

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 28, 1900

VOLUME LXII—NO. 46

## PLAQUE AT GLASGOW.

Story of How the Disease Was First Discovered in the Scotch City.

From Daily Mail.

Glasgow, Sept. 3.—The plague! One moment words were but a shudder when those ominous words were used to light the mysterious disease which came to light in Glasgow last week. It called up to the imagination the grim death scenes associated with the plague in the East, and reminded us of the thousands of victims claimed in longships and the tens of thousands in bombing.

But at the first announcement there were some who affected to treat the matter with indifference. They argued that bubonic plague being a rare and incurable disease, could flourish nowhere except Great Britain, forgetting that Sydney, with half the population of Glasgow several hundreds of deaths have already been reported from his cause, and that last year it led to a veritable panic.

On the other hand, once the first shock had passed, the general community, fully appreciating the serious import of the announcement, have seen reason for either care or indifference. Glasgow has reason to be proud of its sanitary system, so to lose implied confidence in the man charged with its administration; but experience alone can tell whether the conditions of ventilation and drainage are favorable to the spread of such disease as bubonic plague and whether there may not be defects even in the most perfect system of ventilation. And, besides, however slight it may be stamped out, the pestilence is still the enforcement of quarantine with its consequent delays and pecuniary loss.

Nor can it be said that Glasgow is without its plagues also. There has been a centre of the city through the operations of the Corporation Improvement Trust to root out dens of pestilence and vice, but it has been found so far impossible to find the means to accommodate those thus dispossessed of homes, and have taken themselves to quarters which, ten or fifteen years ago, were the houses of the respectable industrial population. In this was Thistle street and Rose street, on both sides of the river Clyde, with their contiguous thoroughfares, became the happy hunting ground of infectious disease, and there it was that the outbreak of the plague was discovered.

After a long absence in a cross street, occupied by Hugh Ross, a dock laborer, a wake was held over the body of Ross's wife, who died of pneumonia. The company included a Mrs. Molloy, who resided at Thistle street, one of the most notorious dens in the lower town. Dampness and depression hung over the house in outside wooden stables, worn by the tread of many feet, leaned weakly against the walls. The ground floor is occupied by a public house of the character usually to be found in the slums. Below, in the upper floor to which the stairs give access is dark and dirty, suggestive of grim properly lurking disease germs and hideousness. On the side of the tenement stand a few tumbledown houses, in comparison as for the now notorious No. 27. It was in this house that Mrs. Molloy returned from the wake.

A day or two afterwards her ten year old daughter, Charlotte, became ill, and died, and it was believed, from pneumonia, and in the afternoon of August 24 Dr. Thomas, of Abbotsford place, was called in to examine three patients—Mrs. Molloy and her two sons, Frank, aged 12, and William, John, aged three. Learning that another medical man had been in attendance, Dr. Colvin held a consultation, and said his colleague that he suspected enteric fever, but that they were too late in calling him, and Dr. Colvin in each of his three notification forms placed after the words "enteric fever" a distinct mark of warning to the patient not to come to Bideford Hospital, where the medical staff put them on guard by Dr. Colvin, like his sister, fell a victim to the disease.

The authorities have taken prompt steps to cope with the outbreak. There are now in the hospital twelve cases of plague and one doubtful case; forty-three persons who are supposed to have come in contact with the sufferer are isolated in two reception rooms and a number of cases of the medical authorities, and a large and densely populated area surrounding the original seat of the outbreak has been placed under special and effective sanitary control. This includes the offices of the military and medical departments, can enter any house within the area if they suspect either plague or its symptoms to exist, or the presence of a nuisance is suspected.

WHEN IT HURTS TO COUGH.

The cough that hurts the cough that gets tight in the chest, is daily getting deeper and deeper into the bronchial tubes and is making directly for the lungs, to become a chronic disease of the lungs, or consumption. Such coughs yield only to the wonderful efficacy of Dr. G. W. Synder of Clinton and Turner, which leaves the tightened chest, cured, rough and cold together, 25 cent a bottle. Family size 60 cents. Sold everywhere.

## REDUCTION OF ROYALTY

And Scheme of the Dominion Government to Keep Gold In Canada.

Judge Dugan of the territorial court of Yukon was in Seattle a few days ago, to take passage on the steamer City of Seattle to Skagway. In an interview he said:

"The government is well disposed toward the miners, and I have no doubt that it will take into consideration their representations when properly made."

"There is no doubt in my mind that the royalists will do all they can for the present, and that as soon as legislation will permit, something better will be granted. The government will establish an assay office in Dawson and buy gold at its full value. The miners will have to pay 6 or 7 per cent. on the actual value of their gold."

Judge Dugan went on to say that very soon the royalty would be abolished entirely. When the assay office is established, the government will have the use of gold dust as a circulating medium, he says, and buy it from the miners direct at a discount of 5 per cent. from its assay value, and place enough expense upon it to hold it in Canada. Thus, he said, the miners will receive an amount to carry on the expenses, and where the miner is now losing 16 to 17 per cent. on his gold, he will hereafter lose but 5. Segregating the 16 or 17 per cent., the per cent. will be 11 and the 6 or 7 is actual loss by selling the gold to the Dawson banks for \$15 and ounce."

Doing Well.—James Pilling, formerly of this city, is singularly fortunate in his "Golden Virginian" business with Tennesssee Perfume Company. The company will be in Seattle and Portland next week, but will not come to Victoria. Mr. Pilling was with the Bostonians for a while, but left them to his present engagement.

FORTY SECOND YEAR

## Oratory Unabated

Many Worrisome Speeches in the British Election Campaign.

The Electors on Both Sides Suffer From "That Tired Feeling."

Premier Gauges the Public When He Stirs People Up to Vote.

London, Sept. 27.—The oratory of the parliamentary general election campaign on both sides continues with unabated energy. Owing, however, to the fact that the government leaders have decided to fight the election solely on the "khaki issue," the speeches have degenerated into wearisome repetitions of the same themes, both Conservative and Liberal, report that it is impossible to arouse the voters to any enthusiasm. Indeed, the display of apathy is so marked as to show that Lord Salisbury himself has deviated the greatest of the countrymen when he advised the electors to convince the electors of the policy of the Imperial Liberal council.

Conservatives will contest all the constituencies in London of which there are 49, representing 60,000,000.

At present Liberal candidates have been selected for only 35. The Liberal contingent in the dying parliament from London numbers only 9.

Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., one of the leading Liberal Imperialists, gives the following incomplete list of candidates who have expressed themselves in favor of Lord Rosebery's policy and his return to the leadership of the party.

Capt. Lammot, Sir C. Furness, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. Raphael, Sir George Newnes, Mr. L. Barnsworth, Mr. Tenison, Hon. T. A. Brayton, Mr. Terrier, Mr. A. D. Macdonald, Mr. Marwick, Mr. Edward Reed, Mr. G. F. Fuller, Mr. Handforth, Mr. Haslam, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Freeman, Thomas, Mr. Snape, Hon. Alfred Branson, Mr. C. P. Hartshorn, Mr. E. N. Holman, Clifford Corp., Mr. Russell Redes, Sir J. Gardine, Sir L. Coates and Mr. Helme.

There are other candidates not included in this list who have also intimated their support of the policy of the Imperial Liberal council.

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## Attacks by The Filipinos

They Make Vigorous Outslights on Outposts Not Far From Manila.

Major Allan Captures Loot From the Scattered Bands of Leyte.

Manila, Sept. 25.—On Monday night vigorous insurgent attacks were made upon the United States outposts in the districts near Las Pinas, Barracks Bacoor and Imus, 12 miles south of Manila, the scene of fighting last October. It is estimated that the rebels numbered 400, and they were armed with rifles. The inhabitants took refuge in the churches. The Americans have energetically dispersed the enemy, killing and capturing 60.

It is reported that an American scouting party encountered a band of insurgents in the province of Negra Ecija, two skirmishes ensuing in which 12 of the natives were killed. Small bands have taken shelter in the hills and mountains, and Subig, in Zamboanga province, the Americans having twice killed and three wounded.

Advices from the island of Leyte say that Gen. Mojica's bands have been scattered and demoralized by Major Henry T. Allan, of the Forty-Third Infantry, who has vigorously pursued the insurgents from the hills, capturing many and taking a quantity of money, ammunition and stores.

MARCHAND'S SUCCESSION.

Choice for Premier of Quebec Between Mr. Robidoux and Mr. Archambault.

Montreal, Sept. 26.—Keen regret is felt at the death of Premier Marchand. It is regarded as likely that the new premier, whoever he may be, will ask for an immediate dissolution, and the local elections may take place before the Dominion election. The choice seems to lie between Mr. J. E. Robidoux and Mr. Horace Archambault, with the chances in favor of the former.

ADMITS HIS GUILT.

Walter Herbert Says That He Killed Joseph Sifton.

London, Ont., Sept. 22.—At the arraignment today Walter Herbert pleaded guilty to having murdered Joseph Sifton.

BOER OFFICIALS SKIP.

They Carry Off With Them a Large Quantity of Gold.

Lorenzo Marques, Sept. 26.—The German Emperor, Herzog, who sailed for Europe today, had among his passengers the French postmaster-general, Paul Alphonse, the assistant secretary of state, Goblet, the state treasurer, Malherbe. She also carried a large quantity of bullion.

The Empress from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria is expected to be open for tomorrow.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—A cable received from Lord Roberts to-day says:

"Pronto, Sept. 26.—Sir Aspinwall Pepler,

"Premier, Sept. 26.—Sir Aspinwall Pepler,

"Reuter, Sept. 26.—Sir Aspinwall Pepler,

"Telegraph, Sept. 26.—Sir Aspinwall Pepler,

"Cable, Sept. 26.—Sir Aspinwall Pepler,

## Asks for Soldiers

Sheriff of Hazelton Telegraphs Governor of Pennsylvania For Troops.

Firm of Mine Owners Declines to Grant Men an Increase.

Three Additional Collieries Close Down for Want of Men.

Hazleton, Sept. 25.—It was learned to-night that the sheriff of this county has telegraphed Governor Stone, asking that troops be sent to this country, on the ground that he cannot guarantee the safety of property or persons during the night marches of the strikers. The governor, it is understood, is considering the matter. It was also learned that the sheriff's request was backed by telegrams from private citizens of Hazleton, who, it is said, are mine operators. It is believed that the sheriff is of the opinion that the presence of troops will prevent marching. Last night's march of 300 men from Cranberry, Tomhicken, Derringer and Gowen, instigated the action of strikers in asking for help.

The strikers met after midnight at Cranberry and when they touched Tomhicken they were stopped by the sheriff and three armed deputies, who went there on a special train. The strikers scattered and some began to work in preventing mine workers from going to the Potts mine. They were successful in preventing a large number of men from going to work, and in consequence the Derringer and Gowen mines were crippled. The Tomhicken slope was slightly affected. Four of the marchers were arrested, charged with a breach of the peace, and were taken to South Wilkesbarre, and committed to jail.

Rhone Trescott, a coal and iron policeman, says the strikers and miners are to be sent to the demands presented by the firm's employees a few days ago. The answer is not considered satisfactory by many of the employers, and what action they will take at the meeting to-morrow is not certain. There is talk among them to-night in favor of a strike.

The most important development of the day in the fight for soldiers was the answer of Marke & Co. to the demands presented by the firm's employees a few days ago. The answer is not considered satisfactory by many of the employers, and what action they will take at the meeting to-morrow is not certain. There is talk among them to-night in favor of a strike.

The firm agreed to grant the demand of the men for a fixed and ten percent advance, but announces its willingness to pay the men semi-monthly, agrees to arbitrate the question of cheaper powder, reduces the rates of the miners' pay, and promises for more pay, promises to adjust grievances relating to the carrying of men and tools down through the steps in mine cars, offers the return of men to a new mine if their present one is lowered in the rate and cost, and agrees to build some powder houses, so that the men will not have to carry the powder.

The Marke firm tonight announced that at the end of the mine workers in its employ, work would be suspended to-morrow, in order to give the men an opportunity to consider the company's answer to the demands made a few days ago.

Shenandoah, Sept. 25.—The few developments in the strike situation here since yesterday were favorable to the strikers. Three additional collieries closed to-day in the city, bringing the total number of men who reported for duty to 2,000. It was not sufficient to operate them. In this city but one colliery is working. That is the Cambria, which has its full complement of men.

Other collieries in the region in operation are the Baste at Ashland; Potts & Louisville, Locust Spring, at Locust Gap, and North Franklin at Franklin. The last named is said to be short-handed.

The English-speaking mine workers of this borough to-day formed a branch of the United Mine Workers, and 250 men are said to have joined the union.

The men to-day had time to occupy their time but guard duty, practice marches and national parades.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 25.—Local strike leaders say that the miners' strike to-day ought to be called off. Locust Spring colliery, at Locust Gap, operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., will be completely tied up to-morrow.

**MILITANT TEACHERS.**

Ontario Pedagogues Qualified to Teach the Young Idea to Shout Straight. From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—The militia department gives notice that the next examination will be held in the Muskoka College, Kingston, will be held at the headquarters of the several military districts, commencing on Tuesday, May 24, next.

Eighteen Ontario public school teachers who took the summer course at No. 2 Regimental Depot, Toronto, have received certificates as instructors in sound and company drill and manual and firing exercises for the Lee-Enfield rifle.

The marksman competition to-day, organized by the D. G. Newfield, while went ashore at Digby two or three days ago, has broken in twain.

Major Gage has telegraphed to his district agent that 900 returned soldiers were up by 1 o'clock to-day, and were leaving for their homes this afternoon.

Private Brewer, of "D" Battery, has gone into hospital in Quebec.

**EN DESHABILLE.**

Strike Averted by Allowing Miners to Retain Their Lingerie.

Victor, Col., Sept. 25.—Employees at Stratton's Independence mine, who struck yesterday against an order requiring them to strip in the presence of their wives, have agreed to the modification of the order to the extent of allowing the men to keep their underclothing.

These unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for violent nervous, dyspeptic officers. Price, 25 cents.

## The War Is Ended.

Capetown, Sept. 25.—A large number of guns, damaged, have been found along the "Crocodile" river. The whole of the Republican railway stocks have been captured on the state line. There are eight miles of vehicles, the majority being in good condition.

London, Sept. 26.—The Daily Mail has the following despatch from Lorenzo Marques: "Heavy fighting is reported across the Sabi river. This means that the British are intercepting Steyn and Reitz, who, with their forces, are attempting to push northward and to effect a junction. A commando is said to be surrounded near Pieterburg."

The war is ended, says the Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Daily Times. Many guns have been discovered and hundreds of wagons and thousands of tons of stores of every description have been burned.

Burning wreckage lies in every direction in the Hectorspruit district.

A good police force of 2,000 men can effect the complete pacification of the country. It will be impossible for the Boers in the future to make a force exceeding 1,500. They are sick of war and the Irish-American and other mercenaries are clamoring for payment and threatening the Boer officials.

## Praise for French Army

United States Military Attaché Speaks Highly of Charron Manoeuvres.

Autocars Are Useful For Euro- pean Warfare—very Efficient Artillery.

Paris, Sept. 25.—The military attaché who represented the United States at the recent French manoeuvres, is preparing his report to the war department. He said to the Associated Press to-day: "The manoeuvres proved extremely interesting and instructive from several points of view. The extensive use of autocars and motor striking formations, and the results attained have fully justified the claim for their practical utility in European warfare. They did excellent work, enabling the generals and their messengers to cover great distances in a few hours.

"Auto-traction cars, moreover, facilitated the task of the commissary department immensely, hauling heavy loads laden with supplies. They have undoubtedly proved more than a match for the German automobiles from the American standpoint, and, while fully appreciating the enormous service rendered to the troops in the field, the attaché nevertheless found it simply inconceivable that the British, all of government, should refuse to accept the proposal at once so reasonable and just."

Paris, Sept. 25.—The Times this evening publishes a despatch from Shanghai which says that missionaries in China are threatened. European troops having come to the aid of the United States to justify the heavy expense of their introduction and maintenance in the United States army. Our needs differ considerably from those of the Chinese.

The latter must always prepare for war on their own soil, and the conditions favor the use of auto-cars, while the possibilities of hostilities within the United States are remote. The use of autocars is highly problematical.

"Another feature of the manoeuvres which impressed me, was the new artillery. The latest French cannon is unexcelled in its accuracy and range, and involves a new method of working, which is a vast improvement on the old style.

The French artillerists know their business, and their methods are admirable, combining with rapid service.

"I, however, examined military automobiles from the American standpoint,

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## By Fraud

sational Evidence of Jap  
With False Naturalization  
Certificates.ers in Court He Never Made  
Declaration Required by  
LawHad Only Resided a Few  
Months in the  
Country.

Our Own Correspondent.

vancouver, Sept. 24.—A Japanese d Shabata was brought before Po-magistrate Russell to-day, the informer reading that he falsely swore he had resided in Canada for four years, that he might secure naturalization papers, when, as a matter of fact, had only come into the country in last.

W. J. Bowser represented the At-t-General's department, and G. E. Gould, Q.C., represented Japanese in Shimizu, in looking after the de-

notary who signed the declaration regarding that Shabata had taken the of residence. T. J. Thicke, swore he had issued 400 such declarations would remember none of the men who come before him.

The Japanese labor contract whose signature was on the Shabata application, as witness, said that he could remember those who came to his office and asked to be taken to a notary and did not remember Shabata. He said he had taken 40 Japanese during season to Mr. Thicke and others, whom they sworn for naturalization at own request.

Bowser here produced the transductions of naturalization certificate the passport showing that Shabata left Japan in February, 1900, and been naturalized the following June. Corbould contended that the pass was no evidence, as a Japanese had to get a fresh passport every time to Japan.

Bowser answered that he would that Shabata came to Victoria for first time from Japan on March 22, evidence of Inokata Ito, another man.

Corbould went into a brown study few minutes, and then declared that he promised to help the prosecution all he could, and that he was of the opinion that Mr. Bowser, who believed that the naturalization laws of India were very faulty and should be revised, and, fortunately, could help Bowser's efforts to prove that he was not a notary.

In the case of the prisoner, as it was also, Counsel Shimizu's to have the grave fraud perpetrated to the guilty parties, who were the prisoners being tried. He did nothing but protest in the courtroom.

This was done, with the result that prisoner was acquitted of the charge of bribery, but created a sensation by declaring that he had never uttered before a single word that never saw Mr. Thicke before in his and took off before any notary he had been in the country.

Bowser then asked the prisoner if was a British subject. A Japanese-ness was his answer, through the inter-ter, "I am a Japanese."

The rest of his evidence was fol-

I do not know what a naturalization certificate means. I did not know that I have one before I could fish for mon. I did not go to Nagao and ask to take me to a notary. I never saw go until three days before I was ar-

ved in Victoria on April 22 (March by the English calendar). I was re met by Saku Ragi, labor contractor of Victoria, who said he had a job for me, and by way of payment, a sum for Wimberley's canned Rivers et. I was in Vancouver one hour. I not leave the boat. I went to Rivers et and to the cannery. I had been re about the same. And I told me that part," pointing to the naturalization certificate, "telling me to keep."

He did not say what it was, and I not know what it was. I came from six months ago and was never out Jay before."

This finished the case, and Magistrate said he could not send the case for trial and would have to dismiss it, there was no evidence of perjury. Mr. Corbould, however, showed Mr. to keep the bad naturalization papers of three of the prisoners. All the her cases were withdrawn.

The Essex and Labor Council claim at \$1,000 Japanese were naturalized this season, two notaries swearing over two-thirds of them. They ask for a royal commission and claim that canning the guilty parties to book.

GOLDSTEIN GOES FREE.

uthorities in Colorado Say He Cannot Be Extraded.

Vancouver, Sept. 24.—Detective Wells, who went to Denver to find extrader Goldstein, who secured a lot of goods from Vancouver firms, sold them in Denver and disappeared without accounting. The authorities in Denver informed that Goldstein had committed an extraditable offense and would have to let him go. It is said that Goldstein will start business in Denver with his ill-gotten gains.

TO PREVENT CRUELTY.

First Monthly Meeting of the New Committee Held Last Evening.

The first monthly meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at their new office in the Macgregor block last evening. Mr. Leonard Taft, of Victoria West, was seated at the chair.

A letter was received requesting that a branch society be formed at Kamloops. Steps will be taken by the provincial society to carry this out.

The case of cruelty to animals attended to during the month is of very aggravated character causing much trouble and taking up a great deal of time.

A large amount of work has been planned for rendering aid and it will require all the energy of the committee to carry it through. The new members added to the society give it a great deal of additional strength.

Improving  
Old LondonEnormous Sum Expended By  
London County Council  
in the Metropolis.Glance Through American Eyes  
at How the Big City  
is Managed.

From Globe-Democrat.

Those magic initials, "L. C. C.", which hold London together and govern it and provide it with taxes to pay, might stand for "London Can Change," although an occasional disgruntled taxpayer may insist that it means "London's Costly Combe."

The American tourist, observing the letters on the side of a red omnibus on the Strand, is not especially interested when they indicate "London County Council." But he would be interested if he knew what that remarkable body was up to just now in what a peculiar sort of order it is, anyway.

The L. C. C. is amusing itself spending \$75,000,000 in big improvements in the metropolis, and it has not even begun to scratch the surface, because

it is interested in the heart of a nation, and always

in national affairs that municipal matters get comparatively little notice. That's an ideal combination.

"Now, then, we'll just one of the newest things about the L. C. C. is that it is practically free from the reproach of crookedness.

The chief interest in this L. C. C. is be the notable changes it is making in London, but scarcely a little space can be given to the queer phases of the L. C. C. itself—one almost writes "himself" instead of "itself," for it is the only real mayor London has.

The L. C. C. rules the world at large as Lord Mayor of London rules only the little square mile of city in the midst of the metropolis, and so far as population goes is Lord Mayor of only 7,000,000 people.

He has no more to do with the rest of the world than a small part of the metropolis.

He doesn't go to the rest of the world,

but he does a great deal of it.

The original scheme includes two more.

The first is the rehabilitation of the 5,000 or 4,000 families in the ranks of the slum-dwelling admiral. For them model dwellings will rise on the old site and they will be lodged at the same rate that they are now paying, the difference in rents being defrayed by the cost of the cost of the slums.

The other portion of this enterprise is the widening and beautifying of the Strand itself, and the making of a park within the horns of the new street of Chancery Lane, which has not been decided upon. Here to, just in front of the second of the two old churches, St. Clement Danes, where Dr. Johnson used to worship, the new state of Gladstone will stand.

This great width of the new street will permit a single line of cable cars to run through. The council means to see to it that none but buildings of real architectural beauty shall face upon it, and its situation with relation to the most important features of the city makes it easier to expand particularly rich returns in the shape of leases and rents. In round numbers, they look for a total recuperation of \$15,000,000 within the next sixty years, making the net cost to the taxpayers about \$100,000 a year.

Of the same general character is another scheme with which the London County Council is about to go ahead, having nothing to do with his election. County Councillors are elected by the "Wealth Electors," and the platforms on which they are elected have to do with things municipal only. Really these party names would better be "Ultra-progressive" and "Progressives," for all the country districts are ultra-progressive. Moderate doesn't mean anything, but being a Progressive does mean going ahead just as fast and as far as may be.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Progressives are the majority and it generally means that the will continue to be for some time to come, for their record has been good and there programme is attractive. The election doesn't mean anything, but toward the present council and its "Socialistic" tendencies. Parliament has no power to do with the rest of the world, but the new state of Gladstone will stand.

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It is hardly necessary to say that the Progressives are the majority and it generally means that the will continue to be for some time to come, for their record







**Visitor's  
Views of Us**

correspondent of Oregon Paper  
says Nice Things About  
B. C.

raise For the Tramway Com-  
pany and For the Victoria  
Roads.

The Seattle correspondent of the Post-  
ord, Or., Lantern has been making a  
trip through the Coast cities of  
British Columbia, and has the following  
elegant and friendly reference to some  
of the things he noted on this side of the  
ocean:

"As I have been taking a tour during  
the past week in British Columbia,  
members of the Lantern must not expect to  
see notes on that journey may be of  
interest. Our English cousins to the north  
are not more independent, but the slow  
and steady progress made by our Canadian  
can take the ride by electric line of  
cars from New Westminster to Vancouver,  
a distance of 12 miles, and truthfully  
say that nothing slow about  
it. The distance is about the same, but  
minutes, including several stops. The  
rate of speed seemed terrific, but the  
en who were running the car evidently  
new their business, and landed the  
car at 30 passengers safely. Vancouver.  
In this latter city I bought  
a street car ticket that not only were  
available on every car line there, but also  
Victoria, which is 80 miles distant  
from New Westminster. The electric  
lines in those cities being all  
run by one corporation, so that the  
used tickets I had left over at Vancouver  
I used some days afterwards in  
the British Columbia Electric Railway  
company, is not entirely unkindly of  
the safety of its passengers, and Seattle  
anglers of car lines would do well to  
imitate this company in at least one  
of their important popular lines. In  
instance, we all know the danger to life  
and limb for those who get in and out  
the open-sided cars, on the side front  
which can pass from one opposite direc-  
tion. This innovation is a good one, and might well be  
adopted by the other companies, and  
so, where accidents due to the want  
of such system have been frequent in  
the past. Vancouver, B. C., is one of the early  
prospects who invaded the West and made  
it rich. When the old Davis died in 1890, his  
estate was between \$10,000,000 and  
\$15,000,000, largely mines in Butte,  
Anaconda and Helena. The heirs dis-  
agreed over the partition, and the case  
was tried at the bar, after making  
a furious struggle before he was fully  
settled.

**Driven Insane  
By Litigation**

Long Fight Over the Estate of  
Millionaire Davis Who Died  
Here.

Bad Ending of One of His  
Sons After Picturesque  
Career.

As a result of continued litigation over  
the estate of his father, a Montana mil-  
lionaire, who was accidentally killed by  
falling downstairs in the Hotel Driard  
eight years ago, E. A. Davis recently  
went insane in Chicago and died in a  
hospital there. Ever since the tragic  
death of the aged millionaire in this city,  
the heirs have been fighting over his  
estate, and this, combined with domestic  
troubles, upset the mind of the son. A  
Chicago doctor says:

"Davis came to the Palmer House on  
September 1, and registered from South  
Haven, Mich. He acted queerly for  
several days, and the servants were  
cautioned to keep a close watch on him.  
About 1 o'clock yesterday morning he  
noticed one of the boys watching him,  
and he discovered that he concealed  
the helm, and that the hotel attendants  
were trying to murder him. He attacked  
several of the attendants, and gave them  
several cuts before he was fully  
subdued.

"Davis' career has been picturesque.  
His father, of whose millions he was  
part heir, was one of the early pros-  
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## Quartz and Hydraulics

Much Work Has Been Done In the Atlin District This Year.

Interesting Particulars Given by Mr. James S. Harvey.

Mr. James S. Harvey, who has been spending several months in the Atlin and Lake Bennett districts, came south on the Danube. In an interview regarding the mines and mining, Mr. Harvey said:

"The Engineer group, on Taku island, owned by the Engineering Mining Company, the shareholders of which are the members of the engineering staff of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, has probably done the most mining development work in the district, and have now a tunnel in of over 200 feet, exposing a ledge 18 feet wide. The ore is of high grade and is being milled."

"On Wright creek a company called the Pendugwic Company is working, and expect to have their first results in the fall. I did not hear the result. Mr. E. C. Hawkins, of the White Pass & Yukon railway, is the managing director of this company. I did not visit the claim, but it is said they are now in very rich gravel."

"Mr. Mostyn Williams, of the Atlin Lake Mining Co., told me the day before I left that they had hit a strike a few miles from town, and that they had expected to hit the pay streak some time before, but were now more than pleased with what they had got. Capt. Nelsdon, of the Atlin, and Capt. Wilson, of the family residence, St. Georges street, on the 19th inst. Joseph Wilson, native of London, England; aged 60 years.

**JOHN JAMESON & SONS (DUBLIN)**

the different plants had to be brought in this year since navigation opened, and put up, the results up to the present have been better than anticipated. Take Brackenell, for instance, for instance. I have it on the very best authority that they have already taken out over \$35,000—and that with a very small plant, too.

I understand that there is a

large plant, too.

Wright, I expect, taking everything into consideration?

"Then there is the Dr. L. L. Compton's ranching operation. The company has spent and is still spending enormous sums of money in putting up a very large hydraulic plant on Boulder creek. They have tested the gravel thoroughly and found it very rich. If the water was not so high, we know they certainly would not be spending the money they are. This company have also bought, or I have been informed, the whole of the mine on Mc Kee creek and intend starting on a large scale there next spring."

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**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE' CHLORODYNE.**

Please see you get it with METAL CAPSULES

Blue One Star  
Pink Two Star  
Gold Three Star

Or all dealers

Sole expert bottling agents to J. J. & S. C. DAY & CO London

**CAN YOU TELL WHY**

You have constant headaches, are nervous and sleepless at nights and tired during the day? You don't carry the right materials, your nerves and other organs begin taking hold. The great blood enrichter, and you will soon realize a change. You will feel better and stronger. Sound for treatment. This has been sent out as a test. The company intend putting in a large stamp mill at once.

Back from the Engineer group, and adjoining is the Canadian group of eight claims, owned by the Gleason Mining & Milling Co., recently incorporated.

The shareholders of this company are principally Victorians who were connected with Capt. John Irving, the managing director of the Atlin Mining Company last year. Capt. John Irving being the first president of the board of directors. On this property there are three ledges. A shaft has been sunk on the lower ledge, about 100 feet above the surface, in a ledge of 18 feet of rock-milling ore in the case of the Engineer group, and runs by assay from \$32 to \$87 per ton. On the second ledge a shaft has been dug in for 180 feet and shows a ledge of the same class, of one of about eight to nine feet. The upper ledges give very high surface assays. Recently several experiments have been made to put a stamp mill in operation as soon as it can be put on the ground. The White Pass & Yukon Railway Company have given a rate of \$10 per ton to the Sound, and without doubt some shipments will be made before November.

Mr. Davis, the man who has the property connected with the Treadwell mine, recently went over the property, and says that in his opinion it is a world-beater. This group of miners are doing well, and have purchased a half interest in the famous Donovan group of mines on Atlin lake, two miles below the town. This group is considered by all the mining men there to be one of the most promising properties in the Atlin district. A final shipment from this group will be out within the next two weeks.

"Goat Island, on Atlin lake, the center of the Atlin group, has been developed rapidly. A company called the Union Copper Company is spending considerable money in that direction. I understand that Mr. W. A. Spencer, of the Bankers' Bank of Halifax, and others who are considerably interested in these claims,

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