The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

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Mainland Happenings

Adverse Report Made on Application For Foreshore Rights False Creek.

Terminal City Harbor Likely to Be Put in Control of Commission.

Lacrosse Boys Working Hard For Final Championship Match.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 15.—Harbormaster McLeod has sent an adverse report to Ottawa on applications for foreshore rights on False Creek, Vancouver, made by the Great Northern railway and the Royal City Mills, whose present site will be partly occupied by the railway company.

St. Paul's Catholic hospital is to have a $40,000 addition built immediately.

Mayor Keary, of New Westminster, and Fred. Buscombe, president of the Lacrosse Club, are trying to arrange a compromise by which the big matches between Vancouver and Brantford and between the Shamrocks and Westminster, will not occur in Vancouver and Westminster on the same day, October 3rd.

It is likely that Vancouver harbor will be put under the control of a Board of Harbor Commissioners. A joint committee of the Board of Trade and the City Council will consider the matter.

At the council meeting last night Ald. McQueen moved that the police committee take action regarding the alleged indecent exhibition of a float in the Labor Day parade, advertising beer, in which girls and boys were shown sitting on horseback in a half nude state.

The new library will be opened by October 1st.

A number of new letter boxes are to be placed in position in Vancouver. Ald. Grant is arranging a plan of where the boxes should be placed.

The steamship Umatilla discharged a large cargo here yesterday. Among the cargo was 2,000 cases of dried fruit.

The lacrosse boys are hard at work for their match on the 19th. With the exception of Murray, who is out camping, they are at the Point every night getting in shape for the match which will decide the championship for 1903 should Vancouver win.

A. D. Cameron and Jas. Martin, of Lake Beautiful, have accepted the challenge of the winners of the rock-drilling contest on Labor Day, Mr. E. Pendergast, of Taxada Island, and J. LeRoy, of Mount Sicker. The rock-drilling contest will take place in Vancouver for $250 a side. The team accepting the challenge have to put up $50 forfeit.

The Camera Club adopted bylaws last night, and decided to sol[illegible] funds to equip suitable quarters, also [illegible] with the Lantern Slide Exchange of America.

Nine mounted police arrived yesterday, on their way to White Horse.

President J. Londen and Dr. McLennan, of the Toronto University, will meet the alumni of the university resident in the city on Wednesday, to confer with them regarding the bringing of the Toronto college before the notice of British Columbia people.

Wilson McKinnon, formerly of Vancouver, arrived from White Horse yesterday by the steamer Princess May. He was fortunate in locating several claims 160 miles from White Horse.

The licensed victuallers of the province meet in Vancouver on Tuesday next to decide upon what action they will take in the provincial election.

Mr. Stewart Livingston is speaking for Price Ellison in the Okanagan.

There are some 350 names signed to a requisition asking Police Magistrate Russell to stand in the Conservative interests.

The Premier has been duly nominated by the Conservatives of Dewdney as their candidate.

A. H. B. Macgowan has been asked to run in the Conservative interests. He will allow his name to go before the convention.

The Premier has created a very favorable impression here by his announcement that he stood for the government ownership of the Westminster bridge.

The case against Mr. Young Hicks, accused of stealing articles from Messrs. Centre and Hanna's steam launch, came up before Judge Bole yesterday, and was adjourned until this morning.

At the instance of the city health officer, Mr. Marrion, Dr. Brydon-Jack was summoned along with Mr. P. Martinson, charged with having a child, his own daughter, suffering with diphtheria, taken through the street by means other than by being carried in the ambulance, and placed in the infectious diseases' hospital without properly notifying the medical health officer. The police magistrate dismissed the case on the grounds that he had no evidence before him that the child was suffering from diphtheria, but he had the evidence of the accused, a regular practitioner, that the child was not suffering from this disease. He stated that the whole case seemed bristling with irregularities, but he had to give judgment according to the evidence before him. Mr. Hamersley appeared for the city and Mr. J. E. Bird for Dr. Brydon-Jack. Mr. Bird asked for costs, but the magistrate said there would be no costs, that if there was he would not require the unfortunate father of the two sick children to pay them but Dr. Brydon-Jack. This displeased Mr. Bird, who expressed his displeasure very plainly. Mr. Hamersley pointed out that if the child had not diphtheria it should not have been taken to the diphtheria ward and placed in the same bed with a sister who was recovering from diphtheria. It then transpired that someone is responsible for having no place in connection with the hospital where suspected cases can be taken for preventive treatment, such as the child which was threatened with diphtheria was given. The law provides that the isolation hospital shall be 150 feet from any other building. Here again the law is broken. It is said that the new hospital will comply with the Health Act in every respect.

Provincial Police Officer Monro prosecuted an Indian named Mitchell in the police court for exposing a doe for sale. The Indian claimed he was ignorant of the law, and certainly made no attempt to hide the doe. The magistrate, however, said that he would have to make an example in the case, and he fined the Indian $20.

In the Chinese paper published in Chinatown, it is announced that the Empress Dowager is dying. That her eyesight is almost gone and that she is no longer the strong-minded, vigorous woman she was. The article is taken from foreign papers and has caused some excitement on Dupont street.

It has been the habit with some hotelkeepers in the city who run saloons along with their hotels, to sub-let their dining-rooms that they might devote their whole attention to their saloons. This practice is to be stopped by the licensing board.

Mr. Charles Winch, of Vancouver, was married in Christ church yesterday morning to Miss Florence Warden, late of Rochester, New York.

Two or three conferences have taken place between the mayor and J. Hendry, president of the V. W. & Y. railway, regarding the entrance of the latter railway into the city. It is reported that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at. The charges made against the company by the City Council for damaging city property have been withdrawn. This case arose out of the company frustrating an attempt of the city to stop pile-driving by cutting the city scow adrift.

Jaffett Marriaking, the insane man who escaped from the authorities at Skagway, has been recaptured and taken to Westminster.

For years agitation has been on foot to have the express men's stand removed from Carroll street. Property owners in the vicinity are again agitating in the matter.

JAMES HILL'S SUCCESSOR.

New York, Sept. 15.—President Mellon, of the N. P., declined to discuss a statement that he is to resign from the N. P. to succeed President Hill, of the G. N. Newhaven & Hartford, but there is every reason to believe that the report is correct.

THE FLORIDA TORNADO.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 15.—No reports have yet been received from middle Florida, where it is now feared the loss by the recent hurricane will be severe. Near Lake Butler two children were killed by the tornado. At Hale, a small village, twenty houses were destroyed and crops ruined.

U. S. Sheriff's Clever Capture

Murderer From California Walks Into Arms of American Officer.

Tells His Story to Westminster Judge And Then Waives Extradition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, Sept. 15.—Yesterday, as was told in the Colonist's despatches, a Greek named George Pensacola, was up before Magistrate Capt. Pittendrigh, charged with murder in California. His accuser was Sheriff James A. Keys, who since the crime was committed in August last, has been tracking his man up the Coast. Hardly tracking, for there was no trail. It was rather by instinct and the supposition that the fugitive would seek a refuge among his compatriots, many of whom are engaged in salmon fishing on the Fraser. The sheriff got here ahead of his quarry, the Greek arriving on Sunday's Great Northern train from the south, and an hour later was arrested in this city. At the lock-up he told his story of the crime, which agreed with that of the sheriff, though there was the additional plea of self-defence. The men were fishermen on Suisun bay and before leaving shore had been drinking freely. Their boats coming together a row ensued and the Greek alleges the dead man, an American named Fred Foster, raised his oar to strike him, whereupon he drew his knife and stabbed him. the body fell overboard and was not recovered for some days, during which the Greek got away. He readily agreed to waive extradition proceedings and after the court rose he and the sheriff left on their return journey south.

Premier McBride has made arrangements for addressing meetings in Delta and Chilliwack this week, after he has put in a day or two in his own constituency of Dewdney. He will speak at Ladner on Thursday evening, Cloverdale, Friday afternoon, Berry's Hall, Langley, Friday evening; and Chilliwack on nomination day.

This week district fall fairs are the chief attractions outside of politics; Langley, Wednesday, and Maple Ridge, Wednesday and Thursday.

On Saturday last, while the lacrosse team was winning in Victoria, the local baseball team defeated the Athletics of Vancouver by 9 runs to 3. They have now defeated all the best mainland amateurs and are trying to arrange for a match with Nanaimo for exhibition week. Victoria ought to "butt in."

Great preparations are being made for the great lacrosse match here next Saturday with the Vancouver team. The players are in good trim but are continuing their training every afternoon. The historic oval at Queen's Park has been put in apple-pie order, the City Band has been engaged and everything possible has been done to make it comfortable for the huge crowd which is expected.

The funerals were held yesterday afternoon of two well-known citizens who died on Saturday. E. F. Holt, aged 45 years, had practically lived here all his life and latterly has been running a general store on Front street. A week ago he was taken suddenly ill with paralysis of the throat, but lived until Saturday morning. He was the son of one of the oldest residents and a couple of years ago married a daughter of another pioneer, Mr. Purcell of Douglas. He had no children and by his will a not inconsiderable estate is divided equally between the widow and his own parents. The funeral was conducted by the Salvation Army, the Woodmen of the World, of which order he was a member, acting as pallbearers.

The other deceased was Alexander Sutherland, quite a local character and known to many Victorians as one of the Sapperton twins. He was a native of the North of Ireland and came to Canada many years ago. He had lived here for about fifteen years with a brother, who was killed on the C. P. R. crossing a few months ago, and an invalid sister who did not long survive the death of the chief bread-winner of the trio. Alexander also never recovered from the shock and double affliction and died in the Royal Columbia Hospital. Of late years were a charge on the corporation, though Alexander was a well-read man having at one time studied for the Presbyterian ministry. He, in recognition of civic assistance, deeded to the corporation a lot which he owned in Sapperton, a short time before he died.

The consent of the Dominion government has been received to moving back the stone retaining wall at the penitentiary in order to make room for sidewalk, roadway and team track, all of which are obliged to be moved back to accommodate the Sapperton Railway approach to the bridge. The City Council has also given formal notice to lessees who occupy any part of the 25-foot railway reserve along Front street, to vacate such portion by November 1st. This is to allow the Great Northern road and other railways to come into the city along the water front, just outside the C. P. R. track.

Premier Balfour On "Insular Free Trade"

Leader Embodies Cabinet's Views on Fiscal Policy in a Pamphlet Issued to the British Public.

He Advocates Dealing With Nations Not With Abstract Theories But With Concrete Retaliation.

London, Sept. 15.—Premier Balfour issued tonight the advance sheets of a pamphlet on the subject, "Insular Free Trade," in which he presents at length the arguments in favor of a change in Great Britain's fiscal policy. In introducing the pamphlet, Mr. Balfour says his purpose in issuing is that it would be impossible to put all the important points on this question within the limit of a single speech, and therefore, he says the pamphlet may be a fitting preliminary to the speech, which he will shortly make. This undoubtedly refers to the speech Mr. Balfour will make at Sheffield on October 1.

Mr. Balfour says he approaches the subject from the standpoint of a free trader. "As far as contemporary circumstances will permit," he continues, "I am a free trader, but not of the pattern which holds that the doctrine of free trade, which is so universal in its application and so capable of an exact expression that every conclusion to which it logically leads must be accepted without hesitation and without reserve."

The arguments presented throughout the pamphlet vary little from those already enunciated, but the Premier points out that, as a reason of England's policy of retaining a fiscal policy made for a free trade country in a world of free traders, not for a free trade country in a world of protectionists, the rate of her import has not increased any, in fact it has seriously diminished. Compared with the past years some departments show no increase, while in others show symptoms of decrease. The Premier asserts that there is no reason to expect an improvement. Meanwhile Germany, America, France, Russia, and even Great Britain's self-governing Colonies continue to build up a protected interest within their borders. Mr. Balfour says the mistakes made by the free traders half a century ago have left Great Britain bearing all the burdens and enjoying only half the advantages which should attach to the Empire. He devotes much space to the effect of protection upon combinations in countries in which protection exists. This the Premier points out, is to the disadvantage of the British manufacturer, who is unable to compete with the manufacturer who is able to sell abroad at a lower price than he charges for the same article at home.

He gives an instance of German steel in this particular, saying it is selling cheaper in England than the British manufacturer can possibly produce it for. Mr. Balfour declares that the optimist who advocates a continuance of the free trade policy in spite of the injury worked by protection on Great Britain's interests, are foolish, and their arguments little short of reck'ess. The only possible hope of a mitigation of the evil is through negotiation, which he says can only appeal to self-interest in foreign protected countries, and in the case of the Colonies to self-interest coupled with sentiment. Mr. Balfour concludes:—"Were I proved to be wrong, my opinion on the fundamental question would remain unchanged. Where we fail others may succeed. It cannot be right for a country with free trade ideals to enter into competition with protectionist rivals, self deprived of the only instrument whereby their policy can conceivably be modified. The most essential object to national efforts should be to get rid of the bonds which we have gratuitously entangled ourselves with in the precise manner in which we should use our regained liberty is important, yet after all, only a secondary issue." Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is a reprint of notes circulated among his colleagues in the cabinet in the early part of August, and are not public. He complains because he thinks they might gain a large circulation for which they were not originally written. The publication of the pamphlet immediately after the momentous cabinet council held yesterday and today, indicates that it embodies a statement of policy accepted or acquiesced in by the majority of the cabinet. If this assumption is correct it means an abandonment of the idea of preferential tariffs with the Colonies and the taxation of food in favor of a system of retaliatory duties. Even this, however, is tentative.

Mr. Balfour, in his speech on October 1, expects to elaborate and explain his case, and the cabinet will closely watch its reception by the Conservative delegates. In short, the great question of free trade versus protection, so far as the cabinet is concerned, is still undecided. What will be Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's attitude is the burning question of the moment. The most striking feature of Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is that, from the beginning to end, it does not refer to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

There is not a word about the threatened breaking up of the Empire or preferential tariffs, and the Colonies are scarcely mentioned. On the contrary, the whole line of Mr. Balfour's reasoning is opposed to tariffs for purely protectionist purposes, hence Mr. Chamberlain is faced with the alternative of either abandoning preferential tariffs or prosecuting his campaign unsupported by Mr. Balfour.

On the zollverein question Mr. Balfour says: "The most momentous, perhaps, the most permanent, victory for free trade was won when, rather on national than economical grounds, interstate tariffs were forbidden in the United States."

Neither does Mr. Balfour admit that Great Britain's trade is on the verge of ruin. He says:—"Judged by all available tests, both the total wealth and the diffused well-being of the country are generally greater than they have ever been. We are not only rich and prosperous in appearance, but also, I believe, in reality. I can find no evidence that we are living on our capital."

The Premier thinks that this is because protectionist tariffs are less bad than they look, and protectionist countries and the British Colonies "are still our most important customers."

He contends, however, that Great Britain's sufferings must increase with the growth and spread of protection abroad and the absorption of new markets, for instance, China, by powerful protection states. She should strive for "freedom to negotiate so that freedom of exchange may be increased." Mr. Balfour says further:—"The only alternative is to do to foreign countries what they always do to each other, and instead of appealing to economic theories in which they wholly disbelieve, to use fiscal inducements, which they thoroughly understand."

An illustrative table is appended to the pamphlet, showing British exports to protected and unprotected markets, and the value of British exports since 1880.

The papers universally praise Mr. Balfour's pamphlet for the ability and lucidity with which the arguments are presented, and a warm welcome is extended to it by organs, which, though in favor of protectionist ideas, were opposed on the ground of political expediency to Mr. Chamberlain's food proposals. The Liberal papers have, in their editorials, strongly denounced the booklet, because they contend it leaves Mr. Balfour on the protectionist side without in any way settling the issue before the country.

The Duke of Devonshire had a conference lasting two hours with Mr. Balfour at the latter's official residence this evening. Chief Irish Secretary Wyndham, the Earl of Selborne and Gerald Balfour also called on the Premier.

It is believed that within a day or two the resignation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, and perhaps the Duke of Devonshire, will be announced, although nothing certain is known. The Standard, a Conservative organ, contends in its editorial article that there is no occasion whatever under the existing understanding for any member of the cabinet to withdraw. According to the Daily Mail, Mr. Chamberlain agrees, under the stress of necessity, not to press his programme. The paper says he probably will not admit that his schemes are abandoned, but nevertheless they can safely be regarded dead for the time at least.

A circumstantial statement is published, attributing to the Colonial Secretary, the prediction of the general election and the defeat of the government in the spring. The Conservatives will be in office for six months, and then he will return to office with the country at his back.

London, Sept. 16.—The Times thinks there is no doubt that Premier Balfour will meet parliament and defend the policy embodied in this pamphlet. Even should there be, as rumored, one or two ministerial resignations, it was unlikely that there would arise any question of the resignation of the government or an appeal to the country.

SNOW HOLDS TRAINS.

St. Paul, Sept. 15.—Snow and rain greatly damaged crops in the Northwest the past week. Nearly all the grain in shock, estimated at 50 per cent, and all the standing grain, most of it flax, is buried under snow and water. The rainfall has been eight inches in forty-eight hours. Rain, sleet and snow prevail all over the Northwest today. Railroad tracks are washed out and trains are abandoned. The trains from the Pacific Coast have been pushing along slowly through deep snow for two days, and are from ten to twenty hours late. The Great Northern flyer, due here at 1:10 last night, did not arrive until 4 o'clock this morning.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 15.—H. Chester Vanzant, eastern manager of the United States Steel Corporation, died today from appendicitis, aged 43 years.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—Miss Morgan, manager of the American Women's Club, died here last night. She had been for many years active in charity work in Berlin, and a large contributor to other work.

London, Sept. 15.—Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, president of the International Institute for Girls in Spain, died in London today. She was well known in educational and church circles in many cities of the United States.

INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, Sept. 15.—It was announced at the interior department today that Charles Joseph Bonaparte had accepted the invitation of Secretary Hitchcock to take charge of the investigation of certain Indian Territory affairs and officials under the jurisdiction of the interior department. The scope of the investigation, it is said, will be sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all statements within the knowledge of the interior department that have appeared in the public press and all other matters that may at any time come to the notice of the investigating officials which in any way reflect upon the official character, conduct or acts of the Daes commission or any member thereof and the inspector for the Indian Territory.

While those are primarily the objects of the investigation it is understood that it will be extended to such other persons and things in the Indian Territory over which the interior department has supervision as may be deemed by Mr. Bonaparte to be for the welfare of the service or as may be referred to him by the secretary of the interior.

SALVATION CAVALRYMEN.

Cincinnati, Sept. 15.—The first use of cavalrymen in the Salvation Army will be made this week in a march through the feud districts of Kentucky. Those who will ride with Staff Captain William E. Scott and Col. Richard E. Halyard arrived here today in rough rider uniforms. The mounted men will give a parade here tonight and leave on their journey tomorrow.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc, use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

British Trade Blue Book

Official Publication Shows the Aspects of Foreign Trade And Industry.

Ratio of Exports to Protected And Unprotected Countries Now Reversed.

Average Wages in U. S. One And Twelfth Greater Than in Britain.

London, Sept. 16.—On the heels of Premier Balfour's academic expression of his personal views of the fiscal problem, contained in the pamphlet on "Insular Free Trade," advance sheets of which were issued last night, came the long-promised and much-demanded government statistics dealing with the subject. They were issued today by the Board of Trade in the shape of a Blue Book of nearly 500 pages of bewildering tables of figures showing the various aspects of British and foreign trade, and the industrial conditions. No deductions were drawn, though the publication teems with interesting notes upon what are regarded as points of fact. The references to foreign trade were chiefly confined to French, German and the United States.

One of the most important phases dealt with in the Blue Book are imports and exports. The tables show that exports from the United Kingdom to the United States declined from $145,000,000 in 1890, to $97,500,000 in 1902, while the imports rose from $485,000,000 to $635,000,000. The total exports to all foreign countries declined in the same period $90,000,000, though when the colonies are included the decline only amounts to $5,000,000. The proportion of the United Kingdom exports, as between protected and unprotected countries, in the markets of the world, have been reversed since 1850. Then it was 56 per cent. to the protected countries and 44 per cent. to the others. In 1902 the proportion was 42 per cent. to the protected countries, and 58 per cent. to the others.

A valuable explanation is given of the much-quoted excess of imports over exports, which so often has been held to be a sign of British trade decline. The Blue Book says that, while the excess yearly averages about $800,000,000, the income receivable from foreign investments, calculated at $312,500,000, added to the earnings of the British merchant fleet engaged in foreign trade, calculated at $450,000,000, "is probably more than sufficient to account for the average excess of imports." Such estimates have never before been included, hence the misleading character of the usual figures.

Americans have made large investments in the United Kingdom of recent years, and American repurchases of railroad and other securities are admitted to have, to some extent, effected the fiscal figures. "But they are not likely to form a serious factor." Much attention is diverted to the tin plate industry and the effect of the Dingley and McKinley tariffs. The figures show that the total exports of tin from the United Kingdom have declined only a little over $5,000,000 since 1897, with a marked increase in the quantity produced and in the value of a number of mills in 1898.

Dealing exhaustively with the tariffs of all nations, the Blue Book says the American system of drawbacks "necessarily results in inequality of treatment, and may yield an export bounty ot the best equipped manufacturers while others sustain a loss."

In a table showing the ad valorem, equivalent to import duties, levied by foreign countries on the principal articles of British export, Russia comes first with 131 per cent., and the United States next with 73 per cent., and Austria follows with 33 per cent. Though Germany comes sixth, it is pointed out that her existing tariff is so effective as to be more highly protective against Great Britain than the percentage shows.

Before the trade of the United Kingdom and any of the colonies could be reserved to British vessels, the Board of Trade states that the existing treaties with Austria, Greece and other countries would have to be denounced. The tables show that the United Kingdom is most dependent on imported wheat.

The question of wages and the cost of living, especially the price of food, which has figured so largely in the recent Chamberlain agitation, takes up pages, and is summed up as follows:—"The average level of wages in the United States are 11 1-2 times greater than in the United Kingdom, while in Germany wages are only two-thirds, and in France three-quarters of the average prevailing in the United Kingdom."

The percentage of family incomes, taking New York as the capital of the United States, is estimated on the basis of 100 per cent for the United Kingdom, for the United States 123 per cent, for France 83 per cent and for Germany 69 per cent.

The mean weekly rate of wages in skilled trades in the United States is estimated at 159 per cent of the same basis. Dealing with the iron and steel trade the board reports that employment has fallen off in the United Kingdom since the introduction of American tariffs, but that very few works have actually closed.

It points out that imports from the United States have decreased since 1900.

The available evidence goes to show that the United States for some time past, for the most part has been able to absorb a great portion of the output.

Dealing with the importation of American goods which has been thrown on the foreign market reports say: This export trade could hardly be carried out unless the foreigners were granted lower prices than prevail in the United States.

AMERICAN NETS CONFISCATED.

Ashtabula, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The Canadian patrol steamer Petrel early today lifted and confiscated a number of fish nets belonging to American fishermen in Lake Erie. It is supposed the officers of the Petrel decided that the nets were set on the Canadian side of the line. This, however, is denied by the fishermen. The nets were valued at $2000.

HUGH MANN'S FUNERAL.

Obsequies of Dead Railroad Contractor Took Place Yesterday.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—The funeral of the late Hugh Mann, killed on the C. N. R. in Manitoba a few days ago, was held yesterday afternoon at Acton, the family home for many years. The funeral was largely attended, and among those present was James A. MacDonald, of British Columbia.

U.S. POSTAL SCANDALS.

Two More Arrests in Connection with Supply Contracts.

New York, Sept. 15.—Charles McGieghan and Geo. H. Huntingdon, of the Columbia Supply company, who are indicted in Washington, D.C., in connection with the postal scandals surrendered themselves to U.S. Marshal Kenklein of this city yesterday. Bench warrants were issued for Huntingdon and McGieghan at the time of the arraignment of Geo. G. Beavers on the Washington indictment. The warrant upon which the two men are held charges them with having in the city of Washington unlawfully conspired together and with W. A. Macehn and others to defraud the United States of the sum of fifty cents of express, and every package to be furnished by the post office department under a contract with the Columbus Supply company, and with having given to Macehn $100 in pursuance of this conspiracy.

PERISHED IN SNOWSTORM.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—The only fatality reported in connection with the snowstorm of Sunday comes from Gretna, where an old man fell from a buggy and perished in the storm. At Hartney twelve horses died in the Canadian Pacific yards and in the same vicinity other live stock is reported to have perished. A telephone message received from Minnedosa reported that the storm was one of the worst experienced there in five years. It started to blow about 10 o'clock in the morning and a heavy rain soon followed. At noon this developed into a snowstorm and by dark the snow was ten inches deep on the level prairie. Grain which was still standing is almost totally ruined.

The Situation In the Balkans

Pending the Return of Prince Ferdinand No Important Step Taken.

Mobilization of Reserves Adds Ten Thousand Men to Frontier Guards.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 15.—No important step is likely to be taken at the present critical juncture, pending the return to the capital of Prince Ferdinand and a reply from the Powers or some intimation from them in response to Bulgaria's note. The air here is filled with rumors of mobilization. It is alleged that the first three divisions of the army, having their centres at Sofia, Philippolis and Slivnac, have been called out. In official quarters, however, it is declared that the only step actually decided upon is the summoning to the colors of the first three divisions who retired from the army during the last three years. This will give a force of some 10,000 men, who will be chiefly employed in strengthening the troops along the frontier.

It is believed a week will suffice to enable the ministry to judge of the extent which the final appeal to the Powers is likely to prove successful. Doubts are expressed in diplomatic circles whether the Bulgarian note will bring the sincerity of the ministry's attitude and its complete justification for issuing such a document to the Powers, however immense the force that Turkey is gathering in threateningly close proximity to the Bulgarian frontier. It is stated that the Porte has protested to Austria against Austrian and Hungarian arms being allowed to furnish cartridges to the Bulgarian government at the present time.

It is announced that a detachment of Turkish troops which went to the Greek monastery of Barshiari, near Monastir, to seek a number of revolutionaries supposed to be in hiding in the building, finding no one there, set fire to the monastery and killed the servants and women. At Konks Kiglavi, near Rosengrad, a body of Turkish infantry and cavalry accompanied by a mountain battery fought a three hours' engagement with insurgents. The Turks had thirty killed and many wounded.

Sofia, Sept. 15.—Replying to notes of Turkish representatives here, in which it was alleged that the insurrection in Macedonia was the work of Bulgarian bands who had crossed the frontier, the Bulgarian government on Saturday last replied, refuting the accusations, reviewing the history of the insurrection and claiming that the outbreak was the direct result of the existing form of government in Macedonia, which had forced the youth of the country to flee abroad and gradually organize the insurrection. Bulgaria also declined all responsibility for the events at Adrianople, which it is declared, are due to the persecution of the Bulgarian population.

Finally Bulgaria stated that the Turkish government was prolonging a situation filled with perils to the Principality, and pointed out that there was danger of a catastrophe to both countries.

Prince Ferdinand will return here tomorrow.

The revolutionary headquarters has received notice of a terrible situation at Losengrad. The whole district is filled with Turkish and Albanian troops and Bashi-Bazouks. Twelve villages have been burned and over 100 families have been massacred. Many of the women and girls captured have been sent to various harems. About 400 widows and orphans have arrived at the frontier village of Tekenge, from Losengrad. A telegram from Burgas says the authorities of the town of Losengrad have ordered the Bulgarian families to be removed from the Greek districts. The decree causes great fear among the Bulgarians.

All the Bulgarian prisoners in the town jail at Belgrade have been killed by Musselmen soldiers, aided by the prison guards.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—A despatch to the Frankfurt Zeitung from Sofia says that a party of Turks near Giohtepete have with them twenty Bulgarian women and girls.

Five hundred fugitive women and children have arrived at Tekendsche.

Turkish troops have routed the Bulgarian soldiers and have driven off three squads of troops.

The report is current that the Turkish soldiers at Kirk-Kilosseh in Turkish territory fired on the French consulate, breaking the windows of the building.

MONUMENT AT ANTIETAM.

President Roosevelt to Dedicate Memorial to Dead Soldiers.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 16.—President Roosevelt left Sagmore Hill on a two days' trip which will include a visit of inspection to the immigrant station on Ellis Island, New York bay, and his participation tomorrow in the ceremonies attendant upon the dedication of a monument to the memory of New Jersey soldiers, erected on the historic battlefield of Antietam.

Bulgaria To Powers

Accuses Turkish Government of Systematically Annihilating Bulgarians.

Mobilizing And Concentrating Troops Ready to Attack Principality.

Twenty Thousand Reserves on Turkish Frontier Called to the Colors.

Sofia, Sept. 15.—Following are some of the points in the note which Bulgaria has just presented to the Powers:

"What the Bulgarian government had foreseen, as expressed in its note of June 29, of the development of affairs in Turkey, has become amply verified. The Turkish government is systematically annihilating the Bulgarian people. The mobilization and concentration of such great forces in European Turkey under the pretext of suppressing the revolution, gives Bulgaria reason to suppose that at an opportune moment she will be attacked by Turkey. The Bulgarian government can no longer remain indifferent in the presence of such a situation, which is of a nature calculated to bring about a hostile collision between Turkey and Bulgaria. If the Great Powers do not take measures to give the sublime Porte counsels of wisdom and of moderation, the Bulgarian government will be obliged to take the necessary steps to be ready for every eventuality and to not be taken by surprise."

Premier Petroff was interviewed today by the correspondent of the Associated Press on the reason which induced the Bulgarian government to issue yesterday's note to the Powers. He said: "It has been from the first plainly evident that the policy of Turkey was to hinder the development of the Bulgarian race in Macedonia, which was the strongest national element there. With this end in view the Turks proceeded to devastate the country and kill the Bulgarian Christians, driving the survivors into the mountains and forests where there would either perish of hunger or go across the Bulgarian frontier and become a burden to the Bulgarian nation. Meanwhile the Powers paid not the slightest attention to the Bulgarian note of June 29th, but rather encouraged the Turks, who adopted the most severe measures to suppress the outbreak. The Bulgarian government is compelled to protect not only Bulgaria itself, but also the Bulgarian element in Macedonia. It is further evident that Turkey has indirectly encouraged the revolution, as with ten times as many guards on the frontier as Bulgaria employed, the Turks never stopped a single revolutionary band nor any individual crossing the frontier.

"The Porte was only too anxious to have a pretext for continuing the massacres of the extermination of the Bulgarian people. Turkey has now concentrated 300,000 troops in Macedonia, probably about 25,000 of whom are engaged in the suppression of the revolt. There is no attempt to fight the insurgents, but the troops attack innocent women and children. The Bulgarian government is forced to perceive in this excessive mobilization a clear sign of Turkish desire, after she has succeeded in subduing the outbreak in Macedonia to attack Bulgaria and exterminate the Bulgarian race. All our latest information from Macedonia and Constantinople confirms this view."

Hilma Pasha, the Vali of Salonica, has openly declared that war with Bulgaria is the only way of settling the Macedonian question. The Constantinople press, which is under the most severe censorship, was recently allowed to publish the most sensational reports, with the object of increasing the Mussulman's fanatic hatred of Bulgarian Christians.

The American consul at Beyrout telegraphs that the situation is tranquil although some fears are entertained of disturbances on the occasion of the feast of the cross. The consul adds that a good impression was created by Rear-Admiral Cotton's conference with Mazrim Pasha, the acting Vali of Beyrout, and the latter's repressive action is already reported by Admiral Cotton to the authorities at Washington.

Twenty thousand Bulgarian reserves belonging to three divisions on the Turkish frontier, have been called to the colors.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—A despatch to the Tageblatt from Constantinople reports that the Russian monastery at Jerusalem has been sacked by a Mohammedan mob, and that all of the monks were murdered.

London, Sept. 15.—A news agency despatch from Rome says that the Italian fleet, which has been concentrating off the coast of Sicily, is held in readiness to leave for Turkish waters at a few hours' notice.

POLITICS IN NANAIMO CITY

Conservative Rallies Well Attended---Miners Union Condones With Smith.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Sept. 15.—A rally of the Cedar Conservatives will be held at the schoolhouse there on Thursday evening at which Mr. Alex Bryden will be formally introduced to the electorate. Hon. A. E. McPhillips, A. Haslam, ex-M. P., Mayor Manson of Nanaimo and other leading Conservatives will speak.

The Nanaimo Conservative Association is working hard to ensure the return of Mr. Quennell nightly meetings being now the rule. He addresses his first public meeting on Saturday evening at the opera house.

The reception accorded Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., at Vancouver, formed the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Miners' Union on Saturday evening. An attempt was made to pass a resolution condemning the Socialists, but eventually this was modified and as it finally stood the motion recorded condemned the audience in general and the Labor Day committee of Vancouver in particular for the fiasco.

BIG FIRE IN NORWAY.

London, Sept. 15.—A special from Christiania, Norway, says that in a fire in some business premises on Kongenzgade today, eleven persons were burned to death and great damage was done.

Banquet to Delegates

Commercial Congress Men Royaly Entertained By Citizens of Vancouver.

Eloquent Speeches Delivered on Topics of Absorbing Imperial Interest.

Hon. Chas. Wilson Points Out Necessity of Improving Communications.

Vancouver, Sept. 12.—The banquet last night to the delegates of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in the new dining hall of the Hotel Vancouver, was a brilliant success. One of the prominent speakers was General Laurie, one of the fast thinning ranks of the Old Guard, contemporaneous with the Fathers of Confederation. General Laurie gave it as his opinion that the destiny of the Empire is yet to be fought out on the Pacific. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper proposed the toast of "The Empire," and made a brilliant, stirring speech. He spoke chiefly on the Imperial question. He said the colonies were not asking for something without giving anything in return. We stood not as beggars or paupers, but were called a nation. Had material consideration alone governed the people, the Dominion of Canada would not be possible. But love of the Mother Country had been a ruling factor.

Hon. Charles Wilson, in proposing the health of the guests, dwelt on the necessity of improving the means for intercommunication. He thought unless this could be done the country would not progress faster than when the Indians crudely mined the ores of the Kootenay to make bullets with. Among other prominent speakers was Mr. E. J. Gillespie, chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce. He spoke of peopling the colonies and referred to 6,500,000 people leaving Great Britain for the United States. He said that Great Britain should take all the food products that Canada could spare. Canada now only supplied one-fifth of what Britain consumed. He thought that Great Britain should contract with Canada for from three to five years to supply all her food products she could to Britain. Britain now takes nearly all her supply of cheese, some 20,000,000 pounds, out of a total of 250,000,000. Referring to British investments in Canada through company promotors, he thought that the money invested had gone back to England, but confidence restored, it would come in millions, and he thought the banks were the proper agents to bring it. Mr. Gillespie said: "I have never felt away from home all the time I have been in Canada." Continuing, he said: "I am an ardent admirer of Mr. Chamberlain, and all through Canada Mr. Chamberlain's name had been hailed with applause, and I here and now invite Mr. Chamberlain to address his approval or otherwise to the course the congress had adopted on Imperial questions."

Mr. H. T. Lockyer, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, and president of the Board of Trade, presided at the banquet.

"It is not theory, it is fact. I can extract gold and silver out of sulphide ores without smelting the ore. It is past the experimental stage. I have done it and can do it with a plant of proper capacity one-third as cheaply as smelting the ores." This is the statement of Mr. M. De Keysor, made in answer to the question if he had already proved to the satisfaction of the members of the syndicate interested in his patent that he can do what he claims. He said: "I have already treated large quantities of ore successfully, and am now installing in the old C. P. R. Cement Works one of the finest and most complete little assay and treatment plants on the Coast. The plant will cost $10,000 and will treat 25 tons a day. The idea is to treat small quantities of ore for prospectors who cannot afford to send their low-grade ores to the smelter. In thirty days we will be able to go to Van Anda with our own scows and bring ore to the works and smelt it all for $5, including freight. With ore running $10 this will leave a good margin to develop a claim with. We will handle small lots for prospectors for $5. When the plant is increased to enable us to handle 100 tons a day, we will charge only $2, and when we are able to handle 1,000 tons we can reduce the cost to $1 a ton. It will be a big advertisement for Vancouver. I cannot handle copper ore. I can, however, handle sulphide and a variety of refractory ores for gold and silver with my patent process. Besides extracting the gold and silver, my chemical process saved the oxide of iron in the ore, which makes a fine paint, or can be converted into bricketts for the foundry blast furnace. The Princess Royal ore submits with great readiness to my process. This is a sulphide ore, and all the samples I have had for treatment run about $100 to the ton. Mr. Finlay, manager of the Princess Royal mines now pays $4 to cart his ore to his wharf, $4 for freight by ship, $2 for wharfage and $4 smelting charges. There are other charges, but these sums aggregate $14. With one of my plants on the ground he could mine ore and treat the ore for about $1.50. The actual treatment costing from 30 to 50 cents a ton. I am not boasting about my invention. I have possessed the knowledge I have now for years, but am only now putting it to commercial use, with every prospect of success."

In the treatment of gold and silver ores they are first roasted, if found necessary, then crushed and automatically fed into a suitable pulverizer. A strong solution of chemicals (cynide, etc.) is fed from a storage tank into the batteries; the chemicals perform the duties of cleaning and preparing the gold and silver for the electric deposition on the plates and quicksilver (no mercury is used during the pulverizing, consequently no flouring of quicksilver is possible). The pulp which passes through a 40 or finer mesh, is conducted into a revolving electric amalgamator. The almalgamator is mechanically and scientifically constructed and consists of a large copper silver-plated cylindrical drum six by three feet, by one eight deep or larger, properly insulated from the remainder of the machine adjustable to any angle and provided with the most improved appliances, such as dynamo, meter, voltmeter, etc., for the perfect control of the current.

The amalgamator makes from five to ten revolutions per minute, and is so constructed that the pulp and solution passes over 100 or more plates before being discharged into the agitators. Inside the amalgamator is another conical silver-plated drum, properly insulated. Practically no values escape by this process, except in the slimes, which are successfully automatically treated and the gold and silver extracted; the material and slimes which pass out of the revolving electrical amalgamator are conducted into a series of agitators, in which a large amount of solution is fed which dilutes the slimes and makes the particles of gold and silver free. From thence they are conducted into a series of two or more amalgamators where the remaining values are collected. The material then passes through a series of amalgam traps and is finally conveyed to a suitable concentrator.

With this process the largest known percentage of gold and silver values are obtained, being automatic and simple throughout, no additional expert labor is required, and the chemical solution is accumulated for future use, and a clean-up can be made at any time without interfering with the operation of the mill.

When the ores to be treated contain too large a percentage of base metals, the pulp is first treated by a suitable concentrator and the remainder by the electrical amalgamation process.

O. F. McGee, another American, has been spying out the land in the Ootsa Lake district and Bulkley Valley. He was accompanied by Captain Johnson and Mr. McIntosh, clerk of the Vancouver police court. As Mr. McGee represented a syndicate of people all in the State of Oregon, who sent him to find out the conditions in the country, he was asked to give an unvarnished account of what he saw, as reports had come in that the country was no good for a poor man to live in, and was covered with stunted trees.

Mr. McGee said: "Bulkley Valley is a magnificent ranching country. I never saw such grass. It will cut four tons to the acre. I do not know whether that is considered big here, but I have been farming and ranching all my life, and I never cut that much to the acre. There are stretches of ten miles square. I got wet to the waist with the grass while I was sitting on my horse, and that is not stretching it. There was wild cane, blue joint and wild rye and pea vines, and the pea vine in places was over my head. You could fairly bury yourself in the grass. Talk about not being a ranching country. I heard that the man who said that had not gone further than Frances Lake. We went there to prospect the country, and we prospected it, and I staked land for myself and my son and a friend on chance, while my companions also staked land. In the Bulkley there is lots of running water, and for this reason I prefer it to the Ootsa Lake country, where there are not the same number of streams, although there are numerous lakes and marshes on the mountains for cattle. It is a magnificent cattle country, but it is a summer range. I think cattle would have to be fed three or four months, but that would cut so figure owing to the abundance of hay. In sections the ground in the Bulkley is very rich. I never in my life saw such potatoes and cabbages, and the squaw men and bachelors in there have fine, comfortable homes. I saw oats and barley growing to a great height. I do not know whether they would come to maturity. They were growing very rank and seemed to be shooting up too high. The report that hay cannot be cured is nonsense. Settlers say that there has been no rain on the hay for years until a little sprinkle this year. It is a magnificent country, but I am sorry to say that I will have to go back and tell my people that, as they are making a living now, they better stay where they are. I expected to see an open country, but I was disappointed. Roads will have to be built, and until the government build them there will be no settlers in the country but bachelors and squaw men."

Held up by the Indians in far off lonely Ootsa, was the peril which faced Mr. McIntosh, clerk of the police court, and his party. Mr. McIntosh was in search for gold. He had heard of a fabulously rich deposit, and talked to men who had picked up the quartz, speckled with gold that had dropped off the vein. From them he had learned the secret of the locality of the rich mine, and at a heavy expense had returned to the Ootsa Lake country, not only to stake land but in a search for gold. They had some trouble in securing Indian guides, but finally did so. These guides demanded a heavy pay, but guaranteed to take the party safely to the deposits of gold. On the third day out Mr. McIntosh's party became suspicious, the Indians got too familiar and were constantly talking amongst themselves. They then deliberately led him on the wrong track, and by the time they got within thirty miles of their destination, their grub was nearly exhausted. 'Twas then that they realized that the Indians had determined to steal their outfit or demand all their possessions in payment of food. They refused to budge, and became defiant when threatened, but the white men were too many for them, and turned the tables on them. They stole the canoe of their guides while the Indians slept, and, paddling all night, succeeded in finding their way back to the starting place.

PRES. MITCHELL HAS HARD TASK

Endeavoring to Induce Coal Miners in Missouri to Return to Work.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 12.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, having failed in his efforts to induce the striking coal miners at Novinger, Mo., to return to work, can do nothing further towards settling the difficulty among the union miners of the district until action has been taken by the Missouri Miners' convention, which will meet tomorrow.

President Mitchell is anxious to arrive at a settlement of the differences, as the operators refuse to treat with the union or its representatives until those in authority can demonstrate their ability to compel the union men to live up to their agreement. The operators, however, have the highest respect for President Mitchell personally, and they are willing to confer with him, as they know that he is disposed to deal fairly with them. There are 6,500 union miners in Missouri in 57 local unions, and all will be represented. It is President Mitchell's plan, it is said, to have the convention tell the men officially to go back to work, and follow that action up, if necessary, by the extreme action of forfeiture of charters. President Mitchell knows that if the charter is not upheld, another will never be secured and the effect on not only the Missouri, but in the whole United States, not only among miners but all craftsmen, will be disastrous.

TRAIN WRECK.

Milwaukee, Sept. 12.—An Evening Wisconsin special from Fairchild, Wis., says four persons were killed and several injured in a wreck on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road six miles from Fairchild. A train was held up here and sent to the scene of the wreck to bring the injured to Eau Claire.

MANCHURIA EVACUATION.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—The Washington government has received satisfactory assurance from the St. Petersburg authorities that the general evacuation of Manchuria will occur October 8th. If for some reason, purely local to the province in question Russia should request permission to postpone the withdrawal of her troops from that particular province for several months it is said to be for China to say whether the request shall be granted. The request, in the opinion of State Department officials, does not indicate that Russia intends to break her pledge to the Powers.

Secretary Hay will prepare instructions for Mr. Conger, on the receipt of which the letter will advise the Peking government of the attitude of the United States.

RUSSIA ASKS MORE TIME.

Requests Postponement of Date for Evacuation of Portion of Manchuria.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Russia has requested permission of China to postpone her evacuation of one of the frontier provinces of Manchuria for several months after October 8th, the date of the general evacuation of Manchuria. Minister Conger cables the State Department this fact, and the matter has been referred to Secretary Hay at the secretary's summer home in New Hampshire for consideration. The State Department apparently is not concerned over Russia's request, as it is pointed out the province is a small one and the postponement is only for a short time.

Agreement To Prorogue

Federal House May Reach Adjournment The First Week in October.

Leader of Conservative Party Back At Ottawa Much Improved In Health.

Cabinet Hears Appeal of C. P R. Against Order of Railway Committee.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Mr. Borden returned today, greatly improved in health.

Lord Strathcona visited Ottawa today, but he cannot remain to open the exhibition on Monday. Commissioner Hutchison telegraphed the exhibition authorities that the Queen's Jubilee presents could not be packed in time to show at Ottawa next week.

It is reported that an agreement has been reached between both parties for prorogation to take place the first week in October.

The cabinet this afternoon heard the appeal of the Canadian Pacific against an order of the railway committee of the Privy Council, which granted permission to the V. W. & Yukon railway to cross their tracks at Sapperton. Crysler, for the Canadian Pacific, endeavored to reopen the Westminster waterfront question on V. W. & Yukon's location there; but Mr. Morrison, for the latter road, contended that the only question to be considered was that of the crossing. The cabinet upheld Mr. Morrison's view after full argument and evidence of engineers. The decision was reserved until Mr. Keefer's report is received, when a further argument will be heard. The C. P. R. are striving hard to prevent the crossing, but the V. W. & Y. solicitors have been equally careful, and are confident they have the merits of the case with them. The embroglio at British Columbia was incidentally referred to by Mr. Morrison in his argument.

Awful Tales of Slaughter

New And Sensational Reports of Murder of Christians In Macedonia.

It is Believed That the Numbe of Victims Will Total Six Thousand.

Sofia, Sept. 12.—With the arrival of new and sensational reports of the wholesale slaughter of Christians in Macedonia, the situation here is hourly becoming more alarming. If the latest messages which state that 6000 Bulgarians have been slaughtered in the districts of Okhrida and Leron should be confirmed, no doubt exists that the government will be forced to order the mobilization of the army. According to information brought to the revolutionary paper Autominie, a force of Albanians, assisted by Turkish regular forces acting under orders direct from the Yildiz Kiosk, massacred the entire Bulgarian Christian population of the Okhridr and Leron districts. Fearful description is given of the sights seen there, the soldiers slaughtering men, women and children in every direction, displaying a barbarism never before witnessed. The number killed is not stated in the despatch, but according to reports from other sources the total number of the victims will reach 6000.

Official circles are so far without information regarding the reported massacre, but in view of the character of the latest advices from Macedonia it is feared the news is only too true. Rumors are current that at a council of the ministers today, it was decided to mobilize immediately the first and second army division.

This is officially denied, but well informed persons do not doubt that the cabinet, which is meeting in council daily, is seriously considering such a measure.

A deputation of leading professors and representatives of the professional classes yesterday waited upon the ministers and urged the government to order immediate mobilization.

Premier Pretoff replied to the deputation that the ministry was unable to admit the necessity for such a step at the present time.

The Turkish government is believed at the present moment to have no less than 60,000 soldiers in the Vilayet of Adrianople, large bodies of them within ten to fifteen kilometers of the Bulgarian frontier. It is argued that Bulgaria would be amply justified in mobilizing the first and second army divisions, the headquarters of which are at Sofia and Phillippis and which comprise the force nearest the Turkish frontier.

The government appears to be firmly resolved to avoid giving Turkey the slightest pretext for beginning hostilities and is doing its utmost to restrain the war fever. Sofia and the country are outwardly as calm as in the most peaceful times, but the Bulgarians say this calm is to be feared more than at any other time.

An engagement is reported to have occurred between a force of insurgents and Turkish troops at Suipindot, in which not a single revolutionary was killed, while the Turks lost heavily. Telegrams from Burges says the Bulgarian population is fast disappearing from the district of Losengrad, and that every one unable to escape to the Bulgarian frontier is killed.

Five hundred fugitives who have arrived at Burgas from Tekengea report that two men, one 100 years old and the other 85, were impaled by the Turks. The War Office here is greatly concerned over the increasing number of deserters who go to joint the insurgents.

ADMIRAL RETIRED.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Rear-Admiral Francis A. Cook, who commanded the Brooklyn at Santiago, was retired today after forty years' service, on his application.

GRIT ELECTION CANARD.

Nanaimo, Sept. 14.—Wm. Lee, manager of the iron mine Texada, was yesterday flung from a cart drawn by two runaway mules. His arm and ribs were broken and he also is suffering from internal injuries. His condition is reported to be serious.

The Times' story that Mr. Young will be elected by acclamation in Comox is all nonsense. A big requisition, already very numerously signed, inviting Mayor Grant to accept the Conservative nomination, is in circulation, and his formal endorsement by the convention will take place tomorrow.

Mr. Taylor, the Socialist candidate in Alberni, has definitely retired, thus making a straight fight between McInnes and the Conservative nominee. The latter will probably be Mr. Hickey.

Austin and Spinliff, the prospectors supposed to have been lost in the Gulf, have been heard from. They reached Douglas Bay in safety, but had a rough time, their boat being stove in.

ANCIENT CASTLE DISCOVERED.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—A prehistoric castle, which is believed to have existed four hundred years before Christ, has been brought to light near Cassel.

ANTHRACITE COAL OUTPUT.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12.—Anthracite coal to the amount of 5,160,000 tons was produced during August, which is about the same as the previous month.

EARLY SNOW STORM.

Denver, Sept. 12.—One of the heaviest storms of the year prevailed last night throughout the state. The snow lies deep on the continental divide.

THIEVES' SAD MISHAP.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 12.—In an attempt to steal a quantity of alcohol from the cruiser Olympia in the drydock at the Norfolk navy yard tonight, a barrel of the fluid exploded. Two men were killed outright, and a master-at-arms is missing.

HURRICANE PREDICTED.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The following special bulletin was issued at the Weather Bureau: "Hurricane centre near southern point of Florida. Dangerous for vessels of all classes to sail for or from Gulf ports."

SNOW IN MONTANA.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 12.—Reports tonight from various points indicate heavy snowstorms generally throughout the state of Montana. In Carbon county and the southern portions of the state from two to four feet of snow is reported, and the damage to second crops of alfalfa and oats will amount to thousands of dollars.

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS.

Ore Output for Week Nearly Nine Thousand Tons.

Rossland, B. C., Sept. 12.—Production of Rossland camp for week ending tonight is close to 9000 tons, the totals being as follows: LeRoi 5220, Centre Star 1710, War Eagle 1380, LeRoi II 220, Jumbo 330, Spitzee 60, I. X. L. Milled 50, total for the week 8970. Year to date 267,827.

POPE'S COMMENDATION.

Rome, Sept. 12.—The Pope, fulfilling a promise made to the Rev. Dennis McConnel, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, when the latter was presented to him by Cardinal Gibbons, sent him today a very cordial letter containing a brief in favor of the Catholic University at Washington. The Pope most warmly recommends the university to the support of the whole people of the United States, trusting in their generosity to enable it to accomplish its object, which is to maintain and augment the intellectually supremacy of America.

MARYLAND LAUNCHED.

Big U. S. Cruiser Takes Water From Newport News' Yard.

Newport News, Va., Sept. 12.—The United States 15,000-ton armored cruiser Maryland was launched at the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. today. An accident attended the launching, marring but little, however, the success of the event. The intensity of the heat caused the melting of the tallow with which the ways were greased, and the big keel, instead of gliding down to the water, clung to her cradle. When she was finally released the warship dipped her stern heavily and grounded in the mud. The ship was so skilfully handled by the experts in charge of the work that no injury was sustained. The cruiser will be safely afloat in the morning. More than 10,000 people witnessed the launching.

AN AMAZING TALE OF FRAUD

Some Shady Insurance Transactions Which Have Shocked Scotland.

Edinburgh, Sept. 12.—An amazing tale of an alleged insurance fraud has been unfolded in Edinburgh. John Grant, director and manager, and Arthur Blackhurst, secretary of the Star Fire & Burglary Company, limited, were charged in the High Court of Justiciary with obtaining insurance premiums by fraud from 2000 persons. According to a liquidator, the company began business with £7. The total premiums received came to £2311, and the risks undertaken amounted to £875,025.

A clerk earning 16 shillings and expenses a week, said he was advised by Blackhurst, whom he had known for some time, to become a director of the company.

At the first meeting, he continued, Grant, on the suggestion of Blackhurst, was appointed manager at a salary of £750 a year. Then Blackhurst, on the proposal of Grant, was elected secretary at £100 a year.

The only other director was Grant's brother. On the motion of the ex-clerk, it was agreed to pay in cash or preferential debenture stock £1000 each to Grant and Blackhurst, the bonds carrying 10 per cent.

He acted, said the clerk, on the suggestion of the two accused men. He had "perfect confidence" in them, and was assured the bonds were all right.

At another meeting, at which he and Grant were present, the minutes stated that application had been received from John Grant, and had been acceded to, for £5000 debentures.

The clerk was appointed chairman, and eventually the company applied for liquidation.

Several English and Scottish witnesses gave evidence as to insurance transaction, on the representations, printed in the company's forms, that the guarantee fund was £250,000.

ANOTHER CREAMERY OPENED.

Nanaimo's New Factory Turns Out Its First Products.

Nanaimo creamery is at last in active operation. The first butter was made yesterday by Mr. Thompson, the man in charge, and although it has not at the time of writing been brought into town, it is said to be first class butter in every particular, says the Nanaimo Herald of yesterday. Only a small batch, about 70 pounds, was made yesterday owing to the fact that only a few of the members knew that cream was required and had it not been that the advertisement calling for cream had been inserted in the local papers and several farmers had responded with the goods, no attempt would have been made, but when the cream arrived the plant began operations in the presence of several of the directors, and yesterday afternoon the butter was finished. The butter will be brought into town this morning and distributed among the grocery stores. Only a few pounds will be given each store, but the following grocery stores will have a small quantity: Co-Operative, Jas. Young, H. A. McMillan, James Hirst, W. T. Heddle.

The next batch will be made on Tuesday and it is hoped that enough cream will be received before then to make a full batch. Patrons are requested to send in their cream right along as the creamery will be kept in active operations all winter if the cream supply will justify it.

Pacifying the Royal City

Premier McBride Lays the Facts Before Exhibition Authorities.

Managers Satisfied That Elections Will Not Interfere With the Show.

Good Progress Being Made On the Fraser River Bridge.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, Sept. 12.—The political pot continues to boil merrily and interest during the last few days has centered on the City Hall, the headquarters of Mayor Keary, the opposition candidate. On Friday a conference was held by appointment between Premier McBride and the executive of the R. A. & I. Society, when was discussed the probable effect on the provincial exhibition of the government's action in moving forward to October 3rd the date for the general elections. All kinds of ulterior motives have been ascribed for the change, the one most favored by the local grits being a blow at New Westminster city and exhibition, and its manager, Mr. Keary, was struck either deliberately or thoughtlessly by the government. This horse has been ridden to death already, and will peter out entirely in a day or so, when Mr. Keary will probably realize that he was talked into his present position during the time he was very angry and before the other side of the story had been heard. The other side aforesaid was heard at this conference, when, after hearing the explanations and proposals of Premier McBride, the assembled directors of the exhibition concluded that the big fair would not be so materially affected as they at first had feared.

The Premier explained that it was impossible for the government to set any other date for the elections, and that they were practically forced to take that date. They did not know at the time that the fair would not be over, as they thought that it would be concluded on Friday, October 2nd. However, should the Society suffer any financial loss owing to the change of date, the government would indemnify it. Moreover, the different agents of the government had been instructed to do all in their power to aid the Westminster Exhibition, and it is thus hoped to overcome any effect that the elections may have.

The Premier announced that for the convenience of those attending the fair, polling booths would be established near the city, as follows: Delta, at South Westminster; Dewdney, at Sapperton; Richmond, in Burnaby near the city limits, and Chilliwack, at Riverside, from which place there would be steamboat connection with the city.

The press was excluded from the meeting, but a statement embodying the above facts was handed out later. The interview with the Premier was comparatively brief and he retired to commence to fill numerous engagements. Not so the exhibition directors, however, who remained in the Mayor's office for over an hour longer. What then took place has not yet leaked out, but though no noise of strife issued from the room, the countenances of the men when they came out showed the atmosphere had been decidedly warm. It is rumored that the manager of the exhibition was given to understand that there was altogether too much politics and that he would be doing a graceful thing if he withdrew from the contest for a seat in the legislature now that the fact has been made clear that the government was not hostile in the exhibition. However, nothing official has transpired to substantiate this, though it is generally believed that this may yet be done before nomination day.

In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that preparations for the provincial exhibition are going on apace. Arrangements are being made for a special steamer to go through the gulf islands and take up the exhibits for the fair. It is expected that arrangements will be made whereby Victoria residents will be enabled to take in the fair and return home the same day. From Whatcom there will be a special excursion on "American Day," and there are assurances that a large number of people will take advantage of the special transportation offered over all the roads and visit the greatest fair in the West.

The premium list is the largest of any show west of Toronto and the attractions this year will be second to none, as the society believes in having the best. This year they will have lacrosse and baseball matches and fireworks as special features and balloon ascensions and a host of side shows. Every available inch of space in the immense main building has been applied for twice over; and the stock stalls promise to be full. The Gun Club's Bench Show promises to be one of the largest yet held on the Coast.

Those who are desirous of staying in the city overnight would do well to communicate at once with the City Clerk, who has started a free information bureau on behalf of the billeting committee. Already the hotels are making arrangements for the crowds.

Premier McBride stated yesterday that the government agent had been instructed to push to completion the new trunk road to Ladner and other Delta points.

Work on the Westminster bridge is progressing well. No. 3 pier, the last in deep water on the city side of the river, is nearly finished and the masonry is well under way on one of the No. 2 (double) piers, in shallow water, to support the fantail approach which is an unique feature of the big structure. In the meantime the contractors for the superstructure have carried their framework half-way across and are now preparing to erect the first of the long spans, one 380 feet long. Twelve carloads of steel have already been used, and the compressed air riveting machines are working incessantly. About forty carloads more of steel is en route from Montreal. The designer, Mr. Waddell, has just returned from the interior where he has been superintending the erection of a suspension bridge over Chimney creek. Another workman on the bridge was injured this week. William Lyle had his right hand jammed in a block and tackle and was obliged to have two fingers amputated.

Owing to the provincial jail here having become overcrowded, there being but 66 cells and 76 prisoners, ten of the latter were transferred yesterday to the Nanaimo jail, the squad being in charge of Sheriff Armstrong and two assistants.

VESSEL ARRIVES.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 14.—The steamship New Orleans, from Baltimore, which was reported to have gone aground at Hunter's Island, forty miles north of Beaufort, arrived here today. All of the forty passengers were reported well.

FARMER KILLED.

Waterford, Ont., Sept. 12.—Walter Moore, a well-known farmer, was instantly killed yesterday on the farm of J. Beanstead, Brook township, by the prong of a fork penetrating his throat and breaking his neck.

HEAVY STORMS.

Rome, Sept. 12.—All along the sea coast heavy windstorms have occurred, doing considerable damage. It is not known if any fatalities resulted from the storm.

REPORT DISCREDITED.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12.—Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Mercantile Marine Association, speaking today in reference to the news despatch from Liverpool that it was rumored that the White Star Line is likely to again become a partly British firm, discredited the report.

PAPAL MONEY MISSING.

Rome, Sept. 12.—The Tribunal says in its issue today: "It is insistently rumored that the discovery was made recently that a sum of money was missing from the treasury of the propaganda. Pope Pius ordered that an inquiry into the matter be made by Cardinal Del La Volpe, prefect of economy of the propaganda, who, according to the reports, found $20,000 to be missing.

CALIFORNIA MURDER.

Wealthy Farmer of Paso Robles Held Up and Killed.

Paso Robles, Cal., Sept. 12.—Charles Kuhnle, one of the best known and wealthiest farmers of this section, was murdered early this morning. Kuhnle and his wife were in town attending lodge, and left at midnight for their home in the country. When within a mile of home a masked man stepped out from the bushes beside the road and ordered, "Hands up." Afterwards Kuhnle was directed to get out of the rig, and had no sooner reached the ground than a shot was fired point blank, and he fell mortally wounded. After taking a satchel containing $60 from the vehicle, the murderer ordered Mrs. Kuhnle to drive away.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 12.—Word was brought to the city today of a murder and suicide last night at St. Pierre, in which a young man known as "Kid" Breton, of Winnipeg, was shot and killed by Joseph Canters, a resident of St. Pierre.

The killing was the result of a row and personal encounter. After shooting Breton, Canters was seized by onlookers; but before he could be disarmed, he turned the pistol on himself, inflicting a fatal wound.

Politics In Northern Districts

The Conservative Candidate For Newcastle Has Enthusiastic Reception.

Probability That Labor Organizations will Support Mr. Bryden.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Sept. 12.—With the acceptance this afternoon by Mr. Alex. Bryden of the nomination of the Conservatives of Newcastle district which was signified at an enthusiastic meeting held at Ladysmith, at which the Hon. Capt. Tarlow was present, the campaign is fairly inaugurated in that constituency. Although somewhat late in the field Mr. Bryden will prove a strong favorite in the polling. Already, it is reported, the Liberals out in the district, who are not by any means satisfied with the choice made by the convention of a Ladysmith man, while an excellent young man, who has no particular qualifications for the position of legislator, are signifying their intention of supporting Mr. Bryden and the growing feeling that he, being the strongest candidate, should be permitted to fight the Socialist party without interference may yet lead to the withdrawal by the Liberals of their nominee.

Meanwhile in Nanaimo Mr. Quennell's campaign is going on swimmingly. Here, too, Liberal defections will swell his vote, it being a matter of common report that a large number of the members of that party, now that the decision has been taken to support the Labor candidate, hold themselves absolved from any allegiance to Mr. Sheppard. On the other hand also, unfortunately for Mr. Sheppard, his own friends do not approve the alliance, and it is doubtful if all the votes he gains by it will compensate with those he will lose. Whatever the results of the campaign may be in other directions, it is certain to be disastrous to Mr. Ralph Smith, as a test of whose strength this fight by proxy is generally recognized. Both Conservatives and Socialists dismiss the Liberal-Labor combine from serious consideration when estimating the probable results of the election and the former are calmly confident that when the votes are counted those polled for Mr. Quennell will outnumber those polled by the only opponents it is necessary to take into account.

The news that two Richmonds were entering the field which he has hitherto had to himself has sent Mr. W. W. B. McInnes off to Alberni in a hurry, and he is now busy with his fences there. Mr. McInnes has been hard at work for many weeks, and it must be conceded that it will take a very vigorous pursuit to catch him up. If, as is probable, Mr. R. J. H. Hickey comes out in the Conservative interest, the easy victory on which Mr. McInnes counts will be by no means assured. Mr. Hickey has the advantage of being a farmer and a resident. He also carries a splendid record for service in the field as a soldier of the late Queen, and his simple integrity has earned for him the respects of the community. Mr. Hickey will not only take all the Conservative votes, but if, as now seems probable, the Liberals who are dissatisfied with Mr. McInnes, do not run an independent, some of theirs as well. On the other hand, although the Socialists themselves have no hope whatever that their candidate will be elected, he cannot fail to secure some vote, and these will be such as would otherwise have gone to the Liberal candidate.

It is not positively known whether or not Mr. Robert Grant will accept the Conservative nomination for Comox. The first advices received indicated that he had done so, but these have not been confirmed. Should he accept his election is a foregone conclusion, as his opponents are a Nanaimo lawyer, Mr. F. McB. Young, and a Socialist. That the latter has but little following even in Cumberland, where his entire strength lies is indicated by the fact that the local union has surrendered its charter to that Socialistic organization, the Western Federation of Miners.

In Cowichan Mr. Skinner's return is assured. There, as in so many other constituencies, the Liberals have the machine and the Conservatives have the votes.

The new creamery here began operations yesterday, turning out seventy pounds of excellent butter as a sample. It is expected that the manufacture will proceed steadily all winter.

The aborigines of Peru can, in the darkest night and in the thickest woods, distinguish respectively a white man, a negro and one of their own race by the smell.

Germany owns 10,220 miles of telegraph cable, or one twenty-fourth of the entire system of the world, while Great Britain owns two-thirds of the total mileage.

Mr. Ritchie To Resign

British Chancellor of the Exchequer to Retire From Balfour Cabinet.

Great Excitement Attendant on Council Meeting Held Yesterday.

Mr. Chamberlain Hooted By Crowd on Arrival At Downing Street.

London, Sept. 14.—From all parts of the country and the continent British cabinet ministers came to London today to attend the meeting, which was regarded as marking the most important phase in the recent political history of the United Kingdom.

The Times voiced public sentiment in saying it was "a great occasion," more important even than the historic meeting when Home Rule was uppermost, for the main issue today is the "Unity of the Empire." Not since the fateful day when the cabinet framed an answer to President Krugers' ultimatum had such crowds gathered around Downing street. From early morning loiterers assembled here in the hope of catching a glimpse of political leaders. However, when it was announced that the cabinet would not meet until 3 o'clock the spectators dwindled away.

Mr. Balfour, who arrived in London from Scotland yesterday evening, went to Downing street early. There was a number of treasury officials closeted all the morning with Mr. Balfour's secretary, and going over the statistics on which the cabinet is supposed to base its decision for or against free trade. Mr. Chamberlain, who was the central figure in today's proceedings, left Birmingham accompanied by his wife. A large crowd bade them farewell at the railroad station. On their arrival here Mrs. Chamberlain went to their London home, and Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to the Colonial Office.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Chamberlain at Downing street he was loudly hooted. A crowd of laborers employed nearby joined in the unusual demonstration against the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Chamberlain, who was accompanied by Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, showed his customary indifference to this reception. The police eventually were obliged to form a double line from Mr. Balfour's house to the Foreign Office, so as to enable the cabinet ministers to enter the latter place.

The cabinet meeting ended at 5.50 p.m. It transpired that the predicted division in the cabinet over Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposal actually occurred, and that a partial reorganization of the ministry will take place. Mr. Ritchie expressed his unalterable opposition to any change in the fiscal system, and nothing is believed to have occured to modify the opinion held this morning that he will resign the chancellorship of the exchequer. In spite of the South African war commission's severe criticism of Lord Lansdowne's course as Secretary for War, it is declared he proposed to remain at the head of the Foreign Office.

Another meeting of the cabinet will be held tomorrow. It may, therefore, safely be assumed that no definite decision regarding the fiscal question was reached today.

According to Prince Meerchersky, in most Russian families there is no period in the life of a child when its parents consider themselves bound to instil into it moral principles.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN EXCHANGE VIEWS

Russia Cannot Be Allowed More Time to Strengthen Hold on Manchuria.

London, Sept. 14.—The Associated Press is informed that Japan and Great Britain have exchanged views on the latest demands made by Russia on China and that they have decided to protest separately to the Pekin government against the acceptance. In case this should prove fruitless and Russia continues her occupation of Manchuria, Japan proposes to break off the negotiation of Russia for a definition of their respective rights in Manchuria and Korea and to demand of the St. Petersburg government that it order the evacuation of Chinese territory.

"We cannot permit the postponement of the evacuation," said the Japanese authorities, "for Russia would utilize the additional time to strengthen her fleet and army in the far East. Already her naval tonnage there is equal to ours. Public sentiment in Japan is deeply stirred up by Russia's failure to carry out her promise to evacuate Manchuria and demands the withdrawal of her troops on the date fixed a year ago."

ANOTHER SERVIAN PLOT.

London, Sept. 14.—A special despatch from the Bulgarian frontier reports that another Servian military plot has been discovered at Kragujevots, fifty-nine miles from Belgrade. Several more officers have been arrested.

STEAMER CAPSIZED.

Lacrosse, Wis., Sept. 14.—The steamer Park Bluff was capsized in a fierce storm which prevailed on the Mississippi last night and engineer Ferguson of this city was drowned. The members of the crew were saved.

EVERYTHING LOVELY.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The Navy Department today posted the following bulletin: "Admiral Cotton telegraphs from Beyrout the 13th inst. that he had exchanged satisfactory visits with the governor-general. The governor-general has personal charge of the vice-consul case. Twenty-eight persons, including the principals in the disturbance of last Sunday have been arrested. Beyrout is quiet. The administration of the new governor-general inspired confidence. The former governor-general left on the 12th inst. for Constantinople."

STORM IN MONTANA.

Much Damage Done to Crops by Heavy Fall of Snow.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 14.—Reports from outlying farming districts give conflicting details as to the damage done by Saturday's and Sunday's snowstorm. Beaverhead county appears to have suffered the most, as hardly a third of the grain crop had been harvested when the storm broke and for ten hours the snow fell inches deep. The snow was wet, clinging to grain and bringing it to the ground. Estimates of damage done are placed as high as $75,000 in that county, but prominent ranchers declare if conditions are favorable much of the oats beaten down can be harvested. The second crop of alfalfa in many parts of the state will suffer greatly and in some instances is almost ruined. Carbon county, in the southern part of the state, reports considerable loss in the oat and alfalfa crops. Many fruit trees were stripped of their branches.

Much Gold On Poplar Creek

Just Returned Traveler Pictures Immense Wealth of the Camp.

Gold in Such Quantities That it Almost Staggers Belief.

New Claims Have Every Indication of Proving Immensely Valuable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 14.—"Gold in nuggets and chunks and strings and hollows in the rock hemmed with gold. Gold far in the crevices where it could not be seen, but could be felt at arms' length. Gold lying on the ground and guarded with rifles. One prospector is in jail, another panning all day and never looking up except for his bolted meals. Gold galore. Gold to dream of and wonder at; great fortunes plastered on the rocks for the world to look upon. I never hoped to see so much gold, and now I have seen the richest surface showing in the world. Nothing more in the yellow gold line will ever surprise me." This, in effect, is the way Mr. F. G. T. Lucas expressed himself on his return last night from the Poplar Creek country.

Mr. Lucas says that the C. P. R. track passes within one hundred feet of the richest showing, and the white quartz can be seen from the railway, where it juts out three or four feet from the country rock. This is the Lucky Jack claim. Though much has been written of the claim, not the half has been told. In fact all the stories told in the camp of a sensational nature would fill a fat volume, but they would partake so much of the color of the metal found there that they would not be credited. Messrs. Morgan, O'Connor and Orange Hamilton, who staked the claim, are now driving a tunnel 200 feet at the base of the bluff. They are down sixty feet, and every foot of the way is paved with gold, just as plentifully as on the surface. Half way up the bluff is a crevice as deep as a man can reach his arm in, and on both sides of that crevice to the end gold nuggets can be felt with the naked fingers. The Lucky Jack is held under option for $45,000 cash, and $45,000 in stock and $3,000 has been paid down. When Orange Hamilton got his share of the $3,000, and he was the man who actually staked the property, he got on a wild bender, and kept it up so long that he is now in jail for safekeeping.

A man named Buffalo located the Lucky Jack two years ago, but did his assessment work above the bluff. He never recorded his work and his claim became forfeited. When he heard of his ill luck he went to the second crossing and located a claim on Cascade creek, which it is said is as rich as the Lucky Jack.

There he sits panning gold all day, sparing but a moment to his meals and heaping up a great fortune. But men wag their heads and say that Buffalo's mind runs too much on gold.

The specimens shown to favored strangers by the Lucy Jack proprietors stagger a man who has never seen much native gold. The first one rolled out is a big block of quartz weighing about 400 pounds. This chunk is in the shape of an immense plum pudding and the nuggets of gold which are literally speckled al lover the rock resemble, in comparative size if not in color, the plums in the plum pudding. The next specimen is probably one of the most unique in the world. It is triangular in shape and is in three detached pieces, which are held together by strings of gold, and when one piece is held in the fingers the others tremble and sway from side to side on the golden tendrals which bind them. Needless to say this specimen is preserved just as it was taken from th Lucky Jack bluff. A trunk is then pulled out, an ordinary traveling trunk, and presto, the lid is thrown open, disclosing a heap of nuggets, and chunks of rock and half quartz and half gold, the glittering pile nearly filling the trunk. the last, and possible the best specimen of the lot is brought to light from an "Old Chum" tobacco pounch. It is a chunk of white quartz as big as a man's fist, and over this quartz, extending half way around are two wide bands of solid gold. If the two fingers of the right hand be laid over the back of the clenched left hand and idea can be got of the relative size of the chunk of quartz and the bands of gold. There were many other specimens stolen by visitors. As much as $1,000 being taken away in two weeks. That was before a guard of men with rifles were stationed at the mine. There was one depression in the rock which was rimmed with gold, a yellow halo. This gold was knocked off and carried away.

The locators of the Lucky Jack have not been left in peaceful possession. L. Hanna and Mat Groth of Kaslo have staked over the claims, declaring that when staked the property was not open ground, but was covered by a claim since abandoned. Although the claim was guarded by rifles they drove their second stakes at night. Hanna staked the first claim from the bluff above, but as daylight dawned they saw to their dismay that they had only included half the rich exposed ledge, so Goth, hiding in the bush below, staked a second claim, having at one end to wire his stake to a tree. It is expected there will be a law suit bitterly contested over the Lucky Jack.

Three Swedes, who originally held the Lucky Jack and abandoned it, staked a claim over the bluff, which has proved to be fabulously rich, and from surface showings. Messrs. Pool and Young of Kaslo, who have an option on the Lucky Jack, have also secured an option on the Swedes claim for $50,000 cash. J. G. Devlin, better known as the "Gunner from Galway," has staked a fraction outside the Lucky Jack claim, and three stakes are driven close together. That of Hamilton, that of Hanna and Goth, and that of the "Gunner of Galway." Pat Perkins located a lead ten feet from the railroad track, showing the same nugget quartz as the Lucky Jack, but this lead is undoubtedly on the Lucky Jack claim.

The ground in the camp seems to be impregnated with the yellow metal, for the crib work below the bridge over Poplar creek is packed with rock which runs extremely rich in free gold. On the other side of the creek from where the Lucky Jack is located, Marquis and Gilbert have been working for four years and they have recently struck it very rich, claiming to have located the mother lode from which the Lucky Jack vein is an offshoot. This lode is of decomposed quartz, and a ton of it on the dump is said to contain $4,000 in gold, while an offshoot from this lode contains the same kind of quartz and just as rich as the Lucky Jack quartz.

Owing to the fact that the strikes were made late in the season there has been no stampede to the camp and there are not a great many miners there at present. But those that are there are intensely in earnest, and as an indication of that earnestness, Mr. Lucas says that he saw one man working close to the track on a rocky bluff where the train passed. The train rushed by but a few feet over his head, but he did not look up or stop driving his drill for one second as the train thundered by. He was anticipating every moment to see a fortune burst upon his view and not even the mighty thunder and close proximity of a railway train could disturb the intense concentration of his thoughts upon his fascinating work. In the spring there will be a stampede to Poplar reek and the world will yet hear more of the fairylike land, in the lap of civilization a land gilded with gold.

U. S. OFFICERS GUILTY.

Manila, Sept. 11.— United States Custom Inspector Thomas P. Coates and Lieutenant Osborne, constabulary supply officer, both stationed at San Ferdinando, who were arrested recently on the charge of misappropriating government funds, have been tried and convicted. Lieutenant Osborne has been sentenced to ten years and Inspector Coates to eight years' imprisonment. Dean Tompkins, treasurer of the province of La Union, has also been convicted of forgery, but sentence has been reserved. The minimum penalty for the crime is imprisonment for twelve years.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Sept. 11.—The following are some of the weekly clearings as compiled by Bradstreets, for the week ending September 10, with percentages of increases and decreases as compared with the corresponding week last year: Montreal, $17,353,759; decrease, 36.9 per cent. Toronto, $12,462,726; decrease, 30.8 per cent. Winnipeg, $3,850,086; increase, 11.2 per cent. Halifax, $1,486,780; decrease, 8.4 per cent. Ottawa, $1,740,152; decrease, 22.2 per cent. Vancouver (for Mainland of British Columbia), $1,228,326; decrease, 6.9 per cent. Quebec, $1,717,872. Hamilton, $938,996; increase, 17.8 per cent. St. John, $927,984. Victoria, B. C., $490,767; decrease, 17.0 per cent. London, Ont., $105,591; decrease, 6.9 per cent.

Mr. Jardine Is Surprised

Liberal Candidate in Esquimalt Denies Knowledge of Proposed Action.

Mr. Higgins Assured Him Three Weeks Ago Had Given up Idea of Running.

Mr. John Jardine, Liberal candidate in Esquimalt district, left last night on the steamer Queen City for Port Renfrew and contiguous points, for the purpose of pursuing his plan of campaign. Just before the boat sailed a Colonist reporter asked Mr. Jardine if he had heard the report which was in circulation throughout the city, to the effect that Mr. D. W. Higgins had declared that he would enter the field in Esquimalt constituency and endeavor to secure the votes intended for Hon. Mr. Pooley. Mr. Jardine said that he was much surprised to hear anything of the kind, because about three weeks ago Mr. Higgins voluntarily informed him that he had given up all hopes of running in Esquimalt; and at the same time assured him that he (Mr. Jardine) was certain to beat Mr. Pooley. Mr. Jardine said that while the report might be true, he would be surprised if it were so, after the emphatic declaration made to him by Mr. Higgins. Mr. Jardine said that it made little or no difference to him whether Mr. Higgins entered the field or not, as he personally felt quite confident of the result. He had been into all corners of the constituency and had personally interviewed upwards of forty electors in those outlying portions, and he had nothing to lament in consequence.

CRIPPLE CREEK UNION CRIPPLED

Western Federation Temporarily Put Out of Business by Act of Militia Officers.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Sept. 14.—Former Attorney-General Eugene Engley appeared before Judge W. H. Seedy in the district court and petitioned for writs of habeas corpus for Chas. Compell, Chas. H. McKinney, Sherman Barker and James Leforty, strike leaders who were arrested by the military last week and have been held as prisoners in the guard house though no charges have been made against them. Although martial law has not been declared and under the state laws cannot be inaugurated, the militia officers have taken absolute control of the district and have utterly ignored the civil authorities. Brigadier-General John Chase notified Mr. Engley that no civil process for the prisoners whom he represents will be recognized by the military. Furthermore, Adjutant-General Bell has intimated that all the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners in the district will be arrested and held as prisoners until the strike is broken.

"I shall cause the arrest of Gen. Bell, Gen. Chase and certain members of the Mine Owners' Association," said Mr. Engley today, "and shall prosecute them on a charge of criminal conspiracy. I shall also bring civil suit against them for damages for false imprisonment."

C. O. Kennison, president of the miners' union No. 40, who left town after furnishing bonds for $500 on charges of carrying concealed weapons and assaulting a non-union miner and was reported to have fled, returned this morning from Colorado Springs. He said that his trip was made for business reasons.

Judge Seeds granted writs of habeas corpus as prayed for, the writs are returnable Friday morning. Sheriff Robertson's demand for the prisoners was formally refused by General Chase.

JOKE PLAYED ON THUNDERER

Wag Reports Importation of Rattle Snakes Into Ireland From U. S.

London, Sept. 12.—The Times prints an extraordinary letter dated from the Midland Hotel at Manchester, in which the writer announces that he arrived from America on the White Star line steamer Celtic, and went to Cork. He then visited Blarney Castle, where he liberated fourteen fairly good sized rattlesnakes. The letter concludes: "Time will tell if St. Patrick's edict is a myth or not. Yours for science. (Signed) C. R. Warwick."

The Times commenting on the letter says if there is any truth in the writer's claim "to have committed a dastardly act," the local authorities will doubtless give their attention to the matter.

London, Sept. 12.—The Associated Press is informed that no one of the name of Warwick is staying or has been staying at the Midland Hotel, Manchester. Judging from this it would appear that the London Times has been hoaxed in publishing the letter today which announces the liberation of rattlesnakes in the alleged interest of science at Blarney Castle, near Cork.

Pelly Strike Don't Pan Out

Alleged New Placer Find. For Northern Country Is a Fake.

The Wood Famine On Yukon—Dawson Fair Now In Progress.

Dawson, Aug. 22.—The alleged new placer strike on the upper Pelly river amounts to nothing. This is the information, in brief, brought by a large number who went up the Pelly with the hope of making a big thing by staking early.

Some of the old-time Dawson miners who went on the stampede, say that, while the promoter of the strike had no gold to show to prove there was any paying ground in the district equal to the ordinary unstaked bars in the Forty-Mile river, they feel there may be good deposits somewhere in the Pelly basin. The mere fact a big strike was not made on this occasion is not taken as an excuse to condemn the whole Pelly valley for future prospecting.

The steamer Crimmin arrived this afternoon from the wild-goose chase up the Pelly to the mythical strike, which had been reported made near Hoole canyon. Twenty men returned on her, disgruntled and disgusted.

Enevoldesen, the chief promoters of the stampede remained at Hoole canyon, and, with nine others who had gone up the river on the Crimmin, was planning to go sixty miles up the Pelly above Hoole canyon. Enevoldesen is reported as having told others he thought good pay could be found at a point above the canyon, where they intended to go.

A more disgusted lot of stampeders never returned to Dawson than those who came back on the Crimmin. They heartily denounce Enevoldesen, and say that no gold was to be found in the vicinity where he took them. Ronald Morrison, well known as an old-time Klondiker and Sulphur operator, says that, had it not been for several cool heads among the stampeders, Enevoldesen would have been dealt with summarily. Some, he says, talked of tarring and feathering him when they got back here, and others wanted to leave him suspended to a tree. Had there been a leader, Morrison says, something violent would have been done.

Morrison is as strong as any in denouncing Enevoldesen. He declares he will give a silver medal to any one who will show pay to him where Enevoldesen took them.

"Yet," says Morrison, "I feel there is gold somewhere in the upper Pelly, and were a steamer to be sent up the river this year again I should send two men to prospect for me."

The party on the Crimmin poled the last twenty miles up the river from the steamer to Hoole canyon. Only the second cook remained aboard. All others were after the big fortune.

Hoole canyon is 300 miles above the mouth of the Pelly river. Steamers of eighteen inches draft can reach there during the favorable stages of water in the summer. A post of the Hudson's Bay Company was located at Pelly Banks, a little above Hoole canyon, in the first half of the last century, and abandoned in 1850. Another trading post was located farther to the south on the same line of travel. No gold discoveries were made in the district in early days.

The alleged new strike was twenty-one miles above Hoole canyon. Bob Henderson was up in the Pelly a year ago. He went on the steamer La France, the first steamer to ascend the stream for years. A trading post was established on that trip, some distance below Hoole canyon, and is known as Smith's post. The trade depended on then was chiefly from prospectors, Indians and trappers. Many men trapped in the neighborhood during the winter and prospected incidentally.

This summer Henderson went up the Pelly on the Crimmin, the first boat to ascend the stream this year. He took with him a large flume hose and hydraulic outfit. Enevoldesen, a well-known Dawson mining man and promoter, went on the steamer, and was associated with Henderson.

Henderson pushed up-stream above Hoole canyon with a canoe and supplies. Soon Enevoldesen returned with the news that Henderson had encouraging prospects. A little later Enevoldesen chartered the Crimmin for another trip, and quietly sold fares to friends. Then the report spread that a rich strike had been made by Henderson.

A serious wood famine exists on the lower Yukon. The officers of the steamers which have been in port the last several days agree in this statement. So great is the shortage along the stretch beyond Eagle that some of the steamers have been taking heavy supplies of wood from this end on barges. One steamer took 200 cords on a barge.

The cause of the shortage is the fact that the decision of the Navigation Company to burn oil this summer caused many of the old-time wood choppers to cease work on the lower river, and the further fact that, with the extreme low water of this summer and the changing of channels as a consequence of the low water, much of the wood which was cut last winter was left far from the present channels and beyond practical reach of the boats.

The Dawson schools opened last week with an attendance of 225 pupils. This is a larger attendance than the schools had last spring. Several schools are also conducted on the principal Klondike creeks.

The government this week sent out gangs of men from White Horse and Dawson to repair and put in condition the overland trail between Dawson and White Horse for winter use. Several bridges and a number of culverts were washed out by spring freshets.

The Yukon Horticultural and Industrial Association of Dawson will hold its first annual fair in Dawson September 9, 10 and 11. The fair will be held in the giant skating pavilion of the Dawson Athletic Club.

Twenty-five tons or more of equipment for the North American Transportation & Trading Company's hydraulic undertakings on Miller creek were landed at Forty-Mile last week by the steamer Isom, from St. Michael. Some other freight already has been taken to the creek for the N. A. T. & T. this season.

General Manager McKee says the company will spend perhaps $50,000 for its Miller creek hydraulic equipment this year.

ANOTHER CURIOUS ACCIDENT.

Winnipeg, Sept. 11 (Special).—While threshing at J. Beaustead's in Brooke township today Walter G. Moore was struck by a pitchfork that caught in the machine. One of the prongs penetrated his throat and his neck was broken.

RAILROAD SMASH-UP.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Four persons were injured, one Henry Wakefield, of Chicago, baggagemaster, probably fatally and many passengers badly shaken up in a collision on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, at Desplaines today. An open switch is said to have caused the accident, the passenger train crashed into the rear of a freight on a siding.

ASKS FOR REFUND.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 14.—A demand has been made upon Internal Revenue Collector Callister of this city by the representativees of the Marcus Daly estate for a refund of $147,000 paid to the government as an inheritance tax on the estate. It is claimed the estate is not subject to the tax, as it does not come within the provisions of the government inheritance tax law. The matter will be referred to Commissioner Yerkes at Washington for a decision.

GENERAL SLADE COMING.

Inspector-General of R. G. A. is Due Here on Nineteenth Instant.

Major-General Sir F. G. Slade, C. B., Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Royal Garrison Artillery, is due at Victoria on or about the 19th instant, where he will join Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, both intending to inspect the artillery defences of the garrison.

MUCH TIMBER DESTROYED.

San Francisco, Sept. 11.—A series of forest fires are now burning in the mountains of California, and much timber is being destroyed. In Sonoma county, Camp Vacation, a well-known summer resort, is threatened. The town of Downeyville, in the Sierras, narrowly escaped destruction yesterday. The range of mountains dividing Shasta and Trinity counties, is also the scene of a fierce blaze.

SEEKING COMMON GROUND.

Conference of all Parties to Discuss Welfare of Ireland.

London, Sept. 11.—Another conference looking to the improvement of the condition of Ireland will be called shortly. Capt. Shawe-Taylor, who was secretary of the recent landlords' and tenants' conference in Dublin, purposes to invite representatives of the Orangemen, Roman Catholics and Protestants and the heads of the educational institutions in Ireland to meet in Dublin and confer together for the purpose of finding a common ground on which all may stand, thus ending the religious difference in connection with education which has lasted for centuries, and which has been responsible for many of Ireland's difficulties.

The Situation In Turkey

Repetition of Barbarities And Outrages Perpetrated on the Insurgents.

Despatch of French Squadron to Levant Will Cause Others to Follow.

London, Sept. 12.—The Powers are evidently still exerting pressure, both at Constantinople and Sofia, to avert a Turko-Bulgarian war, apparently with some temporary success, but meantime an increasingly terrible tale of atrocities committed in Macedonia shows the situation is daily becoming aggravated. The news that a French squadron is going to the Levant is also considered ominous, and this step by the French government will probably be followed by similar action on the part of other Powers.

The Turkish embassy in London, in its denial issued daily of Turkish atrocities, today declares it to be "absolutely false that Ottoman troops are burning villages, the truth being that it is the Bulgarians, who, at the approach of troops, use explosives to burn the villages before leaving them, and then accuse the Turkish troops of such abominable deeds."

The same communication says that there were only eight persons killed and fifteen wounded in the affair at Beyrout, and that many fugitives to the Lebanon are returning to their homes.

The officials of the German embassy here today informed the Associated Press that there was no truth in the statement made by the Constantinople correspondent of the London Standard that there was reason to believe that Germany was encouraging Turkey to rigorously suppress the Macedonian insurrection, without regard for European remonstrances.

Sofia, Sept. 11.—The revolutionary headquarters here has received from Burgas news of fearful atrocities committed by the Turkish and Albanian soldiers in the vilayet of Adrianople. A squadron of Turkish cavalry, which has been operating near the Bulgarian frontier, has intercepted and slaughtered 60 fugitives attempting to cross into Bulgaria. The whole district of Losengrad is filled with Albanian troops, who are burning villages and massacring the inhabitants.

They have killed over 100 persons, eighty families fleeing from various villages towards the frontier having been literally cut to pieces.

A large body of infantry and cavalry, with three mountain batteries, attacked an insurgent band in the mountains about Vasilako and lost twenty killed and many wounded.

Salonica, Sept. 11.—According to official reports, one hundred and three Bulgarians were killed in a fight at Resna on Wednesday. Severe fighting has taken place at several other points.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Reports received by the Foreign Office here from Constantinople say there is renewed agitation among the Mussulmans within the city, and fears are expressed of a possible Mussulman attack on the Christian population. This agitation followed the appearance in the Turkish papers of accounts of the Bulgarians dynamiting trains and blowing up the steamboat Vasque. The official report says the Mussulmans are eager to avenge the outrages, and states that the feeling is so intense that if the Bulgarians commit further destruction, the Mussulmans are likely to take redress by attacking the Christian population.

Constantinople, Sept. 11.—The Porte last week prepared a memorandum refuting the statements made in the Bulgarian note to the Powers, which denounced the administration of Macedonia, and asking the Powers to intervene at Sofia and put an end to the proceedings of the Macedonian committee. It now transpires that at the last moment the Porte abandoned the issuance of the memorandum, seemingly on the advice of the Powers, who represented to the Ottoman government the inadvisability of aggravating the already precarious situation. The telegrams from Beyrout state that calm continues there. Nazim Pasha is acting with energy. United States Minister Leishman's demand for the dismissal of the Vali of Beyrout was supported by the British, French and Italian ambassadors.

LAMSDORF TO RESIGN.

Copenhagen, Sept. 11.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from a reliable source well informed in regard to Russian affairs, that Count Lamsdorf's resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs is expected before long, and that he will be succeeded by A. P. Du'Lavolsky, now Russian minister here. Du'Lavolsky was recently transferred here from the Russian mission at Tokio.

A LABOR FAMINE.

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 11.—There is a labor famine in this portion of the boundary district. Labor is urgently needed on various road improvements, but no men are offering. In regard to mining the situation is even worse. The Granby Company announces that it needs one hundred miners at Phoenix and thirty laborers for the smelter at this place. There are no idle men in the Boundary today.

EX-MAYOR NOMINATED.

Rossland, B. C., Sept. 11.—Ex-Mayor Arthur S. Goodeve was nominated tonight to contest the Rossland city electoral division in the Conservative interest at the provincial elections. Charles E. Race, editor of the Miner, was present at the nominating convention, but withdrew his name. The Liberal nomination convention takes place Monday night. J. A. MacDonald, barrister, will be nominated in the Liberal interest.

New Commander For the Pacific

Commodore Goodriche to Succeed Admiral Bickford at Esquimalt

Garrison May Be Strengthened By Companies of Infantry of the Line.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Sept. 2.—Captain James E. C. Goodrich, M. V. O., who lately gave up command of the battleship London in the Mediterranean, has been selected to command the Pacific squadron with the rank of second class commodore in succession to Rear-Admiral Andrew K. Bickford, C. M. G., whose three years' tenure expires next month.

Commodore Goodrich will take up his command about the 15th prox. He entered the royal navy in June, 1864, at the age of fourteen as a cadet; was promoted sub-lieutenant in 1870, lieutenant in 1872, commander in 1888 and captain in 1895, his first command in his present rank being that of the Pearl, cruiser, on the North America and West Indies station. Like Admiral Bickford the commodore-elect is a gunnery specialist and no doubt will keep the ships of his command up to the mark on that important work. For so far, through no fault of his, he has seen no active service, but he is well known throughout the fleet as an able strategist and as we have already said as a gunnery expert. The King conferred the M. V. O. for services in connection with his visit to Naples last April, when Captain Goodrich commanded H. M. S. London.

The sloop Buzzard, which was last employed on the Pacific station, has been selected for the duties of drill ship for the new London division of the Royal Naval Reserve Volunteers.

Admiral Sir Charles F. Hotham, K. C. B., who commanded the Pacific squadron 1890-92, on hauling down his flag at Portsmouth yesterday was placed on retired pay.

Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge, who is a Newfoundland man, commanding the China fleet, has been promoted admiral, which rank he will hold till relieved of his command next April in the ordinary course.

The appointment of Engineer-Commander George L. C. Perkins to H. M. S. Grafton for duty at Esquimalt yard, is announced. Commander Perkins got his first appointment in 1883, and was promoted to his present rank a few weeks ago. He was assistant engineer of H. M. S. Briton during the naval and military operations at Suakin 1884-85, for which he wears the medal and bronze star. He was lately employed as overseer at Clyde bank yard.

It is rumored that Esquimalt garrison will be further strengthened by the addition of a couple companies of infantry of the line.

AGAINST NEGRO LYNCHING.

St. Louis Judge Characterizes Action as Unfortunate and Illegal.

St. Louis, Sept. 14.—The lynching of David Wyatt, the negro school teacher in Belleville, Ill., June 6th, claimed special attention in the charge of Circuit Judge Burroughs to the St. Clair grand jury delivered today. Judge Burroughs says that the crime was "unfortunate, illegal and ill-advised." He urged that the utmost endeavor be made to discover, indict and convict those who were guilty of the crime. He urged the jurors that their business interests must not be allowed to interfere with their duty as grand jurors.

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

H. M. S. Iphigenia—New Local Appointment May Mean Increased Fortifications.

London, Aug. 29.—It is understood that H. M. S. Amphion, Captain John Casement, now on her long homeward voyage of 14,050 miles, will be replaced on the Pacific station by the second-class cruiser Iphigenia, which is temporarily in commission for the annual naval manoeuvres which have just concluded. The Iphigenia is a smaller cruiser than the Amphion, has a less powerful armament, but is swifter by nearly four knots per hour. The chief dimensions of the Iphigenia, which is of the "Apollo" class, are: Length, 300 feet; beam, 43 feet 8 inches; draught, 17 feet 6 inches; displacement, 3,600 tons, or 700 less than the Amphion. The Iphigenia is a much newer vessel, and in many ways is better fitted for the Pacific. She was built on the Clyde in 1891, costing then £131,879. Her armament consists of two 6-inch quick-firing guns, mounted fore and aft in armored casemotes; six 4.7-inch quick-firers, three on each broadside; eight 6-pounders, one 3-pounder, four machine guns and the usual torpedo equipment with two launch tubes. The gun positions are protected by 4 1-2-inch armor, and the engines (which are of 9,000 horse-power), boilers, magazines, etc., are secured under a steel deck which runs along the entire length of the cruiser. This protective deck is from one to two inches in thickness and is supposed to be proof to ordinary vertical fire. The Iphigenia is rigged with two masts, has two funnels, and, on a pinch, can steam to nearly 20 knots per hour. Her coal bunkers have a capacity of 400 tons, on which supply she is able to steam 8,000 knots at 10-knot speed. Her complement, when fully manned, is 273 of all ranks. Two of her sisters, the Retribution and the Indefatigable, are on the North America and West Indies station, and two others, the Spartan and Sirius, are with the China fleet.

The appointment of Lieut.-Col. William Gurdon, a gunner officer, to the command of the troops at Esquimalt, confirms the impression that the artillery is to be increased in the forts protecting that base. With the reduction of the naval squadron, certainly Esquimalt calls for a stronger garrison than a company of artillery and a company of Royal Engineers and a half company of sub-marine miners.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Equipment is Now Being Installed in the Public Schools for Early Start.

Another step has been taken in the proposed installation of the teaching of domestic science in the Victoria public schools, by the fitting of suitable appliances for the work. Already the tables and the cupboards have been placed in position, and the fine range supplied by the Albion Iron Works, on which the main demonstrations will be held when the classes are in session, under Miss McKeand's practiced eye.

The cabinets consist of two tables thirteen feet long, and one of about eight feet long, arranged in the form of a horseshoe, so that the instructress can move about freely behind them, whilst the scholars are at their tasks on the other side. The tables have drawers and all manner of conveniences for the use of the pupils; also individual working boards or slabs, on which each student will prepare the materials entrusted to her care by the teacher. Accommodation of this kind is provided for a class of twenty pupils, working individually.

Besides those fittings an important part of the equipment consists of a couple of large cupboards with glass doors. In those cupboards will be stored away the dishes and other utensils. Then there is a large closet built into the corner of the room, in which the groceries and other necessaries will be kept. A sink is provided in the corner of the room, also a gas range. There is now a complete assortment of kitchen utensils, quite a batterie de cuisine, the names of which baffle enumeration by any but an expert housewife. The crockery department is well represented by a fine showing of cups, saucers, plates, bowls, etc.

All the leading grocery firms in the city have been given lists of the groceries likely to be required. The first consists of forty or fifty different items, on which they are to give prices, to be ready today, when it will be determined who is to have the supplying of the groceries. No large quantities will be purchased, but just sufficient at a time to go on with.

It is probable that the regular instruction of the classes will begin next week.

McKINLEY'S STATUE.

Miss Dorothy Bonner Unveils Statue of Late U. S. President at Toledo.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Toledo is en fete today over the unveiling of the McKinley statue, the first memorial to the late president erected in Ohio. Miss Dorothy Bonner unveiled the statue.

Canton, Sept. 14.—This is the second anniversary of the death of the late President McKinley and it was not observed by any formal programme in Canton. Flags were lowered on public buildings, and there were some short references made in the various departments of the schools to the life and death of McKinley and carnations were worn as a silent tribute by numerous citizens.

Bulgaria Now Addresses Powers

Complains of Massacres and the Mobilization of Turkish Army.

Unless An Intervention Takes Place Principality Will Act Alone.

London, Sept. 14.—Beyond making urgent representations to Bulgaria the Associated Press learns from a well-informed diplomatic source that the powers will take no action to avert war in the Balkans until the conference between the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna during the latter part of the month. The result of this decision will be to continue to leave Turkey a free hand in the ruthless suppression of the insurrection unless Bulgaria unmindful of the warning of the powers that she will reap nothing from intervention should step in, an eventuality which the diplomats fear cannot long be postponed. Interest is taken here in the suggestion of the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg as a solution of the difficulties that officers of the foreign powers be attached to all Turkish representative expeditions with authority to prevent unnecessary cruelty.

A Turkish official says the appointment of Nazarem Bey as governor of Beyrout is believed to show the Porte's appreciation of the necessity for preserving order.

Paris, Sept. 14.—The foreign advices from Bulgaria show that the situation is growing more serious owing to reports that the Turkish troops are slowly nearing the border. If their advance continues there will be a general mobilization of the Bulgarian forces, preparatory to meeting eventualities. A Russo-Austrian note to the powers has been received and is now under consideration. It sets forth that in the event of hostilities between Turkey and Bulgaria, Russia and Austria will not give their support to either of the parties, but will hold each of them to a strict accountability for their actions. It is reported that France will adhere to the Russo-Austrian attitude.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—A despatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Sofia says Turkish troops have routed the Bulgarian troops and have driven them off. The report is current that the Turkish soldiers at Kirk Kalissen, in Turkish territory fired on the French consul, breaking the windows in the consulate. A party of Turks near Gichtepete had with them twenty Bulgarian women and girls. Five hundred fugitive women and children have arrived at Tekensche.

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 14.—Today's mail brought sorrowful news to three employees of the Battle Creek Iron Works. Philip Triffern was notified that two brothers and their children had been murdered in Turkish Macedonia. S. Forty was informed that both his sons were murdered, and M. Shealeazer that his two sons and uncle were killed. The letter says ten thousand soldiers attacked a village of 2,000, murdering all but one hundred, and leaving only ten buildings standing.

Bucharest, Roumania, Sept. 14.—The university students, at a meeting here yesterday, protested against the atrocities performed by the revolutionary bands and the Turkish troops upon Roumania. After the meeting the students made a demonstration before the Ottoman legation and the Bulgarian diplomatic agency. The police interfered and dispersed the students. A number were wounded. Much excitement prevails here.

Constantinople, Sept. 14.—Official despatches report that 100 insurgents have been killed in the district of Monastir, where the revolutionary bands are completely demoralized. At Kichevo ninety insurgents have been killed and the Turkish troops captured two wooden cannons. Thirty insurgents have been killed at Ijidore, and the same number at Goriza.

PROFESSOR LOUDON.

Toronto University Graduates Meet to Do Honor to Their President.

Last evening, at the home of Chief Justice Gordon Hunter, a notable gathering of graduates of Toronto University and of Trinity Medical school, Toronto, resident in Victoria and its neighborhood, was held to meet and welcome Professor Loudon, president of the university alumni, and Professor McLennan, of Toronto University, who are making a visit to the Far West. The occasion will long be remembered by all who were privileged to be present, as one of the happiest they ever had the pleasure of taking part in. The warmth of the reception accorded to the distinguished guests of the evening was evidently most pleasing to them.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT CONGRESS.

Annual Gathering of German Party Discuss Party Plans.

Dresden, Sept. 14.—Representatives of three million Social Democrat voters, more than a quarter of the entire German electorate, began their annual congress. Herr Bebel and Herr Vonwolmar, the Bavarian Socialist leaders, are expected to join issues tomorrow regarding the adoption of opportunist tactics during the coming sessions of the Reichstag. Meanwhile the delegates discussed the financial business of the party, and listened to an address from the foreign delegates. Gaylord Wiltshire, in the name of the Socialists of the United States, congratulated the Republican Social Democrats of Germany on their "marvelous organization and still more marvelous electoral triumph."

Conservative Candidates

Winning Ticket Placed in Field in Victoria at Meeting Last Night.

Hon. A. E. McPhillips, Charles Hayward, Joseph Hunter and H. D. Helmcken.

Great Enthusiasm Displayed By the Rally in Institute Hall.

What was probably the biggest nomination convention ever held in Victoria took place last night at the Institute Hall. The building was packed from door to platform with enthusiastic Conservatives, assembled to nominate the candidates who will lead the party in Victoria to success on the 3rd of next month. Mr. George Jay took the chair, and at 8.30 p.m. called the meeting to order and explained its object in a few brief words. The names of four candidates were then proposed, namely, Chas. Hayward, H. D. Helmcken, A. E. McPhillips and Joseph Hunter. The chairman then asked if these names should be unanimous, or if the meeting had any additional candidates to propose. Messrs. J. W. Bolden, J. L. Beckwith and Thos. Hooper were then proposed, making seven candidates in all. On motion, the nominations were then declared closed, and the serious work of balloting began. This was handled neatly and expeditiously, and then, amid a breathless silence, the count commenced. It was decidedly interesting, though lengthy, on account of the large number present, for the fighting between several of the candidates was fast, close and furious. The count was not finished till 10.45, when the chairman announced the four candidates elected in the order named, Messrs. Hayward, Helmcken, Hunter and McPhillips.

Deafening cheers and a storm of congratulations followed the announcement, after which, the hour being late, the audience went home well satisfied with a good evening's work, and determined to drive the nail home and clinch it on election day.

The extraordinary harmony prevailing throughout the proceedings was a marked contradiction to the amusingly lurid rumors of civil war in the Conservative camp which have been circulated round the city by the opposition—who doubtless feel lonely in their own exceeding quarrelsomeness among themselves, and would like to see the Conservatives follow their evil example. But, in spite of the size and varied character of the gathering—every class and line of business in the city being represented—the utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the proceedings; each man seeming to be solely actuated by a desire to pick the best men possible for his party. This they have done and done well.

EXTRADITION GRANTED.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 14.—Governor J. K. Loole today honored the requisition of Governor Dockery, of Missouri, for Harry Snyder, wanted at Kansas City on a charge of highway robbery, in which $7,000 worth of diamonds are alleged to have been stolen. Snyder was arrested at Columbus a week ago.

MURDERER CAUGHT.

Suisun, Cal., Sept. 14.—A telegram received from Sheriff James A. Keys today, stated that he had captured George Pansacola at New Westminster, British Columbia. Pansacola is accused of having murdered Fred. Potter at Dutton's Landing on August 18. The sheriff's telegram stated that Pansacola had confessed. Extradition papers are being secured, and the officer will return with his prisoner.

TO MEET TODAY.

Alaska Boundary Commission to Commence Sessions in London.

London, Sept. 14.—War Secretary Root and Senator Lodge returned to London today. The Alaskan Boundary Commission will meet at the Foreign Office tomorrow. Attorney-General Finlay will make the opening address in behalf of Canada.

PRESIDENT HILL SHAKEN.

Lacrosse, Wis., Sept. 14.—A special train, consisting of an engine and two coaches, containing President Hill of the Northern Securities Company; President Harris, the first and second vice-president; Chief Engineer Breckenridge, and other officials of the Burlington, early last evening ran into two large boulders which had been washed on the track by a severe rainstorm near Alma, and the engine was badly damaged. Outside of a bad shaking-up and a few bruises, none of the officials on the train were badly injured.

A fierce storm was in progress when the train left this city for St. Paul, and the engineer was running at a reduced rate of speed when the engine crashed into the stones.

BE SURE AND COME

—TO—

VICTORIA

—FOR THE—

EXHIBITION

OCTOBER

6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th

1903.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES.

LARGE PRIZES

For Competitive Displays in Live Stock, Agricultural Products and kindred exhibits. Home and Art in Addition to

3 Days 3

Great

Horse Racing

There will be novel and exciting attractions daily. Amateur Champion Boxing for British Columbia. Trap Shooting, Tug-of-War, etc., etc. Grand Musical Evening Entertainments.

Write for Prize List and Programme to Robt. Swinerton, Secretary British Columbia Agricultural Association, Victoria, B.C.

The Colonist.

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One year	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25

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VANCOUVER LIBERAL TICKET.

We have a certain amount of hesitancy in discussing politics as they affect the city of Vancouver. Nor do we intend to do so. But some explanation must be forthcoming in regard to the Liberals nominated there in their relation to the politics of British Columbia. We do not understand these nominations at all. They are frankly and fairly beyond our grasp. First we have Mr. Joseph Martin. His nomination, if it were alone, we could understand. He leads the Liberal party in British Columbia. Whether he is officially styled leader or not, he certainly does the leading in battle and in the legislature. And as leader we shall insist upon continuing to regard him until some man comes forward his equal in intelligence and resource and his superior in acceptability, to take a leading part. Therefore it is only natural that the Liberal party in Vancouver should accord him its hearty and practically unanimous nomination. But the next man on the ticket is Mr. Baxter, the right hand man of "Boss" Kelly and an exponent of Ottawa machine politics. What is there in common between Mr. Martin and Mr. Baxter that they can stand upon the same platform and run on the same ticket, Messrs. Martin and Baxter make a wondrous spectacle. Is Mr. Kelly to deliver the machine to the services of Mr. Martin, and is Mr. Martin in return to deliver his principles to the guardianship of Mr. Kelly? Or, by what method of cohesion are the two men to be united in a political campaign and stand shoulder to shoulder? But if that is a conundrum what is to be thought of the nomination of Mr. J. D. Turnbull, a U. B. R. E. nominee. This is an association founded upon the idea of a general industrial union without distinction of trades as we understand it, and is not recognized by trades unions proper. Mr. Turnbull apparently represents one section of labor sentiment. Does Mr. C. M. Monck represent the other, or is he of the same stripe as Mr. Turnbull? Dr. Brydone Jack is apparently a neutral candidate. Now there is a pretty kettle of fish. The candidates have not one sympathy, idea, principle or purpose in common. They represent not merely different, but bitterly hostile elements. Their union into a coherent party in the legislature is unpictureable by the wildest stretch of the imagination. Apparently the Liberal party in Vancouver, destroyed by faction, has hit upon the idea of distributing its nominations impartially upon the most extreme factionists it could find. That is the business of the Liberal party in Vancouver, and what the electors do to such a ticket is the business of the people of Vancouver, but such an extraordinary agglomeration of candidates is not without interest to other parts of the province. Every Liberal vote cast is a vote to perpetuate and accentuate political pandemonium in British Columbia. That is proved by the Liberal candidates nominated everywhere and particularly by the Vancouver ticket. Strong in itself, strong in its principles, strong in its candidates, and strong especially in comparison with its opponents the Conservative party can appeal with a certainty of victory to the intelligence and patriotism of the people of British Columbia.

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE SOAP BOILER.

We are accustomed to think that the palm for all that is original, stupendous or go-ahead in the great modern science of advertising rests justly upon those branches of the Anglo-Saxon race which have their abiding place on this side of the Atlantic. Moreover, in our sinful pride at this assured fact, we are sometimes wont to sneer gently at the limited and old-fashioned methods by which the giants of Old-World commerce persuade the population to buy their wares. But the old lands have some startling and original ideas of their own sometimes which would do no discredit to the most energetic Yankee or Canadian "hustler." The Pall Mall Gazette tells a story of one of these instances which is sufficiently amusing. The scenes are laid in Germany and Switzerland, and the dramatis personae are some impecunious German students and a prominent Berlin soap-boiler. The students had selected for their vacation this season a very special enterprise, that of the ascent of the famous Mont Blanc in Switzerland. Unfortunately, having come to this decision, they found their united finances insufficient to meet even the pecuniary expense of getting into Switzerland, much less the costs of preparation for the ascent of the famous mountain, which are by no means inconsiderable. In this dilemma the brightest of the Teutons bethought him of a scheme, and this is where the soap-boiler comes in. To him in his Berlin office came the impecunious wanderers upon the thorny path of knowledge, and laid before him a plan whereby he might augment his wealth, and they attain the summit of their desires and the summit of Mont Blanc at one and the same time. The scheme was admirable—nay, Napoleonic—in its forceful simplicity and brevity. If he, on his part, would finance the expedition, they on their part would placard the mountain from base to summit with the posters whereby he advertised his wares. The proposition was novel, but the more the soap-boiler pondered upon it, the better he liked it. There is a strong taste for bizarre effects running through the German character, and it seemed to him that there was much of the eternal fitness of things that the travelers on the slippery slopes of Mont Blanc should, perhaps on the very brink of eternity, have it borne in upon them by rainbow-hued posters that Ungeheursohn's soap was even more slippery than the path they were traversing. Perhaps, too—so unfathomable is the commercial intellect—it may have occurred to him how greatly the sombre grandeur of Mont Blanc's towering cliffs might be relieved by the judicious color-blends of the artistic Berlin lithographer. Who knows? Anyway, the bargain was struck between the students and soap-boiler, and the saponaceous magnate watched the door close upon the backs of his visitors. Then he fell into phlegmatic thought. After all, was there not a better way? Comparatively few would feast their eyes upon the poster-defaced pinnacles, even supposing the students adhered faithfully to the letter of their contract—a question which the adiposity consequent upon prosperity would forever prevent him from deciding with his own eyes. But if the posters could be made an international matter—ah, he had it! And he seized a pen and wrote hurriedly. Thus it was that, when the joyous student band arrived at Chamounix, they were received by a deputation of the communal authorities, who desired in no uncertain tones to investigate their baggage. And thus it was, further, that a disconsolate party of students wended their way back to the Fatherland with their mission unfulfilled and a severe verbal castigation from the fathers of the commune on the wickedness of defacing Nature's handiwork for base commercial ends, ringing in their ears. A huge trunkful of confiscated posters of many and violent shades remains with the Chamounix authorities, and the fame of Ungeheursohn's Soap waxes great in the market place, even though it be execrated in the circles of the truly artistic.

BELATED APPRECIATION.

The Liverpool Daily Post writes of Canada in a strain which, a few years ago, no British journal would have employed. Says the Post: "Canada needs capital for the development of her resources, and it is a pity that people who have money in this country are so slow to realize the fact. It is absurd that we should possess such a country as Canada, the very country for our younger sons and their families, and that the upper classes should neither care to investigate its opportunities, nor care if we lose it. Lose it we shall in a sense, unless we wake up." The Post touches the right note, even if it be a trifle late in the day. Of all the British colonies, Canada perhaps offers the best returns to a man with limited capital. The great wealth of her as yet only partially developed resources promises to any man with a small amount of money and a good head for business returns on his investment far beyond what he can possible secure in the older lands. Nor is such a man restricted in his choice of a field for investment. He may turn his attention to agriculture, or to lumbering, or mining, or fisheries, and in each department he will find magnificent opportunites requiring very little judiciously invested ready money to turn them into properties paying three or four hundred per cent profit on the original outlay. Nor is this wealth to be acquired at the expense of good health, as is the case in so many of the quarters of the globe where men seek to acquire much wealth in a short space of time. On the contrary, the climate of Canada is uniformly healthy, even the severe cold of the Northwestern winters seeming to have a salutary effect upon those exposed to its rigor. No men need fear to bring the most delicate family to Canada on account of the climate. Thus the man with small capital can, unhampered by diseases indigenous to the soil, devote his undivided attention to the development of those great stores of natural wealth which are even now bringing Canada rapidly to the front. And he can be certain, with ordinary commercial prudence and sagacity, of reaping a greater reward in a shorter space of time than he could hope for under the most favorable conditions in his native land.

Apropos of the unjustifiable strictures made by W. T. R. Preston, Dominion Immigration Commissioner, upon Canadian dairies, the Ottawa Citizen hands the official this significant and menacing hint: "Preston evidently doesn't know which side his bread is buttered on, or he wouldn't libel the butter."

The St. James' Gazette, of London, England, does not appear to have the fear of public censure before its eyes. One of its recent utterances is the most extraordinary sentiment we ever remember to have seen in a public journal of any importance, and will doubtless raise a storm of controversy in many circles, both outside and inside of Great Britain. Our English contemporary says: "The teetotal races are sinking more and more into subjection. Now, as ever, it is the drinking people that lead the progress of humanity. The Jews drank and gave us monotheism. The Greeks drank and gave us art and literature. The Romans drank and gave us law. The Teutons drank and gave us liberty. Britain has drunk (not always wisely) and established commerce. What have the teetotal races done for the betterment of the world?"

The attempts of the canners of the State of Washington to establish a vested interest in the fisheries of the Fraser river is the largest sample of assurance we have ever seen or heard of, except indeed that they should appeal to Washington, and not either to Ottawa or Victoria to accomplish their purpose. The United States government knows, even if the canners of the State of Washington do not know, that British Columbia possesses sovereign authority within its jurisdiction, and the Dominion government possesses sovereign authority over the Dominion of Canada. The United States government has taken pains to inform the canners of the State of Washington of this elementary fact in international relations.

A TRAITOR'S INSULT.

Mr. Henry Labouchere in last week's issue of his paper, "Truth," hands out the following gratuitous insult to the Colonies in an article discussing Mr. Chamberlain's scheme:—"The fiscal policy assumes that the loyalty of the Colonies can be bought, so the day will come when we will withdraw the bribe. We have abolished rotten boroughs at home only to substitute rotten Colonies over the sea, and, having thoroughly corrupted them, sooner or later we shall find this too costly and refuse to continue to buy their loyalty." How very Labouchereesque—if one may coin a word—is the splenetic effusion! Henry Labouchere on loyalty, whether that of free-will or purchase, is enough to make the men who died at Paardeberg and Modder River, at Spion Kop and Colenso, turn in their graves. In what respect does Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy "assume that the loyalty of the Colonies can be bought"? Do you buy a man when you treat him honestly in a business transaction, or enter into a fair and honest partnership with him? Possibly you do in Mr. Labouchere's choice circle of "little Englanders"—and sell him again afterwards. Mr. Chamberlain's scheme offers an equitable adjustment of the varied interests of Great Britain and her Colonies, with the view of uniting them all in one vast Empire, presenting a solid front to the world at large. Naturally this does not meet with the views of men who praised Kruger and truckled to the bullies of Europe. A chief among these men was Henry Labouchere, who now patters so glibly about "buying the loyalty of the Colonies." Since when has Great Britain needed to buy the loyalty of her children over-seas? Not in our time, surely, when scarce a town or hamlet in broad Canada but has families yet mourning those who died in battle in a far-off land that the integrity of the British Empire might be preserved. And in what Colony has Great Britain needed to "purchase" loyalty? Again, surely not in Canada, where forty-two thousand men struggled to gain a place on the first contingent where there was only room for a thousand. Not in Canada, where every call for more men met with the same eager response throughout the war. And what was true of Canada is also true of Australia, New Zealand and the blood-stained Cape itself. The old land, be it remembered, did not ask for these contingents; it was the Colonies themselves which clamored to be allowed to share the Mother Country's struggle and fight by her side. Was this "purchased loyalty"? But Mr. Labouchere says we are "rotten Colonies." But, with all our faults of government and political scandals, we can bring ourselves in our "rottenness" to think that we did not sink quite so low as the cultured and scholarly Henry Labouchere, who, safe embowered in the sheltered repose of his Twickenham villa, cringed like a contemptible cur to the enemies of that Britain which sheltered his fugitive forefathers with her strong arm in the day of religious persecution.

THE CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

Rage and chagrin, with their appropriate manifestations in abuse and misrepresentation, characterize the reception by the Liberals and the Liberal newspaper in Victoria, of the harmonious nomination made by the Liberal-Conservative convention. It is said that a determination was evident to leave the Hon. A. E. McPhillips off the ticket. The figures betray no such intention. Mr Hayward received 254 votes, Mr. Helmcken 244, Mr. Hunter received 211, and Mr. McPhillips 182, twenty-nine less than Mr. Hunter it is true, but 90 more than the next candidate, Mr. Hooper. Between Mr. Hayward and Mr. Helmcken there were 10 votes, between Mr. Helmcken and Mr. Hunter 33 votes, between Mr. Hunter and Mr. McPhillips 29 votes, and between the lowest of these four and the next highest, 60 votes. If those figures do not show a general determination on the part of the Conservative party to nominate the four candidates who were proposed, we do not know what meaning they bear. Every candidate nominated doubtless had his particular friends. Often a candidate is not voted for in a convention who is loyally and willingly voted for on election day. There would be no freedom by which a party could determine its choice of the best men if that were not so. Such was the case on Monday night. The candidates chosen were the spontaneous and uninfluenced choice of the Liberal-Conservative party, and as such, will be supported by the party at the polls. If they are not agreeable to the electors of the constituency, the electors of the constituency have an opportunity of saying so. For ourselves, we have no doubt what the verdict of the electors will be, both as to the party they represent, and as to the individuals who represent it. According to the prearranged programme of the Liberals, the city of Victoria was to be a storm centre of disunion and disaffection in the ranks of the Conservative party. It is always a wise thing to disappoint the programme of your enemies. Victoria is a centre of Conservative harmony and united organization. Hence the rage in the Liberal ranks. They cannot deny the harmony because its evidences are plain before them. Therefore, they attempt to impute unworthy motives and despicable means as the cause of its bringing about, and fling a little mud at the candidates. A necessity of eulogizing party candidates does not arise from the fact of their being abused by members and newspapers of the other party. Messrs. Hayward, Helmcken, Hunter and McPhillips are to be judged by the electors by the party they represent, and by their past actions and their characters, and not by what either the Colonist or the Times has to say about them. If they possess such grave blemishes as to unfit them for public office, then they have been singularly successful in concealing these blemishes, for they are men well thought of. It is rather strange that the citizens of Victoria should resort with one consent to Mr. Hayward when brain, energy and public spirit are necessary in the interests of the city, if the fact that he has entered provincial politics is to brand him as a person undesirable and open to insinuation as to his motives, methods and actions. Is it impossible to fight more fairly than that? Is it the game to make out a man who differs with you on politics a person unworthy of respect? Upon Mr. Joseph Hunter the Times makes a most unworthy attack. He has sat in the legislature for sixteen years, and no man during that time can point to any action of his not justifiable to his country, his constituents and his conscience. Do we mean that we have always agreed with the actions of Mr. Hunter? By no means. Only this, that every man who knows Mr. Hunter and his career, and both are spread in the eyes of all upon the records of this province, knows that to him of all men a public office is a public trust, to be discharged conscientiously and with fidelity. Shall we say less of Mr. Helmcken and Mr. McPhillips? Both are prominent politicians, both have been under the eye of a watchful public. They have differed in the past, they are now agreed. But equally in their differences and agreement they merit the reputation of conscientious and honorable men, nor will insinuation and scurrility deprive them of it. We do not know that we would be any less generous to the Liberal candidates. At the moment of writing we do not know who they are, but at the moment of reading our readers will. We doubt not they are good men and true, holding their opinions in zeal and faithfulness. We would not speak ill of them any more than we would of their leader, Mr. Martin, of whom we expect to have to say more than of them, for his predilection is for docile followers who permit their leader to both think and speak for them.

MIRZA GHULAM AHMAD.

We have received a communication from this gentleman which is probably the most extraordinary ever addressed to the editor of a newspaper. Nor is its curious quality made less remarkable by the fact that it is printed in good English, ornamented by a full length photograph of Mr. Ahmad, and evidently intended for distribution broadcast among the newspapers of the United States and Canada. This is the same gentleman who lately achieved a certain notoriety by challenging Dr. Dowie, of Chicago, to a praying contest, in which the prize and proof of victory was to be the annihilation of the loser by divine intervention. Now it is a man named Piggott who is annoying Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. We admit never having heard of this Pigott. But he appears to be one of those leaders of obscure sects who become the victims of religious mania, and who could reasonably be accused of being blasphemous if it was not in charity concluded that they are insane. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad takes him quite seriously, however. He intimates that Pigott for his false pretensions "shall be soon annihilated, even in my lifetime, with sore torment proceeding from God," which is very pitiable very very pitiable. Why all this publicity? Why advertise to the editor of the Colonist in British Columbia that an obscure and miserable lunatic in London is to be annihilated as a sign from Heaven in favor of Mirza Ghulam Ikan? (The only reason we can see in the leaflet is contained in a small foot note which reads: "For further information on these points the reader is referred to the 'Review of Religions' issued from Qadian, India (annual subscription six shillings)." The language of the leaflet is saddening in the extreme, the conjunction of Messianic pretensions with self-advertising by means of a printing press and photo-engraving plant is bizarre to a degree, but the more than suggestion of a commercial motive is revolting.

There are some mistakes, mere errors, mishaps, so apposite and pertinent to the circumstances in which they occur, as to extract a smile from a brazen image. Mr. D. W. Higgins, self-constituted candidate in Esquimalt, has addressed a postcard to the electors of that riding. Shortly and succinctly this postcard declares Mr. Higgins' opinions, and then closes as follows: "I shall endeavor to visit all parts of the district and explain ANY NEW views at length." The capital letters are ours, of course, this is simply a typographical error, in fact in the copy we have before us "any new" is marked out and "my" written above in ink. "My" refers to the views of Mr. Higgins. What a delightful, what a truly apposite mistake to use the expression "any new" as referring to the political views of Mr. Higgins! We do not know how truth could have been better expressed unless indeed the ingenious printer had, in correcting the proof, substituted "any old" with an accent on the "any" for "any new." For Mr. Higgins to have gone before the electorate of Esquimalt as the exponent of any old political views would have been a more than dramatically just description.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SCRAWNY PEOPLE.

People grow thin, scrawny, pale and weak when the blood is thin and watery. What is needed to round off the angles and fill out the form, is not fat but healthy muscular tissue. By enriching the blood and increasing its nourishing qualities Dr. Chase's Nerve Food adds new flesh and tissue to the body as well as new vigor and energy. You can prove this by noting your increase in weight while using this great food cure.

FLOODS IN WISCONSIN.

Wausau, Wis., Sept. 16.—Continuous rain last night increased the danger from floods. The Wisconsin river is at the danger point and still rapidly rising. In the north and west sections of the country at least 50 bridges have been washed out and hundreds of head of live stock have been drowned.

SHORTENING OUTPUT.

Decreasing Demand for Anthracite Will Force Mines to Half Time.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—Officials of the Reading and Pennsylvania railroads say no step has yet been taken toward a curtailment of the output of anthracite coal and that the matter has not even been considered. It was admitted, however, by one official that the market for domestic sizes was practically dead, and he said that he would not be surprised if the miners were put on four days a week in a short time, meanwhile independent operators without any storage facilities for their surplus output are said to be cutting the prices for the domestic sizes as much as 40 cents per ton, offering coal for $3.35 at the mines as against the regular price of $3.75.

MISPLACED SWITCH WRECK.

Chatham, Ont., Sept. 16.—Nearly a score of persons, more or less, were injured as the result of a collision of a passenger train with a freight on the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway at Blenheim yesterday afternoon. Two of the number, Miss Dohoety, Ridgetown, was hurt internally, and Miss Forbes, Blenheim, leg broken, may not recover. The passenger coach was completely wrecked. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

MONEY FOR GUNS.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Rear-Admiral O'Neill, chief of ordnance will ask for $18,000,000 for ordnance in the navy for the next fiscal year.

RETAIL MARKETS

Little change is to be noted in the local retail market prices since the Colonist's advices last Friday. There has been some talk of an advance in American brands of flour, Snowflake in particular, but so far nothing has been done. This suggested rise in price is said to be due to the enormous quantities of American flour being sent to the Orient, Australia and South America by the Great Northern Railway Company through its energetic agents, thus causing a shortage in the domestic market. This week there have been received from Saanichton several consignments of real English damsons, of the finest quality, which have sold excellently and created a keen demand. Plums are plentiful, of fine quality and very low price. The farmers are packing their fruit much better than formerly, with a consequent great improvement in business with their products. The following are the retail prices current:

Corn, whole, per ton	$30
Corn, cracked	$32
Corn, feed meal	$32
Oats, per ton	$30
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	35
Flour—	
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per sack	$1.50
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl.	$5.75
Lake of the Woods, per sack	$1.40
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.	$5.50
Moose Jaw, per sack	$1.50
Moose Jaw, per bbl.	$5.75
Excelsior Flour, per sack	$1.50
Excelsior Flour, per bbl	$5.75
Hudson Bay Co. Flour, per sack.	$1.50
Hudson Bay Co. Flour, per bbl.	$5.75
Enderby Flour, per sack	$1.50
Enderby Flour, per bbl.	$5.75
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.35
Three Star, per bbl	$5.00
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.35
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.25
Sugar—	
B. C. Granulated, per sack	$5.50
China or Scotch, per sack	$5.40
Yellow, per sack	$5.00
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.75
Eocene oil	$1.85
Feed—	
Hay, baled, per ton	$16 to $18
Straw, per bale	75
Middlings, per ton	$30
Bran, per ton	$28
Ground feed, per ton	$28
Vegetables—	
Beans, per lb	5
Chili peppers, per lb.	30
Cabbage, per head	5 to 10
Cauliflower, per head	10
Onions, per lb	3
Carrots, per lb	1½ to 3
Beet root, per lb.	3
New potatoes, per sack	$1.25
Sweet potatoes, per lb	5
Green peas, per lb., local	5
Celery	10 to 15
Tomatoes, per lb	12½
Cucumbers, each	5
Artichokes, per [illegible]	2
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	35
Eastern eggs, per dozen	25
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	20 to 25
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb	30
Best dairy, per lb	20 to 25
Victoria creamery, per lb	35
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	30
Fresh Island butter	20 to 25
Fruits—	
Bananas, per doz.	30 to 40
Oranges, per doz.	25 to 50
Lemons, per doz.	50
Watermelon, each	40 to 50
Squash, each	5 to 10
Apricots, per lb	8
Pears, per lb	8
Peaches, per lb.	10
Cocoanuts, each	10 to 15
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per lb	2
Currants, per lb	10 to 12½
Raisins, per lb	12½
Sultanas	17½
California	12½
Loose Muscats	8 to 10
Mixed peel, per lb	15
Jams, Assorted—	
Cross & Blackwell's, 1-lb. jars	25
Local jams, 5-lb. pails	75
Local jams, 2-lb jars	35
Local jams, 1-lb jars	25
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb	15
Spring salmon, per lb	10
Cod, per lb	8
Halibut, per lb	8
Smoked halibut	12½
Halibut, frozen	6
Flounders	6
Crabs, per dozen	50 to 75
Bloaters	10
Kippers	12½
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb	10
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	25
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 18
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 18
Pork	11 to 17
Lipton's bacon	27
Lipton's ham	22
Bacon, American, per lb	22 to 25
Bacon, rolled	[illegible]
Bacon, long clear	18

Rushing Freight To Yukon Points

Shippers Making Frantic Efforts to Beat Clerk of the Weather.

Moana Sails To-morrow---Gossip of the Local Waterfront.

The Princess May was full to the hatches when she sailed for Skagway from Vancouver yesterday. Every inch of her cargo space and some of her steerage space was filled with freight. One firm alone sent over 600 cases of eggs consigned to Dawson. Other shipments not so large were included in the May's cargo. The White Pass Co., has served notice on shippers that further shipments of goods could not be forwarded from White Horse. If goods are consigned to that point shipped must be ready to take delivery of them there, as the company cannot undertake to deliver them at Dawson this fall.

The circular says that the receipts of goods at White Horse are already sufficient to tax the carrying capacity of the river steamers until the date of the freezing up of the river. Of course, goods shipped or billed before the withdrawal of the through rates have preference over all others and of all goods the rule is to give preference to perishable goods. So far the C. P. R. sheds at the wharf at Vancouver have not be cleared of through billed goods since the end of August. The Princess May pretty well cleared out but there has been as much as ever arriving down up to yesterday.

MOANA SAILS TOMORROW.

Australian Liner Has Big Cargo of Salmon For Antipodes.

The Moana, which is scheduled to sail on Friday, will have a much larger cargo than was anticipated. Several thousand cases of canned salmon have been shipped by her, and large shipments of flour have arrived and are now being stowed aboard the vessel. She will have nearly 1,800 tons in all. The freighter Lapwing arrived at Vancouver Tuesday from the river with another cargo of salmon to be shipped by the Moana.

THE COD FISHERIES.

Blakeley Back From Behring Sea With a Full Cargo.

The Western Canadian Fish Company's brigantine Blakeley reached Vancouver on Tuesday at 1 o'clock, from the Behring Sea cod fisheries. The Blakeley brought a full cargo of 250 tons of salted codfish. She had a good trip taken all through, but some stormy weather was experienced. The Blakeley was away three months and this being her first voyage to Behring Sea, as well as the first cargo of cod brought to Vancouver by any fishing vessel, there is unusual interest attaching to her return.

The Blakeley returned via the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and was picked up off Cape Flattery on Monday morning by the American tug Wyada, which brought her to port and towed her to her berth at the fish company's wharf at Barnet. The Blakeley's cargo of cod fish will be cured and prepared for the market by the Whitman process, which the company has found so successful as applied to the curing of halibut.

CHANGE IN SHAWMUT.

Upper Works Remodeled So as to Make Her a Passenger Vessel.

Those who knew the decks of the Shawmut as they were would not recognize her if set down on her bridge, says the Tacoma News. Her upper works have all been remodeled to convert her into a passenger-carrying vessel. It is stated that her first-class passenger accommodations are superior to those of any other vessel plying on the Pacific and equally as fine as will be found on any of the modern floating palaces that ply on the Atlantic. First, second and third class accommodations will be had for more than 1000 passengers. She is due to arrive from Seattle, where the finishing touches are being put on the work tonight, but may not come until morning. At the government dock she will take about 1500 tons of hay and oats for Manila, after loading which she will go to the Oriental dock and the mill docks. It is claimed the Shawmut will carry one of the largest cargoes of flour ever shipped from this port in one bottom this trip, though the exact amount is not known yet. She will probably amount to about 100,000 barrels.

CABLE SHIP SAILS.

Burnside Off to Lay Wire Connecting the Alaskan Ports.

The United States cable ship Burnside sailed for the North from Seattle on Tuesday evening, to continue the work of laying the cable from the head of Lynn canal by way of Sitka, the capital of Alaska, to Seattle. She had a stretch of 600 miles of cable aboard, which was transferred from the steamer Texan, which brought the cable around the Horn from New York.

On board the Burnside when she sailed were Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the United States army; Colonel James Allen, of the signal corps, under whose general supervision the line will be laid; Capt. Edgar Russell and Capt. George C. Burnell, of the signal corps; Henbry Winter, cable engineer; Lieut. Charles P. F. Chandler, of the quartermaster's department. Capt. A. H. Laffin is in command of the vessel.

The Burnside proceeds direct to Juhean, where, after making a short-line connection, she will leave for Sitka, paying out about 250 miles between the two towns, and continuing south from the capital by the open ocean, as far as the cable rope will reach, possibly to a point off Queen Charlotte Island.

It is expected that the entire consignment of cable on the Burnside will be laid and the vessel be back in Seattle for the final link by October 15.

HYADES SAILS.

Takes Immense Cargo For Orient From the Sound Ports.

The Boston Steamship Company's freighter Hyades sailed for the Far East on Tuesday night with 5,500 tons of American cargo, principally flour, lumber, beer, salmon and hay. She makes various ports in China and has a large consignment for Vladivostock. There are also several heavy shipments for Korea.

5c. Family Corkscrew

No Home Need be Without One. Strong and Durable

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist.

Phones 425 and 450. Open All Night. 98 Government St., near Yates St.

Fruit Packages

A full line of packages consisting of strawberry crates and baskets, cherry boxes, plum crates, apple and pear boxes, etc., are carried in stock by

F. R STEWART & CO.,

Wholesale Fruit Merchants. 40 Yates St.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:

IRON AND STEEL — IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
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TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 613

Examine our Windows

Examine our Stock; get prices before you buy, and we are satisfied you will give us a trial order, which means you will become our steady customer.

ROAST FOWL	35c.
ASSORTED PATES, 6 for	25c.
PURE NATIVE PORT, per Bottle	25c.
ZINFANDEL, per Bottle	25c.

The Saunders' Grocery Co. Ltd.

PHONE 22. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

—AND—

The "West End" Grocery Co. Ltd

PHONE 86 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

AGENTS—Any boy or girl or adult can make from $2 to $5 a day selling our magnificent picture of the new Pope at cents. Size 16x20, in many rich and beautiful colors. Most Protestants and all Catholics buy on sight. On promise to canvass, complete outfit and copy of picture sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. The Linscott Publishing Co., Brantford, Ont. s6

LOST—Between Saanich road and Cook street extension, a lady's cloth cape. Reward, Colonist office. s13

BORN.

GRAHAM—At Ashcroft, on Wednesday, September 9th, 1903, the wife of J. Graham, of a son.

PARKE—At Cache Creek, on Thursday, September 10th, 1903, the wife of H. Parke, of a daughter.

FREER—At Ashcroft, on Saturday, September 12th, 1903, the wife of Oswald Freer, of a daughter.

FRASER—At Ladner, B. C., on Monday, September 7th, the wife of R. A. Fraser, of a son.

AYLWIN—At New Denver, on the 9th inst., the wife of C. W. Aylwin, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

McRAE—STOOKE—At the residence of Geo. R. Naden, Greenwood, on the 10th inst., by Rev. Mr. Robertson, D. C. McRae, of Greenwood, to Miss Maggie Stooke, of Midway.

GRAHAM—BOYD—At Rossland, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. R. F. Stillman, Cranus Pullman Graham, to Katherine, daughter of Mr. John Boyd of Rossland.

THOMLINSON—THOMLINSON—At New Denver, on 9th inst., by Rev. C. A. Mount, William Thomlinson to Alice Thomlinson, of Cumberland, England.

DIED.

BLAIR—At St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, on September 11th, at 7 a. m., James Blair, aged 67 years, a native of Ireland, late of Lulu Island.

SCOTT—At Golden on the 5th inst., William, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Scott, aged fourteen months.

CARTWRIGHT—In this city on the 14th instant, Leonard Cartwright, a native of East Sooke, B. C., aged 23 years.

MERCIER—At Golden, on the 7th inst., Alfred, the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Mercier, aged 9 years.

NURSED THE SICK RUINED HER HEALTH

For Months Mrs. Myles Lay a Helpless Sufferer from Nervous Prostration and was cured by

Mrs. John Myles, sr., of South Woodslee, Essex, Co., Ont., is well known throughout the surrounding country because of her work among the sick and suffering, and it was on account of overexertion in this regard that her health broke down and she lay week and helpless a victim of nervous prostration. Doctors could not help her and she resolved to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. As a result she has been thoroughly restored and by recommending this treatment to others has been the means of bringing back health and happiness to many a weakened and discouraged sufferer from diseases of the nerves.

Mrs. Myles writes: "When I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was confined to my bed with what the doctors said was nervous prostration. My stomach was very weak and I could not sleep at all for any length of time. Nervous chills and trembling would come over me, and at times I seemed to be getting weaker and weaker all the time. There were also pains on top of my head which caused me much suffering and anxiety.

"After using half a dozen boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I began to gain in weight and to feel stronger. Since then I have been gradually restored to health and in looking back can say that the improvement has been something wonderful. I used in all forty boxes of the preparation and feel it a duty as well as a privilage to recommend it to all who are suffering from nervous disorders. Several persons to whom I have described my case have used it and been cured and I am sure that I owe my present good health, if not life itself, to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase the famous receipt book author, are on the box.

Premier McBride To the Electors

Delivered a Rousing Campaign Speech at New Westminster Saturday Evening.

Lays Stress on Importance of Holding Control of Fraser River Bridge.

From Our Own Correspondent.
(From Wednesday's Daily.)

New Westminster, Sept. 14.—The political campaign was formally opened locally on Saturday night, with a rousing meeting in Mr. Gifford's committee rooms. These rooms, by the way, were officially opened at the same time, and large as they are, there was not accommodation for the crowd. This was partly due to the fact that Premier McBride was expected to deliver an important address and that speeches might be heard from Mr. McManamon and Mr. Atkinson, the government candidates for Yale and Chilliwack, both of whom were in town. Mr. George Hargreaves, a prominent local labor leader, occupied the chair and after a few appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. H. T. Thrift of Hazelmere. Mr. Thrift, who is secretary of the Settlers' association of British Columbia, is a farmer and made a good speech. He laid particular stress upon the importance of the province retaining control of the New Westminster bridge. Speaking for the farmers on the south side of the river he declared it was of vital importance not to hand this bridge over to any corporation. The country had been retarded many years, just because the bridge was not built sooner, but with a free and an easy means of reaching the natural market, New Westminster, both the country and the town would begin at once to reap the benefit. In closing, Mr. Thrift, who from long residence, and intimate acquaintance with the people of Delta constituency is well qualified to speak, predicted that in Mr. W. H. Ladner the Conservatives have a sure winner.

Hon. Mr. McBride upon rising was given an ovation. When quiet had been restored he proceeded with characteristic directness to speak, first upon the very matter which has been most talked about during the past week and which really was responsible for the Grit flash-in-the-pan candidature of Mayor Keary, viz., the change in the date of the elections, thereby conflicting with the Provincial Exhibition in this city. He had found out that it was all fuss and feathers. The local agitation had had its origin in the jaundiced minds of those who had ever been opposed to him, and was based on fears as foolish as foundationless. He ridiculed the idea that he, born, bred and brought up in New Westminster could deliberately set himself to injure his native city and her cherished annual fair, and he doubted if there were a single citizen who in his heart really believed he could do such a thing. He had found out, moreover, from information, written and otherwise, which he had received from various parts of the province, that the prospects are bright for this year's exhibition being the best ever held here. At all events he had satisfied the executive of the exhibition as to the government's good reasons for changing the dates, and had promised to make good any deficit growing out of the conflict of dates, and that indirectly every assistance possible would be rendered to make the fair a success. Incidental to all this, the Premier scored Mayor Keary for the strange way in which he, a Conservative, had accepted what he had before refused and had become the opposition candidate, instead of staying with the exhibition and redoubling his efforts as the paid servant of the R. A. & I society. The Premier paid a tribute to Mr. Gifford, who, though a Liberal, is the government candidate in this city, and who had proved himself the most faithful representative the city of New Westminster had ever had in the local legislature. Though no brilliant orator, Mr. Gifford was a worker and had earned the respect and esteem of the whole house. As between such a man and his opponent, it were a crime to turn down Mr. Gifford.

The rest of the Premier's speech was chiefly devoted to expounding the government's policy respecting railways and alien immigration. His government stood by the platform adopted at the Revelstoke convention and was firmly determined that no aid shall be given to any railway unless the government of British Columbia shall have control of the freight and passenger rates. He had always stuck out for this and had been severely criticized because he had opposed the passage of the V.V. & E. bill. But further, the government believed in free trade in railways, and, later on, it is the intention to abolish the red tape in connection with securing charters, banish promoters and lobbyists, and make it so that on proving its ability to build a railway and by filing plans and paying the fees, any company might go ahead, the government of course retaining control of rates.

Regarding the ownership and control of the New Westminster bridge, now under construction, the Premier spoke with no uncertain sound and emphatically declared that as long as he was in the legislature or the government, the province of British Columbia would never cease to own or control this bridge. The visit of himself and his colleague, Hon. Mr. Green, to Seattle recently, had nothing whatever to do with the bridge, but was solely with a view to finding out from the representative of the G. N. R. how much mileage that company would build from the Boundary district, west during the next two years. He took personal credit for being largely instrumental in securing legislation under which the bridge was commenced, whereas one of his detractors, Mr. J. C. Brown, had not done that though he had been in the house many years. He regretted Aulay Morrison, M.P., was not in town to explain his connection with bridge legislation at Ottawa to the local Liberals. He strongly advised Liberals to turn Morrison down, if on no other count, than this bridge purchasing scheme.

Continuing to speak re railways, the Premier referred to the fight against the Canadian Northern deal, by which he and his supporters had conserved to British Columbia seven-eighths of the province which the Dunsmuir government were ready to give away. He enlarged upon the result had the Canadian Northern been able to tie up so much of the country and retard development. The monopoly would have been five times heavier to bear than that of the C.P.R. Reference was made to the need of direct railway communication between Kootenay and the Coast, and also for a line from Spence's Bridge down the Nicola Valley. This latter would give people at the Coast coal at $3 per ton. On the matter of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Premier McBride pointed out what his government had done toward inducing the Laurier government to order that the construction of the mountain section should be commenced on the British Columbia coast and pushed eastward. The importance of this to the province was fully brought out. He also set forth the efforts made to induce the Laurier government to prohibit the employment of Chinese for this work, whenever it shall have been commenced. But for all his efforts, he had not been backed up by the British Columbia representatives in the House of Commons, and even Ralph Smith, who posed as a Labor leader, had opposed Premier McBride when the latter wished to exclude Chinese and Japanese. On the matter of better terms for the province, Hon. Mr. McBride referred to the various missions to Ottawa and to the way the British Columbia fisheries revenue particularly had been absorbed by the Federal government for the benefit of the other provinces. For years British Columbia had been hungry for railways, yet, if the Federal government but returned to the province her fair share she could have built her own railways. The Ottawa government had taken advantage of the too generous terms offered by the province for Confederation.

Hon. Mr. McBride then took up John Oliver, the would-be member for Delta, and handled him without gloves. Mr. Oliver had only discovered he (the Premier) to be a villain the day Mr. McBride was called upon to form a government. The day before that, continued Mr. McBride, he had told Mr. Oliver that he would be asked to join the cabinet in the event of a composite government being formed. Mr. Oliver had then told him of the great influence he wielded with the Liberal party; that he practically held Aulay Morrison in the hollow of his hand, and that all he had to do was to go to Ottawa and get almost anything he wanted for British Columbia. Mr. Oliver had been very hungry for office, and when Mr. McBride formed a straight Conservative cabinet, Mr. Oliver became a very disappointed man and ever since has shown his resentment. Continuing, Hon. Mr. McBride said Mr. Oliver had never really been an out and out member of the Opposition in the house. He always had some mental reservation and had since admitted that while in opposition he had practically supported the Dunsmuir government. In 1900 Oliver was a champion of Joe Martin, who will have none of him, nor of McInnes, nor of Brown. He wants to be leader himself. Though elected to oppose Dunsmuir, Oliver had swallowed the Canadian Northern pill and continued to support it till the house threw out the Olalla Railway bill which Oliver was pushing. Oliver's position regarding this latter bill was unique—a member of the legislature and agent for a company which, according to the New York press, was soliciting subscriptions of 25 cents from servant girls. He had always given Oliver credit for being square, and erring through ignorance. Referring to the Columbia & Western Land deal, Mr. McBride said he had had no interest direct or indirect in it but he would like to see John Oliver under similar circumstances throw up $4,000 per year.

In conclusion the Premier took occasion to proclaim once more his determination to prevent the establishment of salmon traps, and closed a brilliant two hours' speech by showing how, with strong supporters in the field and the Opposition forces disorganized and under many leaders, the government was assured of victory.

The last speaker of the evening was Mr. McManamon, of Yale. As a very prominent and successful labor organizer he spoke direct to the workingmen, and in his own forceful style and logic proved his right to be also a Conservative, to the evident satisfaction of the audience. He had quite a few hot shots at Mr. "Oiley" Morrison over the proposed bridge deal, and pointed out how St. Louis and other cities had suffered after parting with control of such undertakings. His speech throughout was practical and illustrated with ancedotes, the point of which was always grasped by the audience, and by the way he profited by interruptions he proved himself a master of the stump. His short speech made a decidedly good impression.

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Try DesBrisay's 5-cent Beer and Hot Lunch. Steele's old saloon, Bastion Square. *

Ragged clothes quickly—that's what common soaps with "premiums" cost; but

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Ask for the Octagon Bar

Pandora Range

Only Range Fitted With Enameled Reservoir.

Reservoir is stamped in one piece from sheet steel, which gives it a perfectly plain surface—has no seams, grooves or bolt heads to collect dirt.

Is oval in shape—has no square corners to scrape out when washing.

Finished with three heavy coats of pure white enamel which gives it a smooth, hard, marble-like surface—can be easily and thoroughly cleansed.

Never taints the water or corrodes like tin, copper, galvanized iron and other such styles of reservoirs put in common ranges—is so clean and free from taint that it can be used for boiling fruit and many other purposes beside heating water.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

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London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B.

CLARK & PEARSON, SOLE AGENTS

Empress of India From the Orient

Arrived Yesterday Evening With Good Freight And Passenger List.

Bears Little Evidence of Collision With the Chinese Warship.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The C. P. R. white liner Empress of India, 6,000 tons, O. P. Marshall, R. N. R., commander, passed Carmanah yesterday at 1:30 p. m. and at 6:30 tied up at the Outer Wharf. She had 51 saloon passengers, 24 intermediate and 343 steerage, and 2,535 tons of cargo, which included 2,881 packages of silk. The Empress looked nothing the worse for her experience in the recent collision with the Chinese man-of-war Huang Tai, which occurred on the 17th of last month about 150 miles north of Hongkong. It will be remembered that the Empress sank the Chinese vessel, and that her commander and thirteen of her crew sank with her. In spite of this mishap the Empress arrived on schedule time. She had a splendid passage across the ocean and completed her sixty third voyage. Her saloon passengers were as follows:

Mr. G. L. Allan, Mr. S. Anderson, Capt. Anley, Dr. W. F. Arnold, U. S. N.; Mr. S. Ban, Mrs. S. Ban, Rev. Paul Barnhart, Mr. W. Beattie, Mr. H. Bing, Major Drake Brockman, Mrs. Drake Brockman and child, Major H. H. Brown, Mr. Wm. A. Burns, Mr. F. R. Button, Mrs. F. R. Button, Mr. H. A. Courtney, Dr. G. R. Cox, Mr. A. E. Dingemans, Dr. David H. Doherty, Mr. Hawes, Mrs. Hawes, Lieut. P. R. Heycock, R. M. L. I.; Mr. J. Horikoshi, Mr. R. H. Hunt, Mr. W. Jamieson, Capt. H. C. King, Mr. H. C. Knowlton, Mr. Paul Kracke, Mr. St. George Littledale, Mrs. St. George Littledale, Mr. R. E. Mahogue, Mr. Bunkio Matsuki, Mr. J. H. McMichael, Miss M. Miller, Mr. A. E. Murray, Mr. P. C. Neill, Miss Neill, Miss R. Neill, Mr. W. E. Norris, Rev. Christopher Noss, Mrs. C. Noss and child, Master John Noss, Master George Noss, Miss Anna Noss, Master Fred Noss, Mr. T. H. Phillips, Mr. George P. Rawstron, Capt. P. J. Ryan, U. S. A.; Mr. E. L. Saville, Mrs. S. Tanaka, Mr. S. Taniguchi, Miss C. Watson, Mr. F. H. Page.

The North China Daily News learns that on her arrival at Shanghai on the 29th ult. the R. M. S. Empress of India was to be arrested on behalf of the Viceroy at Nanking, the owner of the cruiser Huangtai. There having been loss of life, the Empress, if in fault, is liable for £15 a ton, say £90,000, and a bond, we presume, will have to be given for this or some smaller sum by the agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway. We learn, continues the News, that Messrs. Stokes and Platt are retained for the Empress and Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper for the Huangtai. The theory that the Empress struck the Huangtai with her starboard propeller when the two vessels closed is supported by the fact that the four blades of the former's starboard propeller had to be changed at Hongkong, and in addition four or five plates on the starboard side had to be dealt with, and some superficial damage to the superstructure made good.

BROUGHT NORTHERN NEWS.

Princess May Down With Reports of Latest Happenings in Yukon.

The Princess May reached Vancouver yesterday from Skagway but did not come on to Victoria, having a full cargo of freight waiting her at the Terminal City. The steamer had 70 passengers. According to Dawson advices the Yukon capital was recently visited by heavy rains, as a result of which there has been great activity along the creeks. All season the scarcity of water has hindered work on the claims, but lately there has been plenty of water, and accordingly all the operators have had extra gangs working three shifts. September 3rd was the banner day for receipt of gold at the Dawson banks. An estimate was made, and it was found that over a million dollars in gold dust was taken to the city on that date.

Excitement has prevailed at Dawson over the report of pay dirt having been found at the head of Albert creek, in the heart of the city.

Three sluice box robberies are reported to have taken place on Sulphur, August 28th, one at 20 above and the others at 12 and 15 below discovery. The amount stolen is variously estimated at from $2,500 to $4,000.

The Skagway Alaskan says: "A strike made last July on Jackson creek, a tributary to Hootchi river and about a half mile below the lake of that name, is now beginning to attract attention. Recently others learned of the strike, and there has been quite a stampede to the creek, which is only 75 miles from White Horse.

The Coal Creek Coal Company's railway has recently been completed. The road will be put to service immediately, and coal from the mines, which it taps will be landed in Dawson within a few days. The road complete is eleven and one-half miles long. The bunkers, the wharves and other equipment in connection with the road have been installed and are ready for service. The bunkers at the Coal creek landing have a capacity of 500 tons, and are provided with gravity chutes from which steamers or barges can be loaded at the rate of 500 tons of coal an hour. The coal deposits extend four miles along the front of the hill at Coal creek.

A letter from the North states that the railway company's steamboat service has grappled with the situation, and that all freight will easily get through to Dawson. Steamers are lightened at Minto by unloading part of their cargoes on to scows, which are pushed up river from Dawson. In this way heavy loads are taken down, as there is plenty of water above Minto to White Horse.

BACK FROM SKEENA.

Mount Royal in Port Again After Busy Season's Work.

The Hudson's Bay sternwheeler Mount Royal, is again in port, having concluded the season's work on the Skeena river. She will be laid up for the winter and given a general overhauling. She left the Skeena four days ago and came along at easy stages. After she sailed from the river the Haelton zexpected to make another run to the forks of the Skeena, but the crew of the Mount Royal say that there is now considerable risk about the trip, as the water was getting very low. In all her travels during the year the Mount Royal never received a scratch, a record which stands to the credit of Captain Johnstone, who commanded her.

It was a very busy season with the Mount Royal. She made nine trips up the Skeena and five up the Stikine. Both she and the Hazelton, her only opposition on the two rivers, have been doing an immense business. They have carried on their respective runs about all the cargo they could handle. On the Stikine the passenger traffic was particularly heavy, and on one voyage alone the steamer was crowded with tourists from Wrangel and Juneau. This business has developed wonderfully during the past year, and they look forward to an extremely busy season next year. Since there has been some favorable prospect of a railway being constructed to the coast in the northern part of the province, they state that the number of people traveling in search of timber lands, of mineral property and on various other missions have been surprising.

NELL FROM NORTH.

Steamer Nell reached port from the North early yesterday morning. She had called at Vancouver and left a portion of her cargo. Fifteen hundred cases of salmon were landed at the Terminal City, and another 1,000 cases were taken to this city. A number of prospectors from the upper Skeena and from Ketchikan were among the passengers who came on to this city on the steamer.

AN OVERDUE ARRIVES.

Long-Looked For French Ship Alice Arrives at Vancouver.

The long-looked for French ship Alice passed up the Straits yesterday morning, bound for Vancouver. This vessel has had a long and eventful voyage. She left Antwerp on the 30th of last December, with a cargo of rails for Vancouver, and experienced such awful weather in the German ocean that she had to put into Falmouth for repairs. She left Falmouth on March 13th, and has been posted as missing for some time. The speculators will lose pretty heavily now that she has at last turned up, and the insurance people feel correspondingly thankful. It is generally supposed that her cargo is consigned to the Great Northern Railway company.

SWIFTEST AFLOAT.

Howard Chapman Tells Winnipegers About the Princess Victoria.

Howard Chapman, of Victoria, B. C., is authority for the statement that the new steamer Princess Victoria, which was last month put into service, and which plies between Vancouver and Victoria, is the swiftest boat afloat, says the Winnipeg Tribune, remarking on the statement that the Princess Victoria last week made the trip of 85 miles in the record-breaking time of three hours and thirty-one minutes.

The boat was built on the Clyde and is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. While speaking of the Victoria Mr. Chapman said that she was not only the fastest, but was also one of the prettiest ships he had ever seen.

"This new boat has done much for Vancouver," he continued. "Although it is well known that Vancouver has been going ahead at a rapid rate, I believe that more improvements have been started in the town during the last 30 days than ever before. It is completely out-classing Victoria and it is only a question of time until Winnipeg must look to her laurels."

CHEMAINUS SHIPPING.

Barkentine Kohala, Dedrick master, left yesterday morning in tow of the American tug Tacoma, bound for South Africa, carrying 1,000,000 feet of lumber. She will call at Port Townsend to complete her crew. The German barkentine Zion will be ready to sail in a week. The bark Kokohead, the next to load at Chemainus, is due at Esquimalt this week, where she will be hauled out for cleaning and general repairs.

TROUBLE ON MANAUENSE.

Russian First Officer Would Take Possession of Vessel.

An annoying state of affairs to all parties concerned obtains on the steamer Manauense, now tied up at the Agen wharf, says the Seattle P.-I. The vessel flies the Danish flag, has an American commander and a Russian first officer and crew. Sergy Kondaraki is the first officer, and it is charged that he is trying to usurp the authority and powers of Capt. S. S. Connaughton, the American master; that he is attempting to breed discord among the Russian sailors.

Danish Consul Jacobson, of this city, has been appealed to, but so far he has found no way of bringing about perfect peace. Kondaraki wants to take the Manauense and return to Vladivostock, but as the vessel is owned by the Northwestern Commercial Company and the Northeastern Siberian Company, he has no chance of doing that, even were he in command.

In the midst of it all the Russian sailors have grown restless, and yesterday morning several of them attempted to desert. They were promptly picked up by the United States immigration officers. Their desertion and coming ashore penniless would be a violation of the immigration laws.

The first officer and Russian sailors have refused to sign clear of the ship unless they are given transportation, with pay, back to Vladivostock, but the company does not regard such demands as just.

There is yet a possibility that the Russians may be induced to stay on the Manauense, although Kondaraki declares that he intends to leave the vessel and return to Vladivostock on some other craft.

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PEOPLE OF THIS PLACE.

There are people in every town and village of this country who have been cured of itching, bleeding and protruding piles by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Ask your friends about this great preparation, they can tell you of its great soothing, healing and antiseptic powers. More reputable people have endorsed Dr. Chase's Ointment than any preparation you can mention.

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First Explorer—We must hurry back.

Second Explorer—But the north pole is ours if we keep on.

"But of we don't get back now, we'll be too late for the lecture season."—Life.

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 48

Genuine "Linen Mesh" Underwear $4.00 per suit, sale price. B. Williams & Co. *

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You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

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BISHOP ORTH PROMOTED.

Bishop John Orth, head of the Vancouver Island diocese of the Roman Catholic church, is to be made an archbishop, in recognition of his services to the church here since he assumed the control of this great district. In about two weeks the prelate who is empowered to perform the ceremony elevating Bishop Orth to the archbishopric, will arrive from the East, when it is expected that the installation of the new dignity will be signalized by very imposing ceremonials in the cathedral. It is understood that the promotion of Bishop Orth is looked upon with great satisfaction by the local members of the Roman Catholic church, who regard him with the highest esteem.

Two-Decker Wharf On Belleville St.

Plans For the Big Structure to Be Built By the C. P. R.

Wharf Will Be Nearly Five Hundred Feet Long And of New Design.

According to the plans which the C. P. R. has placed on file in the land registry office, indicating the character of the wharf structure which is shortly to be erected at this port by the big corporation, it is intended to build 480 feet west from Menzies street into navigable water. A filling or embankment will be made across the whole property, the face of which shall intersect the west side of Menzies street, produced northward at a distance of 85 feet from the north side of Belleville street. The wharf shall intersect the west side of the C. P. R. property produced northward at a distance of 225 feet from the north side of Belleville street. It is proposed, the specification states, to build a wharf or jetty from the front of the above described embankment, which shall be exactly parallel to the face of the same, said wharf to be 100 feet wide and rear or face of same to be situated 100 feet north of the embankment measured at right angles to the same—and front or north face of wharf to be 430 feet in length—measured from the west side of Menzies street produced. Also, approach from the embankment above described to wharf 409 feet in width, to build adjoining the west end of Menzies street produced.

With the new wharves the C. P. R. will have ample accommodation for the new ferry, Princess Victoria. The steamer will be able to dock very quickly on entering the harbor. The structure will have several unique features. The plans indicate that the section abutting on Belleville street, it is said, will have a double story, the lower portion being for handling freight and baggage, and the upper for passenger travel. Through this facility arrivals on the steamer can debark, walking from the wharf to the street immediately beyond without making any ascent. The design calls for a jetty beyond the main structure, connected with it at one end, but separated for the greater distance of its length in order to form a channel between the wharves.

Of the C. P. R.'s plans for wharf building in Vancouver, the Vancouver World says: "The long-expected wharf construction at Vancouver by the C. P. R. promises now to become a reality. The Tatlow property, east of the present Canadian Pacific wharves, has passed into the hands of the big company, and Mr. H. J. Cambie is now in Montreal arranging for the wharf extension. The plan of construction calls for five piers, each 650 feet long by 175 feet wide, with two warehouses on each 50x150, and a railway track between. No. 1 pier, on which construction is to be started first, will be at the foot of Thurlow street, and the rest of them between there and Seymour."

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COURT SUMMONS VOID.

U. S. Postmaster-General Refuses to Produce Evidence in New York.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—In accordance with a decision of Acting Attorney-General Hoyt, declaring that the subpoena served on the postmaster-general yesterday to appear at the hearing in New York today in the case of George W. Beavers, the former head of the salary and allowance division, post office department, was void, the postmaster-general has designated Post Office Inspector Lawrence Letherman as his representative at the hearing. The opinion of Mr. Hoyt follows: "My advice to the postmaster-general was that while I do not think on fundamental grounds under all the circumstances of the case, the United States commissioner warrant in law for issuing this writ to be served outside of his district. On the whole, I believe that the proper course for the postmaster-general to pursue is to send a trusted employee of the department to New York to represent him in the matter, to appear before the commissioner tomorrow morning at the appointed hour, in company with the United States attorney-general and to state formally to the commissioner. Called upon in behalf of the postmaster-general, he declined to produce any government records or documents called for whatever." Postmaster-General Payne said that it was a physical impossibility to comply with the subpoena in any event aside from the law in the case. The subpoena, he pointed out, called for papers, documents and records covering years of operations of the department to be produced before the United States commissioner. These papers are in constant use in connection with the investigation of the civil service, and are scattered throughout the country in the hands of the inspectors.

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RHEUMATISM.

Nothing equals Griffiths Menthol Liniment for rheumatism. It matters not how it cures, but that it does cure, hundreds testify Still there's nothing so wonderful about it, after you know this liniment. It kills every pain, then soothes, feeds, and strengthens the weakened parts and is bound to cure. Try it for any pain of any kind. Only 25c. a large bottle.

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INDICTING BOODLERS.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—The grand jury has been deliberating over the case of a former assistant attorney-general, who at one time was prominent, and much evidence has been submitted by post office officials and others.

This case is connected with that of a former law clerk. Manager Bowman, of the Southern Mutual Investment Association, and others, testified before the grand jury in this case. It is expected that the grand jury will take immediate action in both cases. There are in the neighborhood of half a dozen other indictments expected.

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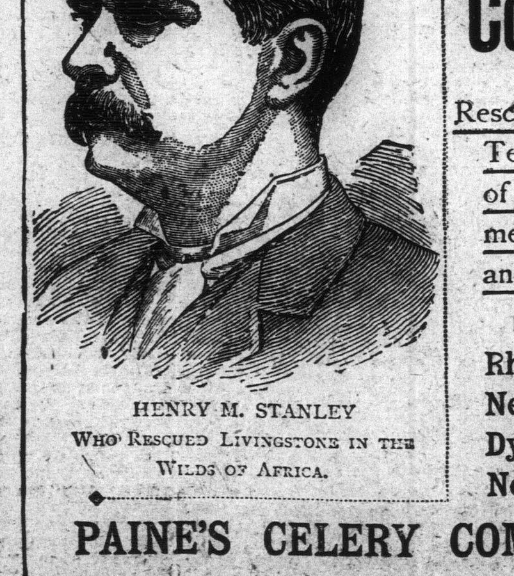
Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.



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WHO RESCUED LIVINGSTONE IN THE WILDS OF AFRICA.

Paine's Celery Compound HAS Rescued and Saved Tens of Thousands of Men and Women From Disease and Death.

If You Have Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Nervousness, Try

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price. $1: postage, 4 cents.

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Gage Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 186.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

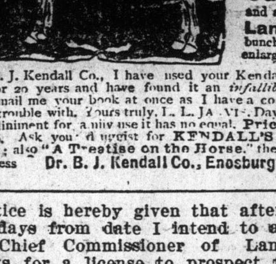
Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Ltd., London.

In the Estate of James Angus, late of Victoria, B. C., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees' and Executors' Act" that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of said James Angus, who died on the 19th May, 1903, are requested on or before the 1st December, 1903, to send by post to the undersigned solicitors for Forrest Angus, the executor of the will of deceased, to whom probate was granted in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on 16th June, 1903, their addresses and descriptions with full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of any securities held by them. And notice is further given that after said 1st December, 1903, the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he then shall have notice, and that he will not be liable for said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of said distribution.

Dated 31st August, 1903.

CREASE & CREASE,
17 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.



HAS NO EQUAL For Spavins, Ringbone Splints, Curbs, and all forms of Lameness, bunches or bony enlargements.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years and have found it an *infallible remedy*. Please mail me your book at once as I have a colt I am now having trouble with. Yours truly, I. L. JAMES, Dayton, Texas. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Price $1; six for $5. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE; also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Notice is hereby given that after thirty (30) days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked James McEvoy's N.E. corner and planted on the north bank of a small tributary of the Skeena River (on the west side) two miles up the stream about 150 miles north of Hazelton, running thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.
JAMES McEVOY.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at James McEvoy's N.E. corner post and running thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
MAITLAND DOUGLAS JOHNSON,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

COUNTY OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Militia Commander Forcibly Rebukes Cripple Creek Officials.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 15.—Two arrests by the military were made tonight. County Commissioner Patrick Lynch was arrested at his home in Victor and taken to headquarters, where, after a lecture by General Chase, he was released. Mr. Lynch is accused of having made inflammatory remarks about the action of the military. The charge was denied by Lynch. The other arrest was of Justice of the Peace Tiley of Independence, charged with language liable to cause trouble, although his remarks were directed against the Miners' Union. Supt. Hartman, of Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek district railroad, today reported to the military authorities that last night unknown parties removed the spikes from the tracks of the company's line between Cripple Creek and Victor in an effort to wreck the early morning train, which usually carries a large number of miners to their work.

—o—

IMPROVEMENTS ON ELBE.

Hamburg, Sept. 16.—The Senate today decided to expend $2,000,000 on the improvement of the Elbe canal and the railway terminals.

—o—

GRAND VIZIER DISMISSED.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The Foreign Office has been informed that the Persian Grand Vizier has been dismissed.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at James McEvoy's N.E. corner post and running thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
FRANK WILTON BAILLIE,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at James McEvoy's N.E. corner post, running thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
HAROLD CUTHBERT DAVIS,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Frank Wilton Baillie's N.W. corner post, running thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
HILTON R. TUDHOPE,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Hilton R. Tudhope's N.W. corner post, running thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
EDWIN CASSIDY CLARK,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Hilton R. Tudhope's N.W. corner post running thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
HUBERT LORNE WATT,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Hilton R. Tudhope's N.W. corner, running thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
FRANK PLUMMER,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Harold Cuthbert Davis's N.E. corner post running thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
FRANK SANDERSON,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Harold Cuthbert Davis's N.E. corner post, running thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
EDWARD DRUMMOND FRASER,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Harold Cuthbert Davis's S.E. corner post, running thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
ALEX. GILLIESPIE,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Alex. Gilliespie's S.E. corner post, running thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
EDWARD CUTHBERT NORSWORTHY,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Alex. Gilliespie's S.E. corner post, running thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
H. F. BRANDOW,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Alex. Gilliespie's S.E. corner post running thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
JOHN H. TONKIN,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Hewitt—Why did that girl refuse, at the last minute, to be married?

Jewett—She didn't like the color of the awning that had been put up from the sidewalk to the house.—New York Sun.

IF A TONIC IS REQUIRED

Remember, There is no Medicine So Strengthening and Health-Giving As

Ferrozone is noted among physicians for the prompt manner in which it brings strength and vigor. It increases the appetite, keeps digestion in perfect order and assists assimilation so that every particle of food eaten is sure to nourish and invigorate the body. You won't sleep poorly, feel tired and nervous if you use Ferrozone, because it strikes at the root of any disease that may be working in the system.

Mr. Aubrey E. Tempelman, of Mechias, writes: "I have found the greatest satisfaction in using Ferrozone and consider it is the best tonic made. I was all run down a few months ago, and in a very miserable state of health. I took a few boxes of Ferrozone and was surprised at the result. Ferrozone drove away that dull, heavy feeling and put my system in splendid order. I am never nervous or sleepless and have a hearty appetite. This is all due to Ferrozone, which I recommend in the strongest way possible."

If you feel the need of a good stimulating tonic, just try Ferrozone. Price 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50. Sold by all druggists or by mail from the Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont. Be sure and get Ferrozone today—it assures health.

"BLACK AND WHITE."

Victoria's Miniature Race War.

By D.W.H.

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A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod;
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God,
And from its force nor doors nor bolts
Can shield you; 'tis the ballot-box."
—Pierpont.

The long struggle for supremacy between the North and South, which was waged with relentless fury for more than four years, and which cost millions of money and a million of lives, ended, as all are aware, in the defeat of the Southerners. I have already exposed the inner working of the white Southern colony that congregated here; but I have never said a word about the black Southern colony that also gathered at Victoria and at one time actually controlled and swayed the political situation. A narration of the circumstances will, I think, prove of interest at this time.

Shortly before the war broke out and just before the discovery of gold on Fraser river bars, the negro residents of California numbered several thousand, who were deprived of political rights, even the right to hold property being denied them. A few intelligent colored men, like Peter Lester, M. W. Gibbs, Willis Bond, Nathan Pointer and Jacob Francis, engaged in business in California towns, but they stood at a great disadvantage, with their white competitors and found it difficult to get on. Many of these men had been slaves. Some had escaped from bondage, others had bought their freedom, and still others were freemen from non-slaveholding States. These people, tired of the oppression to which they were subjected, resolved to send five of their number to Vancouver Island, much as the Israelites despatched emissaries to spy out certain lands which they had been commanded to go in and possess themselves of. The emissaries on their return reported that Governor Douglas had promised them every privilege then enjoyed by the white settlers, including the right to buy and sell land, become naturalized and hold office. They also reported that the country was one that flowed with milk and honey.

Consequent upon their report, in 1858, there was a large emigration of respectable colored families to Vancouver Island. Many stayed at Victoria, where they bought lots and built homes. Others went into the farming districts, mostly on Salt Spring Island, where they took up land and became farmers. The descendants of these people are still to be found on Salt Spring Island and in and about Victoria. All, or nearly all, of these early colored immigrants have died. The passing of Nathan Pointer, in this city, a few days ago, removed from our midst almost the last of the pioneer colored settlers.

The gold-seekers of 1858 upon arrival here found the negro element strongly entrenched in official confidence and patronage. To preserve order among the heterogeneous mining population, whose tents covered the entire townsite of Victoria, and who numbered at one time ten thousand souls, a police force was necessary and a number of stalwart young negroes offered themselves as constables. They were promptly sworn in at a salary of $70 a month, each, and provided with batons and uniforms. The first attempt to arrest an evil-doer created a riot. It seems queer that a man having committed a criminal act should claim the right to elect the color or nationality of the person who shall take him into custody. Yet that was what occurred here in this town forty-five years ago. A white man caught by a negro policeman while robbing a miner's tent, refused to go with his captor. He did not, could not, deny the theft, for he was taken red-handed; and he didn't object to going to jail, but he did object to being taken there by "a —— nigger policeman." And in his objection he was sustained by the white element who rushed in a body to his aid. Even the man whose tent had been robbed was said to have supported the objection and in the end the culprit escaped. There is, then, it would appear, an aristocracy in crime.

Upon the bridge that then spanned the harbor at the foot of Johnson street, a similar scene was enacted. A colored policeman undertook to arrest a white man who was beating another, when both the beater and beaten turned upon the representative of authority and, aided by a score of others, deprived the constable of his baton, stripped off his uniform and sent him to police headquarters in his drawers! These and many other evidences of dissatisfaction with the hue of the police force, induced the government, after two months' trial, to dispense with the colored force and appoint white men. To show their appreciation of this gracious act of concession, the criminal element were accustomed to accompany the white policemen as meekly as lambs, seeming to deem it an honor rather than a disgrace to go to jail in such company. All this happened in 1858.

In 1859 George Hunter Cary, the gifted, erratic and eloquent first Attorney-General of the Colonies of Vancouver Island and New Caledonia, reached here from England. The Chief Justice of the Colony was David Cameron, who, although a very intelligent and honorable gentleman, had not been bred to the law and Mr. Cary found judicial matters in a grave state of confusion. He was not long in expressing his opinion of the Chief Justice in terms more forcible than polite. The Attorney-General and his acts and sayings will form the subject of another article.

When Mr. Cary landed he was not long in ascertaining that the rule of the Hudson Bay company was objectionable to the settlers who had flocked here from California and the Eastern provinces under the impetus of the gold discoveries. The leader of the anti-government force was Mr. Amor De Cosmos, a man of rare intellectual parts, a vigorous writer and fearless speaker. He was ably seconded by C. B. Young, an Englishman with a grievance. What his particular reason for hostility to the government was I have never been able to understand, but he was a bitter and uncompromising opponent and evidenced it on every occasion.

Cary had not been long ashore before he and De Cosmos had a serious clash. A general election for the Legislative Assembly had been proclaimed. The franchise was confined to British subjects, and when the lists were made up it was seen that the De Cosmos element was in the ascendancy by a large majority. A defeat of the government meant an appeal to the Home government for a change in the form of the administration of affairs. Should the lists remain as originally drawn the government had not the slightest hope of success. In the emergency the Attorney-General was appealed to and his fertile mind hit upon a scheme that turned a prospective government defeat into a certain government victory.

There were about 50 male adult colored men then resident at Victoria. These men were not British subjects, because there was no naturalization law that extended to this colony. Mr. Cary's attention was called to an infamous decision of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, two years before, in which it was laid down that a negro was not and could not become a citizen of the United States and that he had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. Here was an opportunity to stuff the lists and beat the opposition. If the negroes were not citizens of the United States they were not citizens of any country, and therefore had no citizenship to renounce. As immigrants without a country they might be admitted as subjects here by simply subscribing to an oath of allegiance to the Queen. This they did today, as it were, and tomorrow they were placed on the voting list. The election came off in due time and Selim Franklin, the government candidate, took the seat that by right belonged to Amor De Cosmos. A protest was lodged with the Assembly, which then tried election petitions, but without avail.

Two years later, in 1861, another opportunity presented itself to Mr. De Cosmos to enter parliament. A certain Mr. George Tomline Gordon sat for Esquimalt Town in the Assembly. He was appointed Colonial Treasurer and in order to give the House the flavor of a responsible body he resigned and stood for re-election. Mr. De Cosmos offered himself as the opposition candidate. It was said that Gordon, a few years before, had distinguished himself by running off to the Continent with the wife of a great London banker, but that his fault was condoned by his wife, who was a beautiful and accomplished lady, and they came together here. There were twenty-six names on the voting list of Esquimalt Town at that time. Electors voted on property qualification, hence a man could vote in every district in which he held property.

In connection with this particular election a thing occurred that I make bold to say is without a parallel in the world. Nothing like it ever occurred before or is likely ever to occur again. It was a matter of public notoriety that while a resident of California Mr. De Cosmos, whose patronymic was William Alexander Smith, had had his name changed by the legislature there to the one by which he was known here. It was an act of eccentricity, by a very eccentric man; but there was no concealment about it and it was done with no evil purpose in view. But it was given out by Gordon's friends that if William Alexander Smith ran as Amor De Cosmos his election would be upset on the same ground that Mrs. Gamp objected to Mrs. Betsy Prig's mysterious friend Mrs. Harris, that there "wasn't no sich pusson."

The De Cosmos committee, therefore, as a matter of precaution, decided that their candidate should stand as "William Alexander Smith, commonly known as Amor De Cosmos." He was nominated as such and his friends were instructed to use that formula when approaching the pooling booth, the voting being viva voce.

The day of polling arrived and great was the excitement in the little town of Esquimalt. The fences and dead walls were profusely decorated with placards and posters and the reds (Gordon) and the blues (De Cosmos) took possession of the village long before the polls opened at ten o'clock in the morning. The saloons were wide open, and horses, buggies and express vans, and on one occasion a wheelbarrow, were used to take electors to the poll. I actually saw one free and independent wheeled to the booth in a barrow and wheeled home again in the same conveyance that brought him. It sometimes happened that an elector who had pledged to one side voted upon the other. The announcement of his choice was received by cheers from one party and groans from the other. Two or three men were bonneted—that is, their hats were jammed over their eyes for going back on their pledges and from the amount of interest manifested one would have thought that the fate of the British Empire depended on the result of the election in that little borough.

As the day wore on it became evident that a full vote would not be cast. Several electors who had promised one side or the other failed to put in an appearance; some had climbed the steep Metchosin hills or taken to the tall timber to avoid giving offence to either. One property-holder who lived in Victoria was kept in by his wife, who hid his clothes to prevent his going to the poll to vote for his favorite. The few colored electors in the district cast for Gordon.

At three o'clock every available vote, save one, had been polled. That was the vote of Mr. James Moore, chief clerk of Langley & Co., the pioneer chemists of Victoria, whose establishment stood on the corner of Boomerang alley and Yates street. C. B. Young volunteered to bring Moore down and started for Victoria on horseback. When he left Esquimalt the vote stood thus:

George Tomline Gordon............ 10
William Alexander Smith, commonly known as Amor De Cosmos...... 10

This was a tie. Moore was known to be a supporter of De Cosmos and the ministerial party who wore red looked blue. Ten minutes before four o'clock Young and Moore clattered into town and rode up to the booth. Now, the belated elector was a nervous, retiring, mild-mannered person. Indeed, Young, who had a caustic tongue, was heard to remark on more than one occasion that Moore was the most ladylike old gentleman he had ever met. Moore was led to the returning officer's table, Young on one side, De Cosmos on the other.

"What is your name?" he was asked.

"James Moore."

"Where do you reside?"

"In Victoria."

"What is your qualification?"

"Lot number so and so, Esquimalt Town."

"For whom do you vote?"

"AMOR DE COSMOS," came the answer clear and concise.

A wild cheer burst from the Gordonites. Gordon himself, who wore a long red beard, after the fashion of the day, and was a 6-footer, leaped up and down and waved his arms and whiskers in a state of frantic glee and excitement.

"Put that down, put that down, Mr. Sheriff!" he wildly cried.

"No, no," said Young. "He meant 'Wm. Alexander Smith, commonly known as Amor De Cosmos,' didn't you, Moore?"

"Yes, yes," stammered poor Moore.

"Too late," said Sheriff Naylor, the vote is recorded for Amor De Cosmos.

At four o'clock the poll was closed and soon afterwards the returning officer mounted a packing-case at the side of the road and read the return as follows:

William Alexander Smith, commonly known as Amor De Cosmos....... 10
George Tomline Gordon 10
Amor De Cosmos 1

"I declare a tie between Mr. Smith and Mr. Gordon and I cast my vote as returning officer in favor of Mr. Gordon whom I declare duly elected member for Esquimalt," concluded the Sheriff.

Moore, who was melted to tears in consequence of his mistake, was roundly berated by his political friends. The joy of the successful candidate and his friends found vent in cheering and other manifastations of delight at the extraordinary, unexpected and unparalleled outcome.

A protest was lodged, but Gordon took his seat among the mighty and held it.

About six months later there was a great commotion at the Treasury across James Bay. Mr. Robert Ker, Colonial Auditor-General, had discovered a heavy shortage in Gordon's accounts and the treasurer was arrested, indicted and arraigned for trial before Mr. Justice Cameron. Mr. D. Babbington Ring, an English barrister, who was accustomed to advertise his profession by walking through the streets arrayed in wig and gown, and Mr. H. P. P. Crease (now Sir Henry Crease) defended, the prisoner. Attorney-General Cary prosecuted. Ring demurred to the indictment on several points. The Court sustained the objection and Gordon was liberated. He rode into town in a sleigh and was again taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Culverwell and conducted to jail. Public indignation at the failure of the indictment was intense, many declaring that it was all arranged by the government which feared that the conviction of Gordon would reveal a bad state of affairs in other departments. This, of course, was rank nonsense.

Gordon remained in prison until the following midsummer, when one morning a friendly jailer opened his cell-door and he got clean away and was seen here no more. At the next general election De Cosmos was enthusiastically returned. The Privy Council having decided in another case that a man may change his name as often as he likes without prejudicing his legal or political status, he stood and was elected as Amor De Cosmos.

The action of the colored population on the occasion of the election in 1859 was not forgotten, although the ruling of the Attorney-General was never upset, and for a long time the occurrence rankled in people's breasts to their detriment as a class. It may be proper to remark here that M. W. Gibbs, Peter Lester, Nathan Pointer, Paris Carter, Willis Bond and all the other colored men who were naturalized under Cary's ruling were never required to go through any other legal process. They held their British citizenship to the days of their death; most improperly, I have always thought.

When the war broke out the Americans resident at Victoria divided into two hostile camps—Northerners and Southerners. The colored men threw their sympathy in the Northern scale and formed a militia company which was called Victoria Rifles, No. 1. They held two or three parades and not a few in the ranks were soldierly in appearance and bearing. The colored population made many efforts to secure social recognition, but without success, although a few were invited to Government House during Governor Kennedy's reign—but this was after the war. M. W. Gibbs was elected town councillor in one of the wards in 1866 and served with great credit. He was a fine orator and an intelligent and honorable citizen, and is now a judge in Arkansas. Strange as it may seem, the class who showed the greatest objection to negro equality were Northern men, and who were the instigators in a gross and wicked outrage, the particulars of which I am now about to narrate.

Late in 1861 an amateur concert was given at Theatre Royal. For this concert several respectable colored men and their wives secured seats in the dress-circle. Previous to this occasion colored persons had been consigned to a quarter of the house especially reserved for their accommodation and remote from the seats occupied by the whites. M. W. Gibbs and wife and Nathan Pointer were among the colored persons who had secured seats for this concert, and the curtain had risen on the first part, when a tissue paper bag filled with flour was thrown at the colored party. The bag landed on Pointer's head and burst, scattering its contents over himself and wife. The outraged men rose from their seats and were with difficulty kept from wreaking swift vengeance on a party of Northern Americans who stood in a row in the rear of the dress-circle and who were more than suspected of throwing the flour. Order was at last restored, the colored men resumed their seats and the programme was completed. The next day a complaint was laid against several persons, who were arraigned before Mr. Pemberton, P.M. James A. McCrea, an auctioneer, was committed by the magistrate and was tried at the following assizes and acquitted. A witness swore that he saw McCrea throw the bag; but two witnesses testified that the real culprit was one Reynolds, a carpenter. English sentiment was greatly scandalized by the mean action of the blackguards at the theatre. Capt. Robson, of H.M.S. Grappler, was very pronounced on the night of the affair. He was a splendid specimen of a British sailor, and, poor fellow! a few days later was killed at Rocky Point by his horse falling on him. His grave will be found in the Quadra street cemetery. McCrea, who was a wild, harum-scarum, generous fellow, had one of the dearest, sweetest and loveliest little American women for a wife it has ever been my good fortune to know. She died when very young, in 1860—worried into an early grave by the irregularities of her husband. Her death stirred the heart of the little community and the whole population turned out to honor her memory. There were few dry eyes when the coffin was lowered into the grave. There were not many flowers grown here at that time, but such as were were freely contributed as a tribute to the worth of that dear little woman. I remember being struck by an inscription on a card attached to a beautiful bouquet. It read thus:

"I'll deck her tomb with flowers,
The fairest ever seen,
And with my tears as showers,
I'll keep them fresh and green."

For a long time I was puzzled to know the origin of these expressive lines, and it was thirty years after I read the inscription that I came across them in Washington Irving's Sketch Book. He attributes them to an old English poem entitled "Croydon's Doleful Knell."

The race war was extended to the churches. Some of the communicants declined to regard the negro as a man and a brother and would have none of him. Rev. Mr. Clarke—whose death at an advanced age was chronicled a short time since—announced that he would allow colored persons to sit anywhere in his church. Rev. Mr. Macfie, whose church on Fort street was afterwards converted into a residence and is now occupied by Dr. O. M. Jones, announced that there would be reserved seats in his edifice for colored persons. Christ church and the Wesleyan made no announcement at all on the subject, and the negro element came and went to these churches pretty much as they pleased. Mr. Clarke soon lost his congregation and had to close his church. The colored people would not worship where there were no white people, the latter having withdrawn when the doors were thrown open to the objectionable race. Mr. Macfie maintained his church for a few years and then he, too, went away and the Congregational body was not again represented in Victoria until three years ago when Rev. Mr. Blythe came and through his endeavors and that of an energetic committee a handsome church edifice has been erected on Pandora avenue.

I was witness at Christ Church cathedral one bright Sunday morning of a rather funny incident. Into a pew occupied by a distinguished-looking American lady, who was a regular worshipper at the cathedral, was shown a respectable black man and his mulatto wife. Both were dressed in the height of fashion and were clean and wholesome looking. The white woman, who was seated in about the centre of the pew, upon observing the intruders, moved to the extreme end, leaving a space of about four feet between herself and the colored persons. In a few minutes, Spelde, the verger, led three more colored persons to the pew and seated them. The last arrivals filled the pew. The distress of the white lady was visible in her face, her frame shook with anger, causing the flowers or feathers in her bonnet to dance a lively jig in time to her mental agitation. She drew a smelling-bottle from her reticule and all through the service sniffed and snuffed at it to the manifest amusement of all near her and particularly of the other occupants of the pew.

By degrees the prejudice died away and at this writing the subject that disturbs the public mind of Victoria least is that of the equality of the races and the much-vaunted Brotherhood of Man.

HUNTERS LOST.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 14.—No trace has been found of the three Drake brothers of St. Louis, who are believed to be lost in the Lolo country, where they went six weeks ago to hunt. The snow is falling rapidly in the mountains, and it is feared if the men are lost they will never get out. They had provisions for only two weeks.

Provincial Education

Professors Loudon and McLennan of Toronto University Learn Interesting Facts.

Prospects for Similar Privileges From Toronto to Those By McGill.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Yesterday forenoon Professors Loudon and McLennan, of Toronto University, called upon the officials of the Education Department at the legislative buildings and were cordially welcomed by Inspector Wilson and Inspector Cruickshank. Both the distinguished visitors made most careful enquiry as to the status of educational matters in the province at the present time, and Inspector Wilson went into the matter very fully with them, to their evident delight.

Especially as to the condition of secondary education the two professors enquired, and from certain observations made by them, it is considered not improbable that the high school standing of pupils may receive recognition from Toronto University, when the faculty of that great institution have had time to consider the report which Professor Loudan and Professor McLennan will undoubtedly make on their return home.

Inspector Wilson was careful to point out what was being done in this matter by other universities, notably by McGill, of Montreal, which recognizes (pro tanto) British Columbia intermediate and senior grade high school examinations. The two visitors informed Inspector Wilson that Toronto University recognizes the Ontario high school standing of students without any further demands for special examination.

Inspector Wilson assured the professors that the British Columbia high school course was better and stronger than even the matriculation course required for most universities and colleges, a fact which is easily demonstrated. The provincial high school course is so arranged as to lead up to matriculation examination qualifications.

The British Columbia Education Department now wants further recognition from McGill University. In the provincial certificates is stated the standing of the student, and the McGill authorities decide whether they will accept the student on that certificate, or subject him to further tests by the Board of Matriculation Examinations.

Superintendent Eaton called upon the two professors and discussed very fully with them the whole question of education in this province. It is stated that the high school is now in communication with the McGill authorities regarding the matter of fuller recognition by them of the standing of high school pupils from this province.

Inspector Wilson thoughtfully provided both the eminent educationists with a copy of the questions asked at the local examinations, which would give them an accurate idea of the high class of work that is being done in this province in the matter of secondary education. Professor Loudon and Professor McLennan listened with the deepest interest to the remarks of Mr. Wilson, and promised to take the matter into their closest consideration, and see what could be done toward getting Toronto Univ[illegible] do something for British Columbia high school students on similar (or even more generous) lines to those already adopted by the McGill University. From those who have conversed with the professors, it is considered quite likely that a move in that direction may be undertaken by Toronto University at no distant date. At any rate, the importance of the work being done in education in this province was well impressed upon the two great teachers.

Notes From the Mines

The Boundary Creek Times says that Jack Farrell, who owns the Jack Pot claim, next the Athelstane mine in Wellington camp has disposed of his property to W. T. Hunter and George Collins for a consideration of $15,000. An initial payment of $3,000 was made Monday. Surface work reveals the existence of a huge ledge of copper ore with higher values than are usually encountered in the Boundary.

According to the Revelstoke Herald, the recent big discovery near Trout Lake was on the Winslow claim owned by J. Grant, G. McLeod and P. Murphy, situated about five miles along the Summit trail. Craig and Hillman, who own the York group near it, are preparing to work at once and will put in an 150 foot tunnel to tap the Winslow vein, which they claim goes through their property. Another group, the Lucky Jim, will be worked by Murphy, McLeod and Bennett this fall. This was another location of Orange Hamilton's and some $50 ore was obtained from it in 1899.

The Fernie Free Press says: Messrs. Bleasdell, Dobbin and Killinginsmith have returned from their trip into the coal region up the Elk north of Michel, where after several days' investigation and prospecting, in company with an expert, they gained a more intimate knowledge of the coal areas of that district. Not only did they satisfy themselves as to the quantity and quality of the coal on the claims belonging to the Fernie company that they represented, but they prospected for other claims on neighboring territory and succeeded in locating 16 more claims, all of which possesses excellent prospects. On this new property is one seam of 35 feet in width and altogether there are between 15 and 18 seams. A five-foot seam of cannel coal was discovered. This coal is of a dull lustre, cakes, and is valuable for the manufacture of oils.

JUMBO WILL CONTINUE TO SHIP.

According to the Rossland Miner the Jumbo mine will continue shipping ore to the Northport smelter for an indefinite period, according to Manager M. R. Galusha, who returned to the city last night from Spokane, where he has spent the past week. Mr. Galusha says any raise in smelting rates from the Northport works was not sufficient in his case to be of material importance in affecting the operation of the Jumbo. This will be especially gratifying to Rosslanders, in view of the other statement attributed to Mr. Galusha, to the effect that matters might work out in such shape at the mine as to enable him to employ at least forty men during the approaching winter. It is significant in the case of the Jumbo that more ore is being shipped at the present time than ever before. The mine has added another team to its outfit, and is hauling about 40 tons daily to the Jumbo platform.

NORTHPORT SMELTER.

The Rossland Miner says: While the question of smelting rates is fresh in the minds of the public it is worthy of mention that important improvements are being made at the Northport works. One of these is just now being put into effect, namely, the substitution of mechanical feeding at the furnaces for the manual labor employed heretofore. To accomplish this the openings at the ends of the furnaces on the feeding platforms have been closed up and aperatures made in the sides. Through these side openings the carmen dump their loads and the charge is dressed in the furnace by the furnacemen. In the past the charges have been wheeled to the furnace and shovelled in by the men kept there for that purpose. Each furnace employed half a dozen such shovellers, and one of the features of a trip through the works was to see these shovellers hanging listlessly over the railing of the platform one moment and galvanized into activity the next by the arrival of a car of material for the furnace. It will be readily seen that the mechanical charging is a substantial economy. In various other directions changes in details have been made that are calculated to increase the efficiency of the plant without increasing the costs. In some instances they materially reduce costs.

The coke shortage at the smelter appears to be a thing of the past, ample supplies now being forthcoming from the East Kootenay collieries. This condition of affairs have been devoutly desired for many months. That it may continue is to be hoped also, although many citizens will not feel secure on this score until the coal and coke supplies of the country are no longer controlled by a single corporation.

The Boundary Creek Times says The Greenwood Board of Trade at its meeting last Wednesday, decided to take action in the matter of getting up a thoroughly representative ore exhibit of this section for the Interstate Fair to be held at Spokane early in October. Mr. F. J. Finucance, late manager of the Bank of Montreal, has very kindly undertaken to see to its proper display both at the fair and permanently. Large numbers of mining men will be at the fair and this will afford the Boundary an excellent opportunity to get the district before people who otherwise would not know us.

Empress Due From the Orient

C. P. R. Liner Which Was In Collision With Warship Expected Today.

Has a Silk Cargo Valued At About Two Million Dollars.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Steamship Empress of India, one of the three white liners of the C. P. R., is due today from the Orient. She has a very valuable cargo on board, among the consignments being 530 tons of silk, valued at $2,000,000. Her total freight list consists of 2,800 tons. She has 50 saloon and 225 steerage passengers. It is not improbable that the Empress may undergo some repairs on this side, as she left the Oriental port without making full repairs for the injury received in the recent collision with the Chinese cruiser Hunyan, which it will be remembered was sunk as a result of the accident. The Empress is reported to have received quite a severe gash in the side, and only temporary repairs were made so that she could keep up her schedule runs.

WITH BIG CARGOES.

Shawmut and Hyades Leaving With 22,000 Tons for Orient.

Leaving today from the Sound for Oriental ports are two monster liners, the Shawmut and the Hyades, carrying 22,000 tons of cargo. The former on this voyage, goes out for the first time as a passenger carrier, having had accommodations for 500 people added since she last came from the Orient. The betterments were made by the Morans at a cost of many thousands. The bulk of the freight of the big liners is of Puget Sound production, being principally flour, hay, oats and lumber.

The Shawmut's cargo, which is being taken in almost equal tonnage from Seattle and Tacoma, includes a 6,000-ton government shipment of forage for the Philippines. Besides forage she will have lumber flour and beer. She is scheduled to sail from Tacoma September 20.

The Hyades has flour for Vladivostock, Port Arthur and Taku; oats for Taku and lumber for Vladivostock and Chemulpo, Korea; beer for Dalny, which is the Oriental terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway.

NEW RECORD FROM JAVA.

Kobe Made the Run to Vancouver in Thirty Five Days.

The Australian steamer Kobe, Captain Mickulicich, with 5,350 tons of sugar for the local refinery, arrived at Vancouver at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The Kobe made the run from Java in thirty-five days, beating all previous records by three days, and this despite the fact that she took a bad list to starboard when five days out.

The Kobe experienced fine weather and the voyage throughout was uneventful. Captain Mickulcich is no stranger on this coast, having been at one time in the coal carrying business between Nanaimo and San Francisco in the steamer Burmah. As the steamer Duke of Fife is discharging at the refinery wharf the Kobe was obliged to anchor in the stream.

The Duke of Fife will finish discharging today, and after taking on coal and ballast here she will proceed to Japan. She has on board about 200 Chinese and Japanese passengers who are returning home from the plantations of South America. The Duke of Fife was for several years under charter to the Northern Pacific, but she was recently purchased by a Japanese firm, and on her arrival in Japan she will be placed under the Japanese flag.

OREGON FROM NOME.

Brings Quarter Million in Gold and a Large Number of Passengers.

Steamer Oregon Arrived at Seattle From Nome on Sunday morning, with 205 passengers and $225,000 in gold. Purser Gritman says the storm which set in at Nome September 2, as reported by the steamship St. Paul, lasted three days. The great seas drove a score or more of scows and barges on the beach of Nome. However, no damage was done to steam or small craft. It got so rough that the Oregon had to put to sea from Fort Davis the night of September 2, after discharging the last of her freight. She went out seven miles, having in tow a barge of coal, which she had not time to detach in her haste to get away. She held on to the barge throughout the storm, though at times it looked as though she would lose it.

The Oregon returned into the harbor on the evening of September 4, and on the following day she took her passengers aboard.

Captain Warner reports the steamships Argyll, Wyneric and Aztec at Nome, also the ship A. J. Fuller. During the storm the Argyll lost two barges loaded with oil consigned to J. W. Kelly. The barges contained great tanks from which the oil was being pumped direct to the main reservoir tanks nearly two miles inland.

The Oregon passed the steamship Senator, Nome bound, September 8, 100 miles this side of Unimak pass. The Senator signalled all well aboard.

Including the treasure pouches the Oregon brought twenty-three sacks of mail, seven of them registered. Returning the vessel had comparatively pleasant weather until last Thursday morning, when she ran into strong northwest gales, which kept up with painful regularity until the big liner was within ten or fifteen miles of Cape Flattery.

This completes the Oregon's fourth voyage of the season, and she expects to make two more, sailing on the fifth on September 17th.

OVERBOARD FROM STEAMER.

Lovesick Youth Goes to Watery Grave From George E. Starr.

Because his love had not been reciprocated as fervently as he wished and discouraged by the unrelenting opposition of his sweetheart's parents, Delmas Vale, of Whatcom, on Sunday morning, jumped overboard from the steamer George E. Starr, and was drowned off Point Wilson. Vale was about 20 years of age. He had recently operated a stage line between Whatcom and Deming, some miles to the interior. His parents live four or five miles out from Whatcom. They at first, as did his sweetheart's parents, objected to Vale's proposed marriage to Miss Carrie Barr, a pretty young woman of Whatcom.

A FRUITLESS QUEST.

Another Party Back From Search For Cocos Island Treasure.

San Francisco papers just to hand contain particulars of the unfortunate quest for gold which was the experience of another party of Cocos Island adventurers. They returned to San Francisco on the steamer Mariposa last Saturday. Among the leaders of the party were Dr. George L. Luce of San Francisco; George W. Sutton, of New Rochelle, N. Y.; and John Chetwood. They were directed by Capt. James Brown, of the schooner Herman, who claimed to know the whereabouts of the treasure. Capt. Brown came from Providence, R. I., and said he knew the location of the more or less mythical treasure, said to have come from Peru in 1890.

The Herman started from San Francisco fourteen months ago. Stops were made at Honolulu, Apia, Pago Pago, and the little vessel went even as far as Sydney before the real search for the hidden wealth was begun.

At Apia the vessel was held for awhile on complaint of Messrs. Hoffman and Showalt, who had become involved in trouble with Brown, whom they charged with unfairness and cruel treatment of his men. At Sydney documents were received from the collector of customs and several persons at San Francisco, who were interested in the enterprise which enabled the incorporators of the treasure-seeking company to dictate terms. Consul Baker removed Brown from command of the Herman, and appointed Sutton in his stead, the former master signing the articles as supercargo. Brown, it is stated, again agreed to reveal the place of the hidden treasure, and on May 24th, the Herman sailed from Sydney on the final stretch of its luckless voyage.

Further discord occurred. The vessel was headed for Penrhyn, where Brown was with difficulty persuaded from abandoning the expedition. At his request, however, the Herman was headed for Tahiti. Here Dr. Lute and Mr. Chetwood asked that Brown be sent to the forecastle, but Capt. Sutton made him a first class passenger, which action was approved by the American consul.

At Papete the officers of the expedition were fully investigated by United States Consul Doty, who discharged the crew and authorized the sale of the vessel, for the best interests of all concerned.

Upon arrival at San Francisco Sutton, Luce and Chetwood endeavored to have Brown, who was also a passenger on the Mariposa, taken in custody; but owing to the fact that it was Saturday, it was impossible to get a federal warrant. Luce, Chetwood and Sutton express their intention of securing the old man's arrest on charges varying from battery to embezzle-

CAPTAIN AND SAILOR.

Seaman of Sailing Ship Semantha Sentenced to Three Months' Detention.

In the provincial police court yesterday afternoon the case of John Throndsen, seaman aboard the British ship Semantha, now lying at Esquimalt, was disposed of. Throndsen was charged with assault committed upon Captain Andrews of the Semantha last Saturday.

Captain Andrews, who conducted his own case, said that Throndsen had deserted the ship a fortnight ago, and meeting him last Saturday, the captain ordered him back to duty. Throndsen refused, and took to flight, the captain in hot pursuit. On overtaking the seaman, Captain Andrews found that he was in for a fight, and in the encounter he got some nasty knocks. Captain Andrews laid an information with the provincial police department, and Throndsen was taken into custody.

In the police court the accused had very little to say for himself, though he pleaded not guilty. The magistrate found Throndsen guilty on the evidence submitted, and accordingly sentenced the sailor to twelve weeks' imprisonment.

Inspected the Land Forces

Major-General Sir Charles Parsons Views Local Military Strength.

Believed That Imperial Forces Will Be Increased In the Near Future.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.M.G., R.A., of Halifax, who has been here since Thursday evening on an official inspection of the land defence and forces, will leave again tomorrow evening for the East. While Sir Charles Parsons' stay here is a very brief one, considerable work has been done during the visit, and the barracks has been the scene of much activity during the past few days.

On Friday Sir Charles Parsons inspected Work Point barracks, the army ordnance depot and a detachment of the Army Ordnance Corps. Yesterday the Royal Engineers were inspected, the Army Service Corps, the new battery, the Macaulay Point battery and the navy yard battery. In addition Sir Charles saw the Rod Hill battery manned and inspected all the works of defence on the west side of the harbor.

Tonight all the electric lights will be operated. These lights form no small part of the equipment of the defences, and it is most important that everything be kept in perfect condition.

Tomorrow will again be a busy day. Sir Charles Parsons proposes inspecting the Royal Garrison Artillery, the members of which form the bulk of the men stationed on the Coast. The Royal Army Medical Corps, of which corps a very small detachment is stationed here, will also be inspected, after which the work of the present is at an end.

Another important visitor expected during the week is Major-General Sir F. C. Slade, C.B., R.A., inspector-general of the R. G. A.

From what can be learned, Sir Charles Parsons' visit has been a pleasant one, and he has found everything at Work Point barracks and the general defence works in and around the harbor satisfactory.

The immense amount of building which has been going on at the barracks can only point to one end, viz., that the speculation regarding the increasing of the land forces is a correct one. Rumor has it that one or two new barracks' blocks will shortly be erected for the additional troops, who, it is said, will be mostly made up of R. G. A. officers and men. If further proof were wanted the appointment of a new commander in the person of Major Gurdon, R. G. A., speaks for itself. Major Gurdon succeeds Lieut.-Col. A. Grant, R. E. Lieut.-Col. Grant, being a member of the R. E., has been closely connected with the fortifications, the erection of which has been steadily going on for years. The report that a new battery is to be erected at Albert Head is borne out by the fact that telegraphic communication will be shortly opened between that place and Esquimalt.

Altogether there seems every probability that the active work in military expansion at Esquimalt and Work Point will continue for some time yet. When all is completed this station will be one of the most important and the best fortified in the Empire.

At a meeting of London waiters it was stated that in many fashionable hotels and restaurants waiters actually paid men who were known as "boss" waiters to get the work.

AT GRANBY SMELTER.

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 14.—Fifty-five visitors, representing the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, reached here today by special train on a tour of the Boundary district. Luncheon was served at the Yale hotel. Mayor Martin Burrell delivered a brief address of welcome, to which James Dixon, of Sheffield England, replied. The visitors then inspected the Granby smelter, and expressed amazement at the scene of the plant with its capacity of 2,100 tons daily. They were shown over the works by A. C. Flumerfelt, assistant to President Miner, and H. N. Galer, assistant general manager.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situated at the head of Nasoga Gulf: Commencing at a post marked "W. E. C.'s S. W. corner," thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south following coast line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

W. E. COLLISON.
Nasoga Gulf, June 23, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situated at the head of Nasoga Gulf: Commencing at a post marked "W. N.'s S. W. corner," thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

WM. NOBLE.
J. M. COLLISON.
Nasoga Gulf, June 23, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following desmribed tract of land in Skeena Mining Division: Commencing at a post marked "J. E. Gilmore's N. E. Corner," said post being planted on the shore of Work Channel, thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains, or thereabouts, to Geo. Rudge and W. R. Flewin's claim; thence west and north along the lines of said claim to the salt water; thence along the shore line to point of commencement containing 160 acres more or less.

J. E. GILMORE.
Staked 13th August, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber on the following described lands situated on Goose Bay, Observatory Inlet.

Commencing at a post marked "John Stinson's North East corner" planted on shore of Goose Bay, thence soth 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of beginning.

Rossland, B. C., September 8th, 1903.
JOHN STINSON.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Goose Bay, Observatory Inlet.

1. Commencing at a post marked "E. D. Orde's South East corner" planted on the shore of Goose Bay, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.
2. Commencing at a post marked "E. D. Orde's South East corner" planted about 90 chains north of Falls Creek, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place beginning.

Rossland, B. C., Septemer 8th, 1903.
E. D. ORDE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated near Goose Bay, Observatory Inlet.

1. Commencing at a post marked "Emily Logan's South West corner" planted about 90 chains north of Falls Creek, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of beginning.
2. Commencing at a post marked "Emily Logan's South East corner" planted about one mile west from mouth of Falls Creek, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

Nelson, B. C., September 8th, 1903.
Rossland, B. C., September 8th, 1903.
EMILY LOGAN.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Goose Bay, Observatory Inlet.

Commencing at a post marked "M. S. Logan's North West corner," planted on the shore of Goose Bay, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

M. S. LOGAN.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the followind described lands, situated on Goose Bay, Observatory Inlet.

1. Commencing at a post marked "W. L. Orde's South West corner," planted about 30 chains west of entrance of Goose Bay, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to place of beginning.
2. Commencing at a post marked "W. L. Orde's North East corner" planted about 400 feet east from head of Goose Bay, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

Rossland, B. C., September 8th, 1903.
W. L. ORDE.

MEN!!! GIVE THE
Vacuum Developer
A trial and be convinced that it will give results sure and lasting. Cures weakness and undeveloped organs, stricture and varicocele. Send stamp for book sent sealed in plain envelope.
THE STRENVA HEALTH APPLIANCE CO., 317 Cordova St., W. Vancouver, B. C.

Auction Sale
—OF—
Farm Property
There will be offered for sale by Public Auction by
JOHN A. LEE
At his Auction Rooms, Columbia Street, New Westminster, B.C., on Friday the 25th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon the following property:
ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the District of New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, and being composed of Lots Numbers one hundred and twenty-six (126), Fifty-three (53) and the north Ninety-six acres of Lot Number One hundred and twenty-five (125) all in Group II., New Westminster District, containing 383 acres, more or less. There are about 75 acres under cultivation, with barn and house on the property.
For terms and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
CORBOULD & GRANT,
New Westminster, B. C.,
Solicitors for Vendors.
Dated this 13th day of July, A.D. 1903.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

STENOGRAPHY
Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Business Law and Forms, Commercial Arithmetic, Correspondence, etc., thoroughly and practically taught.
VANCOUVER BUSINESS COLLEGE, Ltd.
P. O. Box 514. Vancouver, B.C.

ALIEN LABORERS HELD.

Tacoma, Sept. 12.—Filipinos who arrived here on the transport Dix and who will build the Philippine house at the St. Louis Exposition are being held by the local immigration officer. As the Filipinos are government laborers they probably will be permitted to land under instructions from Washington.

THE WEEK'S MINING

By H. M. L.

A writer in a recent issue of the London Mining Journal rather interestingly summarizes the present position of the Le Roi mine as compared with the condition of the property a year ago. Although many of the conclusions arrived at in the article are, of course, merely based on conjecture, the Company's annual report not having yet been issued, there is nevertheless fair reason to believe that, as the writer in question assumes, the operations of the past year have greatly enhanced the value of the mine. The fact that shipments in July even reported to have resulted in a loss is, without official explanation, somewhat disconcerting, but the loss as shown would be converted into a small profit had the profits on smelting for that month been included in the report. To quote from a portion of the Journal's article:

"The year ending June 30, 1902, left the company with a deficit of £48,000. At the meeting held on January 3 last it was stated that the operations for the six months ending December 31 had resulted in a profit of £90,000, and since that date the manager's estimates of the profits month by month have aggregated $56,300, or say £11,600, for the six months to June 30, 1903, thus raising the total estimated profit on shipments to £111,600 for the year. During the first six months production would seem to have been pressed above the average shipping grade of the mine with a view to reduce the indebtedness of the company to the Bank of Montreal. This policy of depleting the higher grade ore was adversely commented on at the annual meeting; but noting the disturbance which has since occurred in financial circles in America, shareholders have probably reason to be grateful for the forethought of the directors in strengthening the position of the company before the crisis. The Le Roi is not only a gold but a copper mine, and as such a trading company, and it is certainly fortunate in the services of its Chairman (Sir Henry Tyler) whose long experience at Rhymney has accustomed him to deal with problems of the market. The operations of the company have been considerably interrupted by strikes, and the manager has stated that the profit for February and March (not reckoned in the above estimate) would probably be wiped out by the enforced closing down in those months. The mine is now shipping lower grade ore, and the return for July even showed a small loss. It is to be observed that the profit on shipments does not represent all the improvement in the financial position. At June 30, 1902, the reserves of ore were estimated at about 447,000 tons, of an average value of $9.96 per ton, while the second class dump was estimated to contain 84,000 tons, of a value of $7.50 per ton. In these valuations, the copper in the ore was taken at 11½ cents per pound. Throughout the fiscal year copper has stood above this value; at the date of the annual meeting it was 12½ cents per pound, and at June 30 was 14½. The importance of this advance may be easily seen by reference to the annual report. The copper in the second class dump was estimated at .837 per ton, and during the year some 10,000 tons have been shipped, the value of the dump being thus reduced by $75,000; but the rise in the price of copper would give an additional value of over $35,000 to the remaining 74,000 tons, or an increased value of over half-a-dollar per ton on the second class dump. The advance must have also improved the value of the general ore reserves and of the stock of ore and matte at the smelter. Data are lacking to estimate this gain, but it is clear that the position must be better than it was at June 30, 1902. The last information before us with regard to development is that in May a rich chute of ore, probably the Mulligan chute, had been encountered at the 1,050 level, that its extent was unknown, that a drift was being run to intercept it at the 1,200 level, and that development at the 1,350 level was still disappointing. By this time more must be known—probably both good and bad—and it seems hard that shareholders should not be advised on this head by the board, since information always leaks out to strangers. Taking into account the profit earned for a year, the improvement in copper values, and the promise held out by the developments announced, when they were announced, it would seem that the fiscal year must show a great improvement on 1902. How much will be allowed to appear in the accounts will depend upon the progress of events during the six months before they appear. If the mine does well this autumn and copper keeps its price, a small dividend could easily be paid for the year ending June, 1903, but if the now current year does badly the board will probably hold their hands, for the company has never had any working capital, and has always suffered from the fact. At the present price, the mine is valued at £200,000, on which sum over 50 per cent. was earned last year. The Etruscan Copper Company, with debentures to the amount of £200,000, is valued in the market at over four times the price of the Le Roi. I wonder why!

Shipments meanwhile from Rossland mines are being steadily maintained at the rate of nearly seven thousand tons weekly, the Le Roi having produced to date a little more than one half the total output of 255,000 tons. At the Le Roi No. 2, the concentrator is well on the way to completion and operations are expected to commence in about three weeks time, while a definite announcement in respect to milling works for the Centre Star and War Eagle is to be shortly made. Five furnaces are now in operation at Northport.

Speaking of Rossland's future, Mr. Kirby, manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, remarked the other day at the meeting of the executive of the Provincial Mining Association, that in his opinion the dark days were over, that there was no room to question the great value and extent of the Rossland ore bodies, and that successful milling, which was now assured, gave promise of the greatest possible prosperity for the Rossland camp. From a gentleman so generally credited with pessimistic views these opinions are regarded as quite significant.

A New York correspondent of the Boundary Creek Times announces that an amalgamation of the B. C. Copper Company of Greenwood, and the Snowshoe Gold & Copper Co., operating the Snowshoe mine at Phoenix, has been satisfactorily arranged in London. It is now nearly two years since the amalgamation was first suggested, and since then the mines have been thoroughly expected by representatives of the respective companies. The announcement is confirmed by the fact that Snowshoe ore will now be all treated at the Greenwood smelter, and plans are being published for the additional furnaces and convertor plant. The Snowshoe and Mother lode ores make a good blend, so that the amalgamation is mutually advantageous.

Another mine in the Boundary appears to be coming well to the front, the reports from the Oro Denora, in Summit Camp, being of late decidedly encouraging. Thus recent shipments to Boundary Falls have yielded a net profit of $1.75 a ton; the mine has sent already 3,000 tons to the smelter. A new 7 drill compressor and electric light plant are shortly to be installed at the mine.

In the next week or so activity in the Boundary will be greatly increased, for by then six furnaces should be ready for operation at the Granby works, and shipments from the Granby mines, it is expected, will be maintained at the rate of 2,000 tons a day. In addition a converter has been ordered for the B. C. Copper Company's smelter.

The International Coal & Coke Company's properties at Blairmore, from which it is expected a constant supply of fuel may be secured for the Granby Works, was recently examined by a Pittsburg engineer, with a view to the location and installation of a plant equal to the production of 2,000 tons a day. According to this authority there are nine workable seams on the property, ranging from six to eighteen feet in thickness, the coal having exceptionally fine coking characteristics.

An important strike is reported to have been made in the east drift on the 400-foot level at the Ymir mine. The exact extent of the strike is not yet known, but sufficient rich ore has already been exposed to warrant the commencement of special shipments in the crude state. The ore in question is a rich galena and zinc blende, and is reported to run over $100 per ton. At present it appears in the form of a pocket, about five feet wide in the hanging wall sole of the drift, and crosscuts are now being run to determine its exact extent. The ore as broken down is being sacked up and shipped straight to the smelter.

In Nelson district several considerable "deals" have been made of late, the last reported being the bonding of the Star group on Morning Mountain to American capitalists, who have paid a 10 per cent. instalment of $3,000 on the purchase price. It is stated that the new owners propose installing a stamp mill at once on the property, which is to be actively exploited.

Commenting on the increased activity in Nelson district, the Daily News points out that with the opening up of the Star another steady producer is assured to Nelson, and Morning Mountain is now busier than it ever was, at least in actual mining operations. A year ago, outside of a few men working at the Poorman, practically nothing was being done, now the Athabasca-Venus, Juno, Poorman-Granite, Star, May and Jennie, besides half a dozen smaller properties are all being worked steadily, and from the indications on at least two other properties on which small forces of men are now employed, they will shortly join the ranks of shippers, and be opened up on a more extensive scale. The Royston Gold Mines have done considerable development work on their properties on the east slope of the mountain this summer, with most encouraging results. On the upper slopes of Toad Mountain, the Silver King is working and producing steadily, a good force of men being employed there, and there is considerable activity among prospectors who are now working over the hills to the southward and westward of the Silver King. Altogether if the present rate of development continues, Nelson within another year will have more working properties in its vicinity than any other camp in the Kootenays.

From Bird and Forty-Nine Creeks an occasional rumor comes of good finds in the placer ground being worked there, and undoubtedly better results are being secured now than has been the case since the first rush took place ten years ago. On Evening Mountain, to the rear of Nelson, there has not been as much activity as on the other mountain across Cottonwood Valley, but several good leads have been found this summer, and some satisfactory development work done on them.

Placer mining on the Salmon River, near Erie, is also affording good returns, as high as forty cents to the pan having been obtained from some of the gravel being worked, while the lower strata at bedrock recently yielded $15 to the cubic yard.

The Kootenay lead mine operators met last week in Nelson and passed a resolution of thanks to the Dominion Government for the aid afforded the industry by the lead bounty. Some of those subscribing to the resolution are, however, not quite satisfied with the measures taken for their relief, claiming it at the best but a temporary expedient, which, though likely to be effectual for the time being, cannot be regarded as a successful substitute for tariff adjustment and protection for the industry. Nevertheless, the result of the Government's aid is already apparent, although the full effect of the subsidy grant will not be felt until possibly next year. Meanwhile, at the Payne, seventy-five men are now employed in the mine, and mill, the Ivanhoe, it is reported, is shortly to resume operations, the Last Chance is preparing to ship heavily, the Hartney Group is to be reopened, the Rambler-Cariboo is working seventy-five men, the Ruth is employing thirty men, and a contract has been let for a 9,000 foot tramway at the Idaho, where operations are to be shortly prosecuted on a bigger scale. In this district two important strikes of ore are recently reported, and at the Wonderful, where a very large body of concentrating ore has been exposed, and the other a body of rich dry ore, carrying large values in free silver, on the south fork of Kaslo Creek.

Probably no section of British Columbia is attracting so much attention at the present time as the Lardeau, in which so many notable new discoveries have been made of late. Another rich gold find is now reported at the north end of Trout Lake, to which a stampede has taken place. At Poplar Creek the miners are getting down to work, and much of the newly located ground is being systematically developed. On the already famous Lucky Jack, a depth of twenty-five feet has already been reached, and the lead stripped 1,000 feet back on the mill, two shifts of men being kept at work. At Fish Creek, the Ophir-Lode tram and stamp mill is now completed. The only unsatisfactory news from this district is that operations at the Camborne Group and Gold Finch properties has been suspended, the Northwest Development Syndicate having got into financial difficulties—the inevitable result of building mills and installing machinery before they had developed their ore.

In East Kootenay it is proposed to build a tramway three and a half to four miles long at the Paradise mine, from which some very high grade ore has recently been shipped. At Moyie, the St. Eugene concentrator is being put in repair and machinery installed for saving the zinc values.

The mining season in Cariboo may now be considered to have closed, and according to an official estimate the value of the gold recovered this year, which is put at approximately $300,000, falls considerably below that of the 1902 yield. The season in fact has been generally an unsatisfactory one, due to unfavorable spring weather conditions, and not as alleged to scanty falls of snow last winter. Of course the chief cause of the decrease in output is attributable to the great falling off in the yield from the Cariboo Hydraulic, which under normally satisfactory conditions should have produced this season as much as the aggregate production of all the other mines of the district, instead of an amount insufficient to meet the ordinary running expenses of the mine. But in the case of this company, where so much money has already been invested, and where so much is at stake, it must be most disheartening to shareholders to hear the same story of non-success year after year, this failure being invariably attributed to a cause that surely should have been considered and reckoned with at the start. It is understood, meanwhile, that Mr. Hobson is now about to suggest a scheme for the extension of the already considerable water system—which means, of course, more outlay—whereby the company will be rendered in the future independent of weather caprices. This tale, it is true, has been told before, but many are sanguine enough to believe that here is really "the last time of asking."

Mr. Richard Plewman, managing director of the Winnipeg Mines, Limited, of Phoenix, has addressed to shareholders a circular letter couched in almost pathetic language, informing them of his trials and tribulations in an endeavor to secure necessary additional capital to carry on the undertaking and suggesting that they should now come to the rescue of the property by subscribing for remaining treasury stock. I quote the following extracts from the letter:

I visited England last fall in the interests of the company, and sold conditionally, 45,000 shares of treasury at ten cents, on the understanding that until $20,000 worth was subscribed for, none would be delivered.

The Winnipeg has shipped nearly 3,000 tons of $12 ore (gross value). When shipments were first started, the combined freight and treatment rates were $7 per ton, and the usual five per cent. deduction off gold and silver values. Gradually the freight and treatment rates were reduced until $3.50 per ton was reached, and then for the first time we secured 70 per cent. of the copper values. Even at that low rate, our low grade ore had to be sorted and a considerable portion rejected. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the mine was approaching a self-sustaining stage before the fire took place. That was the position of affairs last year when I was in England, but the most disquieting reports from B.C. were then circulating in the Old Country—labor troubles, shortage of fuel, smelters closing down and reduced output from the mines was the order of the day. Discouraged and in want of funds, I "threw up the sponge," and returned to Canada, as there was no use in coming further west without money.

I remained in Toronto for a period of seven months, during which time a continual correspondence was kept up in Winnipeg interests without pay or remuneration of any kind.

In May last the manager of the Montreal and Boston Copper Co.'s smelter offered us a $2 freight and treatment rate—iron ores being scarce and in great demand at the smelters. This offer resulted in my coming west and finally the basis of a most satisfactory contract for our iron and silica ores was drafted. The Winnipeg ores contain about 44 per cent. iron, omitting the concentrating vein, which alone has an excess of silica. The low-grade iron veins of the Winnipeg can now be shipped, the margin of profit may be small on some of them, but sorting will be entirely done away with, the shipments proportionately increased and the cost per ton of mining proportionately reduced. These favorable smelter charges are having their effect in developing the Boundary country.

In my opinion, not to resume work on the Winnipeg under present conditions would be suicidal.

Plans were laid for a ten-drill plant, and various telegrams and letters were sent to the larger stockholders, offering treasury stock at five cents, but no orders resulted, so the larger plant had to be abandoned, and our old six-drill compressor plant is now being repaired. The management was anxious to save the company from being reorganized, and the stockholders from the unavoidable hardships connected therewith. But the question arises, Why should a few stockholders put up money for the general good? Or, why ask strangers to purchase treasury shares at five cents when the original shareholders failed to subscribe? It may be truthfully stated, however, that our stockholders had but little information to guide them—a difficulty which this letter is intended to remove.

If each stockholder, according to his ability, would take 500 or 1,000 shares of treasury, the company would then be clear of debt, and the purchaser should double his money within six months. My advice is, send on your "twenty-fives" and "fifties" promptly, for not a share will be sold at five cents beyond what is absolutely necessary for pressing engagements.

Mr. Plewman is himself one of the largest shareholders, if not the largest shareholder in the the Winnipeg, which naturally accounts for the zeal he has shown in the matter. Nevertheless, he is undoubtedly entitled to much credit for perseverance and untiring energy, and it is therefore shareholders may well afford to demonstrate their appreciation of his efforts by subscribing the relatively small sum required to give the undertaking another chance, at what would appear to be a particularly opportune moment.

One of the directors, a Mr. Allan MacLean, of London, of the Kootenay & Velvet Rossland companies, in an interview the other day, expressed himself of the opinion that the reason the Rossland mines had not heretofore paid dividends was not so much due to the fact that the companies were over-capitalized, as that costs of production were unduly great. The suggestion here was that the miner receives too high a wage, and further, that freight and treatment charges are exorbitant. It is very difficult to either affirm or deny a general statement of this nature, but at any rate it may be unhesitatedly asserted that so far as mining costs go, the cost of mining Rossland ores compare most favorably with the costs of mining similar ores under similar conditions in any other country in the world; and it has time and again been shown that it is cheaper to employ intelligent labour at what might seem to be a high rate of wage than to employ so-called cheap labour, which is rarely intelligent. Again, if the investment of British capital in our mines is dependent on the lowering of wages as now paid, or on the employment of "cheap" labour in the mines, it is easy enough to predict that British Columbia will not be developed by British capital. It is quite possible, however, that there is still room for freight reductions, while every year almost has witnessed the lowering of treatment costs, and by the introduction of concentration methods the minimum should soon be attained. There is no doubt about it that the Rossland mines are over capitalized, and they were over capitalized in this way, that too high a price was paid for them, and they also never expected to line their promoters' pockets at the same time. Suppose, for example, a fair price had been paid for the Le Roi when it was taken over by the B. A. C.; that it had been capitalized at its present nominal capital, and that the difference had been set apart for development purposes. What would have been the result? Instead of getting six or seven hundred thousand dollars in the hole, and then having to get out again, the Le Roi today would have paid its shareholders very nearly a hundred per cent., and that notwithstanding "excessive cost of production, freight and treatment."

Apropos of smelting rates at Rossland these appear to be now about as low as can be reasonably expected, and the Northport smelter, instead of reducing has slightly raised the scale of charges on low grade iron ores, and has signified to shippers that if they are dissatisfied with the new arrangement they are quite at liberty to take their ores elsewhere. In consequence, the Kootenay mine has closed down, although it is stated the property could still earn a profit, notwithstanding the higher rate. There is meanwhile some talk of the establishment of a concentrating plant at this mine.

The word "strike" is beginning to have a new and altogether pleasing significance in the province. Before it usually spelt disaster, today its meaning has to do with greater prosperity. Thus hardly a week passes without news of new finds discovered or of satisfactory developments at working mines. This week there is intelligence of two rich strikes at the Rambler-Cariboo and another at the American Boy in the Slocan. In the former case a very high-grade ore body which has widened to 20 inches has been opened up at the 700 feet level, while good ore has also been found on the Antelope claim, included in this group. On the American Boy, a 18 inch vein of solid galena has been encountered in an upraise between No. 4 and No. 5 tunnels. Then a number of further rich discoveries are reported to have been made in the Lardeau, at Poplar Creek, and in Ground Hog Basin, near Revelstoke. The excitement in the Poplar Creek district, instead of abating, as might now be expected, is becoming more intense, in consequence of satisfactory results so far attained from the development of a number of prospects. On Thursday a piece of quartz was taken from one claim so impregnated with gold that the piece, which is about the size of a man's hand, was valued at $700.

The way in which the Tyee smelter regularly beats "all previous records" is becoming a trifle monotonous. August was another "record-breaking" month, 4,787 tons being smelted, exclusive of customs ores, the value, less refining charges, being $68,885.

"FAKING" AT BENCH SHOWS.

If the British Kennel Club will now enforce the rule which it has recently made, disqualifying dogs that are "faked," a much needed reform will be instituted. Faking, which means preparing dogs for exhibition by trimming, or dyeing, or plucking, has become so universal in England and so cleverly done, that it is very hard to say just where it begins and ends. The serious feature of the practice is, of course, its harmful effect upon the standard of the breed concerned. It stands to reason that "faking" does not advance the breed, and that if second-grade specimens are awarded blue ribbons through the clever "faking" of their owners, the breed, in due course, becomes distinctly lowered. Trimming, or plucking, or dyeing does not prevent the puppies of the faked animal from inheriting the faults which were covered up for the delusion of the bench show judges. No one will deny that if a dog requires "faking" there is something lacking in his breeding. I need not argue further to prove that awarding honors to faked underbred dogs is injurious to the breed concerned.

Happily, faking has not in America become the open scandal it has in England, but there is much of it here—very much of it—as any one with half an eye may see at all our large shows. Why, I have seen plucking going on industriously in Madison Square Garden—almost within sight of the judges' ring.

The American Kennel Club will now please suspend for a few moments its family bickerings, and take notice of the "faking" rule passed by the British Club.

—Caspar Whitney in September Outing.

Ministers Are On a Tour

Leave For the Mainland Districts In Preparation For the Elections.

A General Glance Over the Field At End of a Busy Week.

(From Sunday's Daily Colonist.)

With the exception of the Hon. A. E. McPhillips, Attorney-General, the cabinet ministers have now all left Victoria. The Premier will commence his tour on Monday, starting in Delta and working up through the different ridings to Kootenay. W. J. Bowser, K. C., of Vancouver, will accompany him, and the two gentlemen will hold their first meeting at Ladner's Landing on Tuesday. Hon. Chas. Wilson, K. C., leaves today for Kamloops, where he will hold a meeting. He will then join the Hon. R. F. Green, Minister of Mines, and will speak at all the points in Kootenay before returning to the Coast. Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance, is at present among the islands, but will proceed to Vancouver on Tuesday, in order to attend the convention there on Wednesday evening, after which he will be actively engaged in general campaign work up to the day of election.

At Rossland on Friday night, ex-Mayor Arthur Goodeve of that city, was nominated to contest the Rossland electoral division in the Conservative interest. Chas E. Race, editor of the Rossland Miner, was present at the nomination convention, but withdrew his name from consideration. The Liberal nomination convention will take place on Monday night. It is fairly certain that the choice of the Liberal party will fall on J. A. Macdonald, barrister, to contest their interests.

The Daily Ledger, Vancouver, of Saturday, has the following interesting paragraph as to the Premier's movements: The Premier, Hon. R. McBride, arrived in town yesterday morning, and was closeted with the local leaders until he took the train at 2 o'clock for New Westminster, where he was to meet the directors of the exhibition, and he had no doubt he would be able to satisfactorily explain to them the cause which led up to the bringing on of the elections on the 3rd of October. As to the general prospects throughout the province, he is most enthusiastic, and though confident of a clean sweep, he says not a stone will be left unturned between this and election day to make the victory most complete. Candidates have now been arranged for in every constituency, the last to accept nomination being Major Hickey, of French Creek, Alberni, and as he is a local man and a strong one, he expects to have no difficulty in defeating W. W. B. McInnes, who, of course, is an outsider, and has no interest at all in the riding.

The steamer Tees, which left for the North on Friday night, took with her Mr. W. B. Skillan, returning officer for the Skeena riding, who has charge of the vote-taking in the big Northern constituency.

In Skeena there are 16 polling places, scattered over a district larger in area than Vancouver Island. There are great distances between polling booths up there, and it takes a whole lot of preparation, to have the returns filed in reasonable time.

Mr. Skillan said that his arrangements were already made, to get the returns in as soon as possible, and that Vancouver would probably hear from his district in two or three days after polling.

Another passenger on the Tees was Mr. C. W. D. Clifford, Conservative candidate in the Skeena, who is going up to prosecute the campaign to its close. Mr. Clifford has already made a complete tour of the district, in fact, he only got back from there a week or so ago. With the announcement of an earlier date for the election, he is off again to the seat of war. He will not return until sent down as parliamentary representative by the people of the riding.

Mr. Clifford said he would not have time to make another tour of the whole district, but would get around to all settlements that can be reached by boat or canoe.

Yesterday's Vancouver Ledger has the following item of distinct interest as showing the trend of opinion in the Terminal City:

"Liberal? You bet I am," said a prominent Hastings street merchant yesterday. "I was born and bred a Liberal and never cast a vote for the candidate of any other party. But this time it will be different. The present British Columbia government gets my vote and hearty support and I'll tell you why. We have had enough political turmoil in this country to do us for all time to come. The province has been damaged worse perhaps than we know by the continued crisis of one administration after another. The decision to split on party lines was the only solution of a problem that had to be solved sooner or later. I would have liked to see a strong Liberal government formed to carry on the business of the country, but we were given a Conservative administration. I think it is as good a government as we could hope to get from the Liberals and it has the advantage of being already in power, which assures us of at least four years of political rest before there is another election to disrupt business. If ever turn Premier McBride and his government out what is going to be left to us? Who is my party going to put at the head of affairs? It would simply mean elections and more disruption. I believe in letting well enough alone. We will give you fellows a chance to show what you can do. There are many good Liberals among the business men of Vancouver and I know that they feel as I do. The solid business vote of the city will be for the government candidates. All of us believe in letting well enough alone. But say," continued the merchant as the reporter turned to go, "after we give you a chance and when the next election takes place we will skin the life out of you. We are going to let you go in on suffrance this time."

The Nelson Tribune prints the list of voters for the Nelson City electoral district bodily in its issue of Tuesday last, for the benefit of its readers. The total number on the list is 973.

Reports from the various ridings throughout the province are of a most encouraging nature. A triumphant issue of the contest in favor of the Conservatives appears to be a foregone conclusion, but in spite of this the government supporters everywhere are wisely not slackening their energetic work in the least. Their motto appears to be "Work till the last vote is polled." And a very good motto, too.

In view of the keen and absorbing interest taken in the approaching contest, it is perhaps unnecessary to urge upon all Conservatives the importance of attending the nomination convention at the Institute hall, View street, on Monday night at 8 p. m. We remind our readers of it, nevertheless, and do not doubt that the gathering will, by its magnitude, emphasize the determination of Victoria's citizens to return the entire Conservative ticket triumphantly at the polls.

At the Liberal convention held in Saanich last evening A. G. Tanner received the nomination.

ANOTHER SAMPLE CARLOAD.

More of Vancouver Island's Peerless Fruit Goes Forward to the Northwest.

Messrs. F. R. Stewart & Co., the well-known wholesale commission merchants, of Yates street, have again signalized their determination to keep the Canadian Northwest in close touch with the delicious fruits of Vancouver Island. Yesterday they shipped a full carload of assorted fruits from the local orchards to the Northwest, the shipment being consigned to Winnipeg. It will, however, be widely distributed throughout the vast territories which are so rapidly becoming the chief granary of the Empire—but which can't grow fruit.

The consignment sonsisted of apples, pears, plums and prunes, all of choice selected quality, and such as will well sustain the high reputation which Vancouver Island fruit has won for itself against the fiercest competition from the States south of the line and from Ontario.

Messrs. Stewart & Co. are perfectly confident that British Columbia, especially the Island, is only at the mere beginning of a traffic in fruits, which will certainly grow to mammoth proportions if the same splendid quality is maintained as has marked the shipments already sent.

It is a pleasant thing to report that of the many carloads now to the credit of that enterprising firm, not a single complaint has come back from the Northwest regarding the quality of the fruit, the way it was packed or the treatment the consignees have received at the hands of that representative Victoria firm. The proof of the fruit is in the eating.

It is probably that Messrs F. R. Stewart & Co., will make some further consignments before the season closes, and principally, of course, of Island fruit, which has in a very marked degree "the call" at present in the great Northwest. "Opportunity, stern arbiter of human destiny," is knocking loudly at the door of the Vancouver Island farmer and orchardist just now.

THE ISLANDS' SHOW.

A Fine Programme of Sports Arranged For Fall Fair on September 30th.

The following excellent programme of sports has been arranged for the exhibition at Ganges Harbor, on Wednesday, September 30th, under the auspices of the "Islands' Agricultural and Fruit Growers' Association:

Half-mile, open—1st prize, $2; second prize, $1.

One hundred yards, open—1st, $2; 2nd, $1.

Long jump, open—1st, $2; 2nd, $1.

One hundred yards (boys under 14)—1st, $1.50; 2nd, $1.

Sack race, open—1st, $2; 2nd, $1.

Bicycle race, half-mile, open—1st, $3; 2nd, $1.50.

Bicycle race, quarter-mile (ladies)—T. Plimley, one bicycle lamp, value $4.

Slowest bicycle race, open to ladies and gentlemen, must ride straight—1st, $2; 2nd, $1.

Slowest bicycle race, ladies and gentlemen, in pairs—1st, Special; 2nd, $2.

Ladies' egg and spoon race, on horseback, trotting—1st, special; 2nd, $3.

Cake Walk, ladies and gentlemen, in pairs—1st, special.

Sports will commence at 10:30 o'clock in the morning and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Following is a list of special prizes received for winners of the different events on the programme of sports: 1st S. Reid Co., boy's sweater, $1.50; 2nd, S. Reid & Co., boy's sweater, $1; 1st T. Plimley, 1 bicycle lamp, $4; 2nd, Spencer & Co., table cover, $2; F. L. Crofton, cash, $4; Barnsley & Co., set table tennis, $8; Pither & Leiser, 1 case claret, $8.

BENEFITS FROM LARGE HOTELS

The Experience of the Proprietor of a Large Establishment At Quebec.

In connection with the great local interest which attaches to the voting on the Hotel By-law on Tuesday, the following letter, received from the manager of the Hotel St. Louis, Quebec, will make opportune reading:

Dear Sir,—Your letter of May 29th came to hand in due time and its contents are noted.

When the C. P. R. built the Frontenac hotel there were at the time only two hotels in the city, the St. Louis and the Florence, neither one doing much business. The C. P. R. rented the St. Louis hotel and closed it up, and the Florence sold out and bought the Royal Albion, a new hotel not completed at the time. Business began to increase every year, and the hotels could not handle the trade, the Frontenac increased its capacity over 150 rooms and then the Clarendon opened its doors and has been doing a very fine business. When the lease of the St. Louis ran out, the present proprietor took hold of it, and after spending some $40,000 on repairs and furniture, opened on April 27th, 1901, and we have been doing a very large business ever since. Just at present we are having plans made to enlarge our hotel some fifty rooms.

By the above you will see that the hotel business has more than gone ahead in this city, and we certainly must thank the C. P. R. for it all. They brought the people here, and they advertised the city in great shape, so much so that this summer we hardly knew how to handle the people. So you can see for yourself that by the C. P. R. building in Victoria they will help to make the city instead of hurting the present hotelkeepers, while they will also bring more trade to the city.

F. K. HUNT,
Manager St. Louis Hotel.

It is requested that all active workers who have any reports to make should submit the same to Herbert Cuthbert tomorrow evening.

Lord Kitchener and his staff will leave Simla on the 15th inst., and will reach Gilghit on the 26th. The commander-in-chief will afterwards make a tour of inspection, reaching Chitral on September 24th.

The foreign trade of Canada during July and August shows an increase of imports of $9,890,192, and in exports of domestic produce of $3,106,448.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO., London,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S WHISKEY
And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature:
"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on all Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.
"John Jameson & Son" ltd.

ANOTHER OFFER
More Goods at Wholesale
Something Everyone Should Have

Send us $8.25, and we will ship you the following assortment of goods, which would cost you at retail ordinarily about $11.75; these goods boxed weigh about 120 lbs, and the freight will be from 50 cents to $1.00 according to the distance; so you are bound to save a lot of money anyway. If the goods are not as represented, send them back, and we will return your money and pay freight both ways.
25 lbs. best Br. Col. Granulated Sugar; 5 lbs. Monsoon Tea; 14 lbs. Victor Rolled Oats; 10 lbs. Japan Rice; 1 lb. Black Pepper; 12 lbs. Windsor Table Salt; 12 bars Crown Laundry Soap; Two 12-oz. cans White Star Baking Powder; 2 lbs. Durham Corn Starch; 5 lbs. Small White Beans; one-4 oz. bottle Imperial Lemon Extract; one 4-oz bottle Imperial Vanilla Extract; 3 lbs. "Electric Light" Candles; 2 lbs. Parisian Washing Blue; 20 lbs. Wire Nails, any size.
This is no "Bankrupt Stock" goods, but everything fresh, good, and up-to-date. We sell everything you want at wholesale prices to consumers. Send us your want list, and let us quote you prices. We have sent out a large number of our first combination offer, and have not received one complaint. If you are afraid of us write, and tell us so, and we will send you such references as you may require.
Let us hear from you, we want your trade, and after having dealt with us once, you will want to deal right along, for we SAVE YOU MONEY.

Western Mail-Order House
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532 CORDOVA STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.
Mention the Colonist when you write.

WHITNEY GO-CARTS ARE THE BEST
The Leaders for 40 Yea

Have anti-friction wheel fasteners, no nuts to fall off. Wheels can be taken off instantly for oiling. Whitney patent foot brake, quickly adjusted by slight pressure of the foot on lever.
All are fitted with rubber tire wheels and enameled gears. Extra parts if required, supplied from our stock at once. Illustrated sheet showing 28 latest styles with prices and full descriptions from $4.50 to $23.00, mailed free on request.
Reclining Go-Cart, No. E 9, price $14.00 Complete with cushions, parasol top, rubber tire wheels, foot brake and enameled gears, either oak, green or maroon.
WEILER BROS
Complete Furnishers,
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THEY ARE ALWAYS SATISFIED
That's the way with our patrons, as satisfactory goods at reasonable prices make them feel that they can rely on us to supply their needs in the best possible manner. We purchase at close prices and sell the same way.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS, Pint Glass Jars	50c.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S JUGGED HARE, Tin	75c.
CAPT. WHITE'S CURRY PASTE, Jar	50c.
SCHWEITZER'S COCATINA, Tin	35c.
NABOB SAUCE, Bottle	35c.
EGYPTIAN LENTILS, Pound	15c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO, CASH GROCERS

$1.00... Per Year

The subscription price of the Semi-Weekly 'Colonist' has been reduced to $1 per year to all countries in the Postal Union.

Registered at the Driard are Geo. T. Hood Seattle; Dr. and Miss H. C. Eno and maid, New York; Miss W. F. Burrill, and C. J. Wellman and wife, Portland; D. McBeard, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Speer and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Speer, Pittsburg; R. J. Howitt and wife, Minas Pretas, Mexico; B. C. Shermond and wife, Seattle; J. W. Fahey, Toronto; R. F. McWilliams and wife, Peterboro, Ont.; and Dr. W. A. Hall, Minneapolis.

Prof. Dorsey, ethnologist of Chicago University, is staying at the Driard.

O. B. Shorbotham and W. H. Reed, of Vancouver, are registered at the Balmoral.

WATCHING SUSPECTS.

Three Canadian Detectives on the Alert for Atlin Sluice Box Robbers.

According to advices from Skagway, the Atlin sluice box robbers are supposed to have got away from the North on the steamer Humboldt. The suspects are four men and one woman, who were arrested at Atlin before their departure, but sufficient evidence could not be produced to hold them. They and their baggage were searched but no gold dust was found. The names of the suspected men are: Barney Hughes, said to hail from Dawson; Joe Dixon; Fred Jackman, alias Jenkins, and James Jennings.

It is believed by the police that the robbers have made a cache of the yellow plunder at some place in the Atlin country, and that one of the crowd, or a friend of some one in the party, will try to get into the district later in the fall for the purpose of getting it out. The suspects on the Humboldt are said to be traveling under assumed names.

The amount of gold taken by the thieves was $12,000. Three Canadian detectives left Skagway on the Humboldt to shadow the suspects.

Nominations.—Following is a list of the places and the electoral districts at which official nominations for candidates at the forthcoming elections will be held: Victoria city, Market Place; Saanich, school house, Royal Oak; Esquimalt, Masonic hall, Esquimalt; Cowichan, court house, Duncans; Islands, court house, Salt Spring Island.

"Yes," he said, "I live in the top flat. Whenever you're out that day, drop in." "Drop in!" repeated the other. "Do you think I'm coming in an airship?"—Chicago Post.

HEDLEY CITY AND SIMILKAMEEN VALLEY

(Special correspondence of The Colonist.)

To a large proportion of the residents of British Columbia the names "Similkameen" and "Hedley" convey a very indistinct idea as to location and surroundings. Even those who have known the valley for years may not yet have visited the busy mining town which has sprung up within the last year at the mouth of Twenty-Mile creek. The trails over which for forty years ranchers and prospectors rode and packed, have given place to well-made roads and a traffic in mining machinery and supplies which gives constant employment to scores of teams notwithstanding the heavy rates which are necessarily charged.

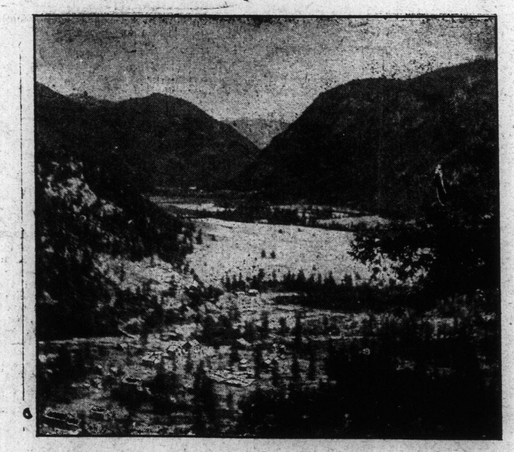
Roughly speaking the valley is about sixty miles in extreme length, commencing at Princeton and following a generally southeasterly direction to Keremeos where it turns sharply south and crosses the line into the United States about sixteen miles further down. The valley varies in width from a few hundred to three or four miles and through its entire length runs the swift and beautiful Similkameen river. Along its course are thousands of acres of fertile bottom lands. From these, sage covered benches rise sharply and extend to the neighboring hills which are covered with nutritious bunch grass so valued by stockmen. These benches also are marvelously fertile as soon as touched by water, and wherever irrigation has been

SCENE IN THE SIMILKAMEEN VALLEY

employed the farmer reaps a rich reward. The climate, though somewhat warmer than at the Coast, and for the most part very dry, is generally mild and healthful. Residents declare that there are very few days in the year upon which a man cannot work with comfort in the open air, either in winter or summer. Bronchial and catarrhal affections disappear as one breathes the crisp dry atmosphere filled with the pungent odor of the sage brush. The bottoms and benches abound with grouse and chicken, while in the hills are to be found the goat and bighorn. In fact few spots in the province are more inviting either to the sportsman or the settler.

Similkameen may be reached from either Spence's Bridge or Kamloops by stage to Princeton, thence to Hedley and Keremeos. But owing to the much shorter stage route, most travellers prefer coming in by way of Penticton. By this route also almost all the freight for the valley is brought. Leaving the main line of the C.P.R. at Siccamous the traveler proceeds by rail through Enderby, Armstrong and Vernon to Okanagan Landing. Thence by C.P. steamer 70 miles to Penticton at the foot of Lake Okanagan. From here stages run every Tuesday and Thursday to Keremeos, 30 miles, and to Hedley 50 miles, connecting there with the stage for Princeton and points farther west. A delightful summer trip could be had by a congenial party. Securing a team and light wagon at Kamloops the party could drive through the length of the Nicola valley, on through the Similkameen to Penticton and Summerland. The team could then be taken across the lake to Kelowna by steamer and from there the drive could be continued to Vernon, Enderby, Salmon Arm and back to Kamloops. If desired the trip could be extended to take in Camp McKinney, Midway, Greenwood, Phoenix and Grand Forks in the Boundary country. Throughout the entire journey the travelers would find splendid roads, an ideal climate, plentiful grass and water with charming camping grounds every few miles, and in season, abundant fishing and shooting. Many a weary and blase tourist who has exhausted the pleasures of all the popular summer resorts would find in such a trip new delight, while to the jaded man of business it would bring invigoration and an enlarged sense of the vastness and wealth of this beautiful province.

The Similkameen valley is somewhat marred from the settler's point of view by the fact that a considerable portion of the best land is set apart in Indian reserves. But there is a large amount still to be brought under cultivation. There are many prosperous looking farms and ranches, but perhaps no one will think the comparison invidious if it is said that the most highly cultivated farm in the valley is that of Mr. Frank Richter. Mr. Richter is one of the earliest settlers in the valley, having come in during the sixties. He is a large property owner and his success has been the result of years of labor and enterprise. His present home is at Keremeos, where he has a fine and commodious modern dwelling and extensive farm buildings. A beautiful stream flows through the property and affords abundant means of irrigation. To the visitor who has seen the sage-covered land in its natural state a walk through Mr.



SIMILKAMEEN VALLEY, SHOWING A PART OF THE NEW TOWN OF HEDLEY, B. C.

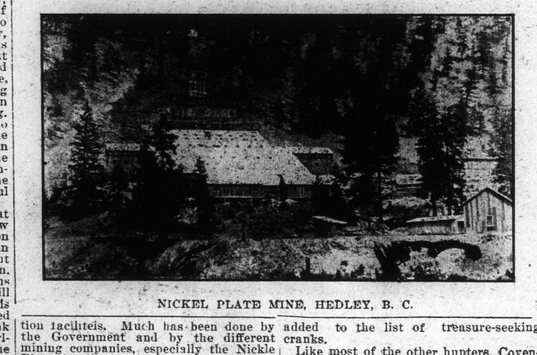
Richter's orchard is a revelation. The finest peaches, plums, apples and pears are produced, while small fruits grow in profusion. But the chief point of interest is perhaps his wonderful field of Alfalfa, one hundred and twenty acres in extent and sloping toward the river in billowing waves of verdure. From this he cuts three crops each season. A fourth comes too late to be cured and so is used for fall pasture. The average yield is about five tons to the acre and finds a ready sale at a most remunerative price.

Near Keremeos are the properties of the Ollalla Mining company. A force of about twenty-five men, under the management of Mr. W. C. McDougal, is at work. Large bodies of comparatively high-grade ore have been blocked out and the owners feel confident that their investment will bring a rich return. The Ollalla townsite is beautifully situated, and besides a well appointed store and hotel a number of comfortable residences have been erected.

Hedley City is situated at the foot of Hedley mountain on a piece of bottom land just at the junction of Twenty-Mile creek with the Similkameen river. Here is being erected the large stamp mill and concentrator which is to handle the product of the famous Nickle Plate mine. Mr. M. K. Rodgers of Seattle, the manager, is a mining man of large experience and indomitable energy and is fully convinced that his company has a splendid mine. The ore is arsenical iron, carrying good values in gold. To treat it the company is erecting a forty-stamp mill of most modern type, with which is connected a large concentrator. A cyanide plant will handle the tailings so that no values may be lost. The work is being done in the most complete and substantial manner, and so far has cost half a million dollars, while much more will be required before the mill is in running order. A flume three miles long is being constructed and will furnish power for the 1,000 horse-power electrical plant which is to be installed to run the mill and furnish compressed air for the mine. A commodious building with all modern improvements is being erected and will contain offices beside having a number of comfortable rooms for the accommodation of the office staff.

The mill is connected with the mine by a combined gravity and power tramway about three miles long which is nearing completion. At present the mine, which is at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the town, is reached by a steep and winding trail five miles long. The climb is made in from two and a half to three hours on horseback. When the tram is complete the trip can be made in twenty minutes. The mine is reached by a good road from Penticton, the distance covered being nearly twenty miles less than to Hedley. At the top of the mountain near the mine the ground is covered by waving bunch grass and a profusion of wild flowers, while the view down the valley is of surpassing beauty and grandeur. Mr. Jones, the superintendent, a mining man of large experience in Australia, lives at the mine, where there is also a store, bunk-house, boarding house and a number of dwellings for such of the staff and of the miners as are married. The mine and mill will not be running full blast till next summer, when the present force of about forty men will be greatly increased.

The whole valley and surrounding country is richly mineralized, and there are many promising claims in a more or less advanced state of development. The great drawback to the rapid advancement of this entire section of country is the lack of adequate transportation facilities. Much has been done by the Government and by the different mining companies, especially the Nickle Plate, in the way of building roads, but railway facilities are urgently needed. At present every ton of freight has to be brought from Penticton on wagons at a cost of $20.00 per ton. In the case of mining machinery the cost is prohibitive, except for properties of the most assured value, and even then is a heavy handicap upon progress. The large crusher for the Nickle Plate mine alone weighed 12,560 lbs., and the machinery as a whole amounts to many hundreds of tons. Men who are working their claims on a small scale have no means of getting their ore out for treatment, and are compelled to wait for better times. As soon as a railway goes through, this entire region will take an immense stride forward. A large market will be open to the business men and farmers of the Coast, and the Similkameen will become one of the busiest, as well as one of the most interesting and beautiful valleys in British Columbia



NICKEL PLATE MINE, HEDLEY, B. C.

MR. TART DECLARES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

Toronto Word.

Berthierville, Que., Aug. 30.—(Special.)—The demonstration which took place here today under the auspices of the Monk Club was equal to the best Conservative gatherings of the past and evoked from the Hon. J. Israel Tarte one of the ablest speeches of his life. Hundreds came from Montreal, Three Rivers, Sorel, and all the towns along the St. Lawrence, the number present being from three to four thousand.

It must be admitted that curiosity as to how far the ex-Minister would go was the dominant feeling; yet at the close of the meeting all felt that had any doubt existed as to where Mr. Tarte stood in Canadian politics it had been completely dispelled by the ex-Minister's frank and bold utterance. In a word he BURNED EVERY BRIDGE BEHIND HIM AND CAST OUT SOLIDLY FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

RECEIVED AN OVATION.

When Mr. Thomas Chase Casgrain had eloquently spoken of Hon. Mr. Tarte's transition, welcoming him back to the old Conservative fold, the ex-Minister came forward and received an ovation. As usual he spoke in a most fearless manner. He declared that he wanted to cut short all false impressions and misrepresentations. He had never made a declaration during his protectionist campaign that he had not previously made in the House in the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and more than that, the Premier had never raised the slightest objection. During the absence of Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Tarte said, he had been traduced and vilified by a group of papers controlled by his colleagues, declaring that he had been enunciating a new policy. He had not been advocating a new policy, as the totality of the Conservative party had espoused it, and he did not believe the majority of the Liberals were against it. He explained, however, that the continued illness of Sir Wilfrid Laurier had created a new order of things. The Prime Minister was not hostile to fiscal reform, for he realized that the country was making imperious demands in this direction. The fact was, however, that since Sir Wilfrid's health began to fail the direction of the Liberal party had fallen into the hands of men whose one desire was to advance their own private interests and to secure the triumph of their personal designs.

HELD OUT FOR PROTECTION.

The speaker then proceeded to give the inside history of the tariff revision following the Liberal victory of 1900, and declared that HAD HE HELD HIS TONGUE THE REVISED TARIFF WOULD HAVE BEEN FAR LESS OF A PROTECTIVE NATURE THAN THAT WHICH WAS FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT. Hon. Mr. Fielding had, however, pledged the good faith of the Government that a further revision would be effected; yet in spite of this promise and in spite of the fact that the country demanded it, the ministry had culpably failed in their duty. Instead of keeping their word to the electorate, Mr. Tarte declared that they were seeking means to secure a new lease of power.

"I ask you," continued Mr. Tarte, "WHAT WOULD HAPPEN THE TARIFF IF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WERE SUCCESSFUL AT THE POLLS? I KNOW WHAT WOULD HAPPEN, FOR THE FACT REMAINS THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS COMPOSED OF FREE TRADERS. Hon. Mr. Paterson is the only protectionist, and although he is an honest man, his colleagues have no fear that he will hand in his resignation. Hon. Mr. Prefontaine has in the past expressed protectionist views, but he does not count at Ottawa. As a matter of fact, it requires more than fifteen years of municipal intrigue in order to become something at the capital of the Dominion."

Mr. Tarte then described amid much amusement the pilgrimage of leading Liberals, Senators Beique, Dandurand and others, to Ottawa in the vain attempt to prevent Mr. Prefontaine from becoming a minister of the Crown.

STRONG COBDENITES.

Returning to the free traders in the cabinet, Mr. Tarte said Sifton, Fielding and Fitzpatrick were just as strongly imbued with the principles of Cobden as Sir Richard Cartwright himself, and he added: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier has no fixed ideas on the subject, although he began his career as a protectionist." In speaking of his late leader, Mr. Tarte said they had parted good friends, the differences between them being wholly political. Again the ex-Minister repeated that Sir Wilfrid would not be opposed to a revision of the tariff, but his ministers would not hear of it.

WHEN LAURIER DISAPPEARS.

Then Mr. Tarte warned his fellow countrymen as to the position of this province when Laurier disappears from the political scene. His departure, the speaker added, cannot be long delayed, as all know that Sir Wilfrid requires absolute rest. Who, he asked, will be left? Prefontaine, Bernier and Fitzpatrick, and I do not want anything to do with such a lot. MR. FIELDING AND SIR FREDERICK BORDEN ARE THE ONLY TWO MEN WHO CAN HOLD THEIR OWN IN THEIR PROVINCES, AND FEELING THAT DEFEAT AWAITS THEM, THEY ATTEMPT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SHORT TIME LAURIER REMAINS TO THEM TO SNATCH A NEW LEASE OF POWER."

HOPE IN PROTECTION.

The speaker said his duty was to call the country's attention to the state of things and to ask his fellow countrymen to awake to a sense of their duty. He appealed to all good men in both parties to join hands and secure that special reform which the country demands. PROTECTION, he added, IS THE FUTURE OF CANADA. Then he stated how he had told Sir Wilfrid that when he entered his government it would be impossible for him to agree with his colleagues and also that he had ALWAYS REFUSED TO CALL HIMSELF A LIBERAL, GLORYING IN THE FACT THAT HE HAD FOR YEARS BEEN ATTACHED TO THE GREAT CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

Mr. Tarte gave his full adhesion to Mr. Chamberlain's programme, and declared that he would stump the country in favor of the cause he had so much at heart. He also discussed the Grand Trunk Pacific, and although he was not going to say that it would ruin the country, he declared it to be an unwise measure, being carried through with indecent haste. He also referred to the men whom he had gorged with favors, and who were ready to vilify and spit in his face the day after he resigned. This, however, did not trouble him very much, as he felt quite happy in his present absolute independent position. He called upon the province of Quebec to do its duty, and the French-Canadians to act like men and not be the slaves of party. He declared that should a general election take place at once and result favorable to the government, SIR WILFRID LAURIER WOULD NOT REMAIN PREMIER TWO MONTHS, AND THAT THE TARIFF WOULD BE LOWERED AT ONCE.

AGAINST PREMIER PARENT.

Hon. Mr. Tarte also spoke strongly against Hon. Mr. Parent, and declared that when Premier Marchand died he had been in favor of Hon. Senator Beique as his successor.

Powerful addresses were also delivered by Hon. Thomas Chapeis and Hon. P. E. Leblanc, closing one of the most interesting political demonstrations held in Quebec province for many a day.

"Was your son graduated as a lawyer?" "Well, he thinks so now. He hasn't had a case, yet, you know." —Judge.

Gas Man—I came (hic) to see y'r gas meter. Lady of the House—But you're been drinking. "Orders of company. Now I see double."—Life.

SEARCHING FOR LONG LOST TREASURE CAVE

Herbert Coventry, who says he comes from London, England, arrived at Middlebury, Vt., recently on his way to Bristol, whither he goes in search of the treasure house of the Algonquin Indians, which, according to tradition, is located in hidden caves in the side of South mountain.

He was in great spirits when he left, and, like many another who has made the search, was sure he would unearth the long lost wealth in short order. Old inhabitants who have seen other treasure hunts regard the man as one more added to the list of treasure-seeking cranks.

Like most of the other hunters, Coventry has a map, which he is sure will guide him to the piles of silver ingots supposed to have been originally discovered by one De Grau, a Spaniard, nearly two hundred years ago. And a grewsome affair this map is, for the outlines and locations are all tattooed on human skin. It was this map that first called public attention to the hunter.

Coventry explained that several years ago he met in the London slums a Spaniard who was suffering from an incurable disease. The man was starving, and as he was too proud to ask aid the Englishman saw to it that he was properly cared for in a public hospital. He spoke some English and proved to be so interesting a character that Coventry, who was an insurance solicitor, frequently visited him. The man said that his family had formerly been wealthy, and once he declared that if he could get well enough to go to America he would soon recoup his fortunes.

"There are enough silver ingots in a hidden chamber in the side of an American mountain to make a dozen men fabulously rich," he said, according to the story related by Coventry.

"I am a descendant of Robert de Grau, who over 200 years ago discovered the treasure-house of the Algonquin Indians, near what is now the town of Bristol, Vt., in America. The tribe was fleeing from the Iroquois at the time, and, in attempting to save his own life and that of his son, my ancestor stumbled upon the treasure in a secret cavern. Part he removed to Spain, where he became immensely wealthy and a power in the kingdom. He intended to remove the rest, and in fact started for America, carrying with him a map of the mountain.

"On the way over he was taken ill with 'black death,' died, and was buried at sea. The man fell into the hands of the first mate of the ship and he took up the search. He found the spot on the mountain, but a landslide had obliterated the mouth of the cave and he was never able to locate the treasure, though he spent two years in the quest.

"The mate, whose name was Parish, or Paris, eventually died and the map passed through several hands. It came to me in a most peculiar way. About ten years ago, while cruising off the coast of India, I befriended an old sailor. He gave me the map, which I immediately recognized as the one drawn on sheepskin by my ancestor. He said he got it from a sailor who voyaged between Hongkong and New York.

"The parchment was badly worn and was so discolored that the drawings were almost obliterated. I suggested that a copy could be made on paper, whereupon the sailor declared that he knew of a scheme whereby the precious outlines could never be lost."

Coventry, in relating the tale, said that the man pulled up his hospital shirt, rolled over on his chest, and told him to look on his back. There between the shoulders was the map tattooed in the skin with India ink.

"When I die I want the surgeon to remove the skin and give it to you," he said to me. "It will be a grewsome relic for the museum, but if you follow it up you will be a rich man." He called in a surgeon and made him swear that he would carry out his wish, and then he seemed easier. That night he died, and later the map was turned over to me. I didn't think much of the man's story at the time, and I laid the 'parchment' away with some private papers.

"I discovered that the man's story, so far as his ancestor's search was concerned, was undoubtedly true, and, further, that the Algonquins did lose their treasure during the Iroquois raids. Other facts have come to my knowledge, and I am now confident that the ingots are still in the treasure-house. I shall search for them all summer if necessary."

While Coventry is somewhat mixed in his data, it is, nevertheless, true that many believe the Indian treasure still lies in a hidden vault, and that it comprises untold wealth. So strong was this belief some years ago that several solid business men living at Montpelier organized a stock company to remove the rocks at the mouth of the caves. This proved impossible, and drilling was resorted to. After $20,000 had been expended the enterprise was abandoned. Today the entire face of the ledge is honeycombed with holes and shafts.

According to a story told severeal years ago by a centenarian, the original De Grau, accompanied by his son of twelve years, came to America when there were few settlements north of Boston. He decided to prospect that country.

He journeyed by slow stages up the Connecticut river to what is now Bellow's Falls, and then turned west, crossing the Green mountain range and then following Otter creek north. While encamped one night near what was later New Haven, Vt., he was apprised by a friendly Algonquin scout that the Iroquois, a powerful branch of the Five Nations, were on the warpath and had routed his tribe.

De Grau and his son found the mouth of a passageway leading into the side of the mountain. The two crawled in. They found that a rocky cut led toward the cliff.

De Grau found that the passageway ended in a cave which showed evidence of having been visited by redskins. The cave opened into a larger chamber and this led to another. Finally the pair struck a series of underground vaults. In the last one De Grau saw, by the aid of a torch, a crack in the wall. He stuck the end of the torch into this and a section of the wall moved. The man then saw that a slab fitted on rough grooves covered an opening. Removing the slab, he saw tons of silver ingots in a circular chamber hewn out of solid rock.

The place is now known as "Money Digger's Caves."

MEANING OF CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Susan is Hebrew, a lily.
Alma is Latin, the kindly.
Guy is French, the leader.
Margaret is Greek, a pearl.
Job is Hebrew, the mourner.
Rachel is Hebrew, the lamb.
Paul is Latin, the small one.
Edwin is Saxon, the conqueror.
Lionel, Latin, is a little lion.
Clara is Latin, the bright one.
Hugh is Dutch, the lofty man.
Adeline is German, the princess.
Martin is Latin, the martial one.
Gilbert is Saxon, bright as gold.
Jacob is Hebrew, the supplanter.
Lucius is Latin, the shining one.
Ernest is Greek, the serious one.
Peter is of Latin origin, the rock.
Eunice is Greek, the fair victory.
Florence is Latin, the blooming one.
Leonard, German name, is lionlike.
Ruth is Hebrew, and means beauty.
Sophia is Greek, and means wisdom.
Arabella is Latin, the beautiful altar.
Sarah, Hebrew name, means princess.
Rosamond is Saxon, the rose of peace.
Caesar, Latin name, means hairy man.
Agatha is a Greek name, the good one.
James is of Hebrew origin, the beguiler.
Ursula, Latin name, means a she bear.
Isaac, a Hebrew name, means laughter.
Oliver is of Roman origin, an olive tree.
Lucy is the feminine of the Latin Lucius.
Edith and Editha are Saxon, happiness.
Douglas is Gaelic, signifying dark gray.
Daniel is Hebrew, meaning God is judge.
Keturah, a Hebrew name, means incense.
Meredith is Celtic, the roaring of the sea.
Esther is a Hebrew word, meaning secret.
Dagmar is German, the joy of the Danes.
Agnes is of German origin, the chaste one.
Moses, a Hebrew name, means drawn out.
Matthew, a Jewish name, signifies a gift.
Roxana is a Persian name, the day dawn.
Harold, the champion, is of Saxon origin.
Huldah, from the Hebrew, means a weasel.
Naomi is a Hebrew name, the alluring one.
Eugenia and Eugenie are French, well born.
Constantine is Latin, signifying the resolute.
Catherine, a Greek name, means the pure one.
Deborah is of Hebrew descent, signifying a bee.
Dorcas is from the Greek, signifying a wild rose.—Chicago Tribune.

The world produces 250 million tons of grain yearly.

HOW A BATTLESHIP IS BUILT ON PAPER

When Uncle Sam decides to build a warship there must be something over 1,200 plans drawn and approved by the government before the vessel can be constructed. These plans alone, in the case of a first-class battleship, such as the Vermont, the contract for which has recently been awarded to the Fore River Ship and Engine Company near Boston, Mass., cost the builders about $75,000. For the steel plates of the hull, to take a single large item, 500 distinct and separate plans are necessary. The 800 or 900 plans necessary for the hull as a whole range from a small sheet of paper twelve inches square to a big sheet 11 feet long by two feet and a quarter wide; and each plan must be duplicated in at least a dozen blue prints to facilitate the work of the shops and save the original drawings from being worn out by constant handling.

At a rough estimate this means that over 18,000 square feet of paper will be covered with drawings before the yard begins hull construction—to say nothing of over 10,500 square feet of paper that will be used in preparing the schedules of materials by which the yard will order the various supplies necessary for construction. To make the hull of a war vessel more paper is used than would serve to wrap it in afterwards. Meantime the engine department and the electrical department must prepare their own plans on a similar scale of detailed munificence, the result being, all told, that about 1,200 separate drawings will be necessary before the battleship has been accurately made on paper.

These hundreds of plans do not consist, as one might at first imagine, in plan after plan of the vessel until Uncle Sam smiles approval and says, "Go ahead. That suits me exactly." As a matter of fact, Uncle Sam has a very complete notion of what is going to suit him exactly before the contracting shipbuilders touch pencil to paper, and the shipbuilder's work is based upon yet another series of mysterious-looking blue prints that come from the government. The first plan for every class of war vessels, with the single exception of the lively little torpedo boats and their equally lively little destroyers, are drawn by the government before either Fore River, Newport News, the Cramps, or any other shipbuilding establishment is invited to bid for the task of finishing them. But these first plans, although they represent the labor of three government departments, the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, the Bureau of Equipment and the Bureau of Ordnance, are simply a statement of the kind of vessel wanted and are supplemented by a bound volume of specifications that covers between 200 and 300 pages. It is this interesting volume that the management of the shipbuilding establishments has to reduce in terms of profit and cost before it decides upon the minimum price for which it can build the vessel, pay about four years' wages to a thousand workmen and put a little something in the bank on its own account. In the case of the Vermont the final cost per pound is estimated at 15 cents, or three times the cost per pound of a thoroughly modern steel schooner.

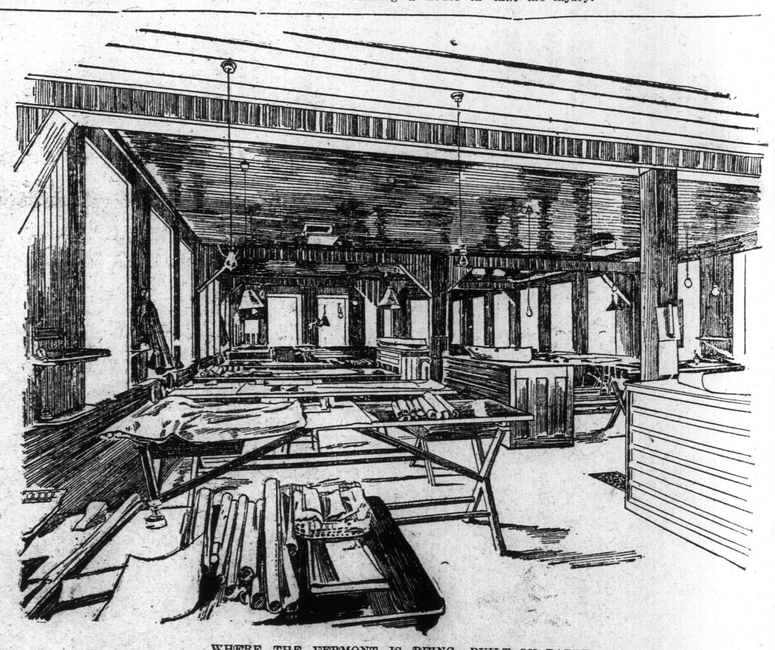
No object, either on land or sea, could be more carefully specified in its every detail than a modern war vessel. When the government orders a canvas gun cover, for example, the specifications state definitely how many stitches to an inch are to be taken in sewing the canvas and these stitches are not to be averaged up but there must be just so many of them in every inch, no matter at what point the government inspector who supervises the making of the cover may choose to count them. If the number is not parallel with the specification the right number of stitches must be put in—at the expense of the company. This small example is an exact illustration of what "specifications" mean as they apply to a war vessel, although as a rule the specifications that reach the modern shipyard concern themselves only with the hull and machinery of the vessel. But they include every bolt that goes into the hull, every beam that supports her decks and platforms, and every inch of the miles of pipes and wire that connect her engines, dynamos and conning towers with the various mechanisms that they are designed to operate. In the Vermont there are more than 20,000 of these bolts, and electric wires alone sufficient to distribute an amount of power that would supply light to the streets and houses and run the trolley cars for a city of 25,000 inhabitants.

Putting these specifications into actual plans—in other words, building the warship on paper with rule, T-square, and compass—takes about twelve months of steady work and requires the serpreparing blue prints of the completed drawings. From the government point of view everything that is drawn on paper is a plan, and everything that goes into the vessel must first be drawn on paper. Building a war vessel is different from building a house in that the engineers, naval architects, draughtsmen and photographers. All through this period a special electrical apparatus is busy construction. The armor plan of a warship is therefore one of the longest tasks of a shipyard's draughtsmen. Other large and more complicated plans are those that provide for the working of gun mounts, ammunition hoists, and other important sections of her inner mechanism. And in this respect no two vessels are alike, even "twin warships" being like other twins in that they look alike but usually act differently. Still another series of delicately complicated plans are those that provide for the arrangement of tubes, wires and other means of connecting every part of the ship with every other part, for not only must space be economized to the finest practical point but every part of the system must be readily accessible in case of necessary repairs at short notice.

The plan for a bolt—the perfect mechanical drawing, that is, whereby the Fore River Ship and Engine Company in Massachusetts proves to the United States government at Washington that it has read, pondered and put in practice the volume of specifications under which it signed a contract to build Battleship No. 20, as the Vermont is officially known—is a good example of the exigencies under which a modern war vessel is put together. Very likely, if a visitor should pick up a bolt after it had been actually manufactured and was waiting to be used in the vessel, it would seem much like any other bolt; but the government inspector would be able to point out the differences, verify them by measuring the angles, and show the astonished visitor that not only had the bolt been cast to order for that particular vessel but, very likely, that a machine had been made to order to cast the bolt. For an ordinary vessel of commerce the bolts would have been bought ready made in open market. In a war vessel every part of its mechanism, even the smallest, is designed to have a specific value in increasing her strength and fighting power, and the government therefore scrutinises with impartial severity the plans for the great marine engines that must drive the vessel day and night; for the ammunition hoists that are to keep her guns supplied and busy during the possible engagement; for the mechanism that is to aim the guns and protect the vessel from the recoil of their tons of explosives; the bolts that are to hold her steel plates together; or the little wheel and truck that runs a sliding door between the captain's cabin and his morning bath-tub. The smallest plan in those necessary to put the Vermont finally into commission is the carefully studied and exactly described drawing of a future hammock hook.

All these plans go forward in general groups, the ship being divided into hull and engines and electrical arrangements, and the work of the yard follows these lines of division. The two departments start their drawing simultaneously, the engineering department, whose share, naturally includes hundreds of minor bits of machinery, driving rods, pistons, cranks, valves and gauges, as well as the big engines and dynamos in toto, making rather less than the number of plans made by the department of hulls. These plans, moreover, are always subject to change by the government, acting on the advice of its own experts. Every change is recorded on the shipbuilder's first draft by a star stamped on the exact spot in the ship's anatomy where the change has been deemed advisable and annotated on the margin with an exact description which refers it to the final series of new plans that have thus been made necessary.

Any change the government makes in its original specifications—such changes, for instance, as are often the result of an added experience in naval architecture gained by some minor mishap to a foreign vessel either in ordinary cruising or in naval manoeuvres—is much added to the cost of the vessel to the government, and every deviation from the original specifications—which very rarely happen to a modern shipyard and is then invariably very soon discovered by the lynx-eyed government inspector—must be remedied at the cost of the company. Despite the hundreds of plans made in the shipyard, it may be noted moreover that Uncle Sam is his own warship designer, and the plans are simply a tangible expression of the way in which the shipbuilders propose to carry out the countless details specified by the government experts. And when everything is completed and the big war vessel is not only built on paper but launched, ready to receive her ordnance and go into commission, the government files a duplicate of every plan—not of the original draft but of yet another new one containing all the changes developed in process of construction—from the smallest hammock hook to the biggest engine or gun mount. From these final, complete drawings, whatever happens to the vessel, the government is able immediately to order the material necessary to repair the injury.



WHERE THE VERMONT IS BEING BUILT ON PAPER.

A Corner of the Fore River Drafting Room in which the New Battleship's 1200 Plans are Under Way.

In moulding grave or vault of stone
Bury me body, blood and bone,
Since like the wind upon the hill
My Soul is unimprisonable.
And when I make the final change,
My glad, undying soul shall range
Plains, mountains, oceans, ocean-shores—
All God Almighty's out-of-doors.
And range it shouting over space,
Or rest in some untrodden place.
—Gouverneur Morris in September Outing.

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you can't nail the parts together or make them fit as you go along. Every plate of unbending steel, of which no two are exactly similar, has its individual place in the ship, every rivet hole has its individual place in the steel plate, and every plate must therefore have been carefully planned on paper before it becomes a part of the ship's vices of a small army of expert engin-

CHANGEABLE TABLE.

Gunner—"I saw a cane that could be converted into a chair."

Gayer—"That's nothing. I saw a table that could be carried in the pocket."

Gunner—"You must be joking. What kind of a table was it?"

Guyer—"A time table."—Chicago News