

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

VOL. 18.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1899.

NO. 9.



ent under plain

halo, N. Y.

clude

TEA

invigorating

per teas.

in rates, cut in prices

do you will get

25c dozen

5 lb. pails, 50c

3 tins 25c

25c box

STERN OYSTERS.

and reliable

Ross & Co.

MARKETS.

feature of the market

the great scarcity and

of chickens. The market

is just now consuming

of the stock of birds

finds it very hard

to report his flock

at the high prices

white, as a matter of

of dressed fowl is also

prices of meats

is not felt among

the rise occurred

as felt there. On the

and spring salmon are

and are fairly plentiful

and shorts remain high

with a tendency to rise

at the old figures.

per 100 lbs. 6.00

per 50 lbs. 3.00

per 25 lbs. 1.50

per 10 lbs. .60

per 5 lbs. .30

per 2 lbs. .12

Filipinos Lose Heart

Aguinaldo's Soldiers Are Becoming Disheartened at Their Frequent Repulses.

Large Shipment of Arms and Ammunition Seized on a Japanese Steamer.

New York, March 3.—A despatch to the Herald from Manila says: It is rumored here that a steamer with 20,000 stands of arms and ammunition which was bound for the Philippines has been seized in Japanese waters by the Japanese authorities.

Aguinaldo's army is disheartened at the result of recent action. Many companies of insurgents have retired because their officers skulk and won't lead their men.

The latest news from Zebu is good. The natives are returning to the town. The coolies are now willing to work at reasonable wages. Under the native government they asked double pay. Vessels are now loading and business has been resumed.

The influential natives of the islands of Masbate and Ticao have requested General Otis to send troops there. They say that 200 men could easily subdue the rebels. The inhabitants are persecuted, but they are disgusted with the military government.

The two islands contain 80,000 head of cattle which constitute the supply of the rebel army of the south.

Natives Abandon a Town. Manila, March 3, 5:10 p.m.—The United States gunboat Concord has arrived here after a week's cruise along the west coast of the island of Luzon. The only incident of her trip was the burning of a schooner loaded with supplies for rebels at Darupan, the terminus of the railroad. The natives fled and abandoned the town when the gunboat anchored in the bay.

Transport Quarantined. Gibraltar, March 3.—The United States transport Sheridan, which sailed from New York on February 19, having on board the Twelfth regiment of infantry and a battalion of the Seventh Cavalry, has arrived here. Owing to sickness on the vessel she has been quarantined.

Promotion for Dewey and Otis. Washington, March 3.—The President has sent to the senate the nominations of Rear-Admiral George Dewey to be admiral, and Brigadier-General Howell W. Otis, United States army, to be major-general by brevet, to rank from February 4, 1898.

Later—The senate has confirmed the nomination of Rear-Admiral Dewey to be admiral, and Brigadier-General Otis to be major-general by brevet.

DESPATCH FROM OTIS. He Denies the Natives Have Hundreds of American Prisoners.

Washington, March 3.—The following despatch has been received from General Otis in answer to Secretary Aguinaldo's inquiry respecting the number of American prisoners held by the insurgents: "The insurgents have not taken for me a single prisoner of war. They have three soldiers in Malolos picked up in January, who, without permission, went among them near Cavite and Calocan. I am looking after them and providing money. They were captured on February 4th and held the majority as prisoners of war. Detrimental reports which reach the United States are manufactured, mostly in Hongkong. The troops are in splendid condition."

SHOOK, BUT NOT KILLED. Walkerton, Ont., March 3.—About midnight Thomas Potter was reading a paper in the power house, and while leaning back in a chair, his head came in contact with a live wire for 1,040 volts. This, under ordinary circumstances, represents power enough to kill a man. When he received the shock he was knocked down and was found about half an hour afterwards lying six feet away from where he had been sitting. The chair upon which he had been seated was found bent ten feet away in another direction. His assistant thought Potter was dead, but upon slapping him found life was still present. He then ran for assistance, and upon his return found Potter in the icy waters of the race. He had thus received two shocks.

ONTARIO'S NEW TAXATION. Toronto, March 3.—One effect of the provincial government's tax bill will be to cut down the income derivable by corporations. Municipalities are forbidden to advance assessment beyond the census ruling on February 1. Assessments in the city of Toronto, which would have brought in about \$150,000 annually, and Toronto's example would have been followed no doubt throughout the province. This has been stopped. Corporations are therefore on the whole better off than they have been, and are inclined to grumble over the new taxation.

DEBETS TO VISIT NEW YORK. Montreal, March 3.—The Highlanders of this city have accepted an invitation to go to New York for a week this summer. One hundred and fifty debets will go down accompanied by the cross and life bands.

MUST BE AUTONOMOUS.

Report on Colonial Government Presented to President McKinley by Commissioners.

Washington, March 3.—There will be two unique departures in the forthcoming annual report of civil service commission which will be presented to the president shortly after the adjournment of congress. There will be a complete history from the beginning of this government, and a full discussion of the methods of governing all the colonies of the world.

Reviewing the administration of colonial affairs in the world the commission in its report will state that the universal experience shows that the colonial governments must be political changes at home. The colonial government is stable, economical, wise and successful generally, but that where the colonies are effected by political changes at home, their governments are unstable and extravagant, and that in such colonies occur much of the revolts that figure in history, producing the high costs of military rule.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION. Chicago, March 2.—Albert Becker, the south side butcher who has been in custody for a week on suspicion of having murdered his first wife, Teresa Becker, broke down last night under the long-continued cross-questioning of the police and made a complete confession, killed her on January 27," said Becker defiantly. "We were walking on the Randolph street viaduct and began quarreling. I became angry and threw her into the lake. Then I went home."

Queen Victoria's Departure for the Riviera next Thursday have been completed. Her Majesty travels to the south of France by the way of Boulogne-Sur-Mer, instead of via Cherbourg, being the first time she will have visited Boulogne-Sur-Mer since the Crimean war.

Some interest is taken in the fact that the Queen yacht will be conveyed by eight of the fastest torpedo boat destroyers in the British navy, five of them being thirty knot boats. Officers have previously been employed for this duty, and the use of destroyers, it is hinted, is intended to set off the French navy's "talk" about submarine torpedo boats.

There is much indignation in Britain at the revelation that the Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

Attacks on Queen Victoria

Paris Journals Are Full of Insulting Articles Regarding Her Majesty.

They Accuse Her of Causing Humiliation to France—Police Precautions.

London, March 4.—There is an epidemic of influenza in London, it being responsible for eighteen deaths during the past week, when the death from the disease reached a total of 1,132. The increase was accompanied by the least number of deaths from pulmonary affections recorded during the present winter.

The two drawing rooms this week brought a number of people to town. The Duchess of Buccleuch presented Miss Astor, who wore a white toilette with silver embroidery and a sash train bordered with single pearls. She carried a bouquet of white lilies.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Fox, is still staying at Claridge's hotel, and is busy house hunting. He has accepted an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the associated chambers of commerce on March 15. The other guests include the Lord High Chancellor, the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Chief Justice Baron Russell of Killowen, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and the President of the Board of Trade, Hon. Charles T. Ritchie.

The arrangements for Queen Victoria's departure for the Riviera next Thursday have been completed. Her Majesty travels to the south of France by the way of Boulogne-Sur-Mer, instead of via Cherbourg, being the first time she will have visited Boulogne-Sur-Mer since the Crimean war.

Some interest is taken in the fact that the Queen yacht will be conveyed by eight of the fastest torpedo boat destroyers in the British navy, five of them being thirty knot boats. Officers have previously been employed for this duty, and the use of destroyers, it is hinted, is intended to set off the French navy's "talk" about submarine torpedo boats.

There is much indignation in Britain at the revelation that the Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

The Queen's yacht, which was built in France, is to be used to transport her to the Riviera.

Shelling the Natives.

Large Body of Filipinos Dispersed by a United States Gunboat.

They Suffer Heavy Loss—One American Soldier Killed and Two Wounded.

Manila, March 1, 11:30 a.m.—At daylight General Wharton's outpost discovered a large body of rebels attempting to cross the river for the purpose of reinforcing the enemy at Guadalupe, and a gunboat advanced under heavy fire and poured shot into the jungle on both sides of the river. She also shelled the enemy's position at Guadalupe, effectually scattering the rebels.

The enemy's loss was heavy, and Private John T. Oke, Third Artillery, was killed on board the gunboat. Privates Wm. Wheeler and Louis Barrie, California regiment, were wounded.

Dewey Hoists the Admiral's Flag. Manila, March 4.—Admiral George Dewey raised his flag as an admiral on board the Olympia this morning, and was saluted by the guns of the forts and of the British cruiser Narcissus and the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta and by the American ships in port.

Reinforcements for Otis. Washington, March 4.—The war department has received a telegram from General Otis at Manila announcing the arrival there of four companies of reinforcements for the army in the Philippines, on board the transport Senator.

Arrival of Philippine Commission. Manila, March 4, 4:30 p.m.—The United States Philippine Commission arrived here at 4 p.m. to-day from Hongkong, having on board the civil members of the United States Philippine commission.

Manila, March 4, 6:05 p.m.—The rebels in the village of San Jose fired on the United States gunboat Bennington to-day, and the warship shelled that place and other suburbs of Malabon this afternoon.

The United States transports Senator and Ohio have arrived here with reinforcements of troops.

MCKINLEY SIGNS THE BILLS. Washington, March 4.—As dawn broke over the capitol this morning a large majority of the membership of the senate was still in or about the chamber, where the last legislative day of the 60th congress was drawing rapidly to a close. All night long the senators had been laboring under a terrific nervous strain to complete the necessary legislation in order that congress might adjourn at noon to-day with its duties comparatively clear. Few, if any, of the members had a wink of sleep, and the drawn faces and heavy eyes of many of the older senators indicated the stress under which they were working.

Washington, March 4.—At 10 o'clock President McKinley and his entire cabinet came to the capitol and went directly to the President's room in the senate wing, where they remained until the Vice-President declared the senate adjourned at 12:08 p.m. The house adjourned at 12:10 o'clock.

KINGSTON BINDER TWINE. Quebec, March 3.—Martin P. Connelly has purchased by tender the output of binder twine from Kingston penitentiary for the current year. The Ontario Binder Twine Company will handle the output.

Marvellous Progress.

Dominion Revenues are Increasing at a Greater Rate Than Ever Before.

Manufacturers Ask Government to Place Fuel Oil on the Free List.

Ottawa, March 3.—Canadian finances continue to grow, and if they keep on as at present there will be a surplus at the end of the year between four and five million dollars. The revenue for the eight months of the fiscal year ending February 28 last was \$29,283,648, compared with \$24,765,613 for the same time last year, or an increase of \$4,518,000. The expenditure for the same time was \$23,507,000, an amount \$21,500,000, an increase of over two million dollars, which leaves a betterment in the finances of the current year of \$2,516,000. The capital account increased from \$3,455,000 last year to \$6,634,000 this year. The increase is due to the Crow's Nest Pass and canal deepening.

Sir Charles Tupper is out in an interview to-day denouncing Premier Hardy for introducing the resolution in the legislature in favor of Senate reform. He says Premier Hardy and his political friends are bent on breaking up the confederation. He calls on all loyal Canadians to stand by the Senate.

A large delegation waited on the government to-day and asked that the oil used by manufacturers for fuel purposes be placed on the free list, otherwise it was impossible to run their works. The reason was it could not be had since the Standard Oil controlled the Canadian oil fields.

Premier Laurier said it never broke his heart to remove duties, but in this case he would give the matter full consideration.

Messrs. Cartwright, Mills, Patterson, Blair, Joly and Trott were present at the interview.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Dr. Lapponi is of the Opinion That the Operation Will Prolong the Life of His Holiness.

Rome, March 3.—The following bulletin was issued at 9 o'clock this morning: "The Pope has passed a quiet night so that the patient was able to comply with the desire of his physicians and not change his position. His natural functions are normal, and his general condition is good. When the bandages were removed it was found that the wound was healing and taking its regular course. The Pope takes food easily and digest with sufficient nourishment. His temperature is 37 centigrade, respiration 22 and pulse 70."

Dr. Lapponi, in an interview to-day, is quoted as saying he thought the operation would perhaps be advantageous to the Pope's health and prolong his life beyond the age he would have performed, if the operation had not been performed.

Rome, March 3.—To-day is the anniversary of the Pope's coronation, which took place on March 3, 1878. Elaborate ceremonies and fetes had been planned for the occasion, but as was the case with the birthday festivities yesterday, they have been abandoned, and the day is marked with a general feeling of gloom and suspense over the Pope's condition.

The most cheerful man in the room is the Pontiff himself. He conversed almost in a jovial vein with those at the bedside and insists on seeing all the bulletins posted by his physicians. These are the most optimistic as possible. The danger of blood poisoning resulting from the operation is passed, but the incision made to remove the cyst has not yet healed.

The large square in front of St. Peter's and the entrance of the Vatican are thronged with people anxious for news of his condition.

Latest Bulletin. Rome, March 3.—The following bulletin was issued at 6 o'clock this evening: "The Pope has passed a very good day and does not complain of any pain. He says he feels very well. His temperature is 98.6, pulse is 7, and respiration 22."

The doctors add that the Pontiff's mental and physical condition is excellent. The papal secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla, has sent a letter to the High Prelate, residing in Rome, in which he says: "It hastens to notify you that the state of the Holy Father is completely satisfactory."

THE PORTER HAS SMALLPOX. St. Paul, March 3.—J. H. Carter, colored, was yesterday sent to the pest house, suffering from smallpox. Carter is a sleeping car porter, and had just come through from Spokane. He was employed on a special on which were Mr. James J. Hill and other officials of the Great Northern railway. He was sick while with the Hill party, and continued at work until the close of the week, when he was apparently unable to continue at work. As soon as it was learned that Carter had the smallpox a telegram was sent to President Hill, and his private car was fumigated thoroughly and his entire party vaccinated.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure Made from pure grape cream of tartar.

LORD WILLIAM SEYMOUR.

Will Shortly Visit Esquimaux—The Governor-General Loses Valuable Painting—No Reprieve.

Ottawa, March 4.—Lord William Seymour, commanding the Imperial force in Canada, is on his way to Ottawa. General Seymour will be the guest of Lord and Lady Minto at Rideau Hall for some days, and will then proceed to Esquimaux, B. C.

Lord Minto had two cases of paintings on ivory on board the wrecked Labrador. They are valued at over \$1,000. The cabinet met this afternoon and considered Mrs. Poitier and the Parslow murder case. The prisoners are in Schomberg jail. The law will no doubt be allowed to take its course.

ANOTHER GOLD BRICK. Sir Charles Tupper is out in an interview to-day denouncing Premier Hardy for introducing the resolution in the legislature in favor of Senate reform. He says Premier Hardy and his political friends are bent on breaking up the confederation. He calls on all loyal Canadians to stand by the Senate.

A large delegation waited on the government to-day and asked that the oil used by manufacturers for fuel purposes be placed on the free list, otherwise it was impossible to run their works. The reason was it could not be had since the Standard Oil controlled the Canadian oil fields.

Premier Laurier said it never broke his heart to remove duties, but in this case he would give the matter full consideration.

Messrs. Cartwright, Mills, Patterson, Blair, Joly and Trott were present at the interview.

THE POPE'S HEALTH. Dr. Lapponi is of the Opinion That the Operation Will Prolong the Life of His Holiness.

Rome, March 3.—The following bulletin was issued at 9 o'clock this morning: "The Pope has passed a quiet night so that the patient was able to comply with the desire of his physicians and not change his position. His natural functions are normal, and his general condition is good. When the bandages were removed it was found that the wound was healing and taking its regular course. The Pope takes food easily and digest with sufficient nourishment. His temperature is 37 centigrade, respiration 22 and pulse 70."

Dr. Lapponi, in an interview to-day, is quoted as saying he thought the operation would perhaps be advantageous to the Pope's health and prolong his life beyond the age he would have performed, if the operation had not been performed.

Rome, March 3.—To-day is the anniversary of the Pope's coronation, which took place on March 3, 1878. Elaborate ceremonies and fetes had been planned for the occasion, but as was the case with the birthday festivities yesterday, they have been abandoned, and the day is marked with a general feeling of gloom and suspense over the Pope's condition.

The most cheerful man in the room is the Pontiff himself. He conversed almost in a jovial vein with those at the bedside and insists on seeing all the bulletins posted by his physicians. These are the most optimistic as possible. The danger of blood poisoning resulting from the operation is passed, but the incision made to remove the cyst has not yet healed.

The large square in front of St. Peter's and the entrance of the Vatican are thronged with people anxious for news of his condition.

Latest Bulletin. Rome, March 3.—The following bulletin was issued at 6 o'clock this evening: "The Pope has passed a very good day and does not complain of any pain. He says he feels very well. His temperature is 98.6, pulse is 7, and respiration 22."

The doctors add that the Pontiff's mental and physical condition is excellent. The papal secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla, has sent a letter to the High Prelate, residing in Rome, in which he says: "It hastens to notify you that the state of the Holy Father is completely satisfactory."

OUR INTERESTS IN LONDON.

We should be remiss in courtesy and duty were we to ignore the truly fine work that is being done for British Columbia in London, England, by certain of the great financial weeklies published in the money centre of the world. Particularly would we call the attention of British Columbians to the manner in which the Colonial Goldfields Gazette is enlightening the British public upon the great topic of the day among British capitalists and investors—British Columbia. This powerful magazine every week devotes columns of well-written matter and superb illustrations to the British Columbia mining districts, and we have not yet come across in those articles any of those blunders which "give away" the writer who writes from hearsay, and not from first-hand knowledge. The Colonial Goldfields Gazette is to be heartily complimented upon its choice of British Columbia correspondents, for they are all persons thoroughly conversant with their subject. Not the least valuable portion of this active propaganda is the free use of excerpts from the leading newspapers of the province touching upon mining, transportation, and other subjects of practical value to the men who have the money to invest. The Colonial Goldfields Gazette is doing British Columbia magnificent service.

Among other well-known London journals that are devoting a considerable amount of space to British Columbia every week are Mr. Stuart Cumberland's "Empire"; Mr. Henry Hess's "Critique"; the "British Columbia Review"; and of course the excellent old "Canadian Gazette," practically the official organ of the Dominion in London. British Columbians owe a debt of gratitude to those ably-conducted papers, for they are doing work that no money could bribe them to do if they did not want to do it, or thought it not proper to do. The editors of those papers are among the highly-intelligent Englishmen who have examined the evidence regarding British Columbia and have become convinced that here British capital can find the grandest field for its operation that the world presents.

The result of all that strong writing will be the turning lither of the great stream of British capital seeking secure investment. British capital is extremely conservative; desperately slow to move; but just succeed in convincing it on any point and the result is wonderful. It is coming in now at a fairish pace, but it will come faster when the news reaches London that our provincial government are prepared to show preference for British subjects and that their motto is "British Columbia for British Capital and British Subjects."

While all Canadians, irrespective of party, are rejoicing at the truly marvelous strides which the trade between the Dominion and the United Kingdom is making under intelligent Liberal management, it is interesting to turn aside a moment and cast an eye over the statistics of the trade being done between Great Britain and the United States. These statistics are just to hand, and they show some very remarkable things. Last year the United States sold to the United Kingdom five times as much merchandise as Americans bought there. This would seem to indicate that there may be something more than mere sentiment in the talk of an Anglo-American alliance; it looks as though those countries needed one another very much. Great Britain, in fact, takes nearly one-half of the total exports of the United States.

Last year the Americans sold the British raw products and provisions valued at \$538,961,787; that was an increase of \$53,000,000 over 1897. In the same period the United States purchased from Great Britain manufactured merchandise to the amount of \$111,361,617, or nearly \$50,000,000 less than in 1897. The balance of trade in favor of the United States was over \$427,000,000. This commercial phenomenon, if we may call it so, is explained by the fact that every year the manufacturing power of the United States is increasing very rapidly, and that at no distant date the United States will be, if not the greatest, one of the greatest manufacturing countries in the world.

What then will be the policy of the States? Will the Americans then clamor for restriction and prohibitive duties and the preservation of the sacred creed, protection? Not very likely; free trade of the freest will then be the cry from all parts of the Union. An outlet for the accumulating produce will have to be found; the markets of the world will be flooded with American manufactures. It may be claimed that protection has enabled the industries of the United States to thrive and come to their present pitch of perfection, and that under free trade they would have been swamped. The argument looks plausible enough at first glance, although scarcely flattering to the well-known enterprise and inventive genius of the American people; but one has only to look more closely into the question to find that no amount of free trade products passing into the country could ever have kept the Americans from gratifying their national inclination to enter the lists as competitors in all the world's industries and commerce.

to underbid all the firms in England, Scotland and Wales in the contract for supplying the rails to be used in laying the underground railway in London. This was incontrovertible proof that the United States possessed the resources, the ability to utilize them and the confidence to push the manufactured article boldly into the free, open markets of the world. Protection is not to be credited with that achievement. It was practical free trade, and the Americans are beginning to believe it is a thing to be desired.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Sir Robert Giffen read a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, a few nights ago, upon the growth of the British empire during the closing decades of the nineteenth century, and the statements made by him are worthy of consideration by every British subject. We quote from the capital report of the lecture made by the London Daily Mail: "Counting Egypt and the Sudan, over 4,000,000 square miles of territory have been added to our dominions since 1871, while the white inhabitants have increased by no less than 12,500,000. France, during the past twenty-five years had to face the grave difficulty and national danger caused by a stationary population. England in the same period has added one-third the total population of France to her white citizens."

Great Britain at this rate must soon far outdistance all competitors as a world power. Now, as to gain in population; it is quite as striking as the gain in territory. There has been a gain of no less than 112,000,000 souls. The merciless processes of nature have been counteracted; famine, disease, and war have been prevented from doing their terrible work in India, where alone 73,000,000 people have been added to the total.

Then as to trade, the life-breath and food of the mighty empire over which Queen Victoria's kindly sceptre bears sway. Equally remarkable are the figures in this regard; they have mounted steadily until now they are far beyond those of any other nation on earth. The comment of the Daily Mail upon the paper as a whole will meet with the approval of all patriotic British people: "Such papers as Sir Robert Giffen's are perhaps open to the charge that too much stress is laid upon growth in mere numbers. Not the total of its citizens, but the spirit of the nation is what gives greatness. The empire is vulnerable, if it is vast; our responsibilities are infinite, if our territory is boundless. The setting of the sun. Not then, with 'frantic word and foolish boast,' shall we exult in our hosts of men and miles of dominion. But we can remember with a lifting of the heart that in a recent crisis the nation has done its duty, and that it has sunk party interests to uphold the honor of the race."

Some cartoonists in New York Puck has drawn a picture, which has been widely reproduced, representing John Bull pointing to a big monument inscribed "civilization" and having as its chief ornament as a number of statues, labeled respectively, Guiana, Australia, Ireland, Scotland, India, Canada, etc., and saying to Uncle Sam, who is ruefully contemplating a large cloud inscribed: "Philippine Complications," "Don't get discouraged Sam! I've had just that sort of trouble for 300 years while I've been building this monument. It has cost many human lives and much money, but the whole world as well as England has benefited by it."

While laughing at the ignorance of the artist in including in the bunch of conquered countries civilized by England, Scotland, Scots will recognize the fine blundering hand of the unskilled publicist who helps with pen or pencil to keep alive those absurd fallacies. Scotland was never conquered by any nation. Conquered nations do not, as a rule, dictate to their conquerors to the effect that the laws of the conquered land shall not be modified with that religion of the conqueror shall be unmodified, that the educational system of the conquered country shall remain as it was before the conquest. The Romans did not allow the nations who passed under their iron yoke, en route to "civilization," to make any terms of that kind with them. William of Normandy did not allow the conquered English much of a hearing when they came demanding their rights.

Scotland is unique among the many portions of the British Empire in having its own peculiar laws from which England and the United States have borrowed many a good idea. But Scotland makes no bitter complaints; it is sufficient for her to know that a very large number of the important offices in the empire, under the crown, are filled by barons who once "ran about the braes an' pu'd the gowans fine"; that a huge slice of British commerce is owned and controlled by "chiefs who gae'd sooth"; that when there is any military glory going "ilka tartan plaidie keeps its ain drappie o' it"; that in science, art, music, invention, exploration, philanthropy, philosophy, and every other thing that makes Anglo-Saxon civilization great, the Scots, who are neither Angles nor Saxons, have representatives in the very front and Scotland's influence on civilization, considering the size of the nation, has been immense, and always for good. It argues an unacquaintance with historical facts to say or suggest that the people of North Britain were ever conquered, but it does no harm at all to say they were; they are now having their revenge, amply.

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

Mines and Mining.

The Velvet on Sophia mountain has ordered a 30-horse power boiler to replace the 20-horse power boiler now in use at the mine. The new 14-horse power boiler, hoist and driving entire satisfaction. The Velvet on Sophia mountain has been installed and is working nicely. The new electric compressor plant at the Mascoit is now running like a top, and is giving entire satisfaction. The Gertrude, owned and operated by the same company as the Mascoit, will have a new machine plant installed, and is of electric power. The plant is now on its way here from the east.—Rossland Evening Record.

Richest Ore Ever Taken Out. In the long tunnel at the Athabasca mine the men are now working in some of the richest ore ever taken out of the property. Men working in the tunnel say that every shot is bringing down the vein of about 90 feet. The richest vein which the gold can be seen with the naked eye. One car, containing a little over one ton delivered at the mill, gave a sample return of \$1,500. The richest vein in the vein carries a value of \$1,700 to the ton.—Nelson Tribune.

Columbia Claims Sold. The Yankee Girl, Yankee Boy and Bell-Mineral claim were sold last week to Mr. Henry White, superintendent of the Paris Lincoln mine. The sum paid for the claims was \$5,000 each, the remainder to be paid in three months. The exact amount could not be learned, but it is said to be large. The original owners also retain a large block of the stock of the Paris Lincoln mine. The sum paid for the claims was \$5,000 each, the remainder to be paid in three months. The exact amount could not be learned, but it is said to be large. The original owners also retain a large block of the stock of the Paris Lincoln mine. The sum paid for the claims was \$5,000 each, the remainder to be paid in three months. The exact amount could not be learned, but it is said to be large. The original owners also retain a large block of the stock of the Paris Lincoln mine.

Kaslo Shipments. The following is a statement of the receipts at Kaslo for the week ending February 24th: Payne \$316,000 Last Chance 280,000 Whitewater Mines 224,000 Reo 60,000 Jackson Basin Mines 60,000 Rambler 30,000 Great Western 30,000 making in all a total of 525 tons. Of these shipments the Payne sends its ore to Ontario. Those from the Reo and Rambler, with one-half of the output of the Last Chance, go to Aurora, Illinois. The other moiety of the Last Chance ore goes to San Francisco. The Whitewater, the Jackson Basin and the Great Western shipments are passed through the sampling works of the Kootenay Ore Company at Kaslo.

Payne Paid a Million. The Payne Mining Company of British Columbia, Limited, capital stock 1,000,000 shares of \$2.50, has been incorporated in Toronto and the balance of the \$2,500,000 per share is \$3.30. Until very recently the Payne has been a close corporation, and its operations and earnings have been variously estimated. The present report, made public, covers the entire output of the property from the commencement to the 30th of April, 1898, and the dividends are \$1,000,000. The balance sheet shows the assets and liabilities as follows: Assets. Mineral claims \$2,490,982.82 Cash and bank accounts 17,500 Cash and book accounts 7,089.42

Liabilities. Capital stock, 1,000,000 shares \$2,500,000.00 Profit and loss acct. 1,627,089.42 Less dividends paid 150,000.00 \$77,089.42 The profit and loss account referred to above: Dr. Investments 75,321.40 Improvements 56,743.43 Royalties 15,730.33 Ore hauling 13,550.92 Freight 10,488.00 General expenses 25,618.49 Salaries 5,684.00 Balance profit to balance sheet \$90,290.54 Cr. 1907, 1898 987,318.96

Cr. Boarding house 497,653.45 Charity 4,342.96 Hospital 20.85 April 1898 \$50,000 May, 1898 25,000 June, 1898 25,000 August, 1898 25,000 September, 1898 50,000 October, 1898 50,000 November, 1898 100,000 December, 1898 50,000 January, 1899 25,000 February, 1899 25,000 Total dividends \$1,000,000 Up to April 30, 1898, dividends paid amounted to \$550,000. Since that date the payments have been as follows: War Eagle 54 Iron Mask 54 Total 108

For the period covered by the statement the company paid \$290,889 duty on lead contents of ore, all of which was shipped to smelters in the United States. The freight and smelter charges amounted to \$362,986. These two items furnished an object lesson to what is known as the retaining in this country the full profit of working mines. The present earnings of the Payne are estimated at about \$70,000 net per month. The stock as listed now stands at \$2.50. Upon the basis of the dividends paid for the eight months ending December 31, 1898, the stock is paying about 18 per cent. on the present price.

Rossland Ore Shipments. The ore shipments for the week ending February 25, have reached the lowest mark for a number of months. The Le Roi has not shipped a pound and the War Eagle only 54 tons, in both cases owing to the machinery not being in order. The shipments are as follows: American Smelters. The Pittsburg Post says: "One of the most gigantic combinations yet attempted by commercial organizations in the United States was completed on Thursday over the wires between New York and Pittsburgh. It is a consolidation of all the smelters and refiners of precious metals in the United States. The final move was the purchase of the assets of the Pennsylvania Lead Company, of Pittsburgh, and the Pennsylvania Smelting Company's works at Salt Lake, Utah. The price paid for the consolidation was \$46,000,000. The names of the firms in the combine follow: Omaha and Grant Smelting Company, with works at Omaha, Denver and Durango; Consolidated Smelting and Refining Company, Kansas City, Mo., with works at Kansas City, Leadville, Col., and El Paso, Texas; United States Smelting and Refining Company, of Chicago, with works at Chicago, Pueblo, Col., Helena, Montana, and Great Falls, Montana; Aurora Smelting and Refining Company, with works at Aurora, Ill.; Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company, with works at Pueblo, Colo.; Globe Smelting and Refining Company, with works at Denver, Colo.; Germania Smelting and Refining Company, with works at Leadville, Colo.; Pennsylvania Smelting Company, of Salt Lake City; Pennsylvania Lead Company, of Pittsburgh.

not shipped a pound and the War Eagle only 54 tons, in both cases owing to the machinery not being in order. The shipments are as follows: American Smelters. The Pittsburg Post says: "One of the most gigantic combinations yet attempted by commercial organizations in the United States was completed on Thursday over the wires between New York and Pittsburgh. It is a consolidation of all the smelters and refiners of precious metals in the United States. The final move was the purchase of the assets of the Pennsylvania Lead Company, of Pittsburgh, and the Pennsylvania Smelting Company's works at Salt Lake, Utah. The price paid for the consolidation was \$46,000,000. The names of the firms in the combine follow: Omaha and Grant Smelting Company, with works at Omaha, Denver and Durango; Consolidated Smelting and Refining Company, Kansas City, Mo., with works at Kansas City, Leadville, Col., and El Paso, Texas; United States Smelting and Refining Company, of Chicago, with works at Chicago, Pueblo, Col., Helena, Montana, and Great Falls, Montana; Aurora Smelting and Refining Company, with works at Aurora, Ill.; Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company, with works at Pueblo, Colo.; Globe Smelting and Refining Company, with works at Denver, Colo.; Germania Smelting and Refining Company, with works at Leadville, Colo.; Pennsylvania Smelting Company, of Salt Lake City; Pennsylvania Lead Company, of Pittsburgh.

Business men of the Boundary country towns were originally from Rossland, so that Rossland is really father of them all. "Cascade, Greenwood, Camp McKinley, Columbia, Grand Forks and all the balance of them predict great future for their respective towns. Much development work is being done throughout that country, and from all accounts they have some really great mines over there, which will be leased from at no distant date as producers of great gold and copper wealth." Queen Bess Mine. Between 60 and 75 men are now employed at the Queen Bess mine, Slocan. The mine continues to improve under development, and the lowest tunnel is now in ore for a distance of nearly 100 feet, this ore being the continuation in depth of the big ore chute in the tunnel above. Another ore chute has been struck in the uppermost tunnel, at a considerable depth from the surface. It is expected that heavy shipments will be made in March. Since Mr. H. T. Butcher, superintendent, resigned in January, Mr. G. Noel Drown has been acting manager, assisted by Mr. H. B. Williams. As lately announced all the ore from the mines smelter at Nelson via Roseberg. Slocan Mineral Flot. On the Noonday the showing continues encouraging. Ore is being sacked as it is taken out. The Jackson, another Whitewater property, has sent down 134 tons of ore since the first of last week. Shipments from the Last Chance continue big. Last week 140 tons were sent down. Since the first of the year this property has shipped 880 tons. The Noble Five will be a regular and heavy shipper from Sandon early in the spring. The immense ore body lately encountered is being blocked out ready for stopping. The owners have hit another stake in the property adjoining the Noonday. Recent development work has shown up a good ore body and it is the right kind of stuff, too. Work is being steadily pushed on the Marion, Silver mountain, New Denver, and the ore bodies are improving greatly as the work goes on. Shipments of ore will not be made at present. It is the intention of the owners of the Anglo-Saxon, on Silver mountain, overlooking New Denver, to resume work on this promising group as soon as the danger from slides is over. Work on the March Bird will be started in a few days. This property adjoins the Pinto of the Mollie Hughes group, and has a strong quartz ledge showing, carrying good values in silver and small gold. If the shipment of ore from the Slocan mines continues as heavy as it has been in the past two months, the record for the year will be a phenomenal one. The total shipments reaching a probable figure of 50,000 tons. The working force is being increased at the Comstock. The concentrator is now in operation and the great dumps of concentrating ore are gradually diminishing as it is being run to the mill. The concentrator is now in operation and the great dumps of concentrating ore are gradually diminishing as it is being run to the mill. The concentrator is now in operation and the great dumps of concentrating ore are gradually diminishing as it is being run to the mill.

Work on the principal claims is progressing steadily; the drift on the 300-foot level in the Cariboo is now within a few feet of the surface. Development work is being done on the connecting tunnel between No. 2 and No. 1 shaft on the Waterloo is now in 50 feet. A steam hoist is on the way from the R. D. Fraction, adjoining the townsite and a few hundred feet this way from the Bosun, and a strong quartz ledge, 18 inches in thickness has been encountered. The ore is strongly diffused with iron, and has every indication that it will shortly run into ore. The walls and ledge matter resembles in every particular that found on the Bosun, and it is the belief of the owners that they have here another mine.—New Denver Ledger. Strike at Rossland. A strike which promises to be important has been made in the Sunset No. 2 on what is called the 240-foot level, although it is 400 feet beneath the surface. There are 22 inches of shipping ore.

What a man attains to seems for a little time to be the highest rung in the ladder, and durable. The really man's chief end, it isn't attainment, but in the meantime, that man finds his real happiness, consequently it is not strange that we find men working until they break down in necessity for it. If men only knew it, they could work to almost any extent on through middle life and into old age, if they would only take a little common sense care of their health. The trouble is that they do not take the little stitches here and there that are necessary to preserve health. They pay no attention to the signs of on-coming ill-health. A little biliousness, a little indigestion, a little loss of sleep, a little loss of appetite, a little nervousness, a little headache, a little shakiness in the morning, and a little dullness all day, a little this and a little that, all these little things they neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It fits a man to work and work. To blood-poor and thin men it is a great liver invigorator and nerve tonic. "I was a sufferer five or six years from indigestion," writes B. F. Holmes of Gaffney, South Carolina. "I also suffered from constipation and constant headache. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, which in a few days gave me permanent relief. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative, and a two mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them."

Work on the principal claims is progressing steadily; the drift on the 300-foot level in the Cariboo is now within a few feet of the surface. Development work is being done on the connecting tunnel between No. 2 and No. 1 shaft on the Waterloo is now in 50 feet. A steam hoist is on the way from the R. D. Fraction, adjoining the townsite and a few hundred feet this way from the Bosun, and a strong quartz ledge, 18 inches in thickness has been encountered. The ore is strongly diffused with iron, and has every indication that it will shortly run into ore. The walls and ledge matter resembles in every particular that found on the Bosun, and it is the belief of the owners that they have here another mine.—New Denver Ledger. Strike at Rossland. A strike which promises to be important has been made in the Sunset No. 2 on what is called the 240-foot level, although it is 400 feet beneath the surface. There are 22 inches of shipping ore.

What a man attains to seems for a little time to be the highest rung in the ladder, and durable. The really man's chief end, it isn't attainment, but in the meantime, that man finds his real happiness, consequently it is not strange that we find men working until they break down in necessity for it. If men only knew it, they could work to almost any extent on through middle life and into old age, if they would only take a little common sense care of their health. The trouble is that they do not take the little stitches here and there that are necessary to preserve health. They pay no attention to the signs of on-coming ill-health. A little biliousness, a little indigestion, a little loss of sleep, a little loss of appetite, a little nervousness, a little headache, a little shakiness in the morning, and a little dullness all day, a little this and a little that, all these little things they neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It fits a man to work and work. To blood-poor and thin men it is a great liver invigorator and nerve tonic. "I was a sufferer five or six years from indigestion," writes B. F. Holmes of Gaffney, South Carolina. "I also suffered from constipation and constant headache. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, which in a few days gave me permanent relief. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative, and a two mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them."

What a man attains to seems for a little time to be the highest rung in the ladder, and durable. The really man's chief end, it isn't attainment, but in the meantime, that man finds his real happiness, consequently it is not strange that we find men working until they break down in necessity for it. If men only knew it, they could work to almost any extent on through middle life and into old age, if they would only take a little common sense care of their health. The trouble is that they do not take the little stitches here and there that are necessary to preserve health. They pay no attention to the signs of on-coming ill-health. A little biliousness, a little indigestion, a little loss of sleep, a little loss of appetite, a little nervousness, a little headache, a little shakiness in the morning, and a little dullness all day, a little this and a little that, all these little things they neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It fits a man to work and work. To blood-poor and thin men it is a great liver invigorator and nerve tonic. "I was a sufferer five or six years from indigestion," writes B. F. Holmes of Gaffney, South Carolina. "I also suffered from constipation and constant headache. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, which in a few days gave me permanent relief. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative, and a two mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them."

What a man attains to seems for a little time to be the highest rung in the ladder, and durable. The really man's chief end, it isn't attainment, but in the meantime, that man finds his real happiness, consequently it is not strange that we find men working until they break down in necessity for it. If men only knew it, they could work to almost any extent on through middle life and into old age, if they would only take a little common sense care of their health. The trouble is that they do not take the little stitches here and there that are necessary to preserve health. They pay no attention to the signs of on-coming ill-health. A little biliousness, a little indigestion, a little loss of sleep, a little loss of appetite, a little nervousness, a little headache, a little shakiness in the morning, and a little dullness all day, a little this and a little that, all these little things they neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It fits a man to work and work. To blood-poor and thin men it is a great liver invigorator and nerve tonic. "I was a sufferer five or six years from indigestion," writes B. F. Holmes of Gaffney, South Carolina. "I also suffered from constipation and constant headache. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, which in a few days gave me permanent relief. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative, and a two mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them."

What a man attains to seems for a little time to be the highest rung in the ladder, and durable. The really man's chief end, it isn't attainment, but in the meantime, that man finds his real happiness, consequently it is not strange that we find men working until they break down in necessity for it. If men only knew it, they could work to almost any extent on through middle life and into old age, if they would only take a little common sense care of their health. The trouble is that they do not take the little stitches here and there that are necessary to preserve health. They pay no attention to the signs of on-coming ill-health. A little biliousness, a little indigestion, a little loss of sleep, a little loss of appetite, a little nervousness, a little headache, a little shakiness in the morning, and a little dullness all day, a little this and a little that, all these little things they neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It fits a man to work and work. To blood-poor and thin men it is a great liver invigorator and nerve tonic. "I was a sufferer five or six years from indigestion," writes B. F. Holmes of Gaffney, South Carolina. "I also suffered from constipation and constant headache. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, which in a few days gave me permanent relief. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative, and a two mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them."

Business men of the Boundary country towns were originally from Rossland, so that Rossland is really father of them all. "Cascade, Greenwood, Camp McKinley, Columbia, Grand Forks and all the balance of them predict great future for their respective towns. Much development work is being done throughout that country, and from all accounts they have some really great mines over there, which will be leased from at no distant date as producers of great gold and copper wealth." Queen Bess Mine. Between 60 and 75 men are now employed at the Queen Bess mine, Slocan. The mine continues to improve under development, and the lowest tunnel is now in ore for a distance of nearly 100 feet, this ore being the continuation in depth of the big ore chute in the tunnel above. Another ore chute has been struck in the uppermost tunnel, at a considerable depth from the surface. It is expected that heavy shipments will be made in March. Since Mr. H. T. Butcher, superintendent, resigned in January, Mr. G. Noel Drown has been acting manager, assisted by Mr. H. B. Williams. As lately announced all the ore from the mines smelter at Nelson via Roseberg. Slocan Mineral Flot. On the Noonday the showing continues encouraging. Ore is being sacked as it is taken out. The Jackson, another Whitewater property, has sent down 134 tons of ore since the first of last week. Shipments from the Last Chance continue big. Last week 140 tons were sent down. Since the first of the year this property has shipped 880 tons. The Noble Five will be a regular and heavy shipper from Sandon early in the spring. The immense ore body lately encountered is being blocked out ready for stopping. The owners have hit another stake in the property adjoining the Noonday. Recent development work has shown up a good ore body and it is the right kind of stuff, too. Work is being steadily pushed on the Marion, Silver mountain, New Denver, and the ore bodies are improving greatly as the work goes on. Shipments of ore will not be made at present. It is the intention of the owners of the Anglo-Saxon, on Silver mountain, overlooking New Denver, to resume work on this promising group as soon as the danger from slides is over. Work on the March Bird will be started in a few days. This property adjoins the Pinto of the Mollie Hughes group, and has a strong quartz ledge showing, carrying good values in silver and small gold. If the shipment of ore from the Slocan mines continues as heavy as it has been in the past two months, the record for the year will be a phenomenal one. The total shipments reaching a probable figure of 50,000 tons. The working force is being increased at the Comstock. The concentrator is now in operation and the great dumps of concentrating ore are gradually diminishing as it is being run to the mill. The concentrator is now in operation and the great dumps of concentrating ore are gradually diminishing as it is being run to the mill.

Work on the principal claims is progressing steadily; the drift on the 300-foot level in the Cariboo is now within a few feet of the surface. Development work is being done on the connecting tunnel between No. 2 and No. 1 shaft on the Waterloo is now in 50 feet. A steam hoist is on the way from the R. D. Fraction, adjoining the townsite and a few hundred feet this way from the Bosun, and a strong quartz ledge, 18 inches in thickness has been encountered. The ore is strongly diffused with iron, and has every indication that it will shortly run into ore. The walls and ledge matter resembles in every particular that found on the Bosun, and it is the belief of the owners that they have here another mine.—New Denver Ledger. Strike at Rossland. A strike which promises to be important has been made in the Sunset No. 2 on what is called the 240-foot level, although it is 400 feet beneath the surface. There are 22 inches of shipping ore.

What a man attains to seems for a little time to be the highest rung in the ladder, and durable. The really man's chief end, it isn't attainment, but in the meantime, that man finds his real happiness, consequently it is not strange that we find men working until they break down in necessity for it. If men only knew it, they could work to almost any extent on through middle life and into old age, if they would only take a little common sense care of their health. The trouble is that they do not take the little stitches here and there that are necessary to preserve health. They pay no attention to the signs of on-coming ill-health. A little biliousness, a little indigestion, a little loss of sleep, a little loss of appetite, a little nervousness, a little headache, a little shakiness in the morning, and a little dullness all day, a little this and a little that, all these little things they neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It fits a man to work and work. To blood-poor and thin men it is a great liver invigorator and nerve tonic. "I was a sufferer five or six years from indigestion," writes B. F. Holmes of Gaffney, South Carolina. "I also suffered from constipation and constant headache. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, which in a few days gave me permanent relief. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative, and a two mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them."

What a man attains to seems for a little time to be the highest rung in the ladder, and durable. The really man's chief end, it isn't attainment, but in the meantime, that man finds his real happiness, consequently it is not strange that we find men working until they break down in necessity for it. If men only knew it, they could work to almost any extent on through middle life and into old age, if they would only take a little common sense care of their health. The trouble is that they do not take the little stitches here and there that are necessary to preserve health. They pay no attention to the signs of on-coming ill-health. A little biliousness, a little indigestion, a little loss of sleep, a little loss of appetite, a little nervousness, a little headache, a little shakiness in the morning, and a little dullness all day, a little this and a little that, all these little things they neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It fits a man to work and work. To blood-poor and thin men it is a great liver invigorator and nerve tonic. "I was a sufferer five or six years from indigestion," writes B. F. Holmes of Gaffney, South Carolina. "I also suffered from constipation and constant headache. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, which in a few days gave me permanent relief. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative, and a two mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them."

What a man attains to seems for a little time to be the highest rung in the ladder, and durable. The really man's chief end, it isn't attainment, but in the meantime, that man finds his real happiness, consequently it is not strange that we find men working until they break down in necessity for it. If men only knew it, they could work to almost any extent on through middle life and into old age, if they would only take a little common sense care of their health. The trouble is that they do not take the little stitches here and there that are necessary to preserve health. They pay no attention to the signs of on-coming ill-health. A little biliousness, a little indigestion, a little loss of sleep, a little loss of appetite, a little nervousness, a little headache, a little shakiness in the morning, and a little dullness all day, a little this and a little that, all these little things they neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It fits a man to work and work. To blood-poor and thin men it is a great liver invigorator and nerve tonic. "I was a sufferer five or six years from indigestion," writes B. F. Holmes of Gaffney, South Carolina. "I also suffered from constipation and constant headache. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, which in a few days gave me permanent relief. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative, and a two mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them."

What a man attains to seems for a little time to be the highest rung in the ladder, and durable. The really man's chief end, it isn't attainment, but in the meantime, that man finds his real happiness, consequently it is not strange that we find men working until they break down in necessity for it. If men only knew it, they could work to almost any extent on through middle life and into old age, if they would only take a little common sense care of their health. The trouble is that they do not take the little stitches here and there that are necessary to preserve health. They pay no attention to the signs of on-coming ill-health. A little biliousness, a little indigestion, a little loss of sleep, a little loss of appetite, a little nervousness, a little headache, a little shakiness in the morning, and a little dullness all day, a little this and a little that, all these little things they neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It fits a man to work and work. To blood-poor and thin men it is a great liver invigorator and nerve tonic. "I was a sufferer five or six years from indigestion," writes B. F. Holmes of Gaffney, South Carolina. "I also suffered from constipation and constant headache. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, which in a few days gave me permanent relief. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative, and a two mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them."

What a man attains to seems for a little time to be the highest rung in the ladder, and durable. The really man's chief end, it isn't attainment, but in the meantime, that man finds his real happiness, consequently it is not strange that we find men working until they break down in necessity for it. If men only knew it, they could work to almost any extent on through middle life and into old age, if they would only take a little common sense care of their health. The trouble is that they do not take the little stitches here and there that are necessary to preserve health. They pay no attention to the signs of on-coming ill-health. A little biliousness, a little indigestion, a little loss of sleep, a little loss of appetite, a little nervousness, a little headache, a little shakiness in the morning, and a little dullness all day, a little this and a little that, all these little things they neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It fits a man to work and work. To blood-poor and thin men it is a great liver invigorator and nerve tonic. "I was a sufferer five or six years from indigestion," writes B. F. Holmes of Gaffney, South Carolina. "I also suffered from constipation and constant headache. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, which in a few days gave me permanent relief. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative, and a two mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them."

What a man attains to seems for a little time to be the highest rung in the ladder, and durable. The really man's chief end, it isn't attainment, but in the meantime, that man finds his real happiness, consequently it is not strange that we find men working until they break down in necessity for it. If men only knew it, they could work to almost any extent on through middle life and into old age, if they would only take a little common sense care of their health. The trouble is that they do not take the little stitches here and there that are necessary to preserve health. They pay no attention to the signs of on-coming ill-health. A little biliousness, a little indigestion, a little loss of sleep, a little loss of appetite, a little nervousness, a little headache, a little shakiness in the morning, and a little dullness all day, a little this and a little that, all these little things they neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It fits a man to work and work. To blood-poor and thin men it is a great liver invigorator and nerve tonic. "I was a sufferer five or six years from indigestion," writes B. F. Holmes of Gaffney, South Carolina. "I also suffered from constipation and constant headache. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, which in a few days gave me permanent relief. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative, and a two mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them."

What a man attains to seems for a little time to be the highest rung in the ladder, and durable. The really man's chief end, it isn't attainment, but in the meantime, that man finds his real happiness, consequently it is not strange that we find men working until they break down in necessity for it. If men only knew it, they could work to almost any extent on through middle life and into old age, if they would only take a little common sense care of their health. The trouble is that they do not take the little stitches here and there that are necessary to preserve health. They pay no attention to the signs of on-coming ill-health. A little biliousness, a little indigestion, a little loss of sleep, a little loss

Through English Eyes.

What a London Clergyman Thinks of Victoria and Victorians.

Rev. Thos. Champness Writes of Both to the Joyful News.

Rev. Thos. Champness, the eminent Wesleyan clergyman who visited Victoria in November on his way to China, has been giving his impressions in a series of letters to the *Victorian*, a paper published by him and devoted principally to religious subjects. In the first letter dated November 18th, he says:

When we arrived at Vancouver we saw no one that we knew, so drove at once to Vancouver Hotel. It was sad though rather comical to see unhappy folks who had not made up their minds as to the merits of hotels, and who were seized upon as the lawful prey of the men who are on the lookout for strangers. One man we saw who was claimed by four different "touts," and his luggage by others. We drove away, leaving him, seemingly in danger of being carried away in different pieces.

It seems our friend Mr. Okell had sent word to a gentleman in the city of Vancouver to be on the look-out for us, and there were kind friends from the Old Country prepared to show us hospitality when this gentleman brought us to their kind home; but he failed to identify me, and I do not wonder, for who would think of me as a member of the Legal Hundred if I am not dressed to look the part? I am mistaken for a pilot or master mariner, but never thought to be a minister. He found us out the next day, and showed us kindness.

We left the next afternoon, as soon as the train from the East arrived, and had a pleasant voyage of five hours to the island of Vancouver. Victoria is the principal place on the island. We met with some remarkable people on the boat, and of them, a minor, just come in on business. He was dressed like the trappers we see in picture-books, and accompanied by a sort of servant-companion, with long hair, quite as picturesque as the "Boys." We had a long talk with this gentleman; for, though so queerly dressed, he is a man of education and good taste. He told us some sad stories of the failures of Englishmen who had come out looking for gold, and who had money and other things when they came, but had not the push and perseverance required, and so had come to grief.

I had a long talk with another man, a carpenter, who had done a great deal of building in his time, and who had the face of one of those who are cut out for the chase. He told me story after story of the forest, but his countenance never changed, and he showed no sign of excitement, but was as stolid as wood, though narrating that which interested me greatly.

When we reached the landing stage, we were met by Mr. Okell and several other friends and ministers. We were brought to Mr. Okell's hospitable home, where we are enjoying ourselves. He is a Lancashire Methodist, who brought his family here some years ago. He manages a "canning" factory, and packs the fish for the markets for England and elsewhere. Millions of this kind of fishes are taken every year, but the last season was a comparative failure; the salmon did not come to the Fraser river in the numbers they have been wont to bring, and as a consequence those who are financially interested in the canning business did not make the money they expected.

Our friend, Mr. Okell, has invented a plan for using recalcitrant lining for the tin case; consequently the danger of poison is averted. In the course of time this useful invention will become very popular, and I hope my friend Okell will be the man on the station, for if he becomes a rich man the work of the Lord is sure to be the better for it.

One afternoon, we, in company with the Rev. Mr. Hicks, who is the Wesleyan chaplain, went to see some of the admirals' flagships, and saw every part of it. We also visited the torpedo boat destroyer, and saw into some of the mysteries of that wonderful ship. The chaplain is a man of God who loves to work among sailors, and cares for them in every way possible to him. There is one thing he covets, and that is a sort of sailor's home, where the men go when ashore, without being in the perils of the saloon or the strange woman. We hope that some of our readers will send him help. We assure them it will be most welcome.

That same evening I attended the prayer meeting at the little church where the Rev. Mr. Knox is the pastor. It seats about 120, and yet supports its pastor. It seems to me that this idea of one church one minister often means a constant financial effort for the people; and perhaps as often great straits for the minister. We had a delightful time together. All being well, I preach there next Sunday night. Next week you shall have the story of my first Sunday in British Columbia.

The Rev. Marshall Hartley passed through Vancouver on his way to China, and was unable to visit the island and harbor, without being in the perils of the saloon or the strange woman. We hope that some of our readers will send him help. We assure them it will be most welcome.

That same evening I attended the prayer meeting at the little church where the Rev. Mr. Knox is the pastor. It seats about 120, and yet supports its pastor. It seems to me that this idea of one church one minister often means a constant financial effort for the people; and perhaps as often great straits for the minister. We had a delightful time together. All being well, I preach there next Sunday night. Next week you shall have the story of my first Sunday in British Columbia.

The Rev. Marshall Hartley passed through Vancouver on his way to China, and was unable to visit the island and harbor, without being in the perils of the saloon or the strange woman. We hope that some of our readers will send him help. We assure them it will be most welcome.

That same evening I attended the prayer meeting at the little church where the Rev. Mr. Knox is the pastor. It seats about 120, and yet supports its pastor. It seems to me that this idea of one church one minister often means a constant financial effort for the people; and perhaps as often great straits for the minister. We had a delightful time together. All being well, I preach there next Sunday night. Next week you shall have the story of my first Sunday in British Columbia.

The Rev. Marshall Hartley passed through Vancouver on his way to China, and was unable to visit the island and harbor, without being in the perils of the saloon or the strange woman. We hope that some of our readers will send him help. We assure them it will be most welcome.

THAT ATLIN WAR.

Late Arrivals Deny the Pipe Dream Story From Seattle.

The story gotten out by the disciples of Annulus who toil to fill the jaundiced affected Seattle Times that "The miners at Atlin are on the verge of war" is denied by late arrivals. Norman R. Smith, who is one of the best known men about Skagway, and who made the preliminary reconnaissances for the White Pass & Yukon Railway over the mountains in the direction of the Atlin country, is quoted in the Post-Intelligencer as follows:

"Now, I want to deny right here that there's any trouble or that there are armies of bodies of men ready to break out upon the officials. There is no truth whatever in such tales. There is no excitement whatever, and none is threatened. The Canadian Mounted Police are posted in that country, and no liberties are taken. Justice is sure and quick, and every one who has been in there any length of time knows it. Of course, there are no doubt men who are 'sour' and had located claims after much hard work, but had not recorded them and who, under the new law, can't record them, and men who have held town lots with the expectation of having them for nothing. These men might be aroused, as they might do in Seattle."

He says, however, that the miners there are protesting against the exclusion act. At a meeting held within the past two weeks a man named Kenny was sent out to Ottawa to discuss the matter with government ministers and to declare that the people of the Atlin country, irrespective of nationality, were bitterly opposed to the issue. Mr. Smith said that he had met a man named Grime, who declared that he had been delegated to go to Victoria to use his influence to have the act repealed. However, very little credence was placed in his statements by persons who met him.

THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

For the question is no longer the academic one: "Is it wise to give every man the ballot?" but rather the practical one: "Is it prudent to deprive whole masses of it any longer?"—Lowell's Democracy.

To the Editor: While the women's franchise question is under discussion in the local press, it may be not without interest to notice that it is no longer an untried something. It has passed the academic stage. Full suffrage for women exists in New Zealand, South Australia, Finland, Iceland, Isle of Man, Pitcairn Islands, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Guernsey. In England, Scotland and Wales women vote for all elective officers except members of parliament. In Ireland they vote for poor law guardians and harbor boards; in Russia women householders vote on all local matters and for all elective officers; in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, women real estate owners exercise local suffrage; in Sweden women vote for all elective officers except representatives. Municipal woman suffrage is in force not only in the Dominion, but in Cape Colony, and the Russian colonies of Siberia, and the woman taxpayers of India, in the rural districts of British Burma, and in municipalities in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay have full municipal suffrage.

AGNES DEANS CAMERON.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Quotations From an Article Written by Charlotte Wiggin of Toronto.

Question.—Shall the men and women who are to obey the laws, have a right to make them?
Answer.—No; only men shall have that right.

Q.—But the laws that specially concern women, who shall make those laws?
A.—Only the men.
Q.—May not married women help make the laws that settle their legal relation to their children?
A.—No; the men shall have the sole right.

Q.—May not married women help make the laws that decide what share of the property acquired by husband and wife during marriage shall belong to the wife?
A.—They shall not.
Q.—How much of the property acquired during their married life belongs to the wife?
A.—None of it, unless it is specially given to her.

Q.—Who made the law?
A.—The men.
Q.—Do women pay taxes?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Who decide how the taxes shall be spent?
A.—The men.

Q.—Are women's interests affected by the law as much as men's?
A.—Yes; in many cases, more.
Q.—Do the laws uphold the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women?
A.—No; our "age of consent" laws protect girls only until they are sixteen; thus making it easy for a man to perpetrate the greatest wrong against woman and society.

Q.—For what cause may a man secure a divorce?
A.—Adultery.
Q.—May a woman secure a divorce for the same reason?
A.—No; she must prove in addition, cruelty and desertion.
Q.—Who made the divorce law?
A.—The men.

Q.—Would the laws have been any better if women had made them?
A.—No; they would likely have all favored the women, as they do now the men.
Q.—Have women suffered much from the injustice of these laws?
A.—In some cases a great deal; in other cases the men have been so much better than the laws that the women have not felt it.

Q.—Who can give women the right to vote?
A.—The men.
Q.—Will they do it?
A.—We believe they will when they can be shown the injustice of depriving women of the ballot and the great value in working out moral reforms that would follow the enfranchisement of women.

A GARD.

Reverend A. H. Macfarlane, Franktown, Ont., advises all men who are weak and who desire a speedy and perfect cure to write to
DR. G. N. ROBERTS,
252 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

THOMAS CHAMPNESS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

BRING HOPE AND HEALTH TO THE SICK.

NERVOUS AND WORN OUT.

Mrs. Peter Mahar, Seal Cove, Que., writes: "It gives me real pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I believe had it not been for their use I would now be in my grave. My health was broken down, and the least exertion would fatigue me. I was without business, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart; my appetite was fickle, and I was extremely pale. I gave the pills a fair trial, and they have restored me to perfect health, and I can do all my household work without experiencing the least fatigue. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic I know of for weak, tired and pale people."

A PREVENTIVE OF CONSUMPTION.

The Sisters of the Assumption, Union Lake, N.W.T., who are doing a noble work among the Indians of that section, write: "It affords us great pleasure to bear public testimony to the beneficial effects of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Several of the Indian children in our care being menaced with consumption, we gave them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in each case a cure resulted. We distribute a great many boxes to cure scrofula, consumption, and anaemia, and always with the happiest results. We recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as the best preventive of consumption we know."

ERYSIPELAS CURED.

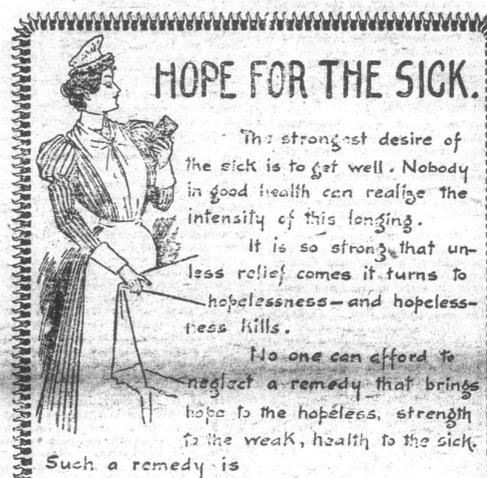
Mrs. Charles Shannon, a lady well known in Wolferton, Ont., and vicinity, says: "A few years ago I received an injury to my knee, occasioned by a blow. Although it was very painful I paid but little attention to it at the time, expecting that it would soon be all right. But instead of getting better the knee remained swollen and became very much inflamed. I consulted a doctor, and he told me that the trouble had developed into a severe case of erysipelas, and that unless it was treated in a few days it would be very dangerous. He ordered condition I would have to be very careful. He left me a liniment to bathe the limb, but it did not give me any relief. I had heard so much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I determined to give them a trial. In about three weeks' time the swelling and inflammation in my knee had subsided, and my general health much improved. The use of the pills a few weeks longer restored my health. I am now a firm believer in the efficacy of this medicine, as others in my family have been benefited by it."

Military Matters.

Communications from members of the different branches of the Canadian Artillery Association, in Victoria and Esquimaux will be welcomed. Address "Chevron," Times.

Replying to Mr. Stead, Lord Roberts, in a letter reproduced in "War Against War," says: "I am an entire concurrence with your remark that 'there is no one so keenly alive to the horrors of war as men who have made it.' Where I differ from you is as to the best and surest means of avoiding war so far as that is possible in our militant state of being. I believe that peace can be effectively secured by being prepared for war, while you apparently believe that a general disarmament is the only remedy. As I said in a speech that I made at Portsmouth a short time since, in my opinion general disarmament can only be arrived at when all the nations of the civilized world agree to rest content with what they have got and never strive for anything more. To forewarn the acquisition of territory in any purpose whatever, for the needs of commerce or for their own aggrandizement, is to be satisfied to allow the peaceful parts of the globe to remain in the hands of brutal and barbarous governments. But so long as any one nation desires to extend her dominions for any purpose whatever, or conceives it to be her duty to make known the blessings of civilization to the millions who are still steeped in ignorance and barbarism, so long must we expect that there will be work for our rifles and bayonets kept ready and efficient for that work. I am with you entirely in your desire to avoid all wars and fighting as far as possible without loss of honor; but, situated as we are, I fail to see how wars can altogether be avoided, and I am strongly of opinion that the youth of the nation should continue to be taught to consider it an honorable and glorious privilege to be allowed to belong to our army and army services, in which they may at any moment be called to lay down their lives in defence of the interests of their country. In short, I think that this world is still too imperfect to justify any action being taken which might possibly tend to diminish the martial spirit of our race. There is another point of view from which the measure you advocate must be regarded—viz., What would be the fate of the inhabitants of the civilized nations if they were to deprive themselves of all means of defence against the barbarians who outnumber them by many millions?"

Ottawa Citizen, speaking of General Hutton's remarks at the recent meeting of the D. R. A., has the following: "Unfortunately a good deal of misunderstanding seems to have arisen, principally through the newspaper reports, in connection with General Hutton's remarks at the Dominion Artillery Association meeting. What the general said was that he was shocked that some of the professional artillery officers of the Dominion had not taken the highest scientific and technical course, which, apparently, has been instituted in recent years. Not many years ago Okobahpton was the Mecca of military students.



HOPE FOR THE SICK.

The strongest desire of the sick is to get well. Nobody in good health can realize the intensity of this longing. It is so strong, that unless relief comes it turns to helplessness—and helplessness kills. No one can afford to neglect a remedy that brings hope to the hopeless, strength to the weak, health to the sick. Such a remedy is

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS for PALE PEOPLE.

These pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world because it is proved they cure every form of disease they are advertised to cure. Millions throughout the world now use no other medicine.

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are NOT Dr. Williams'. The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the right, with wrapper printed in red. Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

number of Canadian artillery officers, both professional and militia, have taken the course of instruction which is followed by most of the members of the association at least, were under the impression that the man who had been to Okobahpton had heard the last word about artillery. However, if there is some one who has a five degree in "technical and scientific" knowledge it has practically nothing to do with the militia officers who command the batteries in the Dominion. Their business is to learn to train and handle their batteries so that they can bring them into action properly, and in good condition, to burst fine, healthy energetic shrapnel wherever they will do the most good. As to scientific and technical knowledge of the rarified kind—that belongs to staff work.

The trouble was in the reports that appeared in the newspapers. The bold statement was made that the general was shocked at the lack of technical and scientific knowledge among the artillery officers of the Dominion, and the public, who take only a superficial interest in such matters, have jumped at the idea that the artillery are inefficient, whereas that is not the case. There is much esprit de corps in the Canadian artillery, and that branch of the service feels a little sore at the misunderstanding. They know that they are just as efficient now as they were in 1896, when a representative team from all the batteries of the Dominion beat the British at Snouerynewas. Also as what General Macdonald declared the gunners to be "the most efficient arm" of the service in Canada. To add to their annoyance the last issue of the Canadian Military Gazette makes the allegation that the artillery has dropped back into second place. It would be interesting for the editor of the Military Gazette to explain who has been in the first place—the cavalry or the infantry? As for what occurred at the D. A. A. meeting a few words of explanation from the general would speedily set that right, the gunners understood it, but the public did not, that was the trouble.

The Cape to Cairo scheme is a magnificent project no doubt, but it is only doing it a disservice to compare it to the Canadian Pacific Railway, as some of Mr. Rhodes's enthusiastic supporters did last week. The construction of the latter was not only vital to the very existence of Canada as a British colony, but to the Empire as a whole. Therefore it was built to serve a political purpose, and so was, primarily, a strategic and Imperial public work, the rival and inspiration of the Russian trans-Siberian railway. It not only gave England the key of the North Pacific, but an alternative route to the East, by means of which the China squadron can be reinforced with men or munitions in about twenty-five days. An African trans-continental railway can never rival the Siberian and Canadian Pacific railways in strategic value. The natural lines of communication from the Nile to the Zambesi and the political circumstances of British Africa alike forbid it. In the transportation of troops, an all-sea route is always chosen in preference to a mixed land and sea route, a military rule which mitigates against the use of the Canadian Pacific railway except in time of war. The strategic railways in British Africa are being built in the Sudan and Uganda, and a force could be moved from Khartoum

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

M. Samuel Francis, a young farmer living on the farm of his brother, near Norwaste, in Renfrew county, says:—"About three years ago the cows got into a grain field at night, and I was called up to put them out. In doing so I got thoroughly wet, and when I awoke the next morning my limbs were so stiff that I could scarcely move them. I was thoroughly rubbed with liniment, but without any effect. Mustard plasters were then tried with equally poor results. By this time I was suffering from great pain, and a doctor was called in. He said the trouble was sciatic rheumatism, and off and on for nearly two years he doctored me with no material improvement. Then I decided to discontinue the doctor and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. These I took, two after each meal, for nearly six months, at the expiration of which time every symptom of the cure effected through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I was cured, and I have in that interval done farm work in all kinds of weather, without feeling a twinge of the trouble, so that there can be no doubt the cure is permanent. Anyone who is suffering from this complaint will save money and hours of suffering by at once beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

SICK HEADACHE CURED.

Mr. William Morrow, St. Patrick, Ont., says: "I suffered very much from biliousness and sick headache. For months my stomach seemed to be in an unsettled condition and often I would vomit my food almost as soon as I had taken it. On one occasion a doctor remained with me all night before he could stop the vomiting, but beyond stopping it temporarily I received no benefit. Through a little book which came into my possession telling of the cures effected through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I was induced to give them a trial, and to my joy they have removed all the disagreeable symptoms and made me a well man again."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills CURE

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Locomotor Ataxia, Anaemia, Heart Troubles, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Incipient Consumption, All Female Weakness, Dizziness and Headache and all Troubles arising from poor and Watery Blood.

gun as soon as the shot has passed out, and forces the powder gases to escape upwards through a groove which prevents their return into the bore. As soon as the gases have escaped the valves close, causing at the same time the mouth of the gun to be reopened ready for the passage of the next shot. At the breach the heated gases which cause the flash are permitted to reach the open air only by passing through a number of channels, during which the gases cool below their flash-point. The trials of the gun have not proved quite equal to the claims of the inventor, and its perfection is considered to be only a matter of detail. The rate of firing is from five (normal) to 20 (maximum) shots per minute, and in order to meet the large expenditure of ammunition it is proposed to reduce a battery from five to four guns and to increase the number of attendant ammunition wagons.

Grocer (who has lately joined the volunteers) practising in his shop—Light, left, right, left, four paces to the rear—March. (Falls down trap door into the cellar.) Grocer's wife (anxiously)—Oh! Jim, are you hurt? Grocer (savagely, but with dignity)—Go away, woman; what do you know about war?

The clothing and the Oliver equipment for the First Battalion is now on its way to Victoria from Ottawa. Capt. Williams, the quartermaster, having received information from the superintendent of stores at the capital, that they have been shipped to the front, the local corps will therefore be in possession of the new equipment before inspection.

A despatch printed in another column from the Times' special correspondent in Ottawa says that Lord Serrmour is on his way to Victoria to inspect the fortifications.

CHEVRON.

ASTHMA GASPS.

The wheezing and straining of those who are victims of Asthma are promptly relieved by a few doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

A NEW COMET.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 4.—Prof. Lewis Swift, observer on Mount Lowe observatory, Echo mountain, sends the following: "I discovered last evening a new bright comet. It has a short tail. It is just visible to the naked eye, and moving slowly."

It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wheels with MICA AXLE GREASE. Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle, sold everywhere.

The Revue d'Artillerie publishes a description of the new French quick-firing gun, the invention of Col. Humbert. It is said, according to the Times, to give no report and no flash or sign of fire, and to have little or no recoil. There is an automatic valve arrangement at the muzzle which closes the mouth of the

N. DIS-
se, over-
manhood
en should
marvelous
st we will
ain sealed
N. Y.

Flour, \$1.25 sk
Flour, \$1.25 sk
\$1.05 sk.
s, 90c sk.
ter, 25c lb.

CO
oods

Prints.

TORIA. B.C.

SOUND.

Good Opinion of

with V. R. Pier-

ago, speaks very

district. The

properties there-

to the Post-Inte-

is fair to become

tract on the west

It is a num-

ruzzed country

alized. There is

pper, gold and

of silver being

very was made

ng stores on the

the white settlers

and the Swamese

the prices and

argains ever offered

week only:

Flour, \$1.25 sk

Flour, \$1.25 sk

\$1.05 sk.

s, 90c sk.

ter, 25c lb.

CO

oods

Prints.

TORIA. B.C.

SOUND.

Good Opinion of

with V. R. Pier-

ago, speaks very

district. The

properties there-

to the Post-Inte-

is fair to become

tract on the west

It is a num-

the prices and

argains ever offered

week only:

Flour, \$1.25 sk

Flour, \$1.25 sk

\$1.05 sk.

s, 90c sk.

ter, 25c lb.

CO

oods

Prints.

TORIA. B.C.

SOUND.

Good Opinion of

with V. R. Pier-

ago, speaks very

district. The

properties there-

to the Post-Inte-

is fair to become

tract on the west

It is a num-

the prices and

argains ever offered

week only:

Flour, \$1.25 sk

Flour, \$1.25 sk

\$1.05 sk.

s, 90c sk.

ter, 25c lb.

CO

oods

Prints.

TORIA. B.C.

SOUND.

Good Opinion of

with V. R. Pier-

ago, speaks very

district. The

properties there-

to the Post-Inte-

is fair to become

tract on the west

It is a num-

the prices and

argains ever offered

week only:

Flour, \$1.25 sk

Flour, \$1.25 sk

\$1.05 sk.

s, 90c sk.

ter, 25c lb.

CO

oods

Prints.

TORIA. B.C.

SOUND.

Good Opinion of

with V. R. Pier-

ago, speaks very

district. The

Provincial News.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

All the old employees in the fire department have received 90 days' notice of discharge, it being the intention of the fire committee to thoroughly reorganize the entire department.

Although official information could not be obtained, it looks as though an early start will be made on the erection of the new Canadian Pacific railway station. The steamer Selkirk arrived on Wednesday from Victoria with a load of pressed brick for the new building.

Mr. James Rogers has been appointed captain of the ferry boat, Captain Card continuing to resign from that position. A temporary location for the new public library has been secured in the new Blarney block.

Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific railway station officials here to telephone the correct time to the fire halls, and the big bell now stationed on Queen's avenue will sound the alarm at that place.

The new heavy stable being erected for Mr. P. Devoy is progressing rapidly toward completion. Mr. Devoy expects to occupy the new building about the first of April.

About two inches of snow fell during Wednesday night and Thursday morning, quite severe weather for this time of the year, and very unusual for this part of the province.

The new theatre which has been erected by the Westminster Opera House Company, is now practically completed, only a few details remaining to be touched up before it is ready for the formal opening on March 8th.

The death is announced of the well known ship carpenter, Mr. Wm. Corbett, which occurred on Wednesday night, at his residence, Tenth street. The deceased, who was aged 47 years, was a native of Partesin, Banffshire, Scotland, and with his family, had been a resident of this city for several years. He was an expert boat builder.

Among the new buildings to be erected shortly will be the St. Peter's Congregational Hall, of the Roman Catholic faith, which will be erected on Wednesday night, at his residence, Tenth street. The deceased, who was aged 47 years, was a native of Partesin, Banffshire, Scotland, and with his family, had been a resident of this city for several years. He was an expert boat builder.

The Presbytery of New Westminster met on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. G. M. Milligan, of Toronto, was nominated as moderator of the next general assembly, which meets in June in Hamilton, Ontario, and the following were appointed delegates from this Presbytery: Revs. J. M. McLeod, E. D. McLaren, M. H. McIntosh and Elders F. Cheesbrough, J. A. McDonald and D. McKinnon. The Presbytery then adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday of June, in the First Presbyterian Church, Vancouver.

John Kirkup, the gold commissioner, is able to be around after his recent illness. Donald Guthrie, captain of No. 1 fire hall in Montreal, has been chosen chief of the Rossland fire department at a salary of \$125 per month, with room, light and fuel.

The Le Roi mine started up again yesterday after being shut down for four weeks for repairs and reconstruction of shaft, and shipped 300 tons of ore to the Northport smelter. One hundred men were put to work, in addition to those who had been working during the shut-down.

The buildings now being erected by H. J. Raymer for Ablett & Cunliffe are approaching completion, and before long their new foundry will be in a position to start up. If the weather keeps moderate the buildings will be all complete and the machinery installed early this month.

The new Wallace building, which is well patronized. The prices realized were high, and the demand brisk, the supply being a little short.

On account of the Rev. Mr. Vert's indisposition, the Rev. Mr. Scouler conducted the services at St. Andrew's church yesterday.

The Board of Works is improving the temporary sidewalk along Columbia street.

Mr. Peck, chairman of the ferry committee, had to take charge personally of the new fire engine, which, after a short time on Thursday, but later in the day, secured the services of Capt. Clarke. The latter will be acting-engineer pending the receipt of the necessary papers entitling him to appointment to assume charge. Capt. Rogers, it is expected, will assume command of the steamer to-day.

Nothing new has developed of late regarding the new fire hall to be built shortly on Eighth street, above Royal avenue. It is understood the city will obtain from the provincial government permission to use a portion of the jail reserve for this purpose.

The new hall will be located on the south corner of Eighth street and Queen's avenue, which is considered preferable to the corner of Royal avenue. Here the new hall will be located, and being practically up to the hill, will give greatly increased fire protection to residents of the upper portion of the city.—Columbian.

VANCOUVER.

Dr. R. L. Bendley, late resident physician at the City Hospital, has gone into exile to the Boundary country, and expects to locate at Greenwood.

Mr. R. P. Green, member in the provincial parliament for Kaslo, returned home yesterday.

been spending the winter in the Klondike, making numerous sketches for publication in London, Eng.

The new recreation grounds on Powell street are being pushed to completion, and will be ready for use by June.

The McGuire case was on the list of chamber application before Justice Irving yesterday, but was adjourned until to-day. It is understood that Mrs. McGuire has decided to drop her claim to her child and that custody will be given to the father.

There were 22 interments in the city cemetery during the month of February. It is reported that Mr. A. Taylor, a well-known dock building expert, will shortly arrive in Vancouver to look into a scheme for building a pontoon dock in the harbor.

Lieut.-Col. Worsnop is now able to take a little exercise daily and hopes shortly to be back at his post in the customs house.

Mr. W. D. Scott, brother of Mr. J. D. Scott, of Messrs. Scott & Devlin, is in the city. Mr. Scott is connected with the immigration department at Winnipeg and is here as one of the commissioners for the Dominion for the Paris Exposition, collecting exhibits and information for the Exposition.

Mr. H. P. Langton, teller of the Nanaimo branch of the Bank of British Columbia, has resigned his position and will leave for Victoria about the middle of the month. Mr. Thomas Fletcher of Victoria, will succeed Mr. Langton.

At a banquet given by Mayor Garden on Saturday evening in Vancouver, his worship in outlining the current year's work mentioned that \$100,000 was to be spent in improving the city's water service, the best and least expensive service of any city on the Pacific coast; \$100,000 should be expended on the streets and roads; \$100,000 spent in providing parks in central positions would improve the city and save money.

It will be noticed that during the past year a much larger amount of surgery has been done.

Mr. C. H. Unverzagh, mining expert, from Harrisburg, Pa., has returned after a trip of inspection on Lightening and William's creeks. He is much pleased with the prospects for future development.

Senator R. H. Campbell, superintendent in from Lac La Hache by private conveyance to Horseshy on the 31st. Mr.

John Kirkup, the gold commissioner, is able to be around after his recent illness.

The buildings now being erected by H. J. Raymer for Ablett & Cunliffe are approaching completion, and before long their new foundry will be in a position to start up.

The Le Roi mine started up again yesterday after being shut down for four weeks for repairs and reconstruction of shaft, and shipped 300 tons of ore to the Northport smelter.

Work has been commenced in the U. P. R. yards. W. P. Tierney has a large force of men and several teams at work grading the west end of the yard where more side tracks are to be placed.

The Parson's Produce Company is asking for tenders to remove 3,000 yards of material from the site on which the company's storage and other warehouses are to be built.

The instruments for the Hall Mines Band have arrived in Victoria. The music for the band has already arrived and within a few days practice will begin under the tuition of Bandmaster G. Norgorson.

Travel to Nelson is fairly good for this time of the year. About 60 people arrive in Nelson every day.

A runaway team, belonging to Wilson & Harkshaw, made things lively on Baker and Vernon streets on Sunday afternoon. The team was returning from a regular trip to the Silver King mine, and when opposite the Crystal ring on Stanley street, the driver got down to fix a wheel.

Robert Ince has sold to Mr. J. L. Stocks two houses and lots on Victoria street. The property brought a good price.

W. H. Grant, of P. Burns & Co., will leave in a few days for Calgary, where he will assume control of affairs in the company's Calgary office.

Work on the registry building to be erected in Nelson will begin shortly after the first of April and the offices will be ready for occupation July 1.

A quiet marriage ceremony was performed on Saturday afternoon by Rev. E. Robson, the contracting parties being Mr. Joseph H. Hough and Miss Ellen Bjornson, both of this city. The wedding ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents.

H. Barrett, sr., for many years a resident of this district, has gone to Merced Falls, California, with the intention of making that place his permanent residence in future.

ago alone. He was labelled in front and behind with two tickets bearing the legend "Wm. Henry, Vernon, British Columbia," and had come out to visit his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer. He experienced the best of treatment from the trainmen and passengers.

A partial shipment of machinery has arrived for the Pot Hook mine. The balance will be along in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parker left on Friday for Revelstoke, where they intend taking up their residence.

Another old pioneer has been added to the Provincial Home in the person of Wm. Sykes, who came up from Vancouver. He has spent a great part of his life in the Peace River district.

J. T. Robinson has returned from the coast. He visited Vancouver and Victoria in connection with his hotel scheme and made very satisfactory arrangements for securing considerable contributions to the capital stock of the company.

Dr. Proctor in his report submitted to the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Inland Hospital said: "One hundred and eight patients have been treated during the past year—26 female and 82 male. Of these 36 were medical and 72 surgical cases, a large preponderance of surgical cases. Ninety-five patients were discharged as cured; three were discharged as incurable, two of these were suffering from phthisis and the other from cancer. There were nine deaths. There were several noticeable differences in our work last year. One was the large increase in the number of female patients coming into our hospital for treatment. Again it will be noticed that during the past year a much larger amount of surgery has been done."

Mr. C. H. Unverzagh, mining expert, from Harrisburg, Pa., has returned after a trip of inspection on Lightening and William's creeks. He is much pleased with the prospects for future development.

Senator R. H. Campbell, superintendent in from Lac La Hache by private conveyance to Horseshy on the 31st. Mr.

John Kirkup, the gold commissioner, is able to be around after his recent illness.

The buildings now being erected by H. J. Raymer for Ablett & Cunliffe are approaching completion, and before long their new foundry will be in a position to start up.

The Le Roi mine started up again yesterday after being shut down for four weeks for repairs and reconstruction of shaft, and shipped 300 tons of ore to the Northport smelter.

Work has been commenced in the U. P. R. yards. W. P. Tierney has a large force of men and several teams at work grading the west end of the yard where more side tracks are to be placed.

The Parson's Produce Company is asking for tenders to remove 3,000 yards of material from the site on which the company's storage and other warehouses are to be built.

The instruments for the Hall Mines Band have arrived in Victoria. The music for the band has already arrived and within a few days practice will begin under the tuition of Bandmaster G. Norgorson.

Travel to Nelson is fairly good for this time of the year. About 60 people arrive in Nelson every day.

A runaway team, belonging to Wilson & Harkshaw, made things lively on Baker and Vernon streets on Sunday afternoon. The team was returning from a regular trip to the Silver King mine, and when opposite the Crystal ring on Stanley street, the driver got down to fix a wheel.

Robert Ince has sold to Mr. J. L. Stocks two houses and lots on Victoria street. The property brought a good price.

W. H. Grant, of P. Burns & Co., will leave in a few days for Calgary, where he will assume control of affairs in the company's Calgary office.

Work on the registry building to be erected in Nelson will begin shortly after the first of April and the offices will be ready for occupation July 1.

A quiet marriage ceremony was performed on Saturday afternoon by Rev. E. Robson, the contracting parties being Mr. Joseph H. Hough and Miss Ellen Bjornson, both of this city. The wedding ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents.

H. Barrett, sr., for many years a resident of this district, has gone to Merced Falls, California, with the intention of making that place his permanent residence in future.

A bright looking little lad, of about five years of age, arrived on Wednesday's train, having made the trip from Chi-

ago alone. He was labelled in front and behind with two tickets bearing the legend "Wm. Henry, Vernon, British Columbia," and had come out to visit his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer. He experienced the best of treatment from the trainmen and passengers.

A partial shipment of machinery has arrived for the Pot Hook mine. The balance will be along in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parker left on Friday for Revelstoke, where they intend taking up their residence.

Another old pioneer has been added to the Provincial Home in the person of Wm. Sykes, who came up from Vancouver. He has spent a great part of his life in the Peace River district.

J. T. Robinson has returned from the coast. He visited Vancouver and Victoria in connection with his hotel scheme and made very satisfactory arrangements for securing considerable contributions to the capital stock of the company.

Dr. Proctor in his report submitted to the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Inland Hospital said: "One hundred and eight patients have been treated during the past year—26 female and 82 male. Of these 36 were medical and 72 surgical cases, a large preponderance of surgical cases. Ninety-five patients were discharged as cured; three were discharged as incurable, two of these were suffering from phthisis and the other from cancer. There were nine deaths. There were several noticeable differences in our work last year. One was the large increase in the number of female patients coming into our hospital for treatment. Again it will be noticed that during the past year a much larger amount of surgery has been done."

Mr. C. H. Unverzagh, mining expert, from Harrisburg, Pa., has returned after a trip of inspection on Lightening and William's creeks. He is much pleased with the prospects for future development.

Senator R. H. Campbell, superintendent in from Lac La Hache by private conveyance to Horseshy on the 31st. Mr.

John Kirkup, the gold commissioner, is able to be around after his recent illness.

The buildings now being erected by H. J. Raymer for Ablett & Cunliffe are approaching completion, and before long their new foundry will be in a position to start up.

The Le Roi mine started up again yesterday after being shut down for four weeks for repairs and reconstruction of shaft, and shipped 300 tons of ore to the Northport smelter.

Work has been commenced in the U. P. R. yards. W. P. Tierney has a large force of men and several teams at work grading the west end of the yard where more side tracks are to be placed.

The Parson's Produce Company is asking for tenders to remove 3,000 yards of material from the site on which the company's storage and other warehouses are to be built.

The instruments for the Hall Mines Band have arrived in Victoria. The music for the band has already arrived and within a few days practice will begin under the tuition of Bandmaster G. Norgorson.

Travel to Nelson is fairly good for this time of the year. About 60 people arrive in Nelson every day.

A runaway team, belonging to Wilson & Harkshaw, made things lively on Baker and Vernon streets on Sunday afternoon. The team was returning from a regular trip to the Silver King mine, and when opposite the Crystal ring on Stanley street, the driver got down to fix a wheel.

Robert Ince has sold to Mr. J. L. Stocks two houses and lots on Victoria street. The property brought a good price.

W. H. Grant, of P. Burns & Co., will leave in a few days for Calgary, where he will assume control of affairs in the company's Calgary office.

Work on the registry building to be erected in Nelson will begin shortly after the first of April and the offices will be ready for occupation July 1.

A quiet marriage ceremony was performed on Saturday afternoon by Rev. E. Robson, the contracting parties being Mr. Joseph H. Hough and Miss Ellen Bjornson, both of this city. The wedding ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents.

H. Barrett, sr., for many years a resident of this district, has gone to Merced Falls, California, with the intention of making that place his permanent residence in future.

A bright looking little lad, of about five years of age, arrived on Wednesday's train, having made the trip from Chi-

ago alone. He was labelled in front and behind with two tickets bearing the legend "Wm. Henry, Vernon, British Columbia," and had come out to visit his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer. He experienced the best of treatment from the trainmen and passengers.

A partial shipment of machinery has arrived for the Pot Hook mine. The balance will be along in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parker left on Friday for Revelstoke, where they intend taking up their residence.

Another old pioneer has been added to the Provincial Home in the person of Wm. Sykes, who came up from Vancouver. He has spent a great part of his life in the Peace River district.

J. T. Robinson has returned from the coast. He visited Vancouver and Victoria in connection with his hotel scheme and made very satisfactory arrangements for securing considerable contributions to the capital stock of the company.

Dr. Proctor in his report submitted to the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Inland Hospital said: "One hundred and eight patients have been treated during the past year—26 female and 82 male. Of these 36 were medical and 72 surgical cases, a large preponderance of surgical cases. Ninety-five patients were discharged as cured; three were discharged as incurable, two of these were suffering from phthisis and the other from cancer. There were nine deaths. There were several noticeable differences in our work last year. One was the large increase in the number of female patients coming into our hospital for treatment. Again it will be noticed that during the past year a much larger amount of surgery has been done."

Mr. C. H. Unverzagh, mining expert, from Harrisburg, Pa., has returned after a trip of inspection on Lightening and William's creeks. He is much pleased with the prospects for future development.

Senator R. H. Campbell, superintendent in from Lac La Hache by private conveyance to Horseshy on the 31st. Mr.

John Kirkup, the gold commissioner, is able to be around after his recent illness.

The buildings now being erected by H. J. Raymer for Ablett & Cunliffe are approaching completion, and before long their new foundry will be in a position to start up.

The Le Roi mine started up again yesterday after being shut down for four weeks for repairs and reconstruction of shaft, and shipped 300 tons of ore to the Northport smelter.

Work has been commenced in the U. P. R. yards. W. P. Tierney has a large force of men and several teams at work grading the west end of the yard where more side tracks are to be placed.

The Parson's Produce Company is asking for tenders to remove 3,000 yards of material from the site on which the company's storage and other warehouses are to be built.

The instruments for the Hall Mines Band have arrived in Victoria. The music for the band has already arrived and within a few days practice will begin under the tuition of Bandmaster G. Norgorson.

Travel to Nelson is fairly good for this time of the year. About 60 people arrive in Nelson every day.

A runaway team, belonging to Wilson & Harkshaw, made things lively on Baker and Vernon streets on Sunday afternoon. The team was returning from a regular trip to the Silver King mine, and when opposite the Crystal ring on Stanley street, the driver got down to fix a wheel.

Robert Ince has sold to Mr. J. L. Stocks two houses and lots on Victoria street. The property brought a good price.

W. H. Grant, of P. Burns & Co., will leave in a few days for Calgary, where he will assume control of affairs in the company's Calgary office.

Work on the registry building to be erected in Nelson will begin shortly after the first of April and the offices will be ready for occupation July 1.

A quiet marriage ceremony was performed on Saturday afternoon by Rev. E. Robson, the contracting parties being Mr. Joseph H. Hough and Miss Ellen Bjornson, both of this city. The wedding ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents.

H. Barrett, sr., for many years a resident of this district, has gone to Merced Falls, California, with the intention of making that place his permanent residence in future.

A bright looking little lad, of about five years of age, arrived on Wednesday's train, having made the trip from Chi-

Through English Eyes

A Second Letter From Rev. Thos. Champness From This City.

He Gives His Opinion on "Angels Without Wings" and Other Subjects.

Following is a second letter addressed by Rev. Thos. Champness to his paper, "The Joyful News," dated from Victoria on November 24th:

My Dear Friends: One of the things which Methodists resemble the others all the world over, is the delight they take in persuading strangers to help them to raise money. The postmaster of Victoria is the superintendent of the Sunday school, and it occurred to him that the presence of a visitor from the old country might be utilized to get as much money as would help to add to the number of books in the Sunday school library, so I was asked to give a talk at the Centenary Church, and make a collection for this object, which I did. It was a day of rain and wind, and the night was very dark. To my great surprise, there was a goodly company of people present. At the outset, I told them that one of my earliest sorrows was associated with a library. At the first proper subject I attended to, when about seven years of age, I very much wished to be allowed to take books out of their library, and well remember how I ventured, with a beating heart, to ask the master to grant me this boon. He looked surprised at my request, and told me that I was too small! He little knew the dire distress I suffered. It was with many tears I told my trouble to my sympathizing mother, who had some difficulty in comforting her wee lad.

I asked that, as my fee, they would grant me the favor that no child who desired a book should be denied his quest, and obtained a promise to that effect. There were many present from the old country, who listened with wonderful patience to an hour's rambling talk. Among them was one formerly of the Banbury circuit, afterwards a good friend to the ministers in the Windsor circuit, and I should judge ever ready yet, to the extent of her ability, to help all the good work that is going on around here.

Another night we attended a lecture in a sort of theatre, given by one of Canada's most eloquent sons, the pastor of the Metropolitan Church in Victoria. His subject was "Angels Without Wings." He is witty and wise, as well as fervent, and discoursed in eloquent strains for an hour and a half. I am not sure that I dare say, in Canada, that I thought the lecture would have been better if it had been judiciously pruned, and had finished in the hour! It is very likely that men of my type, who owe some of their popularity to their brevity, are not able to realize the value of oratory, so I will say no more than that Methodism in Canada is proud, and does well to be proud, of this gifted preacher and lecturer.

And now a word upon a very different subject. Some of our readers will be asking if I think it worth while to leave England to seek gold? It does not take long for me to reply; I would not go through the hardships of gold mining for all that was ever got out of the earth. But, then, if a one of the men who don't think riches add to happiness, and therefore are not a reliable witness. However, let me say that only those should come out who have good health, who can dig like a navvy, and cook their own food, and have money enough to pay for many a meal till the gold is found, and that at a price that would make you feel you were eating gold. At Dawson city a friend of mine paid ten shillings for a meal! Prices are more reasonable now, but everything is yet much dearer than at home, though wages are high. An ordinary miner in the common mines, would earn from fifteen to twenty shillings a day, but at Klondike he would earn, if he could secure a claim for himself, three pounds a day in the same kind of mines. If he had machinery, of course he could earn very much more. It is more than likely that British Columbia will attract the attention of the natives and become a great nation so far as material wealth is concerned, but there may be the parasite as well. Gold covers itself with dirt which eats out its vitals. Cunning, greed, violence and luxury are there, as elsewhere, the companions of wealth obtained quickly!

Let me say once more that the conditions of mining are the reverse of comfortable, and that none should go in the pursuit of gold but those who have physical vigor, and are prepared to endure hardness. The other day I was in conversation with a man who has had great practical experience, as well as abundant opportunities for observation. He told me, among other things, that he has seen many a full-grown Englishman weep like a child because his money was spent and he had been unable to secure a claim where the gold would keep him from starvation! On the other hand, some have been very fortunate, and have made a great haul. I wish I could say they were much better for it. Still the man who can work, and has a little capital, has a chance of doing well if he is steady, and I have no doubt that a brilliant future awaits British Columbia. Yours very truly, THOMAS CHAMPNESS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving it the highest good word. It is the most aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects; and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A Wealthy Sailor

The Son of Millionaire Shipped From Tacoma to Europe.

How a Wild Youth Was Cured of Evil Habits and Associations.

One does not usually look among the rough-looking ab'ns of a windjammer for the heir to a million. Yet one is the son of J. W. Crabb, a millionaire resident in the Middle States, recently acted as one of the tars of a sailing ship in a voyage from Tacoma to Europe. The young heir to the million of Crabb was a young fellow of wild habits and addicted to a great deal of companionship of the people who live beyond the pale of the city and Crabb thought that a voyage around the Horn and around the world would cure him of this. With a determination to get the young man to see the serious side of life, papa Crabb secured the services of a Pinkerton detective, and placing the boy in his care started the two toward the Pacific coast.

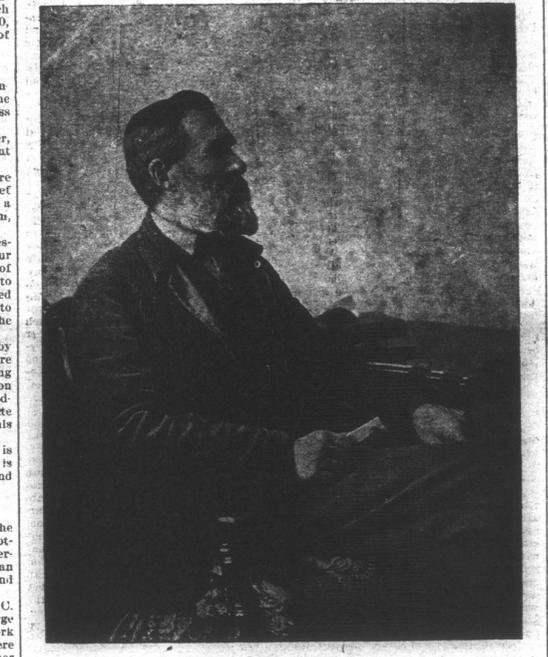
The young man understood he was to go to sea, and that the detective was watching him like a hawk. However, he did not lose his liberty from indulgence before stepping into the ship destined to carry him thousands of miles on the sea, and while on the coast the detective was a merry while by the young heir. The detective had orders to see that the son was placed aboard a sailing ship bound for Europe, but found it hard to get a ship going from the coast for the desired destination just at the time of the arrival on the coast, and the eagle-eye and his charge called at several coast ports.

Every once in a while the young blood would be a day and a half waiting for a favorable tide to run the Wrangle and afterwards the Seymour Narrows. Her second day out she passed four of the upbound Alaskan floes, the steamers Danube, Rosalie, Humboldt and City of Esopaka. Much other shipping was also passed lower down. She had few passengers, but 18 in all, the majority being returning railway employees.

Capt. Rattenbury was said to be the only passenger from Dawson. He and J. W. Walker, of the United States customs at Dyea, were the best known passengers.

Like the Amur, the steamer Cutch, which returned to Vancouver on Saturday from the North, had a very rough trip. "Right from here to Skagway and back again yesterday," said Purser Turner, "there was one continual round of snow-storms and blizzards that made things very disagreeable for everyone. However, we got along very well, made good time considering that we stopped in at nearly every port on the way along and did not get wrecked nor did we see any other vessels in distress."

News was brought by one of the passengers that the little steamer Nell, which was ashore near Metlakatla, was got off the rocks again without much trouble just a few days ago. It was reported in Skagway that the principal cause was that the railway company had more than it could handle in the way of looking after all the freight and all the packers were thus enabled to get stuff through just as quickly as the railway company. The company then cut rates making lower prices and the same was done by the individual packers themselves. Rates were going lower all the time when the Cutch left and a good deal of feeling



MR. WM. FERNIE. After Whom the New Town of Fernie, B. C., is Named.

Campbell intends to push on the work of sinking their main shaft and the completion of the buildings now under course of erection. At last reports water was struck at a depth of 95 feet, but work was not interrupted owing to the stoppage of apparatus in use. A large amount of work has been done on the property, and the arrangements for the golden harvest which they do not doubt will reap when in full operation.

W. D. Thompson, of Horseshy, renews, has received the appointment of postmaster at the Hobson mine. A better or more competent man could not have been selected for the position.

Messrs. Hamshaw and Young, who are largely interested in mining in the vicinity of Barkerville, speak very favorably of their prospects. They intend to do some extensive work on their claims this season and have now some 20 tons of machinery on the way.

The snow fall in Cariboo has not been as great as usual and unless there is a heavy fall there is likely to be a shortage in the water for sluicing purposes. The work of conveying the Bend Or machinery from Mission to the summit is progressing steadily. Up to the present about ten tons have been taken up safely. There now remains only about 6,000 pounds at Beacon Lake.

The death occurred Wednesday of a nine months old child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur. The little one had been ill for some time. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon, the service being held in the Methodist Church, Rev. R. Hughes officiating.

A sad fatality occurred about 14 miles down the river on Saturday, February 25, which resulted in the death of Charles Mowson, a young man of about 24 years of age. From what could be learned afterwards it appears Mr. Mowson left home on a hunting trip Saturday morning about 8 a. m., and about 11 P. M. he was heard and then a shout returning home that night a search was made, and at the bottom of a high bluff a goat was picked up, shot through the heart, and about 800 feet further up the bluff the body of young Mowson was

thus meeting the and American

at Vancouver this season. The constructed for A. Vancouever. The Wallace's shipyard ans for the new vessel that will in appearance, for than that foot long, while feet. Her en- test feet. The 000. She is to be 24th of May. any during the in on independ- of the season.

from Turner, erty before mid- ts. She carried 0 and 27 passen- Mr. Williscroft, Mr. Cumming, F. E. Beer, Mr. C. Cameron, F. C. Frye, M. L. Whitmore and

ergo of pressed from here on er, the steam on the steamer on the Terminal ansuir having has been tied up repairs to her sent here for re-

Francisco says; mate

Fairview, British Columbia

A New Mining Camp Now Beginning to Take Its Place as One of the Most Promising in the Province.

Free Milling Propositions Which Will Rival the Famous Treadwell of Alaska.

The Most Charming Situation Mining Town in the Pacific Province.

The Water Power and Other Natural Facilities of This Favored Region.

80,000 Tons of Ore in Sight on the Stewindier Alone.

Although even the most untravelled British Columbian is cognizant of the fact that the mineral wealth of the province is not confined to any one locality, it is nevertheless true that to the average Eastern Canadian, and certainly to the average resident of the Old Country, who has heard anything about British Columbia at all, the Kootenay country is regarded as the chief mining region, with a bare possibility that something has been heard by them of the rich silver mines of the Sticmin. During the last year or two correct information upon this matter has been more generally diffused owing to the attention attracted to British Columbia and its resources, as a consequence of the excitement occasioned by the Klondike rush. But there is still a lamentable want of knowledge, and an entire failure on the part of the vast majority of people to understand that in the province there are camps now being developed destined to rival, if not surpass, even the Roseland district.

Such a one is Fairview, situated in the foothills of the range of mountains on the west side of Okanagan river, some thirty miles from Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake. The camp, to retain the use of the common word, although Fairview is already beginning to deserve a more ambitious name and will shortly rank among the cities of the province, beyond doubt the most prettily situated mining camp in British Columbia; easy of access and favored with a climate which renders it possible for mining operations to be carried on without interruption all the year round.

The whole district is apparently one vast bed of minerals, and the satisfactory results which have been obtained from the development of the district fully warrants the assertion made above that Roseland is destined to find in this busy centre, a competitor of no mean calibre.

It was in 1887 that the first mineral locations were made in the Fairview district, but it was not until the following year when the now famous Stewindier claim was located by Messrs. Sheehan and Davidson that anything like a true estimate was formed of its possibilities. Camp McKinney, twenty-five miles due west of Fairview, was even at that time known to be a rich mineral district, but after the location of the Stewindier attention was attracted to Fairview and many other claims were located on the main ledge. But so slow is the development of a mineral producing country that it was not until four years later that development work on anything like an extensive scale was undertaken. At that year one stamp mill was put in operation. The results were encouraging.

It is certain that the history of Fairview camp will be inseparably connected with the names of the enterprising firm of Dier, Davidson & Russell a short extract from an article written by a recent visitor to Fairview will not be out of place here. The writer, generally regarded as most conservative in his judgments of men and things, says: "W. A. Dier travelled for many years for a Montreal Jewellery firm. When he decided to go into mining his salary was doubled as an inducement for him to remain with the firm, but he reluctantly resigned, to follow his convictions—Fairview and a fortune." A. A. Davidson, the well-known Victoria Jeweller, was at the same time strongly impressed with the possibilities of that part of the province and sold out a lucrative business to enable him to throw in his lot with Mr. Dier. C. N. Davidson, his brother, a prominent Jeweller in Vancouver, was the third to join the combination, and afterwards R. Russell, a Jeweller of wealth in the East, was admitted to partnership. The statement can be easily credited that these four gentlemen had all the capital required at their command in their wealthy and influential connections in the East. They were predestined to success. They came to a dead camp, but life into a despondent community and soon it was said in the camp that their trade mark "D. D. & R." stood for "to dare, to do and to rustle." Other companies took heart and in less than six months the camp was a hive of industry and the old Rip Van Winkles of the valley woke up after their long sleep in the mountains.

To quote some of the opinions expressed regarding the Fairview district by mining experts will also be in order at this place. First of all here is what Mr. J. H. G. Riley, an English mining engineer of international renown, has to say: "Fairview and its vicinity is by far the best situated mining centre I have seen in British Columbia for working on a very large and consequently cheap system. The Okanagan river courses the valley within one mile of the foot of the range of hills, where the greatest number of the principal claims are located. On its banks thousands of stamps, if needed, could be erected, the ore transmitted from most of the claims by the cheap system of aerial wire-rope tramways for which comparatively inexpensive foundations are required and the number of men employed is reduced to a minimum. With few exceptions the bodies of ore vary from three to ten feet wide with natural facilities for cheap mining rarely met with."

Mr. Riley again: "Capital with judgment and economic management has a large field in and around Fairview for both justifiable speculation and sound investment."

And this is what Mr. Edward Bluett,

comparing illustrations will serve to add all that is necessary to give the reader an adequate conception of the magnitude of the work accomplished and of the vast possibilities in store for this comparatively new mineral producing region which has been described.

The Fairview Corporation is an amalgamation of the following companies: The Fin Horn Quartz Mining Co., Ltd., The Winchester Gold Mines Co., of Fairview, B. C., Ltd., The Comstock Mammoth Quartz Mining & Milling Co., Ltd., The Fairview Power, Water & Telephone Co.

And the corporation owns all the real estate, personal property, machinery, buildings, etc., of those companies.

In addition, the Corporation owns the "Orilla," "Black Prince," "Reliance," and "Exchange" mineral properties, the townsite of Fairview (except the government reserve) and the lots already sold) and the Hotel Fairview, the Fairview water works and the 400 acres of coal lands situated within nine miles of Fairview above referred to.

The Townsite.

Fairview, it should be said, is beautifully situated on a gentle slope towards the Okanagan river, and the townsite comprises 330 acres, of which one quarter remains a government reserve. One hundred and sixty acres of the townsite have been subdivided into lots 25x114 feet, the streets being 20 feet wide with alleys 12 feet wide. The population of the town is between three and four hundred, but as is usual in all mining camps there is a large floating population. At the present time there is not a vacant house in the town, and the demand for residential and business locations is steadily increasing. Among the buildings erected within the year are a handsome church, a school, the government buildings, the post office, and a hospital built by the contributions of the residents, and which received aid from the government in the sum of \$600 a year and fifty cents

a perfect wonder to me. The people of British Columbia don't appear to have grasped the idea that they have the richest country on this green earth.

Mr. W. A. Garfield, late provincial mineralogist, and a gentleman whose opinion carries more weight than that of any other expert in the province, thus speaks of Fairview in his report to the government in 1897: "A very large amount of quartz, probably one of the largest showings in the province," is found at this camp."

Coal Lands, Too.

And not only is Fairview rich in gold bearing quartz, but there are extensive deposits of coal within nine miles of the camp on the main Penticton wagon road, and what that means to a mining country needs but to be mentioned to a very large and consequently cheap system. The Okanagan river courses the valley within one mile of the foot of the range of hills, where the greatest number of the principal claims are located. On its banks thousands of stamps, if needed, could be erected, the ore transmitted from most of the claims by the cheap system of aerial wire-rope tramways for which comparatively inexpensive foundations are required and the number of men employed is reduced to a minimum. With few exceptions the bodies of ore vary from three to ten feet wide with natural facilities for cheap mining rarely met with."

Mr. Riley again: "Capital with judgment and economic management has a large field in and around Fairview for both justifiable speculation and sound investment."

And this is what Mr. Edward Bluett,

an excellent wagon road, is 7 feet wide by 14 feet long, and has been sunk to a depth of 175 feet on this ledge. At the depth of 75 feet the first level was made and a drift was run from the shaft, a distance of 100 feet on the ledge. At the end of this drift the ledge is over 10 feet wide in solid quartz. A cross cut was made from this drift a distance of 88 feet to the north ledge, exposing a fine body of ore about 10 feet wide. An upraise has been made from this ledge to the surface, a distance of 100 feet, and a short drift was also run on the ledge. By having two shafts extending to the surface, free vent is given to the air in the mine, and in consequence it is always pure. This ledge also shows up very strong on the surface.

One hundred feet below this level the second level was made and the two ledges have been exposed as in the first level. As depth was reached, as for instance at the first level, the ore was found to be considerably richer than at the surface, and at the second level there is a similarly marked increase in the value of the ore body, and the indications are that it will continue to increase as the greater depth still is reached. Already the work done on the second level amounts to about 125 feet, and in the two levels fully 80,000 tons of ore in sight. Taking this immense quantity of mineral at the high and increasing values, it requires no expert knowledge to arrive at the conclusion that the Stewindier will in a very short time, and with the expenditure of comparatively little more money, become one of the largest dividend payers in British Columbia.

Comparatively little work has been done on the south ledge, as it is the intention of the management to cross-cut this ledge when the third level is reached. This will give 300 feet of stopping ground on each of the three ledges, making 900 feet of stopping ground altogether. As the ore will pay to mill from the surface, it will be seen that any one of these ledges would make a large mine, and the Stewindier may truly be called three mines in one.

So much work has been accomplished in so short a time on this property, owing to the fact that an air compressor and air drills have been installed on the property. Each drill is capable of about five feet of drifting a day. The machinery consists of a 50 horse power boiler, 4 drill air compressor, 20 horse power hoist, etc., and is one of the most complete plants in that part of the province.

It is the intention to erect a 60 stamp mill on the Stewindier ground as early as possible. This will have a capacity of 150 tons of ore a day, and by placing the ore at the low valuation of \$6 a ton, after deducting the cost of mining and treatment, say \$1.75, there will be a surplus of \$225,000 a year available for dividends. It is expected, however, that the ore will greatly exceed in value the figure mentioned, as a mill test of 200 tons recently made, taken comparatively from the surface, realized more than \$6 a ton.

The management say that within four months there will be sufficient ore blocked out in the Stewindier to keep 120 stamps running constantly, capable of treating 300 tons a day, and the Corporation

took an average sample of four feet on the hanging wall side, and it gave an average of \$3.84 to the ton. I took an average of the dump, which has about twice as much foreign or waste rock in it as ore, as at that time portions of the wall were thrown on the dump, and it gave an average of \$4.15 to the ton. We are now running a drift on the vein to the west, and the walls are similar in character to what we have above in the first level, and the ore is very compact and looks well. We are running a cross-cut to the north ledge, and it got very hard during the last few days, just the same as it did on the first level, and now it is softer just the same as it was on the first level for the last twelve feet before reaching the vein. Therefore the superintendent considers that we will strike the north ledge at a depth of 200 feet in the course of a few days. When this is done and drifting is carried on for a couple of months we will have over a hundred thousand tons of ore in sight. I am pleased to be able to give you this information, which is just as we expected it would be. Two mining engineers have inspected the mine since we struck the ledge, and say it is one of the finest showings they have seen."

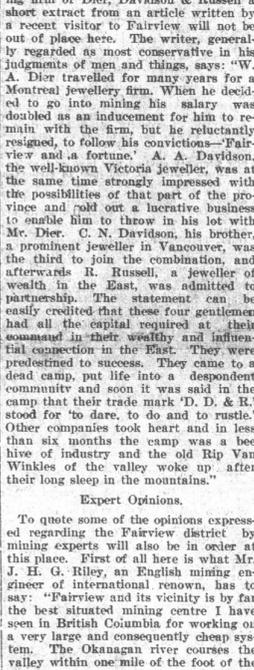
The Tin Horn.

Were it not surrounded by other properties of such exceeding richness the Tin Horn mine would easily rank as exceptional, but where so many are good it requires even more than the phenomenal richness of this claim to call for more than ordinary comment. It should be said, however, that the Tin Horn is a property from which very great results are confidently anticipated, and upon it considerable development work has been done. A wagon road two miles long has been constructed from Fairview to the stamp mill, from which point it is half a mile to the tunnel. Of all the ledges in this rich district there is none more clearly defined than that of the Tin Horn, and the Corporation own 6,000 feet in a continuous line on the ledge, which is four feet wide at the surface, cutting through a granite formation at right angles and widening gradually as depth is reached. The main tunnel is 300 feet, and every inch of it has been driven through a solid ore body with clearly defined walls, the ledges gradually widening along the entire distance; and the grade of ore gradually increasing. About thirty feet from the mouth of the tunnel a cross-cut has been made to meet an upraise or air shaft, this also running through ore. A short distance away winze has been sunk 60 feet deep and eight feet square in a solid ore body.

From a point on the ledge 150 feet below the main tunnel another tunnel has been driven to meet the winze, 375 feet. Following the ledge for 800 feet up the mountain above the tunnel spoken of the company have driven another tunnel 140 feet. It is said that a prettier showing would be hard to find than in this tunnel. From the grass roots the vein was five feet wide, and it gradually widened to eight feet. Assays made from the tunnel go from \$40 to \$20 a ton, but no mill test was made of ore from this tunnel.

A unique feature of the mine is its

Hotel Fairview.



Hotel Fairview.

large area of coal lands will be increased a hundredfold.

The Fairview Corporation.

So much by way of introduction. It will be of interest now to detail what has been done in two years since Messrs. Dier, Davidson & Russell undertook the adventurous pioneer work which now stands to their credit. And in this connection it is worthy of a moment's reflection that the only pioneers of a mining country are not those men who with their grabstakes on their backs seek the first location, although to them much credit is due, but there is also the man who invests his capital in speculative development, and in face of all the obstacles presented by the mining industry perseveres in opening up the mineral deposits, sinking more and more money month by month, "blazing the trail" as it were, for others to follow, and who is surely entitled to reap a fair and equitable return for the risk he undertakes and the enterprise he displays.

Messrs. Dier, Davidson & Russell are entitled then to be called pioneers in this regard, and it is satisfactory to learn that they have now reached that point where success has become a certainty and are about to be largely rewarded for the work they have done in the three years that have passed since they became interested in the Fairview camp. Investing their own money, shouldering the heavy responsibility entailed by the opening up of a new mineral yielding country, asking no one to take chances they were not themselves willing and able to undertake, they have persistently and consistently gone forward convinced that the result would fully warrant the conviction they so firmly held that Fairview would prove to be one of the richest camps in the rich province of British Columbia. Having proved this beyond all possibility of question, they decided to incorporate all their properties into one company, and with this end in view the "Fairview Corporation, Limited," has been duly incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided into 4,000,000 shares of twenty-five cents each, the shares being fully paid and non-assessable, and 1,400,000 shares being reserved for working capital.

No better understanding of the riches of the Fairview district can be gained than from the prospectus recently issued by that corporation, and the ac-

tion has sufficient water within a short distance of the mine, to supply 200 stamps. In this respect the facilities for cheap and profitable working are almost unexcelled.

On the Morning Star, which is on the cutting 45x20 feet, and about 20 feet deep, so that the expectations of an exceedingly rich strike are not altogether without reasonable foundation.

The following letter from Vice-President Russell, of the Corporation, dated Fairview, February 20th, is quoted here:

Diagram of Some Properties of Fairview Corporation.

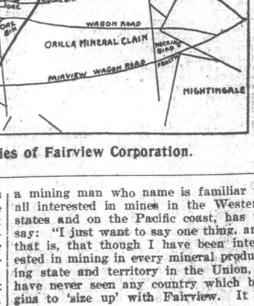


Diagram of Some Properties of Fairview Corporation.

give a description of them without using language bordering on the superlative. To anyone who has seen the showings offered by the Stewindier this difficulty increases considerably, for all agree that there is one of the largest showings of free milling ore in British Columbia. The surface the centre ledge averages about six feet wide, and higher up the hill, from the workings, it widens to over 20 feet. The main shaft, which is about two miles distant from the hotel, and is reached by

in full, as it shows very clearly what has been done quite lately in the way of developing the property. Mr. Russell says: "About ten days ago we struck the main ledge on the Stewindier at the second level, or 175 feet from the surface, 22 feet in from the shaft. It is a fine body of ore, about six to seven feet wide. The first assays taken from the ledge gave \$50 and \$50.20 to the ton. After going across the ledge I took a sample across three feet on the foot wall side and the assay went \$20.04 to the ton; I

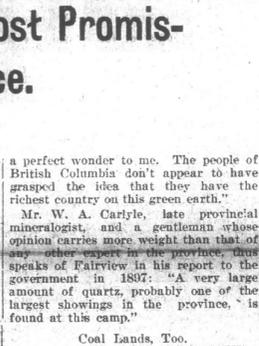


Diagram of Stewindier.

an excellent wagon road, is 7 feet wide by 14 feet long, and has been sunk to a depth of 175 feet on this ledge. At the depth of 75 feet the first level was made and a drift was run from the shaft, a distance of 100 feet on the ledge. At the end of this drift the ledge is over 10 feet wide in solid quartz. A cross cut was made from this drift a distance of 88 feet to the north ledge, exposing a fine body of ore about 10 feet wide. An upraise has been made from this ledge to the surface, a distance of 100 feet, and a short drift was also run on the ledge. By having two shafts extending to the surface, free vent is given to the air in the mine, and in consequence it is always pure. This ledge also shows up very strong on the surface.

One hundred feet below this level the second level was made and the two ledges have been exposed as in the first level. As depth was reached, as for instance at the first level, the ore was found to be considerably richer than at the surface, and at the second level there is a similarly marked increase in the value of the ore body, and the indications are that it will continue to increase as the greater depth still is reached. Already the work done on the second level amounts to about 125 feet, and in the two levels fully 80,000 tons of ore in sight. Taking this immense quantity of mineral at the high and increasing values, it requires no expert knowledge to arrive at the conclusion that the Stewindier will in a very short time, and with the expenditure of comparatively little more money, become one of the largest dividend payers in British Columbia.

Comparatively little work has been done on the south ledge, as it is the intention of the management to cross-cut this ledge when the third level is reached. This will give 300 feet of stopping ground on each of the three ledges, making 900 feet of stopping ground altogether. As the ore will pay to mill from the surface, it will be seen that any one of these ledges would make a large mine, and the Stewindier may truly be called three mines in one.

So much work has been accomplished in so short a time on this property, owing to the fact that an air compressor and air drills have been installed on the property. Each drill is capable of about five feet of drifting a day. The machinery consists of a 50 horse power boiler, 4 drill air compressor, 20 horse power hoist, etc., and is one of the most complete plants in that part of the province.

It is the intention to erect a 60 stamp mill on the Stewindier ground as early as possible. This will have a capacity of 150 tons of ore a day, and by placing the ore at the low valuation of \$6 a ton, after deducting the cost of mining and treatment, say \$1.75, there will be a surplus of \$225,000 a year available for dividends. It is expected, however, that the ore will greatly exceed in value the figure mentioned, as a mill test of 200 tons recently made, taken comparatively from the surface, realized more than \$6 a ton.

The management say that within four months there will be sufficient ore blocked out in the Stewindier to keep 120 stamps running constantly, capable of treating 300 tons a day, and the Corporation

took an average sample of four feet on the hanging wall side, and it gave an average of \$3.84 to the ton. I took an average of the dump, which has about twice as much foreign or waste rock in it as ore, as at that time portions of the wall were thrown on the dump, and it gave an average of \$4.15 to the ton. We are now running a drift on the vein to the west, and the walls are similar in character to what we have above in the first level, and the ore is very compact and looks well. We are running a cross-cut to the north ledge, and it got very hard during the last few days, just the same as it did on the first level, and now it is softer just the same as it was on the first level for the last twelve feet before reaching the vein. Therefore the superintendent considers that we will strike the north ledge at a depth of 200 feet in the course of a few days. When this is done and drifting is carried on for a couple of months we will have over a hundred thousand tons of ore in sight. I am pleased to be able to give you this information, which is just as we expected it would be. Two mining engineers have inspected the mine since we struck the ledge, and say it is one of the finest showings they have seen."

The Tin Horn.

Were it not surrounded by other properties of such exceeding richness the Tin Horn mine would easily rank as exceptional, but where so many are good it requires even more than the phenomenal richness of this claim to call for more than ordinary comment. It should be said, however, that the Tin Horn is a property from which very great results are confidently anticipated, and upon it considerable development work has been done. A wagon road two miles long has been constructed from Fairview to the stamp mill, from which point it is half a mile to the tunnel. Of all the ledges in this rich district there is none more clearly defined than that of the Tin Horn, and the Corporation own 6,000 feet in a continuous line on the ledge, which is four feet wide at the surface, cutting through a granite formation at right angles and widening gradually as depth is reached. The main tunnel is 300 feet, and every inch of it has been driven through a solid ore body with clearly defined walls, the ledges gradually widening along the entire distance; and the grade of ore gradually increasing. About thirty feet from the mouth of the tunnel a cross-cut has been made to meet an upraise or air shaft, this also running through ore. A short distance away winze has been sunk 60 feet deep and eight feet square in a solid ore body.

From a point on the ledge 150 feet below the main tunnel another tunnel has been driven to meet the winze, 375 feet. Following the ledge for 800 feet up the mountain above the tunnel spoken of the company have driven another tunnel 140 feet. It is said that a prettier showing would be hard to find than in this tunnel. From the grass roots the vein was five feet wide, and it gradually widened to eight feet. Assays made from the tunnel go from \$40 to \$20 a ton, but no mill test was made of ore from this tunnel.

A unique feature of the mine is its

Hotel Fairview.

large area of coal lands will be increased a hundredfold.

The Fairview Corporation.

So much by way of introduction. It will be of interest now to detail what has been done in two years since Messrs. Dier, Davidson & Russell undertook the adventurous pioneer work which now stands to their credit. And in this connection it is worthy of a moment's reflection that the only pioneers of a mining country are not those men who with their grabstakes on their backs seek the first location, although to them much credit is due, but there is also the man who invests his capital in speculative development, and in face of all the obstacles presented by the mining industry perseveres in opening up the mineral deposits, sinking more and more money month by month, "blazing the trail" as it were, for others to follow, and who is surely entitled to reap a fair and equitable return for the risk he undertakes and the enterprise he displays.

Messrs. Dier, Davidson & Russell are entitled then to be called pioneers in this regard, and it is satisfactory to learn that they have now reached that point where success has become a certainty and are about to be largely rewarded for the work they have done in the three years that have passed since they became interested in the Fairview camp. Investing their own money, shouldering the heavy responsibility entailed by the opening up of a new mineral yielding country, asking no one to take chances they were not themselves willing and able to undertake, they have persistently and consistently gone forward convinced that the result would fully warrant the conviction they so firmly held that Fairview would prove to be one of the richest camps in the rich province of British Columbia. Having proved this beyond all possibility of question, they decided to incorporate all their properties into one company, and with this end in view the "Fairview Corporation, Limited," has been duly incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided into 4,000,000 shares of twenty-five cents each, the shares being fully paid and non-assessable, and 1,400,000 shares being reserved for working capital.

No better understanding of the riches of the Fairview district can be gained than from the prospectus recently issued by that corporation, and the ac-

tion has sufficient water within a short distance of the mine, to supply 200 stamps. In this respect the facilities for cheap and profitable working are almost unexcelled.

On the Morning Star, which is on the cutting 45x20 feet, and about 20 feet deep, so that the expectations of an exceedingly rich strike are not altogether without reasonable foundation.

The following letter from Vice-President Russell, of the Corporation, dated Fairview, February 20th, is quoted here:

Diagram of Some Properties of Fairview Corporation.

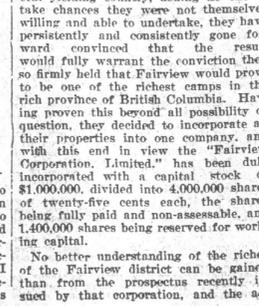


Diagram of Some Properties of Fairview Corporation.

give a description of them without using language bordering on the superlative. To anyone who has seen the showings offered by the Stewindier this difficulty increases considerably, for all agree that there is one of the largest showings of free milling ore in British Columbia. The surface the centre ledge averages about six feet wide, and higher up the hill, from the workings, it widens to over 20 feet. The main shaft, which is about two miles distant from the hotel, and is reached by

in full, as it shows very clearly what has been done quite lately in the way of developing the property. Mr. Russell says: "About ten days ago we struck the main ledge on the Stewindier at the second level, or 175 feet from the surface, 22 feet in from the shaft. It is a fine body of ore, about six to seven feet wide. The first assays taken from the ledge gave \$50 and \$50.20 to the ton. After going across the ledge I took a sample across three feet on the foot wall side and the assay went \$20.04 to the ton; I

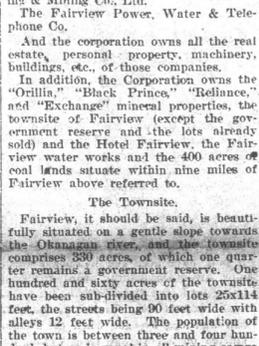


Diagram of Stewindier.

an excellent wagon road, is 7 feet wide by 14 feet long, and has been sunk to a depth of 175 feet on this ledge. At the depth of 75 feet the first level was made and a drift was run from the shaft, a distance of 100 feet on the ledge. At the end of this drift the ledge is over 10 feet wide in solid quartz. A cross cut was made from this drift a distance of 88 feet to the north ledge, exposing a fine body of ore about 10 feet wide. An upraise has been made from this ledge to the surface, a distance of 100 feet, and a short drift was also run on the ledge. By having two shafts extending to the surface, free vent is given to the air in the mine, and in consequence it is always pure. This ledge also shows up very strong on the surface.

One hundred feet below this level the second level was made and the two ledges have been exposed as in the first level. As depth was reached, as for instance at the first level, the ore was found to be considerably richer than at the surface, and at the second level there is a similarly marked increase in the value of the ore body, and the indications are that it will continue to increase as the greater depth still is reached. Already the work done on the second level amounts to about 125 feet, and in the two levels fully 80,000 tons of ore in sight. Taking this immense quantity of mineral at the high and increasing values, it requires no expert knowledge to arrive at the conclusion that the Stewindier will in a very short time, and with the expenditure of comparatively little more money, become one of the largest dividend payers in British Columbia.

Comparatively little work has been done on the south ledge, as it is the intention of the management to cross-cut this ledge when the third level is reached. This will give 300 feet of stopping ground on each of the three ledges, making 900 feet of stopping ground altogether. As the ore will pay to mill from the surface, it will be seen that any one of these ledges would make a large mine, and the Stewindier may truly be called three mines in one.

So much work has been accomplished in so short a time on this property, owing to the fact that an air compressor and air drills have been installed on the property. Each drill is capable of about five feet of drifting a day. The machinery consists of a 50 horse power boiler, 4 drill air compressor, 20 horse power hoist, etc., and is one of the most complete plants in that part of the province.

It is the intention to erect a 60 stamp mill on the Stewindier ground as early as possible. This will have a capacity of 150 tons of ore a day, and by placing the ore at the low valuation of \$6 a ton, after deducting the cost of mining and treatment, say \$1.75, there will be a surplus of \$225,000 a year available for dividends. It is expected, however, that the ore will greatly exceed in value the figure mentioned, as a mill test of 200 tons recently made, taken comparatively from the surface, realized more than \$6 a ton.

The management say that within four months there will be sufficient ore blocked out in the Stewindier to keep 120 stamps running constantly, capable of treating 300 tons a day, and the Corporation

took an average sample of four feet on the hanging wall side, and it gave an average of \$3.84 to the ton. I took an average of the dump, which has about twice as much foreign or waste rock in it as ore, as at that time portions of the wall were thrown on the dump, and it gave an average of \$4.15 to the ton. We are now running a drift on the vein to the west, and the walls are similar in character to what we have above in the first level, and the ore is very compact and looks well. We are running a cross-cut to the north ledge, and it got very hard during the last few days, just the same as it did on the first level, and now it is softer just the same as it was on the first level for the last twelve feet before reaching the vein. Therefore the superintendent considers that we will strike the north ledge at a depth of 200 feet in the course of a few days. When this is done and drifting is carried on for a couple of months we will have over a hundred thousand tons of ore in sight. I am pleased to be able to give you this information, which is just as we expected it would be. Two mining engineers have inspected the mine since we struck the ledge, and say it is one of the finest showings they have seen."

The Tin Horn.

Were it not surrounded by other properties of such exceeding richness the Tin Horn mine would easily rank as exceptional, but where so many are good it requires even more than the phenomenal richness of this claim to call for more than ordinary comment. It should be said, however, that the Tin Horn is a property from which very great results are confidently anticipated, and upon it considerable development work has been done. A wagon road two miles long has been constructed from Fairview to the stamp mill, from which point it is half a mile to the tunnel. Of all the ledges in this rich district there is none more clearly defined than that of the Tin Horn, and the Corporation own 6,000 feet in a continuous line on the ledge, which is four feet wide at the surface, cutting through a granite formation at right angles and widening gradually as depth is reached. The main tunnel is 300 feet, and every inch of it has been driven through a solid ore body with clearly defined walls, the ledges gradually widening along the entire distance; and the grade of ore gradually increasing. About thirty feet from the mouth of the tunnel a cross-cut has been made to meet an upraise or air shaft, this also running through ore. A short distance away winze has been sunk 60 feet deep and eight feet square in a solid ore body.

From a point on the ledge 150 feet below the main tunnel another tunnel has been driven to meet the winze, 375 feet. Following the ledge for 800 feet up the mountain above the tunnel spoken of the company have driven another tunnel 140 feet. It is said that a prettier showing would be hard to find than in this tunnel. From the grass roots the vein was five feet wide, and it gradually widened to eight feet. Assays made from the tunnel go from \$40 to \$20 a ton, but no mill test was made of ore from this tunnel.

A unique feature of the mine is its

Hotel Fairview.

large area of coal lands will be increased a hundredfold.

The Fairview Corporation.

So much by way of introduction. It will be of interest now to detail what has been done in two years since Messrs. Dier, Davidson & Russell undertook the adventurous pioneer work which now stands to their credit. And in this connection it is worthy of a moment's reflection that the only pioneers of a mining country are not those men who with their grabstakes on their backs seek the first location, although to them much credit is due, but there is also the man who invests his capital in speculative development, and in face of all the obstacles presented by the mining industry perseveres in opening up the mineral deposits, sinking more and more money month by month, "blazing the trail" as it were, for others to follow, and who is surely entitled to reap a fair and equitable return for the risk he undertakes and the enterprise he displays.

Messrs. Dier, Davidson & Russell are entitled then to be called pioneers in this regard, and it is satisfactory to learn that they have now reached that point where success has become a certainty and are about to be largely rewarded for the work they have done in the three years that have passed since they became interested in the Fairview camp. Investing their own money, shouldering the heavy responsibility entailed by the opening up of a new mineral yielding country, asking no one to take chances they were not themselves willing and able to undertake, they have persistently and consistently gone forward convinced that the result would fully warrant the conviction they so firmly held that Fairview would prove to be one of the richest camps in the rich province of British Columbia. Having proved this beyond all possibility of question, they decided to incorporate all their properties into one company, and with this end in view the "Fairview Corporation, Limited," has been duly incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided into 4,000,000 shares of twenty-five cents each, the shares being fully paid and non-assessable, and 1,400,000 shares being reserved for working capital.

No better understanding of the riches of the Fairview district can be gained than from the prospectus recently issued by that corporation, and the ac-

tion has sufficient water within a short distance of the mine, to supply 200 stamps. In this respect the facilities for cheap and profitable working are almost unexcelled.

On the Morning Star, which is on the cutting 45x20 feet, and about 20 feet deep, so that the expectations of an exceedingly rich strike are not altogether without reasonable foundation.

The following letter from Vice-President Russell, of the Corporation, dated Fairview, February 20th, is quoted here:

Diagram of Some Properties of Fairview Corporation.

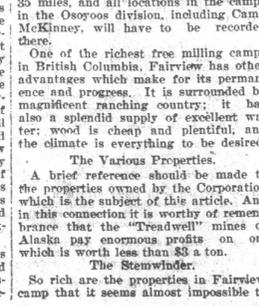


Diagram of Some Properties of Fairview Corporation.

give a description of them without using language bordering on the superlative. To anyone who has seen the showings offered by the Stewindier this difficulty increases considerably, for all agree that there is one of the largest showings of free milling ore in British Columbia. The surface the centre ledge averages about six feet wide, and higher up the hill, from the workings, it widens to over 20 feet. The main shaft, which is about two miles distant from the hotel, and is reached by

in full, as it shows very clearly what has been done quite lately in the way of developing the property. Mr. Russell says: "About ten days ago we struck the main ledge on the Stewindier at the second level, or 175 feet from the surface, 22 feet in from the shaft. It is a fine body of ore, about six to seven feet wide. The first assays taken from the ledge gave \$50 and \$50.20 to the ton. After going across the ledge I took a sample across three feet on the foot wall side and the assay went \$20.04 to the ton; I

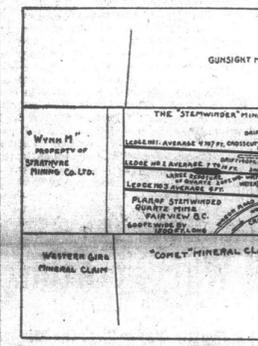


Diagram of Stewindier.

an excellent wagon road, is 7 feet wide by 14 feet long, and has been sunk to a depth of 175 feet on this ledge. At the depth of 75 feet the first level was made and a drift was run from the shaft, a distance of 100 feet on the ledge. At the end of this drift the ledge is over 10 feet wide in solid quartz. A cross cut was made from this drift a distance of 88 feet to the north ledge, exposing a fine body of ore about 10 feet wide. An upraise has been made from this ledge to the surface, a distance of 100 feet, and a short drift was also run on the ledge. By having two shafts extending to the surface, free vent is given to the air in the mine, and in consequence it is always pure. This ledge also shows up very strong on the surface.

One hundred feet below this level the second level was made and the two ledges have been exposed as in the first level. As depth was reached, as for instance at the first level, the ore was found to be considerably richer than at the surface, and at the second level there is a similarly marked increase in the value of the ore body, and the indications are that it will continue to increase as the greater depth still is reached. Already the work done on the second level amounts to about 125 feet, and in the two levels fully 80,000 tons of ore in sight. Taking this immense quantity of mineral at the high and increasing values, it requires no expert knowledge to arrive at the conclusion that the Stewindier will in a very short time, and with the expenditure of comparatively little more money, become one of the largest dividend payers in British Columbia.

Comparatively little work has been done on the south ledge, as it is the intention of the management to cross-cut this ledge when the third level is reached. This will give 300 feet of stopping ground on each of the three ledges, making 900 feet of stopping ground altogether. As the ore will pay to mill from the surface, it will be seen that any one of these ledges would make a large mine, and the Stewindier may truly be called three mines in one.

So much work has been accomplished in so short a time on this property, owing to the fact that an air compressor and air drills have been installed on the property. Each drill is capable of about five feet of drifting a day. The machinery consists of a 50 horse power boiler, 4 drill air compressor, 20 horse power hoist, etc., and is one of the most complete plants in that part of the province.

It is the intention to erect a 60 stamp mill on the Stewindier ground as early as possible. This will have a capacity of 150 tons of ore a day, and by placing the ore at the low valuation of \$6 a ton, after deducting the cost of mining and treatment, say \$1.75, there will be a surplus of \$225,000 a year available for dividends. It is expected, however, that the ore will greatly exceed in value the figure mentioned, as a mill test of 200 tons recently made, taken comparatively from the surface, realized more than \$6 a ton.

The management say that within four months there will be sufficient ore blocked out in the Stewindier to keep 120 stamps running constantly, capable of treating 300 tons a day, and the Corporation

took an average sample of four feet on the hanging wall side, and it gave an average of \$3.84 to the ton. I took an average of the dump, which has about twice as much foreign or waste rock in it as ore, as at that time portions of the wall were thrown on the dump, and it gave an average of \$4.15 to the ton. We are now running a drift on the vein to the west, and the walls are similar in character to what we have above in the first level, and the ore is very compact and looks well. We are running a cross-cut to the north ledge, and it got very hard during the last few days, just the same as it did on the first level, and now it is softer just the same as it was on the first level for the last twelve feet before reaching the vein. Therefore the superintendent considers that we will strike the north ledge at a depth of 200 feet in the course of a few days. When this is done and drifting is carried on for a couple of months we will have over a hundred thousand tons of ore in sight. I am pleased to be able to give you this information, which is just as we expected it would be. Two

War In Half an Hour

The London Daily Mail Tells How Germany Watches France.

Germany is Marking Time—Sword Ever Hanging Over France.

As all the world knows, Metz and Strasbourg, the outposts of the German army, face watchfully towards the west.

From the gates of Metz the roads to Paris taper through wall after wall of entrenchments, which end in the heights above the stricken field of Gravelotte.

Thence to the frontier of France is only a short walk across the grave-covered ground, a walk that, in the course of some investigations for the Daily Mail, I have lately made, says a Mail correspondent.

From Metz to France is just one long "glacis"—unassailable by the invader. Above it rise the five great sentry forts which surround Metz; and from the high ground on which these stand you may clearly see, fifteen miles to your west, Verdun, the nearest French fortress—the throat of France.

When you have been half an hour in Metz and Strasbourg you see that you are in the entrenched camp of an army ready for war. Infantry, cavalry, artillery and the rest of two complete army corps are all equipped as if for instant active service.

What General Leboeuf untruthfully said of France in 1870 is true of Germany in 1899—

"Not a Shoe Lace is Wanting." March the right battalions in Berlin, and in half an hour 30,000 men will be marching from Metz, and within twelve hours 300,000 men—the frontier field force of Alsace-Lorraine—will be crossing the border; while the system in accordance with which the railroads tap all the great cantonnements of Germany, and then converge on the frontier, will have half a million men near Metz in three days.

In a week two and a half million men will be on and beyond the frontier; in a week four million Germans will be under arms.

In Metz and Strasbourg stores and food and fodder lie ready in magazines, the transport animals stand harnessed by the wagons. All the appliances and munitions of modern war are to hand, and would be on the road in a few minutes.

When the troops go "route marching" they carry with them three days' food and three days' ammunition; their camp is in their knapsacks. They can carry no more in war.

The strategy of the Great Staff in Berlin is offensive. The German army is ready for attack.

It is merely marking time. Metz and Strasbourg are the impregnable "advanced bases" of the frontier force, which stands alert along the rim of France. Thence it can launch itself across the border, or stand and bar the way to Germany.

The German army is ready for defence, too. Metz and Strasbourg are really nothing more than comfortable European "zarebas." On three sides of both are the most perfected of entrenched works, ending everywhere in glacis, smooth and level as a lawn, gently sloping downwards towards the west; while on the fourth side is a river; and in reserve, in rear of both camps, is a third mobilized army corps across the Rhine; and in rear of that all the organized resources of the Fatherland stand unobtrusively ready.

And, as a "zareba" is lined by the troops defending it, so the garrisons of Metz and Strasbourg line their allotted posts of the entrenchment.

The outside circle of defence at Metz is a chain of forts, some of them all but invisible. These are armed with none but the heaviest guns, which are mounted on a hill sloping upwards from the city; its centre; the forts are about three miles apart, and so the fire from each would cover the space which lies between them. That is to say, except you were to smother the muzzle of the links of the chain, you can assurely not enter to attack Metz itself. Each fort stands on a hill sloping smoothly and gently downwards towards France.

No enemy can approach within four miles of the chain of forts, unless he first demolishes the forts—and as these are dug from the inside of the hills, and are so broad that they are the muzzle of their guns, you will conclude that Metz is practically impregnable. I approached one of these forts as close as sentry would allow me. The garrison of two regiments of infantry and one regiment of artillery live in

An Excavated Barrack, which is entirely underneath the surface of the ground, and completely hidden from view. As seen from the French side, nothing whatever shows except one long mound, from which protrude rows of loopholes of various sizes. Even as seen from the rear, you can get no more idea of what is within than you know what are the contents of a coalmine when you have only stood above the shaft.

I knew that there, within the earth, were hidden nearly 3,000 men, with 3,000 rifles and about 100 heavy guns—not to speak of machine-guns. All these were mounds of smooth, green stuff, out of which stuck the tips of the barrels of their guns, pointing westwards and outside wall upon wall of banking entrenchments (to meet the emergency of the fort being turned), and in rear of each fort magazine after magazine of shells, each magazine being a part of the earth just like an Egyptian tomb.

Supposing that you are an invader, and that you have passed this chain of sentry posts, and find yourself in a space of ground some two miles broad. Even then you are only on another glacis, and you are now within the fire-zone of the batteries in the first line of the entrenched works, which immediately sur-

round the city itself. In the front line of these works are, at Strasbourg, the heavy siege guns (I feared to ask how many) the gunners live within the earthworks themselves; while on either flank, and immediately in rear, are entrenchments, and the lines of cavalry and field artillery. Close to each are their several magazines, which contain all they need; while in rear of all are the engineers, with their depot and "park," the commissariat, and telegraph and hospital corps, with their depots.

The Artillery Workshops. In Strasbourg lie the stores and impediments of two army corps for two years. Thus, in a sense, it is true to say that these great camps of the German army are laid out just exactly on the same principle as are the smaller camps of our own frontier field forces. In both cases the outside circle is lined by troops who have as open a range of fire as is possible. In both cases the garrison is able to face with the conditions of war the change of climate, subtract the luxuries of civilization, and the reality of imminent danger, divide the numbers of men by a hundred, and you might, for all the world, be a non-combatant with a British force in Afghanistan or the Sudan, as in an hotel in Strasbourg. In both cases you are in the midst of a ring of troops sleeping fully accoutred in their trenches, ever watching for their enemy.

Only at Oudman or in Tirah, the "zareba," or the "sangar," is hurriedly extemporized, while in Alsace and Lorraine the entrenchments are the result of years of careful labor, directed by centuries of local experience and the most specialized ingenuity.

And thus, in the midst of the circle of rifles and cannon, the civilian element—considerable at Strasbourg, small at Metz—pursues its life: the shopkeepers and merchants go about their work in the old French cities as do the camp-followers on our Indian and Egyptian frontiers.

But if you, among the shops of Strasbourg, are ever inclined to deny that you are in a camp of troops ready for instant war, then walk far enough in any one direction, and you will soon come up to the grey and blue circle of soldiers in which you are.

The German army is ready for defence. It is merely marking time. In the barracks, even in winter, every man is up at four, and from dawn to midnight the recruit of the first year is drilled and drilled and drilled.

From six to twelve it is the "goose-step" in various evolutions—singly, by files, by sections, by companies, by battalions. Hour after hour, it is nothing but the raising of legs till they are at right angles to backs, erect as posts, while sergeants and captains direct, correct and repeat—do the work which our subalterns and captains leave to their drill-sergeants.

But the German officers are the drill-sergeants of their army: they are the schoolmasters of a people whose education is war; the guardians of a Germany whose safety is her military supremacy—of a country which is prepared for war because it wants peace.

In the afternoon, from one to six, there is an incessant musical drill; the men, keeping their feet firm, sway their bodies backwards and forwards, or to left and right, or else they advance or retire on tiptoe, or on all-fours, or they double to their front or to their rear.

You wonder, as you look, that no more agreeable means has as yet been found in Germany by which the bodily activity of her soldiers and the militancy of her military "united" can be increased.

Those of more than a year's service shoot at the butts, and shoot and shoot again all the morning till they have attained a certain standard of marksmanship in every possible attitude; or else they are drilled in less elementary formations; or else they garrison the outposts. And in the evenings all are instructed by the non-commissioned officers out of the official manual of field service; and thus till nine, when the long day is done.

And so the great war machine is kept oiled and smooth-running, and the German army marches in the world.

But yet, in spite of all this, Metz and Strasbourg convey no threat; they seem merely to be reminding their neighbor of what is past; they seem merely to be a recognition of French instability; they are just a proof that Germany cannot forget Bismarck's maxim: "Never trust France."

The sword hangs over France, but it will be the fault of the French themselves alone if the thread which upholds it is cut.

MIXED BREEDS IN PHILIPPINES. Tagales Are Naturally a Savage, Immoral Race.

Are the Tagales, the natives of the Philippines, of which Aguinaldo and Aguinaldo are the leaders, capable of becoming civilized?

This question is just now of paramount interest. It is denied in the abstract by Karl Theodor Machner, a German traveler of some renown, but it is answered in the affirmative conditionally by the same authority. In the Munich Neueste Nachrichten Mr. Machner explains that the progressive element among the Tagales is the mixed breed. Of the latter the Chinese mixed breeds number probably 200,000, most of them living in Luzon, the principal island, and it appears that the mixture of Chinese and Tagales blood results in an intelligent and industrious race, while the pure Tagales are indolent and of limited intellect.

The Chinese mixed breeds nearly monopolize native trade, and it is significant that the most important banking firm in Manila, that of Sunson, is in the hands of such mixed breeds.

Children of white people and Tagales, according to Mr. Machner, are more numerous than the official census admits. Many of those who are classed as Indians belong to this class of natives. In those parts of the Philippines where the Spaniards are numerous the natives are generally of a lighter color, and the Tagales girls even evince a certain pride to be mothers of mixed breeds of this class. The Spanish mixed breeds, as a rule, are engaged on a small scale or enter the official career as subalterns.

The leaders of the Tagales, who to-day proclaim the independence of the Philippine islands, are almost without exception descendants of either of these two mixed races. Without such admixture it is hardly possible that the Tagales would ever have taken the initiative in the present campaign.

However, the Tagales are not hopelessly

undt for self-government. They are undoubtedly the principal pioneers of civilization in the archipelago, and all of their natural power the best they have, which they gradually progress from Central Luzon, their original home, to other parts of the Philippines at the cost of the other native tribes. Some of the islands were undoubtedly originally inhabited by various Malay tribes, but they are to-day completely "Tagalized," so to speak. Since the Catholic clergy dropped their opposition to the teaching of the Spanish language to the Tagales the intellectual status of the latter has been perceptibly raised, and among the subordinate officials under the Spanish regime there were not a few Tagales. Their principal ambition is to become priests, and besides numerous members of the clergy who are mixed breeds there are some native Tagales.

But these examples are seldom, for the native Tagale has two enemies which are worse than Spaniards and Americans. These are his indolence and his sensualism. When the Spaniards conquered the islands they found the Tagales in small and scattered settlements, because of their idleness. The united efforts of the Spanish officials and clergy, who understood how to interest the native aristocracy, succeeded in gathering the Tagales into a few large towns, known as pueblos or barrios, but even to-day numerous Tagales escape from their villages into the impenetrable wilderness, where they are safe from the intrusion of the European police. For in the Tagale race the natural man is still strong, and the thin veil applied by European culture to his depravity is frequently shaken off.

The Tagales do not deny the borgeine of the forest and of nature generally in their physique. The enormous flexibility of their toes, which enables them to use their feet almost as well as their hands, reminds one of the times when they saved themselves from pursuit by climbing trees with the dexterity of monkeys, and their marvellously developed sense of smell also recalls their aboriginal state.

The Tagale is an inveterate chewer of betel-nut and a passionate lover of cock fighting. It appears that the natives knew this form of sport even before the Spaniards came into the islands. He is also a card player and gambler generally, and he does not disdain to play for his own money with the dexterity of monkeys, and their marvellously developed sense of smell also recalls their aboriginal state.

The Tagales have a sort of native theatre. At their church festivals they have great open air performances which almost invariably have the light between Christianity and Mohammedanism as a subject. Such performances last days and nights, and the mimic battles frequently become realities, greatly to the enjoyment of the spectators.

The Tagales are Catholics, and they are particularly apt in outward demonstrations of their confession, in the shape of images, processions and the form of Christianity paganism still lives and frequently is demonstrated in a native manner. Thus, when the Tagale, in case of a marriage, obtains license from the priest, only the holding of a tree which is consecrated to the "nonnos," the spirits of his ancestors, for, according to the idea of the Tagales, these nonnos still live upon trees, and the native will pass the particular tree which he wishes to have without the words: "By your leave!"

The ancient pagan festival in case of a death in the family is still extant; though the gatherings take the form of a religious festival of prayer with rosaries. It lasts nine days and with its glutinous and dances frequently becomes a complete debauch. The Tagale in reality still believes in his old heathen gods, and his religious ideas which often interfere disastrously with the life of man. Thus, for instance, if the "squaw" is about to become a mother, the male Tagale ascends to the roof of his house and prevents them from approaching mother and child. Pagan and Christian views are often strangely mixed in the Tagale. He has adopted the Spanish idea that the death of an innocent child, which being without sin, is certain of eternal life, is an object of joy, and such children are buried with all demonstration of joy and festivity.

The history of the Tagales is not without interest. They were already in a state of some cultural development when the Spaniards captured the islands, and it is a demonstration of national feeling that the natives during the last decades have taken much interest in researching into their own history. The character of this civilization may be judged from the Yorvortos, who played a considerable part in the recent fights around Manila, and who are, to all appearances, nothing else but heathen Tagales. At any rate, they are closely related to the Tagales.

These Yorvortos live in quite pretentious hamlets, in which each house is fortified by earth walls. They have had a system of irrigation for centuries, and they have brought otherwise inaccessible mountain slopes under cultivation by terraces of rock gathered and piled up in the valleys, which also they dig under. Aguinoldo, another relation to the Tagales, but all these various tribes are easy prey to the influence of mixed breeds, of which Aguinoldo is one.

A swallow on the wing was killed by a golf ball in England and in the summer of 1884 a player on the Nairn links, which lie along the seashore, brought down a gull so badly injured that it had to be destroyed, but one never supposed that a body-blow from the hardest driven ball could kill so large an animal as a sheep. This actually happened on September 9 in the Kingdom links. The sheep was struck just behind the shoulder, above the spot sportsmen select when they are in shooting any large game, and fell on the spot. The butcher's examination revealed a black bruise, such as one might expect, the victim being otherwise sound and healthy.

Not only the German post office has been visited by many of picture post-cards, which has prevailed for some years, but the painters, paper makers and printers. The government has come to the conclusion, too, that it stimulates the tourist business, and in Saxony a prize has been offered for the best 20 views of natural scenery.

Pisek, Bohemia, is probably the only dogless town in the world. In consequence of a death from hydrophobia, the authorities ordered every dog in the place killed.

"How are you really getting along with that raw Swede girl you hired?" "She is not raw now. My wife's mother has been roasting her three times a day ever since she came."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Look Out For the Zede

A Remarkable French Submarine Steamer—Some Experiments.

To Steal Up to a Battleship Under Water and Torpedo Her.

London, Feb. 23.—The navy department in France has long dabbled in costly and dangerous experiments in submerged torpedo boats. Once made they are terrible. Its experts have reasoned, and the defense of the coast of France and of her colonies against the strongest fleets would be assured. With this view they have given a more friendly and patient hearing to enthusiastic inventors of submerged craft than they often receive in other European administrations, and two or three years ago they were arranged in an official competition in designs for them. Two of these were so promising that the department was willing to undertake them, and the Morse, a submarine torpedo boat for defensive purposes, is now nearing completion, while a second, the Naval, for offensive purposes, is well under way.

Without waiting to test these in trials at sea, Mr. Lockroy, the minister of marine, has now made provision for the beginning of six further submerged boats in the appropriation that he is asking of the chambers for the current year.

A Remarkable Vessel. This condition in submarine boats springs less from the results of the competition than from those of recent experiments in the Mediterranean with the Gustave Zede, a submerged vessel upon which French naval experts and engineers have spent years of work. The Gustave is a small vessel, only 200 tons, but a considerable steamer, an enlargement and improvement of the Gynote, a little submarine craft of 30 tons, designed twelve years ago by the naval constructor, now deceased, of the larger vessel bears. Four or five months ago the experts believed that they had gained enough of the ends they sought to warrant official tests, and since they have been going actively forward at Pau, Hyeron and Marseilles. Comparatively few details of the results and still less of the means that achieved them have been published; but it is no secret that the navy department regards them as highly successful; while they have so touched French pride and imagination that the Matin, a widely circulated newspaper of Paris, has set off a promising subscription for the building of a Zede, and the gift of French citizens to the fatherland.

Successful Navigation. To navigate the Zede successfully has been the problem that most vexed her designer and the engineers that have been experimenting with her in the recent tests. They began with short trips, and gradually above water to enable the officer in command to see his course. She answered her steering gear admirably. Then she was submerged completely, and in a few intervals just above the surface for a few seconds to gain a glimpse of her surroundings. Again her steering gear worked well, and she held her course truly. Finally she essayed the longer voyage of fifty-one miles from Toulon to Marseilles in a disturbed sea and with her cupola high enough above water to perceive the surface of the sea. One more of the Zede fulfilled expectations—the more as enough electricity, her motive power, remained in her accumulators to have carried her back to Toulon without needing any other fuel, six knots an hour, that she had made on the way to Marseilles. Moreover, the sea was so turbulent that all her appliances were closed as they would be in actual service, and yet all the machinery worked well and officers and crew took their duties without hindrance or unexpected discomfort.

Likely to be Deadly. The Zede is intended purely for coast defense, with a slow speed, and her accumulators must be frequently recharged and she can carry few supplies, a comparatively narrow range of activity.

What torpedo boats are intended to do is not to attack a battleship, but to sink her. It is believed that she can do this. With her cupola above water, she will not be visible until she is within a mile of the ship that she seeks to destroy. Then she will plunge below the surface, and her machinery works so quietly and her progress is so smooth that there should be neither noise nor disturbance of the sea to attract attention. Her course will be well hidden, and she will be unobserved before the submergence, but in all probability she will have to lift her cupola once and again to enable her commander, as the technical detail has it, to son his way. In the recent tests the Zede and Hynes a few seconds sufficed for these things, much too little time to enable the gunners of the threatened ship to get the range and train their guns upon her. Besides, to lessen so far as possible what the experts call the "blindness" of submarine vessels, the French engineers have devised a tube only the lip of which touches the surface of the sea, and a small opening, which is a narrow, obscure, by which the commander of the Zede can gain a little notion of his position and of what is happening above him.

Twice she has made a sham attack by dashing upon the battleship Magenta and twice has successfully torpedoed her, once when she was at anchor and once when she was in motion. Moreover, if the final rising of the vessel betrays her, she can retreat sufficiently for the enemy to bring their rapid-fire guns into play upon her, there should yet be time for her to launch her missile effectively. Moreover, if both she and the battleship are torpedoed, she would compensate many fold for the loss. A second Zede, for example, would cost only one-fourth of the sum necessary for a second Magenta.

Tom Thumb's successor, according to veracious authorities, is a Russian dwarf named Great Peter. He is said to be just 22 inches high, little under the weight of a two-foot ruler. He is 18 years old, and weighs only 6 1/2 lbs. At this rate Peter is the smallest of all midgets, and beside him even the renowned Tom Thumb was a very Colossus.

EDMONTON ROUTE.

The Viscount of Avonmore Considers It Unpracticable and Dangerous.

William Algernon Yelverton, sixth Viscount of Avonmore, has arrived in Winnipeg last week from Edmonton, N. W. T. His Lordship is returning to his country seat in the county of Mayo, Ireland, after spending the greater portion of the past year in the gold fields of the Canadian Northwest.

The Viscount has visited India, South Africa, Australia, the United States, Japan, China and the gold fields of the Yukon district. In Australia he established a camel route across the great desert, and was one of the first to successfully undertake the perilous journey. The distance traversed was about 2,900 miles. In India, he passed through a number of remarkable adventures, and on more than one occasion his life was in danger. Last spring he undertook a trip to the Klondike, going by way of Edmonton. From this "outing," as he terms it, he is now returning.

When interviewed by a Star reporter, His Lordship spoke of the immense resources of the Canadian Northwest and the prospect of their development. This, he said, would be slow as the topography in larger settlements, and the climate was against it. The land was rough and bushy and there were little indications that it could maintain a large population. For this reason His Lordship did not think permanent settlements would be formed in the neighborhood of the mining claims. Speaking of the different mediums of reaching the Yukon, the Viscount said he regarded the Edmonton route as impracticable and dangerous. In his opinion it would take an ordinary party two years at least to reach the Yukon by this route.

Asked if he took any interest in British politics, His Lordship said: "Well, not to any great extent. I have a seat somewhere in the House of Lords, but I have not bothered myself very much about it. If there were when I want to use it, I suppose I'll have to get down and do my share of political talking some day, but for the present I am satisfied with this roaming life. It suits my disposition; I like it, and it's all I can get home to. I am going home for a short visit, and then will be off again to some other quarter of the globe."

BRITAIN'S IMPERIAL POLICY.

Hon. Jos. Chamberlain Considers That the Colonies Have Been of Great Value in Development of Britain's Trade.

The following is from the London Times review of an important speech made by the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons. Regarding the Imperial policy he said:

"What do we mean by an Imperial policy? I am not going to engage in the contest of definitions which has been going on so briskly between certain leading members of the opposition. I will not attempt to draw the line between an imperialist and a non-imperialist, and I will say this—that the idea of an Imperial policy includes the idea of duties and interests outside these islands, and of responsibilities and obligations which we have to accept as well as the privileges of greatness. I think that, judging by past experience, by the indications of national character, and by the evidence that shapes our ends, intended us to be a great governing power—conquering, yes, conquering, but conquering only in order to civilize, to administer and to develop vast areas of the world's surface primarily for their advantage, but no doubt for our own advantage as well. What has been the result of this mission hitherto? I call an impartial witness Admiral Devey, to testify. Admiral Devey said that one of the mightiest factors of the civilization of the world is the imperial policy of England. It will not be any longer the Imperial policy of England alone. All the nations that have sprung from our lions will take their share in the task which has hitherto fallen on our shoulders alone. We have the sympathy and the ever-growing power of our great colonies always at our backs, and now we see our cousins across the Atlantic, the United States of America, entering the lists and sharing the task which might have proved too heavy for us alone. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, the first business of this "worst government of modern times"—(laughter)—is to draw closer the bonds which unite us to the other race, and to promote their cooperation in the great work of civilization which appears to be the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race. (Cheers.)"

The Colonies. Speaking of the colonies as well as for the mother country, I may say that at no period has the sentiment of unity been more deeply implanted in all our hearts, nor the resolution been stronger to stand shoulder to shoulder, to wear or to maintain common objects and interests. (Hear, hear.) We have seen the great Dominion of Canada endeavoring to cultivate more fully trade with the mother country by giving us the most favorable terms. We have seen the unanimous contribution of the Cape Parliament towards the support of the imperial war. (Cheers.) We have seen the approach which is rapidly being made in Australia to the federation which will make the group of colonies there a nation in every sense of the word, and we have seen the marvellous display of loyalty to the British crown which characterized the wonderful proceedings of the Jubilee year. (Hear, hear.) These things prove conclusively that Britons throughout the world are animated by the same aspirations, and that they are preparing the way for the greater federation which I believe is within the range of practical politics, and which will have the most beneficent and far-reaching results in promoting the peace and prosperity of the world. (Cheers.) We at home have endeavored to meet our colonies at least half way, and at the same time have pressed forward every measure which seemed likely to develop the resources of those crown colonies which more especially look to us for guidance and for assistance in order that their prosperity may be secured. In little more than three years that I have been in office the Colonial Office, not speaking of the India Office, has had a total of 100,000 acres of land, and has secured some 800 miles of new railways in tropical colonies, and though in so doing we are conferring benefits on British trade, our primary object is the effect on the populations that have under pressure, as in the two cases ob-

been entrusted by Providence to our charge. Not Too Sanguine. Some people say I am over-sanguine, but I confess I do not believe it is possible to exaggerate the prosperity which in the course of a few years may be anticipated in those countries which for centuries past have been desolated by slavery and by inter-tribal war. (Cheers.) As an example, in less than ten years the trade of the Lagos and the Gold Coast has increased more than twofold, and we have been only touching the coast; and the whole of that vast interior is still to be developed. The West Indies have been unfortunate; they have been hampered by causes which are certainly not within their own control, and their credit has been almost destroyed by the bounty system. My opinion of the bounty system, I have never concealed, and I think that those free traders are very imprudent who contrive to identify the doctrine of free trade with the support of this abominable bounty system. (Hear, hear.) The bounty system is inconsistent with free trade and hostile to free trade, and it ought to be, I think it must be, I think it will be, soon abolished.

It is a startling and almost astounding fact that these three groups of the British colonies, with a population all told of not much more than thirteen millions, are taking from us every year very nearly as much of the produce of the European States—Russia, Germany and France—combined, with a population all told of 220 millions. (Cheers.) And then, gentlemen, Lord Farrer writes long letters to us to tell us that the free trade does not follow the flag. I have said enough to justify me in taking a sanguine view of the future of our colonial empire, but remember that empire is not a thing which is a mere expansion which is the bugbear of some politicians. (Laughter.) No doubt it carries with it grave responsibilities and incalculable anxieties, but what was the greatness given to us? It was the duty to confront difficulties and overcome obstacles? (Cheers.) Let us be worthy of our ancestors and take our share of the duty which they left us. I hope you will not fall into the mistake of supposing that I am arguing for empire simply because it contributes to the material interests of the United Kingdom. It does that, no doubt. It is this policy which has developed the national character, and I firmly believe that, in spite of many faults by which it has been accomplished, in spite even of the crimes sometimes committed in its name, it has made on the whole for peace and good government and for the happiness of many hundreds of millions of the human race. (Cheers.)"

SLAVERY AND MASSACRE.

The Vicious Methods of the Belgians of Getting Rubber from the Congo.

It has long since been demonstrated that the whole system of administration of the Congo Free State is vicious to the core and while its capacity and enterprise of individual Belgians cannot fail to evoke admiration, the policy of the government is one which deserves hearty condemnation. It is the London Daily Mail. It has been a policy of making money, and the unfortunate natives have been cruelly oppressed in the process.

A correspondent who knows the Congo thoroughly thus describes the system of rubber collecting in the Free State. All impartial critics acquainted with the subject will be able to endorse the account: "An individual, general manager or third rate, is appointed Commissaire de District for some place or another. He generally has about forty or fifty native soldiers under his command, and a couple of non-commissioned Belgian officers. He is at the same time Commissaire de District—that is, District Commissioner, and also trader on behalf of his government."

"His instruction are to get as much rubber as he can out of the natives. The more rubber the more pay. Our friend the Commissaire de District goes out to the Congo with the sole idea of making a good turn-over, and acquiring it as rapidly as he can. The Congo is not exactly a garden of Eden.

"When he left Belgium he may have been a smart, clean, and respectable fellow or something of that sort. When he gets out to the Congo he wears a broad-brimmed sombrero, brings a rifle round his shoulders, and assumes a little tinge in the complexion. He is a man of strict to which he has been appointed. He can do just as he pleases, and he does that amply.

"On the first day our friend calls at a village with his escort and summons the miserable, covering chief, holds forth in the following strain: "Look here! you don't bring in enough rubber to the station as well as in seven ponds last week—just see that you bring in seventeen this week. If you don't I will burn your village down about your ears."

"The chief cannot but comply. Behind the dirty-looking white man with the sprouting beard he knows that there are other white men, and that he has no chance of resistance. So he grinds his people down and makes them work like slaves. He manages to send down seventeen ponds of rubber.

"Then the commissaire makes another round of the villages. He calls out the chief again, and tells him that next week he will want twenty-seven ponds. The usual threats are repeated. And so the system goes on until the miserable village can produce no more.

"The commissaire comes along again. "What! no more rubber? You pestiferous dog—you sacre canaille! I said forty ponds. Why have you not got forty ponds?"

"The chief trembling expostulates: 'You first wanted seventeen ponds, and now you want forty ponds. I can produce no more.'"

"Violent scenes ensue. The commissaire retires, threatening that he will come back next day, and raze the village to the ground. I will tell you to refuse the commission of the State. Well, the next day, sure enough, the commissaire comes along, and the thing is done. The cannibal soldiery are let loose on the village, which is fired; men, women and children are shot and bayoneted. The authority of the State is reaffirmed.

"Sometimes it does not quite end like that. The natives, knowing the fate in store for them, seek out the Belgian camp, and attack it just before dawn breaks. That, no doubt, is what happened in the Monella district. The Belgian papers then report the cannibalistic rans, and all the world says, 'What terrible creatures these Congo natives are!'"

Our London Letter.

A Postage Stamp Mystery That Has Upset the G.P.O. Department.

The Country Proud of the Successes of the Premier, Salisbury.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

London, Feb. 11.—Here's a mystery for you equal in intensity to the \$300,000 bank note robbery at Paris bank, though as regards the amount involved it may not be of quite the same importance. Your esteemed London correspondent, whom I have for a period more nearly approaching a half than a quarter of a century, regarded with feelings of the warmest personal affection, has had occasion to notice that the copies of certain Canadian papers, amongst them the Victoria Daily Times, invariably reached him minus that adhesive, but by no means flattering edify of Her Majesty, represented by a Dominion one-cent stamp. There was no demand made for insufficient postage, evidence that the stamps had been "unpacked" being patent from the mark left by the gum on the papers and the place where the stamp should have been being duly infiltrated by some postoffice authority. The stamps had been "unpacked" en route—that was plain as a pike staff—but when, why and by whom? Herein lies the mystery as yet unexplained. They were not of the new issue, and consequently no special philatelic interest. Your correspondent, with that zeal for the public good which I trust every distinguished him, thereupon wrote to the Postmaster-General calling his attention to the matter, enclosing the mutilated wrapper. But in his naïveté and innocence he did not know what a terrible thing it is to start the British government on a quest of this kind, or what awful consequences were to ensue, or he would not have done it. Half his days are now spent either in correspondence with the department or in interviewing inspectors, private detectives and other emissaries of postal state, and all on account of a purloined stamp or two. Truly, there is such a thing as excessive zeal for the public weal, as he is beginning to find out. And, mark you, so far there has been no result, absolutely none. We are as far off discovering the culprit as ever.

The Queen's speech is rather less exciting this session than usual, though goodness knows it covers enough ground and alludes to enough events. The abdication of the Soudan, the death of the heir apparent to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—the Duke of Edinburgh's only son—the assassination of the Empress of Austria, the czar, as peace-maker, the hurricane in the West Indies, the Indian plague, are all texts lending themselves to eloquent development, but then Majesty's Majesty's mouths of her ministers is never eloquent on paper, and perhaps it is as well that this rule should prevail. The government programme includes bills for the government of London, the formation of a board for the control of primary, secondary and technical education, private legislation in Scotland, the purchase of Jewelling houses by the poor classes, and various matters of minor administrative import. Neither sensational nor heroic, but none the worse on that account, Lord Salisbury might have been excused if he had indulged in the slightest touch of either, for certainly the crises through which his government has brought the country, and brought it safely with credit, since the last Parliament last met, have added considerable lustre to his administration. They are worthy of enumeration, and we may thank our stars that we have had at the head of state a man imbued with that quality of cool and calm deliberation which disentangles every knot. Take case No. 1, that of China. There was a pretty kettle of fish. Half the papers in the kingdom hooted and yelled that our interests were being destroyed, that we should lose our trade, that Russia had as usual outwitted us, and all on account of the weak and vacillating old man at the head of affairs. Yet in the result and viewed in the light of after events, the nation is beginning to recognize that the Prime Minister has succeeded, without recourse to arms, which at one time looked inevitable, in achieving a veritable triumph for British prestige in the Far East, as is best testified by the favor with which the Chinese loan was received, subscribed, they say, ten times over by the British public. John Bull would not have put a stipulation into it had not he felt fairly certain that his influence in the country was at least sufficient to ensure due protection of his interests.

Then the Cretan imbroglio, No. 2. We all know how Admiral Salomon cut that gordian knot in the trenchant style peculiar to the British tar. Fashoda comes No. 3. That perhaps was the worst mess of the lot, and if ever things look as warlike they did then, but for all that the French Major Marchand and the Quai d'Orsay notwithstanding, have retired from the Nile and the incident is closed without burning powder or breaking friendship. The understanding with Germany, No. 4, an all important and far-reaching event, few believing its accomplishment possible, yet it is a fact accomplished. The foregoing contribute fairly notable list and the country is proud of the man and his deeds. There may be an able statesman in England to-day, but I question it.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman came out of the ordeal of his maiden speech as leader of the opposition very well indeed, and the press generally has complimented him. That he "will do" is the general verdict. As for Sir William and Mr. John Morley, the party seems to set along very well without them.

The housing of the London poor, the frightful overcrowding to which they are subjected, the exorbitant rents they pay, the wretched quarters they are forced to inhabit, subjects to which great prominence has lately been given by the Daily News, have been taken up already in the debate on the address, and it is possible legislation may ensue remedy-

ing the evils. The vested interests are so enormous, people care individually so little about these matters (they are far more keen about the education of the Soudanese children \$300 millions away than they care about the starvation, moral and physical, of their own countrymen two hundred yards away), that for a very long time to come it were hopeless to look for reform. The British public is fully grasped. But at least it is contenting to find so many members of parliament, prominent men like Asquith, the late Liberal home secretary, included upon the right side of things as regards the land question in landlordism. Might I suggest that you reprint their speeches in the London dailies of to-day. The statements made apply no less to Victoria than to London.

Endward Kipling's new poem "Take up the White Man's Burden," bids fair to eclipse his "Recessional Hymn" in popularity. It is a fine piece of work.

ARTHUR SCAIFE.

Port Angeles and Eastern

A Company Organized to Build the Line—To Commence in a Few Weeks.

Propose to Run a Ferry Service Between Victoria and Port Angeles.

Seattle, March 3.—Port Angeles is to have railroad connection with the great east and Victoria is to be made a connection of the road by a fast ferry steamer service, the scheme now on foot develops. Already a company has been organized, surveys are at work, and it is said that actual construction will begin between March 20 and April 1.

The company is incorporated and officers, consisting of Boston capitalists, have been elected. C. A. Cushing, the president, said, before leaving for a visit to his home in the city of beans and culture, that the details of the project have not been definitely settled, but it has been determined to give Port Angeles a transcontinental road, and if that cannot be done by connection with another road this one would be built to a junction with the Northern Pacific.

In addition to the election of Mr. Cushing as president of the new road, J. C. Atkinson, of Boston, has been chosen vice-president and general manager, and Arthur Shute, of Ellsworth, Me., treasurer. Mr. Cushing is a retired shoe manufacturer of Boston, who never paid much attention to railroad matters in the past, farther than to act as a director in different companies. Mr. Atkinson has been interested in the Port Angeles project for some time. When Mr. Cushing came through here last month the subject was brought up. Mr. Atkinson explained to him that he thought that he had a first-class proposition. Notwithstanding the fact that he had come here on a vacation and was on his way to Honolulu, Mr. Cushing became so interested that he gave up his trip and began an investigation of the project. So well was he satisfied with it that he took it up at once, and as a result the company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000.

"We intend to commence operations between March 20 and April 1," said Mr. Cushing before he left for the east. At that time there is a surveying party in the field, locating the line for some twenty-five miles out of Port Angeles.

The subsidies and the encouragement of the United States government, which is in the vicinity of the road would surprise many railroad men. They have, it is said, been granted nearly the entire water front of Port Angeles, which is worth a large amount, and will, as the town grows, be worth more. In addition to that Port Angeles has guaranteed them \$50,000 in cash. The little town of Squam has guaranteed \$10,000, and Dunsmuir \$15,000 in cash.

But probably the greatest encouragement which they received was from Victoria, sixteen miles across the strait. The terms of that city are said to have become so disgusted with the Canadian Pacific that they made great promises to Mr. Cushing if he would build his road. They are very anxious to see an American transcontinental connection. He met the mayor and members of the city council, who showed him about the town and promised a vast amount of trans-continental business.

ALARMING ACCIDENT.

Another cave-in took place at Wellington yesterday in the neighborhood of the one which took place first. This time the residence of Mr. Haggart, a few months ago. The roof gave way and allowed the workings to cave, fifty men were working in the mine. They all escaped, excepting four Russian Finns, working for a contractor. They were on the other side of the cave, and were prevented from reaching the outlet with the others, owing to the mine being blocked with the debris. Not sufficient earth had fallen, however, to prevent them from digging through the debris, and finally making their escape by hand and plucky nerve. The cave is only about eighteen feet in circumference on the surface, and did not injure any property beyond letting down into the mine a portion of one of the back frames.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Halifax, March 2.—The death is announced at St. John's of James P. Fox, a member of the Newfoundland legislature.

Toronto, March 2.—The employees of Massey-Harris Company have had their wages increased 10 per cent.

St. Mary's, Ont., March 2.—Latest returns of the South Perth election reduce the majority to Monteith, Conservative, to 9.

Ingersoll, March 2.—R. McGinty died yesterday aged 101. His death resulted from grippe, attacked him about three weeks ago.

R. E. L. Brown's Famous Wedge

The Nervy Engineer Gets \$300,000 Damages From Transvaal Government.

Formed a Wedge in a Rand Gold Rush and Was Pushed Through Thousands.

R. E. L. Brown, otherwise known as "Barbarian" Brown, who has an office here in the Bank of Montreal building in charge of his associate, H. Ritter, C. E., has, according to the Johannesburg correspondent of the New York Sun, just been awarded nearly \$300,000 damages from the Transvaal government. The correspondent says:

It is the sequel of the wildest gold-farm rush of South Africa, in which Brown pursued the tactics of the "foot-beat," and had himself driven through an immense mob of lawless ruffians by a flying wedge of 300 armed men. It was an exploit of a football captain and frontier American.

"Barbarian" Brown came to South Africa with a reputation for nerve gained in the famous Couer d'Alene strikes, where he took the part of the mine owners and never receded from his stand, though daily threatened with death. He even edited a paper enunciating his opinions, called the Barbarian. This furnished the sobriquet which clung to him when he reached Johannesburg.

Once here Brown secured a place with one of the mining companies, the Witwatersrand, on the Rand. He was an expert consulting engineer, and soon made himself valuable to the company by himself up the very richest claims on the Marchbank Range. It was as his representative also that Brown planned and carried out the

Mighty Football Rush. Twelve thousand miners the very roughest men in the goldfields, made up from nearly every nation on the globe, took part in the rush, which occurred on a level stretch of ground. In September, 1885, and the goal was a galvanised iron shanty, six feet square, wherein stood a government mining commissioner, whose business was to sell licenses for claims on the Witwatersrand.

This farm lay directly on the gold reef and belonged to the government. It was one of the best of the rich farms where the old Boers had for years been raising their crops, and it was all unconscious of the hidden wealth. The exodus began ten days before the opening. The Rand was in an uproar. Every mining company there prepared for the occasion. As well known to the government, the plan afterward adopted. The proclamation in the Transvaal press gave permission to any one to trespass on the land, so that all buyers had an opportunity for locating the best claims. But first they must obtain a license at the little iron shanty, the mine office.

Consequently, every vehicle in Johannesburg had been hired or bought to transport men to the spot.

The road from Johannesburg to Klondike, which the Witwatersrand, looks like the route of

An Army Transportation.

Tents, cooking outfits, cases of whiskey and various notes when the government commissioner threw open the door and announced President Kruger's order suspending the opening. It nearly cost him his life, for he was pushed harder than ever, and Brown was on the point of giving up his position when one of those happy inspirations which occur to men of quick thought and action, he decided to demand a license.

"Here I am," he yelled at the frightened commissioner, sticking through the window a face covered with blood. "Here's my good, hard-earned money. Now give me my license or I'll sue the government for \$1,000,000."

A sudden pitch of the mob nearly pushed the plucky fellow through the window, and scattered his shoddy blades, but he waited to hear the refusal and have it witnessed, and then allowed himself to be passed out on the veldt.

Out of the thousands there he was the only one who had the foresight to do this. He finally received his indemnity. This amount has been kept secret, but it is variously estimated by the Johannesburg papers between \$75,000 and \$750,000.

During the entire time that the suit was being tried, and it passed through a number of courts, the flying wedge hovered about Brown, many of them not doing a stroke of work, all existing on the hope of receiving their share of the award, but as Brown left Johannesburg before it was granted these choice spirits were doomed to disappointment.

R. E. L. Brown, the hero of the flying wedge, was a familiar figure on the streets of this city about eighteen months ago, when he and his partners had an office in the building adjoining the Driard on Broad street. He had then and has now many big mining interests in this province.

A familiar belief that Russian explorers have proven to be an error is that the great Gobi desert in Asia is an arid waste. Instead of being a sandy waste, Obstrutcheff tells us, it is a steppe-like plateau, with numerous hills and valleys that have been produced by erosion since it rose from beneath the sea, and with enough rain and snow in ordinary years to give a growth of grass sufficient for vast herds belonging to wandering Mongolians. In the most barren part of the caravan route from Chien to Urga, over which yearly pass 100,000 caravans loaded with tea, the wells are mostly not more than twenty or thirty miles apart. It was in this desert that once swarmed the hordes of mounted barbarians that threatened to lead to the building of the great wall, 1,200 miles long.

A Flying Wedge.

which at that period had just been developed by the American football teams. They were met at each camp, one who hired the seven most desperate characters on the Rand—Ally Love, Jim and Jack Maloney, Manny Garchel, "Butch" Witton, Jack Hildebrandt and Danger. They were met at each camp, one who hired the seven most desperate characters on the Rand—Ally Love, Jim and Jack Maloney, Manny Garchel, "Butch" Witton, Jack Hildebrandt and Danger. They were met at each camp, one who hired the seven most desperate characters on the Rand—Ally Love, Jim and Jack Maloney, Manny Garchel, "Butch" Witton, Jack Hildebrandt and Danger.

hair and a red mustache, was very handsome and massively built.

Brown selected him for his captain and gave him carte blanche financially. Each day he brought his particular friends, and Brown remained about \$25 a day and gold bonuses if they pushed him through. When this regiment of toughs made its first appearance in the little town of Klondike, the citizens fled for their lives. Men emerged with ears bitten off, and camp many firms immediately made overtures to the men and tried to win them over with drink and money. A number of Americans started for John Hays Edmunds' camp, but also were stood in front with drawn revolvers and threatened to shoot the first man who left.

Brown found that the only way to hold his men was to keep them drunk, so for five days previous to the opening, whiskey flowed like water and the ring-leaders boosted up their cohorts with bad liquor. On the day of the rush, however, Brown was so drunk as to forget about the flying wedge which had been thoroughly explained and illustrated. At the very peak of dawn the great mass

Began to Push, though the sale was not until 9 o'clock. Lines were formed, and the entire gathering was soon engaged in a vicious tree fight. Men emerged with ears bitten off, eyes blackened, noses broken and teeth loosened. As soon as the company got its man to the window he was dragged away and either passed back overhead or nearly so. Many succeeded in reaching the spot, but it was impossible to hold a man there long, for he was soon borne down by force of numbers.

At the first impact with the human wall there was a terrific howl of pain, followed by imprecations, and a man staggered out of the crowd with

The Blood Spurring

from his leg. Maloney had run his knife into him several inches. In a few minutes these cries echoed on all sides and the attention of the mob became divided, some turning to face the wedge, which hung together without a break and seemed to give velocity to it toward the goal. Maloney and Love, with heads down, darted into every opening, and where there was none, made it with the aid of a knife. Brown was hustled along, his bloodied hands until within a dozen rods of the window.

Here several hundred Cornishmen, great hulking fellows, with plenty of strength and grit, made a stand, that failed to spell the rush. They smashed the apex and were moving down the pugilists when the rest of the wedge broke through and cleared the way. Brown though badly bruised, continued to shout promises of reward to his men if they pushed him up on time. There were but a few minutes left then, and the office was rocking and ready to fall from its side of humanity.

A Death Grip.

At the same moment a gun was fired, announcing 9 o'clock, and the whole mass, as one man, heaved up against the window. The crowd, crushing Brown almost flat.

Surrounded by a remnant of his flying wedge, however, he continued to hang to the window, and was just getting at his scientific observations when the government commissioner threw open the door and announced President Kruger's order suspending the opening. It nearly cost him his life, for he was pushed harder than ever, and Brown was on the point of giving up his position when one of those happy inspirations which occur to men of quick thought and action, he decided to demand a license.

"Here I am," he yelled at the frightened commissioner, sticking through the window a face covered with blood. "Here's my good, hard-earned money. Now give me my license or I'll sue the government for \$1,000,000."

A sudden pitch of the mob nearly pushed the plucky fellow through the window, and scattered his shoddy blades, but he waited to hear the refusal and have it witnessed, and then allowed himself to be passed out on the veldt.

Out of the thousands there he was the only one who had the foresight to do this. He finally received his indemnity. This amount has been kept secret, but it is variously estimated by the Johannesburg papers between \$75,000 and \$750,000.

During the entire time that the suit was being tried, and it passed through a number of courts, the flying wedge hovered about Brown, many of them not doing a stroke of work, all existing on the hope of receiving their share of the award, but as Brown left Johannesburg before it was granted these choice spirits were doomed to disappointment.

R. E. L. Brown, the hero of the flying wedge, was a familiar figure on the streets of this city about eighteen months ago, when he and his partners had an office in the building adjoining the Driard on Broad street. He had then and has now many big mining interests in this province.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops, and Soothing Syrup. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effects upon their children.

Dr. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me.

H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Rithet.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

WHISKIES: SEAGRAM'S, - THORN'S O.H.M.S., THISTLE BLEND.

BRANDIES: BONNOIT'S *** AND STANDARD BRANDS, ZYNKARA, A perfect preventative against Cholera and Pitting in Marine Bottlers.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNON

VICTORIA AGENTS, WHARF ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

Waterports are common on the coast of New South Wales, often occurring in groups of three or four. An unusual display of last May was witnessed by a scientific observer, Mr. C. H. Russell, who has lately given a description of the phenomenon. The morning was fine, with a light northwest wind and smooth sea. A dark mass of cloud, lighted by electrical flickerings, appeared in the east, but gave no warning of the disturbances it was bringing. Before noon fourteen waterports were seen. Each began with a rotary motion in the water, a large column, with a mast-cap 100 to 150 feet deep, then gradually rising for three or four minutes, the clouds at the same time forming an inverted cone, which alternately dipped and rose until it met the cone of water. The column then remained unchanged for some minutes, when, getting out of perpendicular, it parted in the middle, the top rising and the bottom falling.

The strength of vision in savages proves to be much less extraordinary than was supposed. Dr. Behelm, on a visit to Johannesburg, has tested the sight of 1,853 Kafirs, Beutoes, Hottentots, Zulus and Bushmen, finding 1,500 with normal vision equal to that of Europeans, 257 with stronger sight, and 87 with weaker. Phenomenal vision was shown by a Kaffir girl of fourteen, who perceived objects at 60 feet away as well as a normal white could at 20 feet.

The color of negro babies has been exciting much interest among English physicians. Seeking examples in their natural climate rather than in the artificial conditions of America, Dr. Andrew Wilson finds that the negroes of East and West Africa and Zanzibar are born pinkish white, and that new-born natives of India also are nearly white. The color gradually deepens, becoming chocolate brown two months after birth.

Liquidised gases, at atmospheric pressure, are found to have these boiling points, in centigrade degrees below zero: Sulphur dioxide, 10; chlorine, 33; ammonia, 38; carbon dioxide, 78; nitrous oxide, 58; nitric oxide, 153; oxygen, 183; carbon monoxide, 190; air, 192; hydrogen, 238.

Despite the apparently capricious distribution of land and water, the idea that the earth has a regular plan, says Dr. J. W. Gregory in a paper to the Royal Geographical Society, dates from the dawn of geographical science. Noting the radiation of the seas from the levantine area to a boundless ocean, the early classical geographers described the land as an island floating on a vast sea, whose channels converged toward the classical hub of the universe. The same plan re-

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.

VOL. 18.

Will Keep The Philippines

President McKinley Instructs Commissioners to Extend U.S. Authority.

Soldiers Are Busy Clearing Country Around the Town of Manila.

New York, March 7.—A despatch from the Tribune from Washington "revealed interest in the struggle the Philippines is awakened establishment at Manila of the military government of the further designated by the President present him in the archbishop's selection regarding the duties of the commission of the authority have in the colonial government at rest by the publication of an issued by the President to the Secretary of State. It will be noted that the military government of the Philippines (General Otis will be continued interference until the congress other provisions, and that the soldiers' powers, while instant, are advisory. The order says: 'to facilitate the most humane, and effective extension of aid throughout these islands and to with the least possible delay the fits of a wise and generous spirit of life and property to the inhabitants.'"

Manila, 7 11:25 a.m.—At daylight morning the enemy was discovered to mount a gun across the river from San Pedro and the Sixth promptly stopped the rebel battery pouring the shells of musketry the river, but a gunboat moved cleared the banks of stream with fire guns.

Manila, 7 11:25 a.m.—At daylight morning the enemy was discovered to mount a gun across the river from San Pedro and the Sixth promptly stopped the rebel battery pouring the shells of musketry the river, but a gunboat moved cleared the banks of stream with fire guns.

Manila, 7 11:25 a.m.—At daylight morning the enemy was discovered to mount a gun across the river from San Pedro and the Sixth promptly stopped the rebel battery pouring the shells of musketry the river, but a gunboat moved cleared the banks of stream with fire guns.

THE LATE LORD HERSCH

Remains Placed on Board the Cruiser Talbot.

New York, March 7.—The Lord Herschell reached Jersey City Washington at 5:40 this morning was taken on board the British cruiser Talbot, which will convey it to Manila, March 10. The special train over the New York railroad bearing the remains will at the station by the British consular agent, Perry Sanderson, Commodore of the New York Navy yard, Lieut-Commander United States navy, and detachments of the American and British marine forces escorted the casket for train to the Talbot, on which was transferred to the Talbot, but it was expected to be delayed on account of storm.

KNIT GOODS MANUFACTURE

A Meeting Called for Purpose of Organizing a Trust.

Utica, March 7.—Knit goods manufacturers here and in Melvick valley held at a meeting in Melvick valley, N. Y. on March 15 for the purpose of organizing a knit goods trust. Fifty-eight delegates were present. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. J. W. Wilson, a prominent manufacturer of knit goods in this section. It is very sorry to see this movement, as it is in excellent condition, and is good. He does not believe it is a combination will be good for the factors or the public. The trust will be capitalized at \$50,000 and is organized.

SWEPT BY A TORNAO.

Houses Wrecked and Many Lives Lost in Tennessee.

Athens, Tenn., March 6.—A tornado swept over the town of Athens, Tenn., on Saturday night, killing three persons, wounding twelve others and completely destroying or fifteen houses and several barns. The storm came up with alarm, and swept everything in its path. It was accompanied by a terrific lightning and a heavy rain. Frightened inhabitants rushed for cellars and places of safety. In the great damage was done to the crops. It was reported that a further one occurred in the outlying rural districts, but no particulars have been received.

QUEEN MARIJA IMPROVING

Brussels, March 7.—Queen Marija, who is suffering from bronchitis, passed a good night, and her condition this morning shows a marked improvement.