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NO. 46.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Public Works Official Coming West—
Van Home Aroused at the
U. S. Tariff.

Inspector Strickland Leaves for Victoria—
Scheme for a Bank
at Dawson.

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—G. P. Brophy, C. E., of the public works department, left today for Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. He will stay over a day at Winnipeg, and will afterwards go to Calgary, Macleod and Rossland. He will go to the coast later on.

Sir William Van Home is here today. He had a long interview with Mr. Sifton on difficulties over the bonding privileges.

Lieut. Col. H. Aymer, registrar, crown prosecutor, and clerk of the court of Yukon, arrived here last evening. He had a long interview with Mr. Sifton, Col. Aymer is staying with his brother, the adjutant-general.

Inspector Strickland, of the Northwest Mounted Police, left here today for the Yukon. He goes by way of Victoria and Dyea.

Hon. Mr. Molock was advised today by D. Spry, post office inspector at London, is dead.

It is the intention of the government, if practicable, to establish a bank at Dawson, where gold may be deposited in safety and exchanged for drafts. This step, however, would necessitate the establishment of an assay office as well.

E. V. Bowdell passed through last night on his way to Halifax.

NO FREE RETURN.
The Stranded Miners Must Remain in the Yukon.

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—Runners have been spread in this city that the Alaska Commercial Company has sent messages to the agents and commanders of vessels to St. Michael's, instructing them to bring stranded miners and prospectors, whom they may find at St. Michael's or the mouth of the Yukon, back to civilization as an act of charity.

The Alaska Commercial Company deny the truth of these rumors and say that they have no intention of wasting any philanthropy upon foolhardy adventurers.

It is reported at Juneau that the blockade at Dyea and Skagway is daily becoming worse. At the two points there are now not less than 2,000 men unable to go over the summit.

NEW N. P. PRESIDENT.
C. S. Mellen Elected to the Position—
Daniel Lamont Vice-President.

New York, Aug. 12.—C. S. Mellen was today elected president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Daniel S. Lamont was elected director and vice-president.

Mr. Mellen is second vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and was formerly general manager of the Union Pacific road.

The office of president of the Northern Pacific was rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Winter. Hitherto there has been no vice-president. Lamont, it has long been rumored, was to fill some office in the company.

BOUND FOR CLONDYKE.
A Large Party From New England Arrives at Seattle.

Seattle, Aug. 12.—One of the largest and best equipped parties which have started for the Clondyke from Seattle this season has just arrived in this city from New England. The members are organized on a military basis, the captain being Arthur E. Seymour, a son of the well known mind reader, O. L. P. Mosely, formerly of the Boston Herald, secretary, and A. E. Rogers, of North Conn., treasurer. Each member of the party originally contributed \$1,000, and each agrees to share with all the expenditures and profits of the expedition. Apart from these individuals the company has plenty of backing.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. That will not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See treatment. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

THE CRUSH AT DYEA

A Number of Interesting Letters
From Miners on Their
Way North.

Trip Across the Mountains to the
Headwaters of the Yu-
kon Described.

Seattle, Aug. 12.—Mr. T. B. Corey has written a letter to his wife, describing the trip across the mountains to the headwaters of the Yukon, which is of exceeding interest at this time. It is as follows:

Head of Lake Bennett, July 31, 1897. Here I am at Lake Bennett. We were landed at Dyea about 6 o'clock Sunday evening on a scow, and worked till 1 o'clock a.m. Monday getting our things off the scow and putting them upon the land above high-water mark. I rolled into a blanket on the ground, but was too tired to sleep. Got up at 5 o'clock and got our things up a mile more and rearranged them. Tuesday morning we hired thirty-one Indians to pack our stuff over the mountains to Lake Linderman; had to pay them 17 cents per pound. Then packed our own packs and started over the trail. Went as far as Sheep's Camp, 8 miles, and arrived at 3 p.m. Swept through to the skin. It was a hard, rough and more difficult climb I ever saw. It was raining hard, the trail was very slippery and the wind was blowing like a hurricane. It was a "holly terror," but we got to Lake Linderman that night at 7 o'clock, a third, sore lot. We passed over about three miles of snow, but that was preferable to the slippery rock. We went to Lake Bennett and secured our boat, paying \$100 for it, and are to get in Monday noon, August 2. We expected to get started down the river by Wednesday sometime, I am here now burying them up. Got here at 12 o'clock last night and was up at 5 a.m. Tea and breakfast consisted of our bread. We then struck out for the sawmill, which is about one mile from here, and while I am waiting for a boat to take me back to Lake Linderman I am writing this letter. The only special good, only sore and stiff, which will wear off in a few days. I find that some Seattle people have been between Dyea and Lake Linderman two months packing their stuff over. It is the hardest work I ever saw. Some of the Indians carry 150 pounds, but 100 pounds is considered a good pack. Our boys carried on an average of 50 pounds each, which is a good load for one man to use. The dogs carry 25 to 40 pounds each and seem to enjoy it. They are all Indian dogs. The Indians are not like the Siwash at Seattle, but all of them are good stout fellows. The squares pack to carrying from 90 to 75 pounds. One of the boys was making a bargain for a young Indian woman for his wife just for fun. The father of the girl agreed to take \$50 for her. She was quite pleased over the idea and sat up alongside him and wanted to go. So we all had the laugh on him. She is quite an intelligent girl, just out of the Indian mission which is supported by the United States government. You can give them all the education they want, but they will be Indians still. Gilmore and son, of Seattle, are still at Lake Linderman. They have bought in with another party who had their boat almost completed. They will get away Monday or Tuesday. The Indians have raised the price of packing to 20 cents per pound, which makes it quite expensive. Our outfit weighed 3,000 pounds. We were the first on the trail to engage Indians, so you see we saved \$90 by packing things. I can tell you right now that I would not pack my stuff over that trail myself for all the gold on the Yukon. I just could not do it. I see lots of men laid up with sore feet and lame backs, who will be of no account when they get in. Some of the young boys will see a little of hard life on this trip. I have not changed my clothes since I left Seattle. Everything goes in your food, dirt and all. Things that would turn my stomach at home go with a relish. I have a splendid appetite. Mr. Raymond is one of my party. He packed my pack the first day about a mile over the hardest part of the trail. I carried about 30 pounds the first day. The second day I carried nothing but my mackintosh, which was all I wanted.

There is bound to be a hard time on the Yukon this winter. Lots of them will be stuck for the winter at Lake Linderman. They are going to pack their own stuff and that means the river will be frozen up. Last night there was a considerable fall in the water. It is amusing to see the funny outfits that are brought here. Some with wheel hand carts, some with wheelbarrows, etc. Why, some of them will not get themselves over the trail. They are writing now only a few yards from where that fellow committed suicide last year when he lost his boat and provisions. I find not a few graves along the trail, Indians and whites, some Indians and children. I saw one Indian who I found a Mr. Mills and his wife, of Seattle, in Lake Linderman, and he will get started Monday. He packed his own provisions and built his own boat. I find Mrs. Mills quite an estimable lady. She had her husband's trunks on, but that is all right. Everything goes. She is quite a brave woman, and they deserve to get lots of gold. Mills used to be

Col. Green's partner in Seattle. I never saw such a good lot of men, and on the whole quite accommodating. They don't seem to be jealous or engaged in strife. We hear nothing here all from the Yukon. Nobody comes out this way. You get news from the gold fields in Seattle before we do, so had just as well be out of the world so far as news is concerned. People who come in say there are no more news coming in. If they do, and did not bring money and "grab," they will stay at Lake Linderman all winter. Lots of people are securing their own lumber and making their own boats, but timber is getting very scarce and you can hardly get a board over six inches wide. Lumber at the saw mill is worth \$100 per thousand. The saw mill has hard work to get logs. No one of the mill hands will stay. All have gone to the Clondyke. So they will give anyone \$25 per thousand for getting logs and rafting them down to the mill. They have to go four or five miles for timber. The saw mill is on Lake Bennett. We expect to reach Dawson about the 12th or 14th of August. We are going to go night and day, one on days and the other on nights. These boys—these other men—understand handling their boat well. The boys all understand that their pluck and patience will be tried. Our hardest part of the trip is over now. None but hard working or strongly-muscled men should try to cross the mountains. Tell the outfitters to put all the goods in water-proof sacks. Also tell them they do not figure enough to the men. I hear lots of complaints in regard to the men and a great many will run out on this account. The merchants ought not to be too careful in regard to the Yukon orders they send out. The men get short and have to take what comes. If anything is short, whether their fault or not, it causes lots of trouble and hardship. I can advise you to get your supplies out here as early as possible. They had packed for sixty days. They had packed over 4,000 pounds and now they must build a boat. This will take them two weeks longer. With all their work they are not discouraged.

You would laugh to see me tackle the fat men and bears. They taste as good out here as any and pie. We are going to the timber line. The mountains are bare of any kind of vegetable growth, all rock and many covered with snow. Lots of what I have written will probably not interest you, but I keep scratching at what I have written. Will try to write once more before leaving the lake.

I must tell you about the Indian graves. They cremate their dead here and get an expensive chest about the size of a foot chest to put the ashes in. I saw one of these chests at a certain place and it was full of gold. Some of the Indians build a house about 6x6 and have almost one side of glass, so you can see in them. They will find the chest, an old hat, lamp and other things belonging to the deceased.

FROM SKAGWAY.
Skagway, Friday, July 30, 1897.—The steamer Mexico has just arrived in the bay, and she is black with people. We arrived last Monday, and are camped a mile and a half from the wharf; they are unloading our outfit now, all mixed up. One hundred and fifty tons are on the wharf out in the bay, and no road to it. We had to take lighters to take it ashore, and had it all piled up in a heap; they had to pay a dollar a light to get it off the lighter's on the shore. It is the greatest jam you ever saw. I got my rooks all right, only losing one set of beans. Some lost their entire outfit, grub, tent and all. A great many have left here and gone to Dyea, but I have stayed here, and I am not going to be any more of any consequence. I am waiting to hear from the men we sent out before making a move of any kind. It is about forty-two miles to Lake Bennett, and I have been out there three miles this morning, and such a pitiful sight it was, to see men tread out foot-poor and their backs raw from packing. Some are giving it up in despair. It is too hot here. Boys, clerks, typists and dog-boys, so you see we saved \$90 by packing things. I can tell you right now that I would not pack my stuff over that trail myself for all the gold on the Yukon. I just could not do it. I see lots of men laid up with sore feet and lame backs, who will be of no account when they get in. Some of the young boys will see a little of hard life on this trip. I have not changed my clothes since I left Seattle. Everything goes in your food, dirt and all. Things that would turn my stomach at home go with a relish. I have a splendid appetite. Mr. Raymond is one of my party. He packed my pack the first day about a mile over the hardest part of the trail. I carried about 30 pounds the first day. The second day I carried nothing but my mackintosh, which was all I wanted.

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CAPTURE OF HAMED

A Stirring Story of the Battle on
the Nile With Ka-
lifa's Forces.

Inhabitants Rejoice at Their De-
liverance from Dervish
Oppression.

Cairo, Aug. 11.—Official dispatches from Assuan, on the Nile, near the first cataract, gave details of the capture of Abu Hamed on August 7th by the Anglo-Egyptian troops under Colonel Hunter, after an eighteen hours' march from Marsawi. Col. Hunter kept all his preparations for the attack a secret, in order to prevent the spies of the Khalifa in the Soudan from getting wind of his plans. He declined to allow any newspaper correspondents to accompany the columns to the front.

After carrying the high ground overlooking the town, the Anglo-Egyptian troops advanced to the attack upon the village. A stubborn house to house fight ensued, and Col. Hunter was obliged to bring up the artillery before it was possible to carry the position. The total loss was twenty-one killed and sixty-one wounded, of whom the 10th Soudanese battalion lost fourteen killed, among them two British officers, and thirty-four wounded. Major H. L. Sidney fell mortally wounded, while leading his men to the attack, and died in five minutes. Lieut. Fitzclarence was shot almost at the same time through the heart. Three Egyptian officers received seven gun shots wounds. Col. Hunter, in his dispatches highly praises the steadiness of the troops throughout the engagement. The village is a network of crowded houses and twisting narrow alleys, so that most of the fighting was done at the point of the bayonet. The Dervishes repeatedly charged through the narrow streets. Finally their cavalry, having lost over half their number, fled precipitately, followed by about 100 infantry. These were all who escaped. The Dervish commander, Mohammed Zein, was captured. Another well-known Emir suborned refuted himself with his followers in a strongly fortified house, and was only killed at last when the house was destroyed by the artillery. A large number of Dervishes, including women, children and horses, were taken. The Nile at Marsawi is in a most unpleasant state from the corpses floating down.

The inhabitants, during the advance of the Dongola expedition, have shown every kind of rejoicing at their deliverance from Dervish oppression. The garrison at Abu Hamed had been much harassed since the defeat of the Khalifa, and the capture of Metemeh by his forces. On the other hand, Colonel Hunter's troops were assisted in capturing the town by some friendly Arabs from Mirad.

The loss of Major Sidney and Lieut. Fitzclarence is deeply deplored. They were very popular in the army. At the present general situation it is as follows: The Khalifa continues to reinforce the army of occupation at Metemeh under Mr. Murray. Both sides of the river have been fortified. Mahmood recently sent reinforcements to Berber, but he has not yet received the advance of Col. Hunter upon Abu Hamed. He now threatens to advance on Jakhin, a village held by friendly Arabs, but it is expected that the arrival of the garrisons at Abu Hamed shortly will prevent him from leaving Metemeh with any considerable force.

ROSS MOUNTAIN'S LETTER.
Ross Mountain has written to his brother at Seattle: "I received your letter of April 20 a few days ago, and was glad indeed to get it, even though it was short. The day after it had been received we went ashore, hauling across Lake Linderman, and had the blues bad, but when I got your letter it made me feel better. I also got the Gazette with the squib about myself in it. This is with out doubt the hardest trip I ever made. We landed in Juneau March 29th, and after taking in the town that night we bought a few things and sailed next day. We landed at Dyea April 1st and unloaded the boat ourselves, which took all night as well as the next day, and after sorting our goods out we started on our wearisome journey. We were six days getting to the mouth of Chilcoot canyon (8 miles), six days through the canyon (12 miles), four days going to Sheep Camp (24 miles), three days going to Storchester (2 miles), and six days going to the summit of Lake Linderman. We five days going over the summit with our outfit, and seven days going from the summit to Lake Linderman. We crossed Lake Linderman across Lake Bennett in five days, where we started in building our boat. We had to whip saw our lumber, which lasted about a week, and it was the hardest work I ever did in my life. However, I am through now, and we have the boat all ready to pitch. I expect we will start about Sunday for Dawson City. When we got to Lake Linderman we sold our two horses, feed, sleds and harness for \$400, after they had done \$2,100 in packing for us. We were just a little too late all the way through, and had we been a boat less we could not have made it. We will be in the Clondyke in a week or ten days. I have my outfit in good shape, but don't know whether to stay in longer than the fall or not. If I don't I can't easily sell my outfit and be well paid for my trip. Well, it is now after 11 o'clock at night, and I am sitting out doors writing this letter in quite light but cool, so I think I will close now. When you write home give them my address and tell them I will write as soon as I get to Dawson City. I have a chance to send this back in the morning."

A WORD TO AMERICANS.
Canada Will Make Her Laws and Enforce Them.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—The Globe, in this morning's issue, discussing the threats of the New York Sun and New York Journal, that Americans in the Clondyke will not abide by the Canadian laws and regulations there, says: "All that is necessary for us in Canada to do is to state our own proposition with courtesy and firmness. Condyke is in British and Canadian territory, and British and Canadian law-abiding citizens will be welcomed, whether they be British or American, French or German, and no attempt be made to discriminate against the foreign miner, or to rob him of the fair reward for his toil and recompense for the hardships he must endure. There will be one law for all; but that law will be made in Canada, and not in New York, and will be enforced, no matter how the Sun may rage and the Journal imagine vain things."

The Mail, editorially discussing the declarations of American miners that the Canadian Yukon should be seized, says: "If that sort of thing were contemplated we should merely have to draft a few more mounted police into the district, and charge the foreign miners an added royalty to cover the expenses thereby involved."

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. B. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo., and he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years. He should certainly know. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

ACTIVITY OF THE CARLISTS.

Thousands of Followers Said to Be Located in London.

London, Aug. 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, during the course of a long article upon the increasing activity of the Carlists, says it is not generally known that London is one of the strongholds of the Carlists, thousands of active followers of the claimant to the Spanish throne being located in this city. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Their leaders seem to think the fall of Canada brings their opportunity nearer. During the past week they have held many meetings to discuss the best means of securing their colleagues in Spain in the event of a rising occurring. The Chevalier Lumbe, head of the Carlist Club, during an interview is quoted as saying: 'The Carlists are highly organized throughout Spain. When Don Carlos meets lands nothing but foreign干涉 can prevent him from reaching the throne. There are ten thousand volunteers in England ready to fight for him.'"

BASE PLOT EXPOSED

Italian Police Unearth Evidence of
the Existence of an International
Anarchist Plot.

Sir Isaac Holden Dead—Progress
of the Turko-Treacan
Wrangle.

London, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Milan says that three anarchists were arrested there this morning, and that the police have seized a number of documents, bombs and explosives. The documents captured by the police, it is further stated, include letters from Cesareo Sotares, the assassin of President Carnot, and Pietro Acciaio, who attempted to assassinate King Humbert in April last. Other arrests are expected to follow. The Italian police claim to have conclusive evidence of the existence of an international anarchist plot.

Constantinople, Aug. 12.—Some of the ambassadors have not yet received replies from their governments in regard to the execution, commencing tomorrow, of the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, but it is believed that the committal order will be accepted, and the peace preliminaries may be signed tomorrow. Rome, Aug. 13.—A local newspaper says that Count Turin has left Italy secretly, his departure being unknown even to the commissariat of police. It is added that the count is accompanied by Marquis Di Giorio, an aide-de-camp. Swords are reported as being selected as the weapons to be used in the encounter. Madrid, Aug. 13.—The Epoca denies that the minister of the interior, Senor F. Conzueco, contemplates resigning. Marselles, Aug. 12.—Prince Henri looks none the worse for his journeyings into the provinces, which were not uncommonly met by hardships. He is satisfied with the success of his mission. He was received with great cordiality by Emperor Menelik, and he is pleased with the prospects of the French markets for European products which the development of Abyssinia promises to create and which the peace of France will be the first to profit by.

London, Aug. 12.—The executive council of the social democratic federation has passed a resolution that the death of Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish premier, "at the hands of a self-sacrificing fanatic, was a grievous misfortune, and that the executive council of the federation should express its sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased."

THE BONDING PRIVILEGES.
Not Threatened by Clause 22 of the Dingley Tariff.

Toronto, August 12.—The Globe's Ottawa correspondent, discussing clause 22 of the Dingley bill, which, according to the New York press, threatens the bonding privilege, says: "The bonding privilege is not threatened. The object of the amendments was to encourage direct trade and discourage the carrying trade of Canadian railways, but not to affect the bonding privilege. The same discrimination exactly was made in Mr. Foster's Canadian tariff, which contained a clause imposing a discriminating duty of 10 per cent on a certain class of merchandise when imported from the United States. The object was to compel Canadian dealers to get their teas over the Canadian Pacific railway from Vancouver and Japan, or else submit to an extra 10 per cent, if they got teas from New York. Evidently the object of clause 22 of the Dingley tariff is to place an extra 10 per cent on seaboard freight entering the United States by way of Canada; and while this blow is aimed at Canadian sea-ports and Canadian railways, it has nothing to do with the bonding privileges granted by the United States."

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhoea.
In 1892, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S MEETING.

It is neither our purpose or desire to criticize the resolutions offered by the committee at the meeting called by the mayor last evening relative to the Yukon trade. The addresses given by Mr. Lurgin, Senator McInnes and Mr. T. Earle, M.P., were on the whole moderate in tone and reasonable in demand, and although some of the speakers feebly adopted the "stand and deliver" style, it was evident that the more reasonable and intelligent portion of the audience did not share their views.

We have stated before that we concur in the opinion that a portion of these regulations ought to be revised. Practical men, having had mining experience, declare that certain portions of these regulations are unworkable, and are likely to retard, rather than advance, the best interests of the people. At the same time, we believe that the principle behind the regulations is both sound and just. It is wise that the undeveloped wealth of the country, in which we dwell shall inure in great measure to the people of the country. To denounce the government for seeking to conserve the great wealth of the Yukon and to retain for the people a portion of the people's domain, is eminently unjust. Monopoly and selfishness may cry out and hold up their hands in hypocritical horror over any rate of taxation, but the true statesman sees the larger interests of the great mass of the people, and seeks to serve it.

Gold placer mining is a distinctly industrial pursuit. It can scarcely be likened to any other. It has conditions that are not analogous with and other kind of labor. For instance, if agricultural land is obtained from the government it will probably become more valuable as time passes and labor is expended. If the rivers are fished, by reasonable care and forethought, they may be replenished. Even quartz mining has a far longer period during which profitable operations may be conducted. But when the rich placers of any district are worked out, the land is absolutely worthless. Probably not a single dollar could be obtained for the same piece of ground out of which already fortunes have been taken in the Klondyke. It is clear, therefore, that any ordinary system of taxation is useless with such extraordinary conditions. If agricultural land is taxed at the rate of 10 cents per acre per annum, it will in the long-run yield a far larger revenue than the richest of placer mines under a mere license tax. The principle, therefore, that the marvellous wealth stored in placer mines should yield a large revenue to the people of the Dominion is one that we cordially endorse, at the same time fully admitting that a revision of the regulations is necessary.

Some of the speakers talked about the miners developing the country. All that every solitary miner hopes to do is to discover a rich pocket, work or sell it out, and leave the country as fast as possible. Probably not one single person now on his way to the Yukon has the slightest intention to do anything towards starting any industrial pursuit, except, and only as these things may be incidental to mining pursuits. Not one proposes to become a permanent resident of the country. "Make our pile and quit" is the motto of all. The government would be strangely indifferent to the people's interests if they failed in endeavoring to secure a fair portion of the priceless wealth of the Yukon for the service of the state. There was a little talk of violence and bloodshed, and so forth, if these regulations were enforced. Canadians know too well the value of just and equal laws, of firm and strong administration, to attempt to interfere with the officers of the law, and would be the first to aid in enforcing order. The prestige of the flag and the presence of the representatives of law and order will enforce the demands made by the crown even upon the turbulent aliens.

One of the speakers, we believe, tried to arouse the sympathy of the audience by stating that miners would be taxed 70 per cent. His plea was at least ingenious. "Twenty per cent, gentlemen," said he, "of royalty and the whole of the next claim, which is equal to 50 per cent. upon the whole, or 70 per cent. in all." Supporting a real estate owner of the city should offer one lot for sale for \$500 and reserve the other for himself, would the buyer declare that the owner was charging him for both? The proposition needs only to be stated to carry its own refutation. The right of a discoverer, which is admitted by the regulations, may very reasonably be considered greater than others who profit by the discovery, but the right of the people of the country to a portion cannot be questioned.

And whilst the Dominion and provincial governments of the past have been most prodigal in scattering to the four winds the extraordinarily valuable assets of the Dominion and province, it is refreshing to find that the present Dominion government aim at conserving and retaining for the people a portion, at least, of their magnificent heritage, even though in so doing they may appear to be on the side of the law.

The proposed royalty of 20 per cent. is excessive, and we think its collection will be attended with many difficulties. It would be especially unfair to enforce it in the case of claim owners who barely take out gold sufficient to cover expenses. But we are confident that these objections will be removed, and that when

the regulations come to be enforced by Major Walsh that neither the interests of the individual nor the interests of the government will be neglected.

THE ARMSTRONG MILL.

The Vernon News publishes the following item of news, and in its editorial columns expresses with becoming acrimony and satisfaction on the successful operation of the first farmers' co-operative flour mill in the province:

"A dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid up capital of the Okanagan Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of Armstrong, as well as \$3 per ton on wheat delivered during the year ending July 31st, 1897, was last Saturday declared by the company's directors. Though the mill has been in operation but fourteen and one-half months two dividends of 8 per cent. each on the paid up capital have been declared, and 90 cents and \$3 per ton respectively on wheat delivered has been paid, besides which a reserve fund of \$2,050 has been created."

That the "gods help those who help themselves" was never more forcibly exemplified than in the case of the Vernon farmers. Two dividends of 8 per cent. each in fourteen months, and it is assumed a fair price for wheat, is a result that ought to be satisfactory to every person concerned.

When the mill was started, the News states, it was predicted that it would fail, not because the mill was not needed but because the principle of co-operation could not be successfully worked out in practice by farmers. Those who raised this objection were, of course, unfamiliar with the marvellous success which has attended the operation of cheese factories in Ontario, which were started and built up by co-operation. As a matter of fact, there is no class of people more fitted to make co-operation a success, and there is none that more frequently practice it. The farmers of the Spallumcheen and Okanagan valleys have certainly good reason to congratulate themselves. They have given a splendid object lesson to the farmers of the province.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Considerable attention has been drawn of late to the school board's action in appointing three teachers to important positions upon the staff who are not residents of the city. Objection is made to one, Mr. Eaton of Nova Scotia also because he does not hold a teacher's certificate of this province. It is further objected that this office was unnecessary.

The Times has sympathy with the first objection. All possible preference should be given to our own citizens. The boys and girls who have passed through our own schools, and with grit and much trouble obtained high scholastic certificates ought to be favored above their rivals. Young teachers who have come from other cities and towns and have taken subordinate positions in our schools here should by right be considered before any outsider. There is the fair argument also that the school trustees know better the men and women in their midst, and can better judge of their fitness than they can possibly judge by written credentials, often obtained by courtesy of teachers from other places.

The arguments are strong, but not convincing. The school trustees have a duty to perform, not only to the teachers of this city, but to the thousands of children who attend the schools, and also to the community generally. The best talent, come from where it may, ought to be obtained. Considerations of place, family and interest, are as nothing compared with considerations of fitness in the widest possible sense. The best teacher, best-trained and best-equipped, should be sought for, and that trustee who subordinates these qualifications to local influence is derelict in his or her duty. At the same time, it is cheerfully conceded that Victoria has an able talent and teaching ability as can be found anywhere, but whether available or not is a matter that must be left to the sole discretion of the trustees.

The necessity of a school inspector is a matter fairly open to discussion. Our opinion, as expressed before, is that one is required. More than thirty teachers, who are, it is true, presumably trained for their profession, nevertheless need one superintending, guiding hand. Continuity of purpose, similarity of methods, thorough inspection and doubtless instruction in teaching to the younger teachers, are amongst the benefits likely to be obtained. There are in the teaching profession failures, as well as in other professions, and it will be the duty of the superintendent or inspector to faithfully point these out to such an official will be more than outweighed by greater efficiency in education. And as there are classes in which the attendance of pupils is small, and other classes overcrowded, and some classes also which may be dispensed with, an inspector's work will not be a sinecure.

Will such an official clash with the government inspector? We think not. Unfortunately, the result of government inspection as not made known to the trustees. Notwithstanding several glaring cases of incompetency amongst the staff of city teachers, the government has never warned the board of school trustees of such incompetency. Possibly the government inspector's reports were open to the inspection of trustees it would minimize the necessity of a city inspector, as, however, they are not, the necessity is emphasized. The objection raised against Mr.

Edyton not being a certified teacher of this province is easily disposed of. He is not hired to teach but to inspect teaching. Whether he is able to do this effectively the trustees should be able to judge by his record and credentials. At the same time, we may be permitted to point out what is a grave defect in our educational arrangements. At present a person who has obtained a degree in some English or Canadian university is admitted to teach in this province without any further examination into his scholastic abilities; the only qualifications required is that he write an educational paper, a thing so simple that a mere novice could hardly fail. As the department only examines once a year, it is obvious that thoroughly qualified teachers are often prevented from teaching for nearly a year, a hardship inflicted by red-tapeism that might easily be avoided.

BEARING FRUIT.

There is nothing like advertising, although a few otherwise intelligent people do not appear to think so. The seed sown by the committee of business men, in respect to the advantages of Victoria as an outfitting place and a point of departure for the gold fields, has taken root in a thousand places and is already bearing fruit. Some of it may have fallen in stony places, like Seattle, but even there it will not be entirely lost. A little of it will escape the birds of prey and in good time will bring forth an hundred fold.

As a result of the advertising that has been done, the secretary of the committee, Mr. Edworthy, is daily receiving inquiries from the four corners of the United States and elsewhere. Information is asked on every conceivable point, especially as to the facilities that Victoria possesses for supplying outfits, steamboats, boats, dogs, sleighs, etc. With a patience and devotion worthy of the cause the secretary is replying in detail to every inquiry. The best advertising has been done by the local papers, which have been widely distributed, and by the press dispatches sent from Victoria. The money expended, about \$1,000, has been well spent, but it could be duplicated and still good results would follow. To advertise effectively to get every dollar out of the expenditure there is in it must be continued, systematic. You must, in the language of the artist in publicity, "keep everlastingly at it."

And with communities, as with individuals, the best advertising will be done by the people who, having patronized Victoria, speak well of the city and its business houses to their friends. There is, consequently, a responsibility resting on the city, its transportation companies and its merchants. We must carry out what we promise, and send every Yukoner on his way so satisfied that he came here that he will say so wherever he goes and in all the letters he sends home.

There is nothing like investigation. Facts will tell. Mr. E. Le Roy Pelletier, special correspondent of half a dozen New York publications, is now in Victoria investigating. He is convinced that Victoria offers exceptional facilities and that it is the best place for Americans as well as Canadians to purchase supplies for the journey. He will say so in the newspapers he represents, and they are among the most influential in the great city.

We would like to "point a moral" for the benefit of non-advertisers, and show them that a personal recognition of the value of publicity would insure to their individual advantage, in the same way that the collective effort of our citizens has resulted to the city's benefit. But that would be talking shop, and possibly, also, the lesson is so plain that even the man who "don't believe in advertising" can read it.

FAIR PLAY.

Enquiries made of Collector Milne and his staff leads us to the conclusion that the miners who are making their way to the Klondyke region are men of a very excellent stamp. The average American miner has, through song and romance, acquired a not very enviable reputation. Stories of lawlessness and violence, flavored with humor and novelty, have left an impression upon the British mind not altogether favorable. We are glad, therefore, to learn that the Klondykers that hail from the United States bear unmistakable evidences of a better class of citizens. They are accepting the laws of Canada in good faith, and mean to abide by them. They enquire about the duties of their new citizenship and appear ready to live up to their requirements.

Of course there will be kickers everywhere. Chronic grumblers abound. A few, thinking they mean, and wrong, to charge duties at all. Canada ought to be as free as England. A miner's outfit, they say, ought to be exempt, anyhow. Such men are entirely forgetful that they are leaving the land of the greatest monopoly any country was ever cursed with, where the custom house is canonized by the Republican party and tolerated by all Democrats.

Canadians are the freest and most hospitable people in the world. Here is gold, come and take it; silver, come and mine it; lumber, come and use it; land, come and cultivate it; only in so doing conform to those laws which are based alike upon prudence, justice and equality. Nationality is not enquired into, race is not accounted, religion is free, protection to life and property is ample.

The average American citizen will find that he is better protected and freer to live and labor in Canada than he is in his own country.

IMPEDIMENTS TO RECONSTRUCTION.

The Colonist denies that Mr. Turner is contemplating making any changes in the personnel of his cabinet. While the Colonist may be expected to deny anything, it must be confessed that Mr. Turner may have reasons which appear to him sufficient in hesitating to disturb the status quo. Where, for instance, would he find a man likely to reflect such credit upon his administration as Hon. G. B. Martin—a man so noted for many brilliant accomplishments? Mr. Turner may well think twice before concluding to dispense with his services. Then, there is Eberst the Energetic. Here, again, is a stumbling-block in the way of cabinet reconstruction. Noted for tireless devotion to duty, and the remarkable assiduity with which he labors in the public interest, Mr. Eberst has probably little to fear. His greatest menace is the possibility of succumbing to brain fag. Next in order comes Baker the Brainy. Another insurmountable obstacle. Possessing an astuteness in dealing in anything from educational matters to town lots that is almost appalling in its magnitude—surely this man is indispensable. Then there are— but why pursue the subject further; but—there are others! And probably that is what Mr. Turner thinks.

THE RESERVED CLAIMS.

The suggestion by Mr. T. C. Sorby, made in the Times of yesterday, that the mining claims reserved by the government be held for a stated period under option of purchase by the owner of adjacent claims, is a good one. Now that claims have been reduced in size from 500 to 100 feet, there will be no objection to the locator becoming possessed of an additional 100 feet. Having the right to purchase the locator would have less cause for complaining of the government reservation, and the incentive to prospecting, which was feared would be taken away by the proposed reservations and royalties, would not be seriously diminished. If the prospectors know that they can own by right of discovery, one claim, and have also the privilege of purchasing the adjacent claim—whose value will be largely determined by the yield of the one they own—the objections to the reservations by the government will disappear. All the prizes would then go to the men who deserved them—the prospectors—and not to those who come after them with money to buy up the reserved claims.

The government would receive as much for the claims in this way as by selling them to other parties, as it would not be a difficult matter to fix their values. After the time option had expired the right to purchase would be open to any person. We commend the suggestion to the ministers of the interior.

FORWARD OR BACKWARD.

It is time British Columbia started out with a progressive policy. Too long has the old "moss-back" element existed, and now, since a new era of prosperity is setting in and the eyes of the world are directed towards our province on account of its mineral discoveries, it behoves every intelligent man to scan the political horizon and study how he is going to vote at the next provincial elections. Some may say there is plenty of time for that. Between now and then there will certainly be a considerable lapse of time, but it must be remembered that reform is slow of growth and cannot be put too soon.

The average citizen, up to within a few years ago, was inclined to leave politics severely alone. He was too busy in the pursuit of his ordinary business of "money-making," and in many cases afraid to express an opinion lest he might lose a customer. It must not be so henceforth. Men must have the courage of their convictions, and speak out with no uncertain sound upon the many questions affecting the future welfare of this western country, a country that has long been greet and selfishness held full sway. The people's heritage has been squandered for booty, charters have been given to syndicates in which those who gave them have never been disproved of sharing in the plunder. It is not necessary to formulate all the charges that can be adduced against an incompetent government—they are as "familiar as household words."

We here in this new country have neither the extreme of wealth or poverty that is so marked a feature of older lands, but unless a change be brought about in the government of this province there will be, instead of the greatest good for the greatest number, all the evil result of wealth for the few, while the many will suffer from poverty and its attendant evils. We do not want the wage-slavery, poverty and vice of the older countries to be transplanted and take root amongst us. We do not want the baneful economic system, which is called the law of supply and demand, but which is worse than the old barbarism which existed in the early days of settlement. But we do want progress and usefulness and patriotism and a little more humanity.

The question which every British Columbian has to ask himself is: "Are we to go forward with a policy of progress,

including land settlement, cheap money, legitimate railway schemes, local and industrial legislation in the interests of workers as well as employers, exclusion of Asiatics, higher education for the children of the masses, civil service reform, pure administration, and the breaking down of monopolies injurious to the best interests of the people; or backward to a policy of land, railway and other monopoly, mismanagement, obstruction to progressive legislation, tenantless houses, cheap Chinese labor driving out our own workers, and other evils? There can be only one answer to this question, and the next provincial elections will see a much to be desired change.

WHERE IS TURNER?

"We submit that the day of placianism policy has passed, and that no further evidence is needed to show that the Dominion government ought to endeavor to rise to the level of the imperial possibilities of this portion of Canada." So says the Colonist. We submit that the attitude of the Dominion government towards this province since the day it assumed power has been such as to justify the public in believing that it is capable of rising "to the level of the imperial possibilities of this portion of Canada." But what about the men who rise on parliament hills across the bay. What have they done? What are they doing? Has their policy been such as to indicate to the federal authorities—apart from other evidence—that "there is here an empire in embryo, an empire of domestic, industrial grandeur without precedent, an empire of commercial supremacy unrivalled," etc.? Where is Turner and what is he doing at this momentous time?

BAD NEWS FROM DYEA.

The news which we publish to-day of the drowning of two miners in the northern rivers in the vicinity of Dyea and Skagway goes to prove that the perils of the trip into the Yukon region at this season of the year have not been over-estimated. From all reports that have been received of the condition of affairs which now prevails at the head of Lynn Canal, it would seem to be clearly proved that the situation is most serious. With thousands of miners camped on the trails and hundreds of men willing to sell their outfits and return, even known to deter all but the most reckless from undertaking a trip which may so easily result in great privation and discomfort, and even disaster. As the greatest medium for the dissemination of information the press owes a duty to the public to utter a warning. Hence these remarks.

The Colonist reproduced in its columns this morning the following from the Montreal Star:

"The country wants a positive, forward policy, keeping sure step with the most best-footed opportunity, and the government will be judged largely by its ability to meet this demand."

Now, will some kind citizen please send a marked copy of the Colonist containing the foregoing to a gentleman named Hon. J. H. Turner? This act would confer a great favor on the country, for the country is yearning to tell Mr. Turner just what the message from the Montreal Star contains.

"There is a well defined rumor," says the Boundary Creek Times. "To the effect that Hon. J. B. Martin, the present chief commissioner of lands and works, will be appointed speaker of the house upon the resignation of Hon. D. W. Higgins and that Hon. T. Mayne Daly, minister of the interior, will be offered the chief commissionership and a constituency found for him. It is well known that Hon. Mr. Turner has been endeavoring to strengthen his cabinet by getting Mr. Daly to join. Whether Mr. Daly can be induced to re-enter the political field is another question. He is president of the Brandon & Golden Crown Co."

"The Times objects to the remarks of Mr. Earle, M.P., at the meeting held on Wednesday night. It is proper to say that Mr. Earle was not discussing the regulations, but simply giving his reasons why he agreed to a postponement of this meeting."—Colonist.

It is, of course, proper to state that Mr. Earle was not standing on his head at the meeting in question, but it would be supererogatory to make such an explanation, because Mr. Earle could not

Cures Talk

"Cures Talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, a convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvellous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cure of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier, Hood's Pills cure liver ills; cleanse and

stand on his head if he would and would not if he could. Mr. Earle "did not discuss the regulations," which is what the Times stated, but did discuss the Liberal newspapers and the conduct of much "out of order" as he would have been had he attempted the gymnastic feat mentioned, although very much more ridiculous.

The Kamloops Sentinel denies the report that Hon. G. B. Martin had departed from Kootenay for the Klondyke.

To an invitation from the Times the Colonist replies that the item in the Times of the 10th inst., in which it was stated that "responsibility for articles that have appeared in the Colonist" may attach to the Messrs. Dunsmuir, practically the owners of the Colonist, instead of the editor, was a threat of a libel suit. This is, of course, untrue and very absurd. The Times made no reference to legal or financial responsibility. Any person save the editor of the Colonist knows, it would have been worse than foolish to make such a threat. The Messrs. Dunsmuir's "responsibility" if we are correct in our law, could only be a "moral" one, or are we to understand from the editor of the Colonist, who is a lawyer, that every stockholder in the Colonist may be prosecuted for libel whenever the editor and the manager of the Colonist render the paper liable for damages?

THOSE SCIENTISTS.

Interview With One of the Party Who Were on the Mexico.

Here is a special dispatch from Port Townsend to the Seattle P.-I., which will be of special interest to the Colonist, which refused to believe the story in the Times about a party of scientists losing their specimens, notes and instruments in the wreck of the Mexico:

"Among the passengers on the steamer Mexico when she struck on West Devil's rock, in Dixon's entrance, on last Thursday morning, was a party of scientists from Columbia college, all young men from New York city, as follows: Prof. Gary Calkins, J. H. McGregor, E. Paul Keppel, E. B. Wilson, Francis Lloyd, Brantley E. Griffith and R. N. Harrington. This is their second season on the Pacific coast. Last summer they made Port Townsend their headquarters, and successfully prosecuted their study of the marine inhabitants of Puget Sound waters. They came again in the wake of this year, and four weeks ago went to Alaska to work in the vicinity of Sitka. Regarding the trip down, Mr. Harrington, who spoke for the party, said:

"We were very successful with our work in Alaskan waters. A large number of splendid specimens were secured, some of them entirely new to scientists and unclassified. Although we had by no means exhausted the field, we had more than enough material to keep us busy for the remainder of the season, and decided to return here and work it up. Our collections, notes and books were all in the vessel's hold, and were lost when she struck the rocks. The loss of the specimens was a great disaster, and the work of collection will be seriously retarded."

The Miner is glad to be able to announce that the cross-cut tunnel, some 50 hours in the making, at the North Fern Prince, on O. K. mound, has been successful, and that a fine pay ore has been opened at a depth of 80 feet. The Northern Prince is a most promising prospect, and it is not a half way up the east side of the mound, but on the southeast side, and is owned by a Spokane ex-Miner, manager—Rossland J.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Victoria, August 16th.

In the city markets this week there has been several changes in some of the lines—the grocery. Flour has jumped up, and from the present indications it has a tendency to go higher. The cause of this rise is the great demand for flour from outside countries. For the most part, barley, middlings, bran and similar produce have all gone up. Butter is another article that has been advanced, but this will only affect the retail market. Prof. Calkins was accompanied by his wife on the trip north, and she was one of the bravest women on board the Mexico at the time of the accident."

Wheat, per ton	335 to 337 1/2
Barley, per ton	23 to 25
Middlings, per ton	20 to 22
Bran, per ton	18 to 20
Ground feed, per ton	25 to 28
Corn, whole	25 to 28
Corn, cracked	23 to 25
Straw, per 100 lbs	45 to 50
Rollod oats, (O. or N. W.)	25
Rollod oats, (B. & K.) 7 lb. sacks	24
New potatoes, per lb.	1 1/2
Cabbage, per head	10 to 12
Cauliflower, per head	10 to 12
Corn, per doz.	25 to 30
Hay, baled, per ton	85 to 90
Strew, per bale	50 to 55
Onions, per lb.	25 to 30
Bananas	25 to 30
Lemons (California)	25 to 30
Apples, per lb.	40 to 45
Oranges, Cal. seedlings	10 to 12
Grapes	10 to 12
Tomatoes	10 to 12
Peaches	10 to 12
Pineapples	25 to 30
Watermelons	25 to 30
Mushrooms	25 to 30
Fish—small	25 to 30
Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz.	25 to 30
Eggs, Manitoba	25 to 30
Butter, creamery, per lb.	25 to 30
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.	25 to 30
Butter, fresh, per lb.	25 to 30
Cheese, Canadian	15 to 20
Cheese, California	15 to 20
Hams, American, per lb.	10 to 12
Hams, Canadian, per lb.	10 to 12
Bacon, American, per lb.	10 to 12
Bacon, rolled, per lb.	10 to 12
Bacon, long clear, per lb.	10 to 12
Bacon, Canadian, per lb.	10 to 12
Shoulders	10 to 12
Lard	10 to 12
Sides beef, per lb.	8 to 10
Meats—beef, per pound	8 to 10
Meats—pork, per lb.	8 to 10
Meats—veal, per lb.	8 to 10
Mutton, per pound	8 to 10
Button, whole	8 to 10
Pork, sides, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Chicken, per pair	1.00 to 1.25

MINES AND MILLS.

Opposition at Rossland to the Extension of an Export Duty on Ores.

The Gold Smelter Turns Out a Trail Ingot—A Good Lode of Dyke in Rossland.

Rossland's Attitude—Editor Nelson Miner, on Agitation Imposition of the Duty.

Week In Kaslo—An Interesting New Westminster—Not From Nakusp.

Nelson, Aug. 10.—As a result of Carter's tramp around the sections of West Kootenay, an attempt to the mineral act may be making the next session of the Legislature. Throughout the entire district, more especially in outlying districts, has been observed a tendency of the claim owners to cheat the province, the mineral act dealing with the performance of assessment work claims. Though the present act liberal, in that it admits of the mining locations before performance of development work whatever, the disposition of the part of the claim to skirt the annual assessment due within the year following the effect of this is that large are staked off and no work is performed beyond the driving of the stake one district—Trout Lake—Mr. came across one individual who holding sixty claims. These are unable to do the necessary development work themselves, and by evading the act they stand in a way of those who are willing and able to do the necessary development. This naturally tends to retard the progress of the mining districts. To overcome the operation of the act, the mineral act should be amended that before a location can be made the locator of the location should be required to perform \$100 of work. As the opinion of Mr. Professor Carter is of the opinion that the mineral act should be amended that before a location can be made the locator of the location should be required to perform \$100 of work. As the opinion of Mr. Professor Carter is of the opinion that the mineral act should be amended that before a location can be made the locator of the location should be required to perform \$100 of work.

The Canadian Gold Fields have been through J. D. Sward, a seven days' prospector, who has discovered a fine lode of gold in the vicinity of the Drill Company, ready for shipment, in 45 days from August 21st. The lode is estimated to contain 200,000 ounces of gold, and the work of erection will be seriously retarded. The Miner is glad to be able to announce that the cross-cut tunnel, some 50 hours in the making, at the North Fern Prince, on O. K. mound, has been successful, and that a fine pay ore has been opened at a depth of 80 feet. The Northern Prince is a most promising prospect, and it is not a half way up the east side of the mound, but on the southeast side, and is owned by a Spokane ex-Miner, manager—Rossland J.

Rossland, Aug. 12.—A mass meeting of citizens was held in the Opera house this evening. Mr. J. M. Martinling, between 500 and 600 in attendance, the businessmen were especially evidence, and strong speeches in relation to the imposition of an export duty on ore at this time were made by Messrs. J. B. McArthur, Edward J. Alfred Woodhouse, Dr. Sichel, S. Curtis, Captain Hall, and others. The resolution was adopted that the conditions which exist at present time in this district.

"That an export duty on ores not operate under present conditions, and so long as they continue, we an oppressive tax on the mind of a continual menace to capital investment, the purchase and development of our mines. The imposition of an export duty on our ores would meet the mining conditions in this district so long as the railway facilities for transportation of ores and fluxes remain unchanged. That this camp does not export duty on our ores, but meet and independent railway connection to some point on the Columbia where the best smelting facilities be obtained, with this object view we beg to call the attention of the federal government to the fact that O. P. R., notwithstanding the enormous amount of capital which has been expended, which the people of Canada have taxed themselves to pay, has in its obligations to this camp a country. Some of the large mine owners of this camp have offered the Government a daily tonnage of 4,000 tons, and would build a line from Rossland to Columbia river, where they would smelt their own ores, and that of the Government, although many weeks ago, and that of the Government General—"

MINES AND MINING

Opposition to Roseland to the Imposition of an Export Duty on Ore.

The Trail Smelter Turns Out Its First Gold Ingot—A Good Clon- dyke in Roseland.

Roseland's Attitude—Editor Race, of Nelson Miner, on Agitation for Imposition of the Duty.

Week in Kaslo—An Interesting Suit at New Westminster—Notes from Nakusp.

Nelson, Aug. 10.—As a result of Prof. Carlyle's tramp around the different sections of West Kootenay, an amendment to the mineral act may be expected during the next session of the legislature.

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THOSE SCIENTISTS.

Interview With One of the Party Who Were on the Mexico.

Here is a special dispatch from Port Townsend to the Seattle P.-I., which will be of special interest to the Colonist, which refused to believe the story in the Times about a party of scientists looting their specimens, notes and instruments in the wreck of the Mexico.

"We were very successful with our work in Alaskan waters. A large number of splendid specimens were secured, some of them of a character not hitherto unclassified. Although we had by no means exhausted the field, we had more than enough material to keep us busy for the remainder of the season."

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Table with market prices for various commodities: Wheat, per ton; Barley, per ton; Middlings, per ton; Bran, per ton; Ground feed, per ton; Corn, whole; Corn, cracked; Rolled oats; Rolled oats (B. & K.); New potatoes; Cauliflower; Corn, per do.; Hay, baled; Straw, per bale; Onions, per lb.; Bananas; Lemons; Apples; Oranges; Grapes; Tomatoes; Fish; Eggs; Butter; Cheese; Bacon; Ham; Mutton; Pork; Chickens.

should appoint a competent committee of metallurgists to visit the various sections of the country which are mining ores containing pyrite, nickel, gold, copper, silver and lead, to mingle with mine owners and get their opinions as to the best interest of Canada and its great mineral resources, and if they find that it is to the best interest of the Dominion to place an export duty on ore, that they will not single out one section and impose an export duty, but make it universal by placing an export duty through- out going into the United States, and further, that the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three to prepare a memorial to the Dominion government, embodying these views, and setting forth in detail the facts on which they are based."

The Trail smelter turned out its first gold ingot last night. The interesting event did not take place until a late hour, but it occurred in time for the Miner to get the news, because it had a representative on the spot. A gold brick weighing 230 ounces, or a little over 20 pounds, was turned out. It bears the initials B. C. S. & R. Co., and is the property of British Columbia Smelting & Refining Company. Experiments have been in progress at the refinery for several weeks and much ground has been gone over in arranging at the point which last night it was the first refined gold ever has been produced in the Dominion, and it is therefore not only an event in the history of the smelter, but in that of British Columbia and Canada.

The gold in the brick produced last night was melted in a graphite crucible, and will probably be on exhibition in the Bank of Montreal here. To look at it makes one feel that we have a pretty good Clonduy right here in Roseland. The refinery of the Trail smelter will soon be producing a dozen of these 20-pound gold bricks every week—Rosland Miner.

THE DUNCAN RIVER COUNTRY. Duncan City, Aug. 9.—J. A. McVie has just returned from his claim on Bear creek. He has found three more ledges on the Mesaba claim, all of which run higher than the discovery ledge, which assayed 80 ounces and \$4.80 in gold.

Notwithstanding the low stage of water in the Upper Duncan, the streamer Idaho has as yet experienced no difficulty in making her usual semi-weekly trips. Johnson & Hill, the assayers of Duncan City, report business in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Towney and partners have returned from development work on their claims on Howser creek. They report an improvement in the grade of their ore in the last few feet of drifting. Mr. Anderson, manager of the Gold Hill Company, has started development work on the company's claims on Howser creek. This company has now nearly fifty claims on the Upper Duncan, and which they intend developing in the near future.

NEAR NEW DENVER.

New Denver, Aug. 10.—Much apprehension is felt here for the silver approaching camp since the decline of the white metal. The general opinion seems to be that if the price of silver remains low the Slovan will experience a repetition of the panicky days of 1892-93.

Rosland, Aug. 12.—A mass meeting of citizens was held in the Opera House this evening, Mr. J. M. Martin presiding. Between 500 and 600 attended, and the business men were especially in evidence, and strong speeches were made on the imposition of an export duty on ore. At this time were made Messrs. J. B. McArthur, Edward Hewitt, Alfred Woodhouse, Dr. Sinclair and Smith Curtis. Captain Hall, superintendent of the Le Roi Company, explained how Northport had come to be being erected by his company, and whose construction led to the agitation in favor of an export duty on ore.

Resolved, that this meeting views with alarm the agitation for the imposition of an export duty on ore which has been set on foot by the Rosland camp, and which agitation is both unjust and impolitic, and not at all justified by the conditions which exist at the present time in this district in regard to an export duty on ore would not operate under present conditions, and so long as they continue, would be an oppressive tax on the mine owners, and a capital mistake to capital seeking investment in the purchase and development of our mines. The imposition of an export duty on our ores would not meet the mining conditions as they exist in this camp, nor would it induce capital to make investments in smelters in this district so long as the present railway facilities for transportation for ores and fluxes remain unchanged.

That what this camp needs now is not an export duty on ore, but a direct and independent railway connection to some point on the Columbia river, where the best smelting facilities may be obtained, and with this object in view we beg to call the attention of the federal government to the fact that the C. P. R., notwithstanding the enormous subsidies which it has received, and which the people of Canada have heavily taxed themselves to pay, has failed in its obligations to this camp and the country. Some of the large mine owners of this camp have offered the C. P. R. a tonnage of 1,500 tons if they would build a line from Rosland to the Columbia river, where they would erect their own smelters, and that offer remains unaccepted, although made over six weeks ago.

a mass meeting was held at which the resolutions already published were adopted unanimously. It then quotes the Nelson petition, and proceeds to demolish the statements and arguments therein contained. First as to the capacity of the Rosland mines, it says that within a few months at the present rate of development the output of half a dozen mines will reach 2,500 tons of ore per day, as follows: Columbia and Kootenay, 250 tons; Centre Star, 1,000 tons; Le Roi, 800 tons; Josie and others, 250 tons. The memorial then says that the Trail smelter has a capacity not exceeding 250 tons per day, while the Nelson and Pilot Bay smelters cannot be included, as with present railway facilities and freight rates neither plant can afford to purchase Rosland ore. It then states that if the charges for transportation and treatment of Rosland ores were reasonable the camp could today be shipping 1,000 tons per day instead of 300.

The memorial goes on to say that the natural shipping point for Rosland is in the neighborhood of Rosland, where all the different varieties of Kootenay ore, together with fuel and fluxes, can be most cheaply assembled. It then states that several mining companies stand prepared to erect smelters when they are assured that the C. P. R. will build the line, and the manager of the Centre Star company is in possession of offer from a well known banker of the United States, who has already invested over \$250,000 in this camp, stating that he will furnish all the money necessary to erect and operate a smelter of a capacity of not less than 500 tons per day, and that on no account should he build a smelter in the State of Washington. That the principal stockholders of the War Eagle company have also announced their intention of building a smelter at or near Rosland as soon as the railway transportation is provided is also recited.

"There is a strong and apparently well grounded opinion," says the memorial, "among the owners of this camp that there exists between Mr. Heinz and the C. P. R. a secret understanding by which they were negotiating with Mr. Heinz for satisfactory rates for the Rosland camp, and if they were not granted the C. P. R. would build its own line. This was over a month ago, but nothing has come of it, and the C. P. R. is now in default as against any point on this side of the line. The saving in this item alone will approximate \$15,000 a year.

THE LE ROI SMELTER. Jas. Green, manager of the Le Roi smelter, says to a reporter of the Miner the following reasons for the selection of Northport as the site for the new plant: "One of the principal reasons," said Mr. Green, "is that in the operation of a smelter of 300 tons capacity it will save approximately 200 tons of limestone daily to flux the excess of silica contained in the Le Roi ore. This limestone now costs the B. C. S. & R. Company, whose smelter is located on the Columbia river, \$3.50 per ton, or \$70,000 per year. The Le Roi Company can deliver a superior quality of limestone to any found in Kootenay in their works for 25 cents a ton, saving approximately \$50,000 a year in this item alone.

There is considerable development work going on now all over East Kootenay. Prospector, in order to hold their claims, must do the necessary assessment work; while investors, whether individuals or syndicates, who have acquired claims, are desirous of finding out by proper development work the precise nature and value of their investment. In the Golden division there has been a scarcity of labor, and also inadequate means of transporting supplies; whereas in Fort Steele labor appears to be plentiful. Golden division could be doing with some of the surplus labor in Fort Steele. Laborers who are working claims have a tendency to over estimate the value of their service, and expect a higher rate of remuneration than they can obtain elsewhere in any part of the West.

THE WEEK IN KASLO. Kaslo, Aug. 14.—The Liberty Hill Mining Company and the Trout Mining Company have together let contracts for 2,000 feet of tunnel work in their properties on the South Fork of Kaslo Creek. An air compressor plant, sufficient to go contract work and work the mines, it is planned upon the ground this fall. The preliminary work is to be commenced before August 15th.

THE OTHER SIDE. The agitation for the imposition of an export duty is attributed by the Roslanders to the citizens of Nelson. At the meeting above referred to the following letter, which gives the other side of the question, was read: Nelson, B. C., August 11, 1897. Oliver Durran, Esq., Chairman of the Rosland Board of Trade. Dear Sir,—You will doubtless concede that the more smelters there are near the mines, and in close proximity to each other, the better it is for the mining industry.

Those who have the welfare of Kootenay at heart, and are loyal to this country, will surely view with consternation and indignation the proposed location of the Le Roi Mining Company to build their smelter outside of this district and beyond the international boundary, especially when the point selected is within seven miles of Canadian territory. The situation might not admit of this sentiment so forcibly if conditions did not exist in Kootenay for economical reduction of ores. We have, however, abundant proof that the product of our mines can be treated at many points in the district as satisfactorily as at Northport.

I think you will agree with me when I say that our aim should be not only to produce ore, but also to have such production and refined locally, thus building up an industry equal to that of mining, and beneficial alike to labor, capital and commercial interests. The glorious possibilities of Kootenay should not be thwarted and diminished by a narrow-minded policy, and should not be considered sectionalism in any way, but against the attainment of a condition that would result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

AN INTERESTING SUIT. At New Westminster on Friday the case of Francoeur and McDonald vs. M. M. English came up in the county court before Judge Boyle and a special jury of five public men. It was a case of a public water in Le Roi, although the case was one that is of great interest to mining men. The case involves the rights of stakers of mining claims respectively named and registered "Lévi, Duke" and "O. K." covering the same territory. Mr. D. G. Macdonell, of Vancouver, who appeared for the plaintiffs, opened the case with an address of some length.

large scale. Thus would a fourth smelter with a daily capacity of several hundred tons be added to the list of competing smelters in Kootenay. If the Le Roi Mining Company operated a smelter at Northport without paying an export duty on ore, such as is within the power of the Dominion to impose, this country will only receive the benefit that accrues to the smelter from the expenditure entailed in the cost of mining. Permit me to remark that the silver-lead mining country is already seriously hampered by the present exorbitantly low price of silver and the United States import duty on lead ores. Besides, there are not sufficient silver-lead smelters in Kootenay to handle the district's output, nor to give the healthy competition of "open market" for lead ores. The case is entirely different so far as concerns ores that do not contain lead. It would be poor argument to contend that silver-lead ores should be subjected to an export duty because the Le Roi company proposes building a smelter at Northport to treat ores that do not contain lead. I may add in conclusion that the petition for an export duty of which I here speak with a copy has been signed very generally and by all classes where it has been circulated. Among the signatures are the names of a number of leading members of the Kootenay Mining Protective Association. I am your obedient servant, C. E. RACE, Editor Nelson Miner.

Mr. H. F. Clinton, who appeared for the defendant, stated in a clear manner the case of his client. After hearing the evidence on both sides, his honor put the following questions to the jury: 1. Did the plaintiffs, or their solicitor, Mr. Cherry, offer the recorder, Mr. Shepard, the legal fee for recording the O. K. claim on January 7th, 1897? A—Yes.

2. Was the O. K. claim marked out in such a way as to be calculated to mislead intending locators, or not? A—No. 3. Are the claims identical or not? A—Yes. Signed by the foreman, Edward Johnson. The jury were out only 15 minutes, and their verdict was in favor of the plaintiffs, Francoeur and McDonald. Mr. Cherry, for Mr. Macdonell, counsel for the plaintiff, then moved for judgment, and Mr. Clinton, for defendant, moved for a non-suit. Both motions were adjourned for argument, date to be fixed.

IN EAST KOOTENAY. Ben. Abel, a well known mining man in East Kootenay, says that there are changed times since 1896. In that year store keepers would not give the prospector credit for a single sack of flour on any of their prospects on any conditions, but the state of matters is entirely different now—store keepers have more faith in the country. They now know that there is wealth that must be discovered and developed, and that can only be done in the first place by the man who as a rule has not much money, the prospector. Store keepers will not lose in the long run by the system of credit to the prospector. When the prospector gets the wealth he pays up honestly and faithfully. That is our experience of the man.

There is considerable development work going on now all over East Kootenay. Prospector, in order to hold their claims, must do the necessary assessment work; while investors, whether individuals or syndicates, who have acquired claims, are desirous of finding out by proper development work the precise nature and value of their investment. In the Golden division there has been a scarcity of labor, and also inadequate means of transporting supplies; whereas in Fort Steele labor appears to be plentiful. Golden division could be doing with some of the surplus labor in Fort Steele. Laborers who are working claims have a tendency to over estimate the value of their service, and expect a higher rate of remuneration than they can obtain elsewhere in any part of the West.

There has been a rush to some rich ground between Pingsong and Posthall creeks, and over forty claims have been located there, carrying galena. One ledge is said to be forty yards wide and traceable for four miles. Nakusp itself is busy and looking ahead. A force of men are building the new boat for the C. P. R. to be called the Fryer, which is to make a round trip daily between Arrowhead and Robson.

PROFESSOR CARLYLE'S TOUR. Prof. W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, registered at the Hotel Revelstoke yesterday. He has been spending a great part of the summer in the Lar-dear and Trout Lake districts, and though somewhat disappointed at the small amount of development done in the country, he thinks from geological formation and stratification of the country that it has no equal in the world for the class of ore which one may expect to find in it. Unlike the Slovan, some portions of these districts may turn out rich in tiniferous ores. There is scarcely any part of the world in which, within the same area, one can find such a diversity of different minerals. As a matter of fact, with the exception of platinum, there is almost every metal found in this district.

Professor Carlyle has made a host of friends in the country by his urbanity and the friendly spirit with which he meets all classes. There is nothing of the government official about him and he is just as much at home in a prospector's camp as any other place. The work he is doing cannot fail to be of enormous benefit to Kootenay.—Revelstoke Herald.

FUNERAL OF CANOVAS.

His Widow Forgave the Assassin Oyer which the Coffin Lay. Madrid, Aug. 14.—The funeral of M. Canovas del Castillo yesterday was a most touching and solemn ceremony. At the close of the services, the line of the cortege, which the cortège moved; the flags were lowered, and the public buildings, embassies, consulates and clubs were heavily draped with crepe. The funeral was solemnly announced as the Duke of Sotomayor, Marquis of Marizes Camps, Marquis Pazo de la Merced and the other public bearers lifted the coffin. Señora Canovas, in a clear firm tone, said: "I assure that all should know I forgive the assassin. It is the greatest sacrifice I can make, but I make it for the sake of what I know of my husband's great heart."

The remains of Senor Canovas were interred in the family vault in the St. Isidore cemetery, amid salvoes of artillery and the tolling of all the bells of the city. New York, Aug. 14.—R. D. Cortina, probably the best known representative of the Carlist party in this city, had some interesting things to say to a reporter in relation to the assassination of Don Carlos in the throne of Spain.

Don Carlos could arm many men now and could march into Madrid without a struggle. How could he be stopped when Spain has 200,000 men in Cuba and 50,000 in the Philippines? But he refuses to do it. Here I have a letter written by his secretary from Lucerne, where Don Carlos is now staying. "He is too patriotic to take what he might have, it would be too much like taking advantage of the Cuban war, and the trouble in the Philippines, he thinks, and he loves his own country more than his own profit. But it must come in an end."

THE RUSH STILL ON
Hundreds of Men and Horses and Tons of Freight for the Islander and Bristol.

Victoria's Agent at Seattle Sending Lots of Business This Way.

Newspaper Men Going North to Write Up the Rush for Their Papers.

From Saturday's Daily.

For the past three or four days the road leading to the outer wharf has been much travelled; morning, noon and night strings of pack horses, wagons loaded with freight and tons of stringed eighteens have been waiting their way to where the steamer Bristol is lying at her moorings seemingly impatient to get away with her load of Clondykers towards the frozen north. Never before has the commander of that vessel, Captain McIntyre, seen such a busy scene on her decks, and, being unaccustomed by the fever, he says he does not want to see it again. Verily, the gold fever is a strange thing, for notwithstanding the warnings that have been repeatedly given to people not to start until the spring, nearly five hundred adventurers will sail on the Bristol when she sails this evening. The scene is a very exciting one; freight is being put in the shed from wagon after wagon and miners are running hither and thither, bothering the life out of every one in authority, asking every kind of question. Then near the fore part of the steamer on the dock a horse man is in progress, miners who have so far deferred their purchases of pack horses may be seen here bargaining for the animals, which many Victorians are offering for sale. That horses will not be the only beasts used to pack the goods over the trail is seen from the fact that nearly a dozen oxen and steers are being taken on board, and in the shed are many fogs of every breed and quality. The "keds" and "mucks" are much in evidence, and every sort of camera is being brought to bear on the crowd, from the "little" pocket camera up to the professional's outfit.

On the steamer space is extremely limited, every available spot is taken up from fore-castle to the furthest point aft. The bunks are all placed between decks and all are taken up. In the sleeping compartments by the after hatch about one hundred or fifty will sleep, and here a few miners are now being put down. The passenger, notwithstanding the fact that it was time for dinner, was busy engaged in sewing up his furs in a very business-like way, while several others are making up their bunks, and putting things in ship-shape order. In the forward sleeping compartment all the bunks are arranged around the sides in three rows of tiers, three high, and in the centre are the long tables, where the miners will eat. The meals are not served in a table d'hote, but they are served, as was easy to be seen, in a manner appreciated by the majority of the miners, who are a case of wholesome food served roughly in a very lack of formality. Such orders to the waiters as "hit me with the nuttin'" illustrated the informality of the "festive board." The scene was in all one thing typical of the occasion, and was the old scene with which all readers of Bret Harte's mining stories are familiar was revived. The men themselves are for the most part hardy miners and men in the best of health. Taking all in all it is a mining scene of the rush of '49 taking place over again in the rush of '97.

Below in the hold are stalls filled with freight and between the stalls are piles of freight and in future the cargo platform has been built over the stalls where more freight is being piled. Up on deck also, are row upon row of stalls filled with neigling animals, all marked with the private mark of the owner, and on top of these stalls a platform is being built where hay is being stacked. No space, no matter where, is being left vacant. Several ladies are going and through the kindness of some of the officers, who have given up their bunks and rooms to them, they will have a separate room. For the convenience of the passengers two small scows were taken up to be used as lighters in the hold, and in the cargo hold. And for the unloading of the horses two trestlers will be used, the Bristol being so built that the horses can be unloaded either way. These trestlers will be hoisted by the winches and the horses placed on the scows. A Port-Ampelmer man is taking up with him a large quantity of whiskey and similar liquors, with which he will stock a bar he intends to run in the forward part of the ship.

The City of Kingston was delayed until nearly 11 o'clock this morning unloading the large quantity of freight and many horses that she brought over from the Sound. A large number of passengers also came over on her to take passage on the Bristol.

Among the Victorians who are going are Q. D. H. Warden, who is taking up a large number of men to work on the British Yukon Co.'s wharf at Skagway and on the White Pass trail; Mr. John Grant is going up to superintend a pack train between Skagway and Toochi Lake. He will take up with him 54 horses; Robert Houston, editor of the Times, goes up in the interest of the San Francisco Chronicle and the Times, and the following other Victorians: Thomas F. E. Elstner, Master Joseph Elstner, Thomas J. Jones, Fred Yates, J. Thompson, William Thomas, Angus McKenzie, A. McKenzie, J. W. McKenzie, J. W. McKellan, F. Marisage, D. Bonlin, L. Oponox, F. W. Shaw, A. H. Rithert, G. Rogers, M. Duclon, L. Chabert, J. George, W. E. Stoney, E. Connell, O. E. Gold, Samuel Hastings, Levi S. Rice, A. M. Bambridge, Frank Burgrat, J. McBride, A. Anderson, J. D. Hawerson, J. N. Hill, C. M. Lucher, O. Nohit, D. B. Newman, Arthur Mayes, Eric Wick Mayes, N. Kephern, Geo. Wilson, Tuppou, E. Kunitz, J. Foley, F. Scharschmidt, John Dalby, William Dalby, Samuel Dalby, Ed. Hodge, Robert Wilson,

John L. Koch, D. Allen, H. Elden, W. Snider, W. J. Deary, T. Qorder, E. Sherer, W. R. Cadman, A. Heathorn, S. P. Morlin, Frank Turner, R. H. Smith, P. A. E. Gibson, O. W. Bartlett, O. S. Batchelor, H. D. Gordon, H. C. Copeland, George McLeod, George Cooden, R. McDonald, Chas. Bischof, Wm. Sargent, D. J. McLean, John Know, R. H. Roper, W. Rennie Tipper, R. H. Wilson, W. Ford, T. Luscombe, W. H. Perry and J. Roper.

These are only the local Argonauts. With the parties from Vancouver and other British Columbia cities, the Sound, and other points they will fill the steamer up chock-a-block.

The Bristol is advertised to sail positively at 4 o'clock, just as the Times is going to press, but from appearances it is doubtful if she will get away until late this evening, or perhaps to-morrow morning.

The scene on the inner wharves is almost as animated as that at the outer wharf, that is on that portion of the wharf where the steamer Islander is berthed. She is lying up near the bridge, and the Brist, which is seldom used, is piled up with her freight, but the pile is gradually going down as the longshoremen and the crew of the Islander keep wheeling the truck loads of freight on board. At the office of the C.P.N. Co. it is only by hard fighting that one can get near the counter. The office is crowded with Clondykers arranging their passages and freight. The Islander will be filled right up again on her second trip and already all the first-class accommodations have been sold. This morning, although the steamer does not sail until to-morrow evening, many came down to secure their bunks by placing, as did those on the other trip, their belongings.

Among the passengers who will go up on the Islander is Tappan Adney, who represents Harper's publications. He is going up with the detachment of North-west Mounted Police, who go up on the Islander. Mr. Adney, who has done considerable work for the Harpers, is taking up with him two men and six horses and a light boat, which he has had constructed in this city from his own plans. The boat is a model of that used by the Canadian voyageurs on the rivers of Quebec.

The contingent of Mounted Police is composed of 32 strong men in charge of Inspector Harper. Lieut.-Col. Herchmer, inspector of the Northwest Mounted Police, arrived from the east yesterday evening to inspect the detachment prior to their departure. They will take up with them a Maxim gun as well as their usual armament. Twenty horses are also taken up by them and four dogs. Party dogs are now being purchased for them at Waberson. The arrangements are to travel in light and to reach Dawson City as quickly as possible. The horses will be killed at the end of the trail at the headquarters of the latest and led to the dogs.

Other journalists who are to sail on the Islander are Franklin Preston, of the New York Journal, and E. Le Roi Pelletier, who represents the Batchelor syndicate and several eastern publications.

The Islander is booked to sail at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, but with the usual delay of north-bound steamers, it will probably be many hours later before the steamer starts. She will be ready to start up to the hatches with freight, miners' outfits, boats, hay and horse feed, and every other sort of Clondyke freight, and on the lower deck every inch will be taken up by the horses of the miners.

THE SEATTLE AGENT.

W. R. Dalley, advertising agent in Seattle for the business men of Victoria, writes as follows, under yesterday's date: "I enclose you a typewritten circular (see below) which I am forwarding to the prominent men of the United States. It will be able to cover from 500 to 1,000. * * * I have eight passengers to outfit in Victoria. Mr. Stevens, of the Stevens Hotel, displayed his feelings last evening by stating to me that in the future he did not care to have anyone around the house. This arose through the fact that the Tennessee party was very demonstrative in pronouncing Victoria ahead of Seattle, and thinking it for having sent them over to purchase their outfits there. Matters are exceptionally dull here, and the arrivals are exceedingly light. A number of the people in the city have taken the scare." Following is the circular sent out by Mr. Dalley:

Dear Sir:—As a matter of information to the thousands of your state who may be attracted to the Clondyke by its fabulous wealth, and who will journey west in the same blind and ignorant manner that thousands have who are en route, I desire to supply you with a few hints of advice worthy of careful consideration. The entire Clondyke region is in Canadian territory, and consequently is subject to the laws and regulations of the Dominion government. In the mad rush to reach the New Eldorado, the venturesome and prospective Argonauts gave this matter little or no thought and consequently they are and will be subjected to consequent hardships. Of these thousands at present camped at Skagway and Dyea, or struggling to cross the blizzard pass, fully three-fourths have American outfits, upon which duty is collectible, and in many instances the individual has not the money with which to meet the customs. For weeks I have requested the daily press and telegraph service of this city to acquaint their readers with the exact facts, but to no avail, and no doubt there are hundreds en route who will be subjected to the same hardships. These suppressed facts have proved of financial benefit to the merchants of this city, who even to-day deny to purchasers that duty will be collected, and thereby add to the distress already known to exist. The entire Canadian border is guarded by mounted police, wherever possible to prevent the flooding of Canada with American goods free from duty, and thousands of pounds upon which the owners cannot pay will be confiscated.

To save unnecessary delay, annoyances and money, those contemplating the trip should outfit in Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, where the customs officers pass the goods, and they are bonded to the Yukon direct. The present party will send out a large party in the spring to prospect and work claims in the Canadian Yukon.

MINERS DROWNED

Thomas Wall, of Nanaimo, and Dwight Fowler Perish in Northern Rivers.

Swept Away by the Current While Trying to Ford Past Running Streams.

Astoria, Ore., Aug. 12.—The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's steamer George W. Elder, which arrived here yesterday evening direct from Dyea, brings news of two drownings, one of the victims being from Seattle and the other from Nanaimo, B. C. Dwight Fowler, of Seattle, lost his life on August 8th, while attempting to ford the Skagway river. He carried seventy-five pounds on his back and a parcel in each hand. The log on which he was walking was partially submerged, and he lost his balance. Encumbered by the heavy load, he soon sank and was drowned. His identity was learned at Dyea, where his body was taken.

The other fatality occurred on August 8th. The unfortunate in this instance was Thomas Wall, a resident of Nanaimo, B. C. While crossing Dyea river with a pack horse, the animal and rider were swept away by the current and lost. Wall was heavily laden with luggage, and was helpless in the raging stream.

Incident to the drowning accidents was a dispensation of mining cases at justice. Two men named Koutou and Cleveland, who were operating pack trains near the scene of the accidents, recovered the bodies and took them to Dyea. Arriving at the town they demanded \$10 for their services. The citizens were very indignant, and a mass meeting. One of the men was given twenty-four hours to leave town. He applied for passage on the Elder, but, as he wished to go north to Juneau, he was forced to take the other named Koutou and Cleveland.

The most important news brought by the Elder is the fact that the miners are placing Wagon Pass in excellent condition. One hundred, delayed by the condition of the roads, agreed to corduroy six miles of the pass, timber being plentiful. They expect to complete their labors in about two weeks, considerable progress having already been done. This will make the road passable nearly all the year.

Another instance of Alaskan justice occurred on August 8th. Several pack trains were going over the Chilcot pass, where they were met by a section of the trail. The man in charge of one of the pack trains saw a person stealing some provisions. The report of a revolver rang out, and the thief paid the penalty of his crime with his life. He was accordingly shot dead, although his name was not learned.

The Elder took up about 250 horses and burros. When she arrived parties came on board and offered from \$900 to \$100 for the pack animals. One section of the pack train was offered \$800 for it. In no case was a sale made.

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TRAVELLER.

Victoria, Aug. 14, 1897.

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THE CORRESPONDENTS.

There will be as many newspaper correspondents in the Yukon as miners if the American newspapers and magazines do not soon stop sending men north. Any one who can write a despatch article is willing to go north can get a commission from one of our papers. How many have already gone is hard to estimate, but every paper of any size in America is represented by at least one man, and there are a dozen men. So far only one Victoria newspaper man has decided to go north, possibly because the Victoria correspondents of American newspapers will have a pretty good thing at home, as long as the excitement lasts. This one Victoria man is Mr. Robert Houston, editor of the Times. He will not go through to the mines, but will describe the trials of the trail between Dyea and Twiggish Lake for a syndicate of papers, including the San Francisco Chronicle and Toronto Globe. Martin Egan, formerly a member of the Times staff, now on his way north in the interest of the latter paper. He will be here to-morrow. Besides Messrs. Adney and Pelletier, mentioned yesterday, Franklin Preston, representing the New York Journal, is on his way north. Mr. Adney this morning received the following dispatch: "Tappan Adney, Victoria, E. Pelletier unknown here; not representing Harper's Weekly. H. G. Paine, Man. Ed."

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MINERS DROWNED

Thomas Wall, of Nanaimo, and Dwight Fowler Perish in Northern Rivers.

Swept Away by the Current While Trying to Ford Past Running Streams.

Astoria, Ore., Aug. 12.—The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's steamer George W. Elder, which arrived here yesterday evening direct from Dyea, brings news of two drownings, one of the victims being from Seattle and the other from Nanaimo, B. C. Dwight Fowler, of Seattle, lost his life on August 8th, while attempting to ford the Skagway river. He carried seventy-five pounds on his back and a parcel in each hand. The log on which he was walking was partially submerged, and he lost his balance. Encumbered by the heavy load, he soon sank and was drowned. His identity was learned at Dyea, where his body was taken.

The other fatality occurred on August 8th. The unfortunate in this instance was Thomas Wall, a resident of Nanaimo, B. C. While crossing Dyea river with a pack horse, the animal and rider were swept away by the current and lost. Wall was heavily laden with luggage, and was helpless in the raging stream.

Incident to the drowning accidents was a dispensation of mining cases at justice. Two men named Koutou and Cleveland, who were operating pack trains near the scene of the accidents, recovered the bodies and took them to Dyea. Arriving at the town they demanded \$10 for their services. The citizens were very indignant, and a mass meeting. One of the men was given twenty-four hours to leave town. He applied for passage on the Elder, but, as he wished to go north to Juneau, he was forced to take the other named Koutou and Cleveland.

The most important news brought by the Elder is the fact that the miners are placing Wagon Pass in excellent condition. One hundred, delayed by the condition of the roads, agreed to corduroy six miles of the pass, timber being plentiful. They expect to complete their labors in about two weeks, considerable progress having already been done. This will make the road passable nearly all the year.

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA IS ON THE WRAPPER. Castoria is put up in one-dozen bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to tell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

loan business in this city. He was 24 years of age, and resided with his parents at 518 Boylston avenue. He was a stenographer, and for the past year has been with one of the mining companies in Cariboo. He leaves a father, mother, two sisters and a brother. He was a native of Kansas, but made Seattle his home for the last seven years.

The first news his family had of his sad death was conveyed to them late last night, when a Post-Intelligencer reporter called at his father's residence to learn the particulars of his short career. The blow was a fearful one to his mother and sisters, who would not be comforted, while his gray-haired father struggled hard to restrain his grief.

The body will be brought to this city for interment if it is possible to make the necessary arrangements.

The late Thomas Wall was one of Nanaimo's best known citizens, having been at one time proprietor of the Balmoral Hotel in that city, and more recently working as a carpenter at the Protection Island shaft. He was a man of powerful physique, and just in the prime of life, being about 48 years of age. Deceased leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely end. Naturally the news of the drowning has caused profound sorrow in the Coal City, where deceased was widely known and held in high esteem. As stated in the foregoing dispatch, Thomas Wall was a passenger on the Islander on her last trip to Dyea, and there are many who remember him as a prominent figure among the cheering crowd of jubilant gold-seekers which thronged the deck of the steamer as she left her dock in this city.

Nervous debility is a common complaint, especially among women. The best medical treatment for this disorder is a persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla to cleanse and invigorate the blood. This being accomplished, nature will do the rest.

A TENDERFOOT'S OPINION.

Mr. Trest of the Monetary Times, Gives His Views of Kootenay.

Nelson, unlike the other mining places I have found on this trip, appears contented to take a comfortable snooze after daylight, and to close its shops before midnight. Its merchants can afford time, I think, to read a good trade paper. This place has the big Hall Mines Company mines and smelter, and you see their export returns every week. Had I not taken this side trip I should have regretted it, and concluded that I had skipped a promising field that had not been worked. Although one's experiences are rather costly out here, still the trip has some compensating features. If I had time to loaf along the road and occasionally fish, I do not know of any trip that I should enjoy better than this Kootenay trip. I do not think the scenery can be excelled anywhere in the world, and at Kootenay Falls, above Nelson, abundance of trout can be caught. I could see them while waiting on the pier for the steamer, and would have been glad to have stayed there another day had time permitted.

There are some wonderful places in Kootenay, and Sandon is one of them. Indeed, it is the best place one would think of selecting for a townsite; but the deep gulch between two high mountains is the only place where they could get room to stand it upon, and the houses of Sandon are sandwiched in like sardines in a box. On one side of the street the houses are built with their backs against solid rock, on the other side they are built partly over the creek with flows at the base of the mountains. Between the walls of the buildings on the street line is only 30 or 40 feet space in all from the roadway and the sidewalks on either side. I have seen strange banking quarters, but the temporary offices at the Bank of British North America are the queerest of them all. It contains no "swearing box," except that may be called one where the manager and clerks sleep in their bunks

at night, in the rear of the front office. The building stands against the rock, and I do not think it is over 15 or 20 feet long. While I saw blankets and other sleeping indications, I am not sure that the manager sleeps there. He did not tell me, but there seems to be a camping outfit for several persons in this place. I am told that the pay-rolls at Sandon are much larger than in any other camp in the Kootenay. There are no less than half a dozen good mines in active operation in that camp, and what I saw there in the short time at my disposal led me to believe that it was true.

Another strange place is Rossland, a truly a queer place. No doubt you have seen descriptions of it, and I shall not attempt one. But what particularly impressed me when I walked up the hill to the main street was the number of idle persons loitering around the street corners and saloons of the town. One would think, looking at the crowds that he was in a city of forty or fifty thousand people. Upon enquiry as to the cause of this, I was told that in addition to the large number of loafers and hangers-on that are usually to be found about a mining camp, there were a good many people at Rossland who would be glad to work if they could get work to do. The trouble in many instances is that the shares sold in Toronto and elsewhere last winter at 10, 15, and 20 cents, did not net the promoters of some of the companies what they expected to enable them to work their claims. Consequently, the development work that had been going on in the spring had in many instances stopped or nearly stopped for want of funds. When properties are valuable, or promise well, they will no doubt pass into other hands in due course, and re-organization take place with additional capital. There are quite a number of idle persons loitering around the street corners and saloons of the town. One would think, looking at the crowds that he was in a city of forty or fifty thousand people. Upon enquiry as to the cause of this, I was told that in addition to the large number of loafers and hangers-on that are usually to be found about a mining camp, there were a good many people at Rossland who would be glad to work if they could get work to do. The trouble in many instances is that the shares sold in Toronto and elsewhere last winter at 10, 15, and 20 cents, did not net the promoters of some of the companies what they expected to enable them to work their claims. 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NEW CANADIAN SCHOOL HISTORY

New Text Book on Canadian History Approved by a Representative Committee.

The Solidarity of the Dominion Will in Future Be Taught to Canadian Boys and Girls.

For several years the teachers of the dominant provinces felt themselves at a disadvantage in attempting to teach the history of Canada from the text books authorized by the provincial authorities.

The committee consisted of Hon. Geo. W. Ross, I.L.D., minister of education for Ontario, chairman; W. Patterson, M.A., B.C.L., principal of Royal Arthur school, Montreal, secretary; and the following representatives of the provinces and territories: R. E. Gosnell, Esq., provincial librarian, Victoria, B. C.; D. T. Gosnell, Esq., superintendent of education, Regina, N. W. T.; D. McIntyre, M.A., superintendent of schools, Winnipeg, Man.; W. J. Robertson, B.A., L.L.B., principal of the Collegiate Institute, St. Catharines, Ont.; Benjamin Sutte, Esq., well known historian, Ottawa, Ont.; S. P. Robin, M.A., L.L.D., principal of McGill Normal school, Montreal; G. U. Har, Ph.D., principal of the Normal school, St. John, N. B.; J. R. Hall, Esq., Ph.D., professor of the Normal school, Toronto; S. and Alexander Anderson, L.L.D., principal of the Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

It may be added that the author of the new history is W. H. P. Clement, B.A., L.L.B., who has written a standard work on the constitutional history of Canada, and whose thorough equipment for this task is beyond question.

FROM THE CAPITAL

An Increase of \$1,300,000 in Inland Revenue for Year Ending June 30th.

The Political Situation Fairly Stated by an Inland Paper.

Boundary Creek Times. As the day approaches when the electors of the province will be granted an opportunity to change the present provincial government for one that will give an honest and efficient administration of public affairs there is almost a universal conviction that in order to bring about the desired result there must be a thorough organization of the forces which are to enter the fight against the present government.

The Tam O'Shanter Mining Co. are asking incorporation to work the Tam O'Shanter mines at Ainsworth, B. C., and for other purposes. The chief place of business is Montreal, and the applicants are Robert Thomas Hopper, asbestos miner; Frederick Farman, manufacturer; Edwin Hanson, financial agent; P. Alexander, electrical engineer; R. Wilson Smith, financial agent; and Edward B. Greenshield, merchant, all of Montreal, who are to be the first of the provisional directors of the company.

Mr. Rathwell (law clerk), who was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the dispute over lands on the Esquimaux and Nanaimo railways, leaves to-morrow for British Columbia.

POSTAL INFORMATION. Important to Business Men as Well as Postmasters.

The following information for postmasters appears in the last quarterly issue of the Canadian Official Postal Guide: 1. Jubilee Stamps Not Redeemable. Postmasters will be careful to make it understood to those to whom they may sell jubilee postage stamps that such stamps are not redeemable, that is to say, that the department will not purchase these stamps from holders under any circumstances, or authorize their exchange for other stamps.

3. Reporting Errors.—With a view to the efficiency of the postal service nothing is of more importance than a prompt reporting of errors in the handling of mails, rating of correspondence, etc. If reports are not made such errors remain unchecked and are liable to be repeated to the injury and annoyance of the public. Postmasters are earnestly requested to report such errors at once to the nearest post office or the local superintendent of the railway mail service, according to the nature of the case.

4. Circulars printed to resemble type-writing.—In the Postal Guide for the present year the minimum number of circulars which must be posted at one time in order to entitle the circulars in question to pass at the rate of 1 cent per 2 oz. is fixed at 30. The number has now been reduced to 25 and the market is sagged to 82%. After some hesitation another advance set in which carried the price to the highest point for September reached in 1897, 84 1/2 cents.

ONE HONEST MAN. Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan outlined by which I was permanently restored to health and made a man again after years of suffering from nervous weakness, lost vigor, unnatural discharges, and lack of development.

Economy and strength are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month.

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The Tam O'Shanter Mining Co. are asking incorporation to work the Tam O'Shanter mines at Ainsworth, B. C., and for other purposes. The chief place of business is Montreal, and the applicants are Robert Thomas Hopper, asbestos miner; Frederick Farman, manufacturer; Edwin Hanson, financial agent; P. Alexander, electrical engineer; R. Wilson Smith, financial agent; and Edward B. Greenshield, merchant, all of Montreal, who are to be the first of the provisional directors of the company.

Mr. Rathwell (law clerk), who was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the dispute over lands on the Esquimaux and Nanaimo railways, leaves to-morrow for British Columbia.

POSTAL INFORMATION. Important to Business Men as Well as Postmasters.

The following information for postmasters appears in the last quarterly issue of the Canadian Official Postal Guide: 1. Jubilee Stamps Not Redeemable. Postmasters will be careful to make it understood to those to whom they may sell jubilee postage stamps that such stamps are not redeemable, that is to say, that the department will not purchase these stamps from holders under any circumstances, or authorize their exchange for other stamps.

3. Reporting Errors.—With a view to the efficiency of the postal service nothing is of more importance than a prompt reporting of errors in the handling of mails, rating of correspondence, etc. If reports are not made such errors remain unchecked and are liable to be repeated to the injury and annoyance of the public. Postmasters are earnestly requested to report such errors at once to the nearest post office or the local superintendent of the railway mail service, according to the nature of the case.

4. Circulars printed to resemble type-writing.—In the Postal Guide for the present year the minimum number of circulars which must be posted at one time in order to entitle the circulars in question to pass at the rate of 1 cent per 2 oz. is fixed at 30. The number has now been reduced to 25 and the market is sagged to 82%. After some hesitation another advance set in which carried the price to the highest point for September reached in 1897, 84 1/2 cents.

ONE HONEST MAN. Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan outlined by which I was permanently restored to health and made a man again after years of suffering from nervous weakness, lost vigor, unnatural discharges, and lack of development.

Economy and strength are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month.

FROM THE CAPITAL

An Increase of \$1,300,000 in Inland Revenue for Year Ending June 30th.

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As Good as Gold. Is the friend that stands by us in an emergency. "Quickcure" is the Great Emergency Remedy. Many of the best known people in the land testify to its efficiency. It promptly cures Toothache and all pain. Quickly allays inflammation. Wherever the skin is cut, bruised, burned, inflamed or diseased in any form "Quickcure" will do its wonderful work.

He Has Klondycitis. WE CAN FIT HIM OUT. The hot wave has struck us and we are trying to keep cool. With rich quartz strikes on the island, coal all cast full of the yellow metal in the Yukon and the big clean-ups in our bargains, it is 90 in the shade. Lime Juice, 25c. Ontario Cider, 20c. Root Beer, 10c. St. Louis Lager, 4 pts, 25c. Local Beer, 4 qts, 50c. Kops Beer, 2 for 25c.

AFGHAN INTRIGUES. News of the Ameer's Complicity in the Indian Uprising Seriously Regarded in London. Indian Government is Making Arrangements to Meet All Contingencies.

London, Aug. 14.—The news of the suspected Afghan intrigues is very seriously regarded here. English newspapers published in India have already discussed the possibility of the Ameer's complicity. It was reported some time ago that he had sent thousands of his bow, "Jehad," or "religious war," to the native Indian regiments; while anonymous letters appeared in the Indian native press glorifying the Turkish victories as "Islam's rising Star," and declaring that the Ameer had already come, like the glorious Mahmud Sabuktakin of yore, to rid India of the thralldom of the Christian yoke, bidding all the faithful to be prepared, and asserting that the riots at Chitaur were really the preliminary of a trial of Mohammedan strength, carefully organized by highly educated leaders.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Distress, Nausea, Eructations, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing the annoying complaint, which they also correct all directions of the stomach, stimulating the liver, and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured.

CASTORIA. For Infants and Children. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Windsor Salt. For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. HITCHCOCK IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORA. Castoria is put up in one-also bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will give you the same results." See that you get CHAS. H. HITCHCOCK'S signature on every wrapper.

At night, in the rear of the front office, the building stands against the rock, and I do not think it is over 15 or 20 feet long. While I saw blankets and other sleeping indications, I am not sure that the manager sleeps there. He did not tell me, but there seems to be a sleeping outfit for several persons in the cave. I am told that the pay-roll at Anderson are much larger than in any other camp in the Kootenay. There are less than half a dozen good mines in active operation in that camp, and what I saw there in the short time that my special led me to believe that it was one.

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.

BURIED MILLIONS

The Schooner Aurora Returns from Her Unsuccessful Expedition.

C. Hartford, a Passenger Who Came on Her, Claims That He Has Located It.

Can Place His Hand on Thirty Million Dollars—One of the Crew Dead.

The schooner Aurora, with her crew of treasure-seekers, who have since the beginning of April last been away from port on an unsuccessful expedition to Cocos Island, one of the little islands in the Pacific ocean, in search of a hidden treasure thought to have been buried on that island many years ago, returned to Victoria this morning with her flag flying at half-mast, showing that the fall reaper had been at work on board the vessel. One of the little islands in the Pacific ocean, in search of a hidden treasure thought to have been buried on that island many years ago, returned to Victoria this morning with her flag flying at half-mast, showing that the fall reaper had been at work on board the vessel.

The Aurora returned from Punta Arenas, on the 27th, and all hands immediately went ashore and commenced search for the buried millions. As with the remembered, they took down with them an elderly lady, Mrs. Brennan, the widow of a Mr. Keating, who had a chart describing the place where the money was supposed to be hidden. They soon measured off the necessary distance and fixed the location according to the chart, but, lo! when they came to the spot there were the marks of many shovels and picks, showing that Captain Hackett's party was not the first to hunt for the treasure. There were holes and tunnels on every side, and Captain Hackett and his eight Argentinians were at the banks of a stream.

Two of the crew, Capt. Whidden and W. Livingstone, whose motto is probably "ad despondendum" would not come back on the Aurora. "If the treasure is here," they said, "we will find it." So they were left with tools and provisions to tempt the fickle goddess further yet. The majority of the other members of the expedition were, however, had enough to get back, for the heat has been intense and almost unbearable. All of them do not want to go back, and as Capt. Hackett said this morning, "Clon-dyke or any other place where the treasure is hidden will never tempt me again," and Mr. Hardy Murray and the other men, who erstwhile were sealers, echo his sentiments. The lady who is going back to her home in Nova Scotia as soon as possible, feels the disappointment very keenly. She was almost in tears when the schooner arrived, recognizing the fact that at length the expedition was at an end, and after all their trouble the results were nil. She will never go back, she said, "no, not if the island was made of gold."

There is another story to be told in connection with the expedition which is related by a passenger who came up from Cocos Island on the Aurora. He is Mr. Charles Hartford, an American watchmaker, soldier and adventurer, who has been living on the island for the past nine months engaged in the same business that took Capt. Hackett and his men to the island. He says that he has been successful, in fact he started to a representative of the Times that he could go right now and lay his hand on \$50,000,000. Being afraid that it would cost him his life if he unearthed it without being protected, he is waiting a proper time before he takes it from the earth. Hartford has papers signed by the Costa Rican minister, Juan J. Ulloa, for the Costa Rican government, granting him a concession to search for the hidden treasure on the island, and providing that, if he is successful, he is to give two-fifths of the find to the government of Costa Rica, while the other three-fifths was to become his property. This concession, which was written in Spanish, was dated August 24th, 1896, and soon after receiving it Hartford, with a little negro servant, went to the island, armed, as was Captain Hackett, with charts, and began the search. According to the terms of his agreement with the government of Costa Rica was to send a steamer over to the island every three months, but they did not carry out their agreement, and he was left alone. He lived on fish and

FIVE HUNDRED MORE

Steamers Islander and Bristol Start on Their Trips to Skagway Bay.

All Kinds of Reports to Make Easy the Friends of Bristol's Passengers.

Both Steamers Have All the Freight That They Could Stow Away.

The big collier Bristol got away from the wharf at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and about thirteen hours later the Islander left her dock, both bound for Dyea and Skagway Bay. The Bristol had just about all she could carry; in fact, a lot of freight that arrived from Seattle for Port Gadsby, Dyea, Skagway and Forty Mile Creek. The mail closes tomorrow evening. Taking advantage of the "Speedy Incorporation of Towns Act," passed at the last session of the provincial legislature, Greenwood, in Boundary Creek district, has resolved to become a city. On that point the city council will nominate their first mayor and aldermen, who will number six.

During the last week three more new joint stock companies have been listed. The Ontario Gold, Silver & Copper Mining & Milling Company, with headquarters at Waneta, and a capital stock of \$1,000,000; the Cassiar & Yukon Mines, Limited, with headquarters at Vancouver, and capitalized at \$50,000; and the West Kootenay Exploration & Mining Company, of Scotland, capitalized at \$50,000.

It is stated that the Victoria board of underwriters, at a recent meeting held at Victoria, decided "that the members of the board doing business in Nanaimo notify their agents there not to pay or receive any claims for fire insurance." It is understood the companies are willing to pay a reduced rate, provided the city will guarantee an improvement in the water supply and fire department. Free Press.

Abraham E. Smith, of Rockford, Ill., successor to General Roberts as United States consul in this city, arrived from Vancouver on Saturday evening. He is a native of the Prairie. For over 30 years Mr. Smith published the Rockford Gazette and also found time to take an active part in the politics of his adopted city. He served one year as alderman in 1887, and was the mayor of Rockford. Mrs. Smith and her young son will arrive here in a couple of months.

Chief Michael Cooper, of the Songhees Indians, who has just returned from the Fraser, where he has been engaged in fishing, tells a story of hard luck experienced on his fishing expedition. He was out with a net, and a tiger had wished all kinds of good luck. The net was full of fish, but the fish were all dead. The net was full of fish, but the fish were all dead. The net was full of fish, but the fish were all dead.

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LOCAL NEWS

Cleanings of City and Other News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

The funeral of Elizabeth Christian took place from Hanna's parlors at 1 p.m. to-day.

Joshua Southurst, of Tenbyson road, mourns the loss of an infant son, who died to-day, aged three weeks.

Some uneasiness is being felt for James Scott, an old man, who left his home, 43 Douglas street, this morning. The police have been asked to look out for him, as he is not considered capable of looking after himself.

Inspector Harper, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who leaves on the Islander for the Yukon, with instructions to push right through to the Indians. The Indians, who are the same men who made the great catch on Thursday last when they took nearly ten thousand in the short space of four hours were engaged in fishing contrary to the law. They had the net lowered between two canoes, which were moored with haws-laws to the shore, and as the schools of fish swam into the net they hauled up and landed the fish into their canoes.

Acting under instructions from the fisheries department, the Dominion government steamer Quadra went to Beecher Bay yesterday and seized a reef net and a canoe belonging to Beecher Bay Indians. The Indians, who are the same men who made the great catch on Thursday last when they took nearly ten thousand in the short space of four hours were engaged in fishing contrary to the law. They had the net lowered between two canoes, which were moored with haws-laws to the shore, and as the schools of fish swam into the net they hauled up and landed the fish into their canoes.

The funeral of William J. infant son of Joshua Southurst, took place to-day at 4:30 from St. John's church, where Rev. P. R. Jenne officiated.

The funeral of Margarita, the infant daughter of D. McDonald, took place to-day at 1:30 p.m. from the Roman Catholic cathedral, where Rev. Father Althoff officiated, as also at the cemetery.

Harry B. McIntyre, of the C.P.R. telegraph office, Kaslo, will leave for Victoria to-morrow. When he returns he will not be alone. During his absence he is to marry Miss Pinaldy, of Victoria—Kaslo Kootenian.

R. C. McAlpine, of Vancouver, has been awarded a contract by Dunsmyth & Sons to construct a huge ferry barge capable of carrying fifteen cars, to be used to take cars loaded with coke across the Gulf of Georgia from Union. They will be shipped over the Canadian Pacific railway to Kootenay.

A grass fire at Beacon Hill, which covered at least twenty acres, occupied the attention of Chief Deary and his band of fire fighters yesterday afternoon. The alarm was sent in by Ahl Hall, who, as chairman of the park committee, takes a great interest in the park, and who was very sorry at seeing his beloved precincts sooted.

A dispatch to the Times from Nanaimo announces the sudden death of a widow of an old settler, and who was the owner of the East Wellington Coal mine. Heart failure was the cause. She deceased was 68 years of age. She leaves a family of several sons and daughters, among the latter being Mrs. W. J. McKee, of this city.

Joseph Williams, a yepic man of 19, and George Varty, a boy of 14, were arrested this morning, it being alleged, and in fact proved, that they had stolen a number of bottles of beer from Fairall's brewery, Victoria West, and stole a number of bottles of beer. The beer that they had not drunk and the empty bottles were found in a house on Esquimalt road, where Williams lives.

Dr. Campbell performed the ceremony yesterday evening which united the fortunes of two Victorians until death to them part. The contracting parties were Mr. William McDonald and Miss Margaret Bruce. Mr. H. Bruce, a brother of the bride, supported the groom, while Mrs. K. A. McKee acted as bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald will reside at Victoria West.

Inspector R. M. Palmer returned from San Francisco on the steamer Umatilla, bringing with him over a thousand ladybirds. There were three varieties, the Vidua Cardinalis, the Pentilia Misella and Sycanus Marginicollis, or as they are better known to the fruit growers, the Canada twice stabbed ladybird and the Pilate's ladybird. They are to be distributed about the province to get in their good work of exterminating the woolly aphis and other fruit pests.

In view of the business in connection with the annual games of the Caledonia Society, the usual open meeting of the Str. William Wallace Society was postponed until Friday next. The lecture on Clondyke by Mr. E. B. McKay was therefore held over until next week also. Arrangements were made at a business meeting of the society for the annual games on Saturday next. The Gordon Highlanders, of Vancouver, are to be here, and they will parade, headed by the society's pipers, to the Caledonia grounds. For one of the sports a valuable trophy, a handsome cup, presented by Mr. Howitt Bostock, M.P., is to be competed for. This cup, which is to be competed for in tossing the stone, passes into the possession of the athletes who win it for three years in succession.

From Tuesday's Daily. J. Williams and George Varty, the two boys who on Friday night broke into

PROVINCIAL

Arrival of the Tees at Salmon Pack on Skeena River.

Interesting Chapter from Death of Andrew at Chilliwack.

Thousands of Vancouver Mysterious Aerial Luminous Last Evening.

Resolution Urging the C. Have their Alaskan Steamship at the Terminal C.

Nelson, B.C., Aug. 12.—City council voted Mayor yearly salary of \$2,000, to day he assumed the responsibility. When the matter is for discussion the mayor's amount specified in the resolution without a single vote. The question of voting nomination for Mayor is under consideration, but as the aldermen are in the opinion that the office was an all sufficient one no action was taken. An was taken until Tuesday when bids for the water system were given.

Nelson, Aug. 14.—At 10:45 Thursday night pedestrian vicinity of Baker street was killed by five pistol shots. The shots were fired by Harry of the first four fired at the victim took effect. At the abdomen, it was a chest steel, the bullet near the lower vertebrae. Three shots lodged in the victim's body, the other completed the deadly work. The victim was an ex-soldier, a 43 years of age, and over 6 feet high. He was the son of a sergeant in the 1st West Yorks. He was a married man, the late wife being Mrs. Mary Swain. He was a native of the United States, and was a member of the 1st West Yorks. He was a native of the United States, and was a member of the 1st West Yorks.

The tin can has long been a cause of uneasiness to the consumer of salmon, and to overcome this Mr. Okell has invented a tin lined with a porcelain jar. Salmon packed in these cans, which are owned exclusively by the Carlisle Packing Company, and protected by patent in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, and in several other European countries, does not come in contact with the metal at any place. The salmon packed in this manner has been examined by Drs. Ernest Hall and R. L. Fraser, and both have testified strongly in favor of this method of packing, which removes the possibility of metallic corrosion, and reduces the chances of contagion to a minimum.

Medal for Laurier. The Cobden Club Honors Canadian Premier for His Attachment to Free Trade.

Sir Wilfrid to Sail for Canada on Wednesday—The Visit to the Pope.

London, Aug. 16.—A delegation of members of the Cobden Club, headed by Lord Farrer, called this afternoon at the Hotel Cecil and presented the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with the special gold medal of the club struck for presentation to the Canadian statesman as a formal recognition of his attachment to free trade.

The premier, in thanking the delegation, said the commercial supremacy of Great Britain was assured until the United States adopted free trade.

Sir Wilfrid said later he would sail for Canada by the steamer Labrador on Wednesday, and add:

"I am glad to emphasize how I have received everywhere in the world, and particularly by the pope, who filled me with wonderment as to how so much keen and vigorous intelligence could be housed in such an emaciated body. The pope is bent double and supported to be in the frailest health, though not troubled by any bodily ailments; he is usually benign and showed a great knowledge of Canadian affairs. I was charmed with his exquisite gentleness and sympathy."

ALBERTA MINES. Good Reports Received at Nanaimo From the West Coast.

Nanaimo, Aug. 13.—A person just arrived from Alberta brings the good news that the Albert Consolidated is looking better than ever. One tunnel now is some fifty feet has been running with a ledge (Simpson) fairly glittering with gold. The yellow metal can be easily picked out with a pocket knife and run up into the thousands to the ton. Another ledge running parallel to this one of nine inches in width and of the same character as far as metal is concerned has been prospected by a tunnel 35 feet in length. Some fifty tons are now lying ready for shipment. Everybody in Alberta is in high glow over the good prospects in this mine, which every way is as good as any claim in the country. The mine is owned by an adjoining claim, and containing an extension of the Albert lead, is also in similar ore. A shipment of fifteen tons of rock will be made from this mine by the next West Coast steamer.

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VICTORIANS ALIVE

Merchants Are Now Reaping Their Full Share of the Miners' Trade.

Shipping Feed North to Keep the Pack Animals During the Winter.

Victoria Co. Has a Big Contract for Transporting Goods Across the Pass.

From Friday's Daily.

Victorians are reaping their full share of the benefits arising from the rush to the gold fields of the British Yukon.

Even the blockade at Skagway Bay, Dyea and Tashik Lake is causing considerable trade here.

Another company, composed entirely of Victorians, intend running a pack train between Skagway and Tooch Lake.

Still another party of Victorians leaving for Dyea is headed by Mr. Q. D. H. Warden.

E. Le Roi Pelletier, special correspondent of the New York Times, McClure's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Bachelor Newspaper, Syndicate and Collier's Weekly, will be a passenger on the Islander.

The Rock Bay tannery is running day and night to supply the leather for the pack saddles.

THE COLLISTER INVESTIGATION

Case of the Cariboo Fly—Testimony of Mr. Wm. Dalby.

The investigation into the conduct of Hall Inspector Collister was resumed before the commissioner at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Dalby testified that he and Mr. Claxton purchased the Cariboo Fly for use in connection with their cannery on the Skeena river.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

ROSE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

It was troubled with pimples on my face and head which caused me much misery.

VICTORIA'S ADVICE

To the Government in Respect to the Yukon Mining Regulations.

Ministers Asked to Withhold Them Until They Have Conferred With Miners.

Dr. Milne Announces That Sifton Is Coming West for That Purpose.

From Saturday's Daily.

There was not a large attendance at the public meeting held last evening to take into consideration the Yukon mining regulations.

The Mayor upon taking the chair explained that the meeting was an advisory one.

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Dr. Milne Announces That Sifton Is Coming West for That Purpose.

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

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In a letter to a local business man, Mr. Conlin writes that the party, consisting of fourteen Nanimosites, had secured a pack train with a capacity of 3,000 pounds.

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