's suzerainty and later on to the China and Japan war in 1894. In 1890 China ceded to Russia, for diplomatic advice rendered by her minister at Peking during the Anglo-French and Chinese war, about six hundred miles of the coast of Manchuria. England and France had a little better right to the north of the coast, and an indemnity extracted by war tax on foreign imports, but the cake was taken by Russia. From a diplomatic standpoint it would be impossible to even approximate the value of the concession. The port of Vladivostok, situated on the southern end of the coast, the most magnificent harbor in the east, but closed with ice during the winter. To enhance the value Japan ceded to Russia the island of Saghalien. A few years later, during the days of British Jingoism, Russia attempted to make Broughton Bay (native, Yuensan) a port for their fleet during winter. England interfered and they gave it up without contention. Yuensan is about half way between Vladivostok and Pusan. This port is about half way between Vladivostok and Shanghai. When peace was concluded between China and Japan, the latter naturally expected to receive a large money indemnity and cession of certain territory, but Russia says No; you shall be well paid, but you cannot take either Chinese or Korean territory, and like unto 1890, she takes the cake. She assumes China's place as suzerain of Corea. Ashoo.

London, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the government of Corea has ceded or leased Deer Island, near Pusan, to the Japanese as a sailing station, with the consent of the Japanese government.

Deer Island forms part of Pusan harbor. It lies close to the Japanese settlement. When this island is fortified by Russia the harbor will be rendered impregnable. China and Corea are both dominated by Russian arms, and it may safely be taken as a foregone conclusion that Mongolia, Manchuria and Corea will be traversed by Russian railways, and that Pusan, by their terms and the distribution point of the vast volume of trade that will grow up on the line of these railways.

Restrictions for the land trade between Russia and China: "Art. 3.—A trade by free exchange and free of duty (free trade) between Russian and Chinese subjects is authorized within some extending for fifty miles (80 li) on either side of the frontier. The supervision of this trade will rest with the two governments in accordance with their respective regulations."

This is one of a number of articles favorable to the land trade between Russia and China, signed by the Emperor of Russia, and other agreements favorable to Russia have been entered into by the same public. The argument would be superfluous to show the great advantage Russian traders have over those of other nations in China and Corea.

Corea with its outlying islands is nearly as large as Great Britain. One of its chief exports is gold, therefore it must be rich in that mineral. It has a coast line of 1,740 miles; it is numerous rivers and bays show that it is well watered; its soil is fertile, and its climate extremely healthy. It is a most desirable country to settle in. At the last census its population was 10,518,000. In 1897 she had 12,000,000. Russia concluded a treaty with this country in 1894; in 1894 she became its suzerain; in 1897 she was made its protector. Russia's Russian diplomacy.

H. J. ROBERTSON. Moreby Island, Sept. 7th, 1897.

MIOWERA ARRIVES

The Big Steamer Makes a Fast Voyage from Sidney—Aorangi to Be Repaired.

Annie C. Moore To Sail With Hay for Skagway This Evening—Other Shipping News.

The R.M.S. Warrimoo arrived from Sydney about 12.30 o'clock this morning after a swift passage from the Antipodes. She left Sydney on August 15 and arrived at Wellington, New Zealand, on August 21st. This being the first trip of the Warrimoo to port, a somewhat lengthy ceremony was made, enabling the residents to view the vessel, which was thrown open for inspection. Captain Hay was entertained by the citizens and by the Chamber of Commerce, and was highly complimented. His agent he was heartily felicitated on the inauguration of the new diversion of route. The Warrimoo left Wellington on August 22nd and arrived at Suva on August 29th. She left Suva for the same day and passed Alofa Island on August 27th and Mary Island on the 29th. Honolulu was reached on September 3rd, and on 4 p.m. the same day the voyage was continued northward. Fine weather was experienced on the greater part of the voyage. Just before arriving at Victoria the first and second-class passenger each presented Captain Hay with an address expressing their appreciation of the kind treatment received at the hands of the captain and his officers. The R.M.S. Miowera was sighted bound southward 20 miles south of Suva. There was a large number of passengers, the greater portion of whom went to Vancouver. Those who departed here were: Mrs. R. D. de Lion, Misses de Lion (3), Master de Lion, E. A. Miller, R. E. Putnam, W. Bunot, Bryant Ashley, Geo. Jarvis, and E. H. Irwin. New Zealanders came up on the Warrimoo to join in the rush towards the Clondyke in the spring. Among these was Dr. McDougall, late surgeon on one of the Tensular & Oriental Company's boats. Other passengers who departed northward on the Warrimoo were: Mr. J. Marsden, Hawaiian commissioner of agriculture; Dr. H. W. Murray, formerly ship doctor of the steamers Miowera and Warrimoo; a number of Australian and New Zealanders; Mr. J. A. Bulkeley, who is travelling on behalf of the New South Wales government to collect information on agriculture and visit the experimental farms of Canada and United States; Dr. Alvarez, the Hawaiian representative at the medical convention to be held shortly in Berlin. He is a specialist in the treatment of leprosy. H. W. Edwards, a mining expert well known in British Columbia, who has of late been in Australia in the interests of Canadian and British syndicates; Mr. Bruce Cartwright, Peninsular consul for Hawaii; Mr. H. M. Whitney, who for many years was editor of the Hawaiian Islands Gazette and Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu. On the present voyage Captain Hay is accompanied by his wife, and while at Wellington, N. Z., they were the guests of the Honorable Mr. de Lion. A general invitation was also extended to the officers of the Warrimoo to Lady Ranfurly's "at home" in the afternoon, and invitations were received for the yacht club's ball, to be given at the Warrimoo had but fifteen tons of freight for Victoria, consisting of 165 bunches of bananas from Honolulu and some canned rabbits and pineapples from Australia. When the fact was considered that the Warrimoo left Sydney nine days after the Aorangi, which arrived here but three days ago, it will be seen that she has made a very fast passage. The Warrimoo will be the first to depart, as the Aorangi is now on a change over to a short time to have her auxiliary engines repaired.

The passages of the Charmer from Vancouver are not usually productive of much excitement, but yesterday afternoon there was a change over for a time much excitement prevailed. When half way between the Sand Heads and Plumbers Pass the vessel suddenly struck what then seemed to be a rock, and a heavy thud had been felt. A grating noise was heard as if the vessel was scraping over the bottom. The engines were stopped immediately, and soon passengers were running up and down the decks, looking for life preservers, and making preparations for escape, for they were seemingly afraid that the charmer was wrecked. Every officer was surrounded by a crowd of passengers who were asking questions. "After you see the vessel to be done, when the cause of all the commotion—a large whale—showed himself, and broad grins stretched across the faces that a moment or two before had looked so serious and so far removed from laughter.

A steamer is being built at Camden, N.J., for the fishing business of the New England Fish Company on the Pacific coast. She is to cost \$100,000, and her construction will be made in her own country. The steamer will be launched in about a week, and as soon as she is made ready for the voyage she will sail for port. She will come through the Straits of Magellan. Her commander will be Captain H. B. Joyce, an experienced fisherman of Massachusetts. Her fish are to be landed at different ports on the coast and sent east by rail. The cargoes are expected to arrive at their destination within six days from the time they are landed from the steamer.

The sealing schooner Annie C. Moore, Captain Charles Hackett, will sail from the outer wharf this evening loaded with seal and produce for Skagway. She has on board about 70 tons of hay which is batted down and cased in any heavy seas that may be encountered on route. Her crew consists of 18 men, the do which Captain Fred Hackett brought with him on his return from his trip to Cocos Island in search of treasure. The dox is taken along as a mascot. The captain of the Annie C. Moore is Mr. H. J. Robertson.

As a number of applications for passage to Wrangell have been received at the office of the C.P.N. Co., the company have decided to place the steamer Prince Louise on that route, and that vessel will leave on Monday morning. It is understood that some of the passengers of the Bristol intend taking passage on the Louise and are going in the mines by the Skeena and Teelin Lake route.

President of the Company Which Chartered the Bristol Gives His Version.

Says He Will Charter the Old Government Steamer Hassler for the St. Michaels Trip.

Seattle, Sept. 10.—H. P. McGuire, president of the company which chartered the steamer Bristol to run from Victoria to St. Michaels and to the steam-shipper Eugene, and which made a fine trip, is in the city, having come up from Portland last evening on his way to Victoria. He will endeavor to straighten out matters as far as possible. To-day Captain Lewis, of the Eugene, telegraphed to President McGuire asking if he had not better come to Seattle and go into drydock; but for the present the vessel will be allowed to remain where she is, as international complications are feared.

"We intend doing all that we can in reason towards treating our passengers on the Bristol fairly," said H. P. McGuire, president of the company chartering the Bristol, this morning. "I suppose that some of the passengers will claim damages from us, and we certainly shall claim damages from P. G. Davidge & Co., lessees of the Bristol, who sold us the charter for the St. Michaels trip. All the money paid by the passengers is in the hands of Davidge & Co., as under our agreement the company was to collect and handle all passenger money. We agreed to pay them \$20,000 for the charter, and as we had not eighty paid passengers, the fare being \$300, but \$21,000 was taken for this money, the Bristol people have. The residue is now withheld by a restraining order issued in Victoria. If we had had two or three hundred passengers, as we expected, we should have the proposition would have been somewhat different and we would now have been handling some of the residue over and above what the charter came to.

"In justice to my company I must say that the trouble was due to the Bristol's failure to make promised connection with our boat at Victoria. Had it not been for the six days' overtime that we were compelled to wait for the Bristol, we would have been so far on our way to St. Michaels as to have been out of the reach of the storm which struck us afterwards." The Bristol's lessees, F. G. Davidge & Co., agreed to have their boat at Victoria August 24th at latest. We had the Eugene at Port Angeles, just across the straits from Victoria, August 23rd, ready to proceed. The passengers were waiting at Victoria, and as the days passed, they became very restive and finally held a meeting to discuss the situation. I was present and addressed them. Although the responsibility of the delay was entirely with Davidge & Co., and it was their obligation, if anybody's, to provide for the passengers, I agreed there, in behalf of our company, to pay the expenses of the passengers during their entire wait at Victoria, concluding to reach some settlement with Davidge & Co. later.

"So we paid the expenses of all the other passengers for the six days of their stay there. They were waiting at Victoria, and as the days passed, they became very restive and finally held a meeting to discuss the situation. I was present and addressed them. Although the responsibility of the delay was entirely with Davidge & Co., and it was their obligation, if anybody's, to provide for the passengers, I agreed there, in behalf of our company, to pay the expenses of the passengers during their entire wait at Victoria, concluding to reach some settlement with Davidge & Co. later.

"What are the conditions of your contract with them? Does it provide for the return of their passage money in case of failure to get them up with the Eugene

