# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1899 VOLUME XLIII—NO. 53


## A Victorian Happy.

### Harry Morton Returns With Gold and Great Faith in the Klondike.

### A Good Winter in Dawson--Atlin Nuggets Again in Evidence.

### Mining Men Not Pleased With Englishman's Criticism of the Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 16.—Harry Morton, of Victoria, returned from Dawson to-day on the steamer Cutch. He is a guest of Archie Macnaughton. Harry has been lucky, and brings a bag of dust and one of nuggets, which he states are only samples, as he is interested in several claims. He estimates the season's output at $20,000,000. The returning Victorian is enthusiastic over the great riches of Klondike and tells several stories in illustration of the luck some people have. Two Swedes struck Dawson without a penny. The owner of a claim on Eldorado gave them a lay on a part he thought worked out. They struck a paystreak and got $11,000 in one day. Several other despised and neglected claims have proved rich. Laborers have received $1.00 to $1.50 an hour all through the winter. Mr. Morton left on the 30th May and many miners were preparing to come out.

The Dawson fire did not raise the price of lumber, and it still sells, rough, at $150. The water in the rivers is unprecedentedly low, and thousands of tons of the freight destined for Dawson will never reach there.

All through the winter hay brought $500 a ton in Dawson. Hay and oats sold at 25 cents a pound in the stores. Mr. Morton is manager for the Boyle mill besides being a claim owner. He will spend several weeks in Victoria before returning to the scene of his good fortune.

**Atlin's Great Nuggets.**

The Cutch also brought down Mr. Austin, of Port Townsend, who speaks in praise of the Atlin country. He says new claims are being opened up and that many nuggets have been found, the biggest being worth $20c. Nuggets valued at $15 and $25 are very numerous.

**Drowned at Lake Bennett.**

Dr. Buckle has returned by the Cutch after an unsuccessful attempt to reach Dawson. While crossing Lake Bennett a storm came up and dashed his party's boat against ice floes. They saved their lives by jumping on a big floe but he lost $17,500 he was taking in to build an hotel.

Three men on a raft full of sheep just ahead of them had worse luck. The sheep were lost and two of the men drowned. He does not know the men's names, but is sure they were from Seattle.

**The Mining Law.**

The interview in the Colonist this morning with Major Halder, Reuter's special correspondent, regarding the mining laws of British Columbia, has caused much adverse as well as favorable comment in Vancouver. Many gentlemen of high standing who have urged British capital to invest in the province are naturally very indignant, as it is considered by them to be indirectly a challenge that they cannot afford to let go unnoticed. One gentleman who is considered very high in his profession on the Coast as consulting mining engineer, and who corresponds for three papers in England, states that if the reporter is sure that Major Halder says what appeared, he will at once deny the statements in England.

### STEAMERS IN TROUBLE.

Columbia a Wreck and Humboldt Is Aground—A Murder at Dawson—Officials Acquitted.

Seattle, June 16.—(Special)—The City of Seattle arrived here to-night with 195 passengers from Dawson and over $500,000 in dust from the interior.

They bring the reports that the steamer Humboldt is on the rocks at Chatham Point. There is no danger of losing the vessel and officers of the Seattle say that the Humboldt will probably be floated without the assistance of a tug at the next high tide.

Passengers report that the gold output on Bonanza and Eldorado and Dominion creeks will be much larger than last year.

A murder was committed in Dawson on June 3, the victim being Jas. Prater, who formerly was employed on a paper in Juneau. He was murdered by Arthur Goddard, who went to Dawson from Seattle and is supposed by the Canadian Mounted Police at Dawson to be insane.

The steamer Columbia is wrecked on the rocks near White Horse rapids. There is little probability of her being saved.

The returning Klondikers had a hard trip out as the river and lakes were nearly full of ice.

After an exciting trial before Commissioner Ogilvie, Messrs. Wade, McGregor and Norwood have been acquitted of the charges of accepting bribes and the illegal use of official information.

### A BLACK FIEND.

Marlborough, Md., June 16.—John Berry, colored, was hanged here this morning. Berry, who was but little more than 17 years of age, brutally murdered Miss Amanda Clark and attempted to murder her sister Annie by beating them with a club at Bowie, Md., on March 16 of this year. After committing the crime he went for a physician and a clergyman, having first made Miss Annie Clark swear on a crucifix that she would not betray him.

### CABLE AND BOUNDARY.

Government Questioned as to Developments in the Negotiations on These Subjects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 16.—In the Senate today Sir Mackenzie Bowell drew attention to a cablegram published in the newspapers stating that there was a desire on the part of the Imperial authorities for another conference with the colonies on the Pacific cable project. He would like to ask if this was correct, and if the government had appointed a commissioner. He also wanted to know whether the cablegram about a modus vivendi on the Alaskan boundary having been arrived at was correct.

Hon. David Mills said he believed the colonial secretary had invited another conference on the Pacific cable project.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell: "In England?"

Mr. Mills: "Yes." Continuing, the Minister of Justice said the provisional boundary for Alaska had been decided upon, but he could not give particulars.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell wanted further information about the Pacific cable conference and the Minister of Justice said the matter was now being discussed by the high commissioner and colonial secretary in London.

The bill respecting Quebec harbor commissioners passed committee of the whole with slight amendments, after which the Senate adjourned.

Senator Macdonald gives notice of a resolution endorsing the policy of the government as announced by Mr. Blair respecting the refusal of Yukon railroad charters.

## Boundary Mines Now Closing.

### Some Owners There Also Refuse the Old Pay for Shortened Day.

### Ten Hour Shifts Reported Still in Operation on Several Properties.

By Associated Press.

Rossland, June 16.—The enforcement of the eight-hour mining law has already caused trouble in the Boundary Creek country. About 50 men employed in the Stemwinder and Brooklyn mines in Deadwood camp, owned by D. D. Mann, the Montreal railway contractor, and other Eastern capitalists, have quit work because their employers, while complying with the law, refused the old rate of wages of $3.50 per day for 10 hours' work. Under the new arrangement they only offer to pay $3 per day.

The miners employed in the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides, City of Paris and Lincoln mines, of which companies J. P. Graves is the general manager, are at work as usual. They are receiving $3.50 per day for eight hours' work. On a number of other properties controlled by other individuals 10-hour shifts are still in vogue.

## DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Special to the Colonist.

**Kipling Worship.**

Montreal, June 16.—The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Rudyard Kipling in absentia by McGill University this afternoon. The function took place at the annual convocation of the medical faculty and was a brilliant affair.

**Capital Made to Suffer.**

Montreal, June 16.—The stock of the Payne mine was sold on the exchange to-day at $3.10. Eight days ago it was bought eagerly at $4.10 per share. The actual loss in the value of the stock of this corporation which is estimated at 1,000,000 shares, is $1,100,000 in eight days. The rapid decline is due entirely to the enforcement of the eight-hour law.

**Sudden Death.**

Cornwall, June 16.—George Shaver, of the firm of Grand & Shaver, dropped dead off his bicycle to-night.

**An Overworked Principal.**

Hamilton, June 16.—College reports occupied the chief attention of the Presbyterian general assembly to-day. Sir Thomas Taylor said that Rev. Principal King was overworked and literally died for Manitoba College.

**A Woman Suicides.**

London, June 16.—The wife of Henry Hull, C.P.R. repairer, committed suicide to-day by cutting her throat.

### BEFORE KRUGER'S PEOPLE.

Pretoria, June 15.—Both chambers of the volksraad have adjourned to enable the members to consult their constituents on the franchise proposals of President Kruger.

### WALDECK-ROUSSEAU NOW.

President's Favorite Asked to Form a French Cabinet After Two Other Leaders Declined.

Paris, June 16.—M. Poincare to-day informed President Loubet that he declined to form a cabinet. His reason is understood to be the objection of the Radicals to the presence of MM. Ribot and Barthou in the cabinet, while M. Poincare wished them to join him in the ministry.

Senator Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau has accepted the task of constructing a cabinet, M. Delcasse having declined.


### HOW TO GET PLUMP AND ROSY.

Nature meant every woman to be plump, rosy and well developed, and if she has become pale, weak and nervous, Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food will restore and vitalize the wasted nerve cells, make the blood rich and pure and give new vigor and elasticity to the whole body. For ills peculiar to women there is no remedy so successful as the great food cure of Dr. A. W. Chase. At all dealers.


## Attacked By Rebels.

### McArthur's Lines Visited at Daybreak, but Enemy Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

### Plan Was to Surround the Americans, but Alarm Given Too Soon.

### Luna Was Going to Assassinate Aguinaldo When Slain by the Guards.

By Associated Press.

Manila, June 16.—After cutting the railroad and telegraph at Apolit, seven miles out, for the purpose of severing connection, the rebels attacked Gen. Macarthur's lines at San Fernando at 4:30 this morning. They met with an exceptionally warm reception and were repulsed with a loss of 75 killed, 30 prisoners and many wounded.

The rebel force advanced stealthily from the jungle north of the city and then divided with the evident purpose of surrounding the Americans. The outposts of the Iowa regiment discovered the enemy, and retired to their lines where the entire division, in an entrenched position, awaited the attack. The Iowa regiment and the Kansas regiment stood the first shock of attack, receiving the fire until the enemy was within 600 yards. Their first volley hit the rebels who returned the fire wildly, the rest of their line failing to advance.

The Americans, who thoroughly enjoyed the novelty of the situation of awaiting an attack, sallied forth and the insurgents thereupon turned and fled. The American loss was 14 men wounded, and the majority of these were only slightly hurt. Gen. Funston's brigade of Kansas and Montana, and Gen. Hale's brigade, the 17th regiment, and the Iowa regiment, constituted the force engaged.

Aguinaldo is reported to have personally conducted the attack and preparations were made for several days to bring forward troops from Candabar and others from Bayambang, who were transported by rail. Along the front of the Kansas regiment thirty-nine rebel dead were counted.

The first news of the Filipino advance was from a telegraph operator who was sent to the bridge to ascertain the cause of a break in one of the wires. He was compelled to beat a hasty retreat under fire.

**How Luna Died.**

A Spanish officer who has been a prisoner in the hands of rebels, and who was released by Aguinaldo, has come through the lines to Manila. He claims to have been a witness of the assassination of Gen. Luna. According to his story, the relations between the two Filipino leaders have been strained to the breaking point by reason of Luna's attempt to assume control of affairs, and the final rupture was forced by Aguinaldo issuing secret orders to the provincial governments. Luna thereupon sent to Aguinaldo demanding copies of the documents and Aguinaldo replied curtly that Luna was a general of the army and that the civil government did not concern him. Luna, on opening the reply at his headquarters, in the presence of his officers, exclaimed hotly: "He will be dead to-morrow."

One of the officers, who was friendly to Aguinaldo, hastened to warn him and Aguinaldo called together 20 trusted soldiers, fellow townsmen of his, and stationed them around his house with instructions to kill any one attempting to enter, regardless of rank. Luna appeared the next day and saw Aguinaldo at the window. A member of the guard said: "Aguinaldo has gone to inspect the troops." Luna then exclaimed: "You are a liar," drew his revolver, struck the guard and tried to force an entrance into the house. Before he could use his revolver one of the guards bayoneted him, another shot him in the back, and others stabbed him. In all he had twenty wounds. Luna's aide-de-camp was killed in the same way.

### ABERDEEN SATISFIED.

No Question of Canadian Annexation to the United States.

London, June 16.—The Earl of Aberdeen, formerly Governor-General of Canada, in an address before the Eighty Club in London this evening said that Canada was thoroughly and unquestionably loyal to the British crown. "Anything like serious contemplation of annexattion to the United States," said His Lordship, "is absolutely a thing of the past; and the French-Canadians are among the foremost supporters of direct British connection."

### THE RISING FRASER.

Lillooet, June 16.—The river is rising fast and approaching the ordinary high water mark. The weather is warmer.

Quesnelle, June 16.—The river raised eight inches to-day. The weather is warmer but cloudy.

### CECIL RHODES' ENEMIES.

Petition Against His Receiving University Honors in Company With Kitchener.

London, June 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that a petition has been presented against the bestowal by Oxford University on June 21 of an honorary degree upon Cecil Rhodes. The petition bears many important signatures including that of the head of a great college. The signers were influenced by the crisis in the Transvaal and by the fact that Lord Elgin and General Lord Kitchener are also to receive degrees. The general feeling is that the protest against the degree is belated.

### NORTHERN FISHERMEN STRIKE.

Indians Demanding More For Fish Than the Canners Can Afford to Pay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 16.—The Cutch brings the startling news from Rivers Inlet that all the Indian fishermen, numbering about 2,500, have gone on strike just as the season is opening.

Some of the Skeena and Naas river fishermen have joined them, and from all accounts every fisherman in the North will be out by this time.

The Indians demand 10 cents per fish, and the nine canneries on Rivers Inlet have decided to pay no more than 8 cents at the outside.

Mr. MacLachlan, who came down to Vancouver to take men back with him to fish, says the canners cannot operate at a profit and pay 10 cents, so that no fishing is being done. He says the Indians are determined, and men must be sent up.

### CHEAPER TRAVELLING.

Northern Pacific Makes Reduction from Winnipeg—Better Grain Rates Also Suggested.

Winnipeg, June 16.—(Special)—The announcement of the proposed reduction in passenger rates on the Northern Pacific caused much favorable comment here. There is a rumor on the streets that the Northern Pacific company are willing if given assistance in building an air line from Winnipeg to Duluth, to give a rate on grain of three or four cents per hundred less than any yet talked of, that is to say, six or seven cents per hundred from Winnipeg to Duluth.

## First Round of Redistribution.

### Promise From Government to Remedy One of Most Glaring Inequalities.

### Attempt to Force Continuous Debate Abandoned Because of Slim House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 16.—Mr. Mulock to-day moved the second reading of the redistribution bill, apologizing for his absence when the bill was introduced. He was closely questioned by opposition members and got much confused in his answers. He announced that one part of the bill would be withdrawn. The representation of Toronto fixed by the bill at four members would be increased to five single member constituencies, while the representation of Kent county, which was fixed at three, is to be reduced to two. He could not say whether the commission of judges would hear evidence regarding the settlement of boundaries.

Sir Charles Tupper remarked that Mr. Mulock need not have apologized for failure to be present to explain the bill at its introduction since he had utterly failed to explain it to-day. He had, however, made it clear that the bill had one object and only one, namely, to keep the present government in power against the will of the people. They had sought to destroy such members as McNeill, Wallace, McLean and Clancy. The first three were men to whom the government owed a debt of gratitude. It was due to their course, mistaken as Sir Charles held, that conscientious as he always admitted, that conditioins were produced which enabled Sir Wilfrid Laurier get into power. But they were honorable men and true to their Conservative principles, and therefore were exposed to this cowardly stroke. "They gloat over the project of driving these men out of parliament," said Sir Charles, "but I tell them that they have not done it yet, and I do not believe that they will ever accomplish it." (Loud cheers.) Sir Charles Tupper spoke at considerable length on the constitutional question, holding that the government had no right to introduce the measure at this time.

At the evening sitting Sir Charles Tupper continued his speech, dealing further with his charge of violation of the constitution by introducing redistribution within a year or two of the end of the census period. The government were afraid, he said, to appeal to the constituencies which returned them, and wanted to change the judge and pack the jury before going to trial. The government might force the measure through the house, as they had done other measures, but the country had the senate, which never enjoyed the confidence of the people so much as now. Sir Charles Tupper at length defended the senate's right to interfere in redistribution matters, claiming that the senate should have rejected the franchise act last year. He blamed Mr. Blair for corruption in New Brunswick, and attacked the arrangements under this bill.

Mr. Paterson, minister of customs followed in a violent speech, charging intended obstruction.

Mr. Wallace moved the adjournment of the debate at 11:30.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier point blank refused, and caused a scene, charging that obstruction having been threatened, therefore the house would sit.

Sir Charles Tupper argued against going on, charging discourtesy on the part of the Premier.

The scene lasted half an hour and ended in a division, adjournment being defeated by 18 yeas to 23 nays.

Sir Charles Tupper drew attention to the smallness of the house as another reason for adjournment, and at 12:30 the Premier gave in and the house rose.

## Yukon Mail Bungling.

### Canadian Letters Stalled by Makeshift Bargain With American Contractor.

### Officials Without Stipulated Bonds—Minister's Friend Denies Taking Toll.

### Darcy Island Lepers Remain a Provincial Charge—One Member's Reward.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 14.—In answer to Sir Hibbert Tupper to-day, the Postmaster-General explained that when the United States were desirous of establishing a mail service through Canadian territory to Alaska the Canadian government did not care to allow them to exercise such sovereign rights but agreed that the American contractor should have a nominal contract from the Canadian government. This contractor did carry some Canadian mails but Canada paid him nothing therefor. Mr. Mulock under cross-examination admitted that American contractor Richardson did not give satisfaction to the States and the result was that the Canadian mails entrusted to him were also somewhat delayed.

**Yukon Affairs.**

Mr. Sifton admitted that none of the officials in Yukon are under bond although many are handling large sums of public money. The statute requires such officials to give bonds, but Mr. Sifton has not seen fit to enforce the law.

Col. Prior will ask if the government intends this session to constitute the Supreme Court of British Columbia an appellate court for Yukon.

**Darcy Island Lepers.**

In committee on the supplementary estimates for the year just closing Mr. Montague called attention to the condition of the lepers on Darcy island. He suggested that they be removed to the lazaretto at Tracadia.

Mr. Fisher, the minister interested, said matters relating to the public health were for the provincial authorities. He doubted whether it would be wise to create a precedent by sending them to Tracadie.

Dr. Montague said he was told the lepers on Darcy island were not well cared for. They were only a few of them and there was small chance of their numbers increasing.

Col. Prior said these lepers were well housed and visited occasionally by the health authorities of Victoria to see if they wanted anything. They were in as good circumstances as could be. It had been stated that Chinamen were visiting the island and buying vegetables from the lepers, which practice of course would be very dangerous.

Mr. Fisher said the disease was not entirely dying out, as new cases had been discovered within the last couple of years. He could not see any reason for offering to release the provincial authorities from their responsibility in the matter.

**Mr. Mulock's Friend.**

An animated discussion occurred when Mr. Mulock read a letter from a political friend named McLaughlin who is charged with securing a rake-off of 20 per cent. from farmers in settling claims for land damages on the Trent Canal.

Speaker Edgar ruled Mr. Mulock was in order.

Subsequently Mr. Foster and Sir Hibbert Tupper showed the Speaker he was clearly wrong according to parliamentary usage, and Edgar withdrew his ruling.

**Buffalo Protection.**

Mr. Sifton introduced a bill to-day to amend the unorganized territories game preservation act of 1894. The bill is to extend for a further period of years the protection given to buffalo in unorganized territories. The present law has been found effective and has resulted in an increase in the number of buffalo.

**Yukon Mails Again.**

At the evening sitting, at which fair progress was made with the supplementary estimates there was further criticism of the Yukon mail service. Mr. Mulock coming in for much adverse comment. The house adjourned at midnight.

**Life Insurance Reserves.**

Mr. Fielding's bill to amend the insurance act was considered by the banking committee this morning. It provides that on all new business the insurance companies shall keep the reserve on the basis of 3½ per cent. earning on investments. On old business the present basis of 4½ per cent. will apply until 1907. There was much diversity of opinion manifest among insurance men present. The bill will be further considered to-morrow.

**Another Member's Reward.**

Dr. Landerkin's family intereses are being well looked after. He has one son in the gold commissioner's office at Dawson, and the estimates show that another son has been placed in the postoffice at Toronto.

### WANTS AN APOLOGY.

London, June 15.—The Italian government, says the Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail, has demanded satisfaction from France for the arbitrary arrest at Nice, on Monday, of the Italian General Giletta, taken into custody there on a charge of espionage.

Paul Bartlett, the sculptor, has been selected by the committee in charge of the American interests in the statue to be erected in Paris for the Lafayette monument. The committee consists of George B. Post, architect; John Lafarge, painter; and John Q. A. Ward, scudptor, and Mr. Bartlett's model will be submitted to the French committee, consisting of M. Rodin, Paul Dubois, Guillaume and Rongon.

### FREEDOM FOR EXILES.

French Political Prisoners Escape to Sea and After Great Privations Reach British Soil.

New York, June 16.—A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

A few days ago a little boat containing four men came up the mouth of Essequibo river, in British Guiana, from the open sea. The men had been buffeted about at sea for three days and nights without food or water, and exposed to the fierce rays of a tropical sun.

They were French convicts who had escaped from the penal settlement at St. Jean, in Maroni, Cayenne, off which is Devil's island, where Dreyfus was confined. It appears they eluded the guard, stole the prison dugout, or canoe, got together a little food and water and put to sea. The food and water were washed overboard, but the men preferred to perish of hunger and thirst rather than return to the rigors of the penal settlement. They got to New Amsterdam, in Dutch Guiana, and were assisted by the governor. They then put off for British Guiana, which they reached after perilous adventures and much suffering.

The oldest fugitive is a Boulanger adherent, exiled seven years ago by President Carnot for political offences. He was professor of rhetoric at Paris. His companions are an artist, an optician, and a landed proprietor, all men who range from 37 down to 21. They have gone into the interior in search of work.

## Tramcar Riots in Cleveland.

### Strikers Take Off and Batter the New Conductors and Motormen.

### Many Victims of Their Violence Sent to Hospital--Passengers Hurt.

By Associated Press.

Cleveland, June 15.—While the sixth day of the street railway men's strike started peaceably, there was serious rioting before night, and three non-union men were taken to hospital in consequence.

The trouble began shortly after noon near the Lake View car barns on Euclid avenue. A crowd gathered and attacked a car on which several non-union men were riding without police protection. A volley of stones and bricks was hurled at the car, and the conductor was hauled from the platform, when he died a revolver into the air and took to his heels. The mob then assaulted some of the other non-union men on the car, injuring them quite severely, but the rioters had disappeared when the police arrived.

Soon afterwards another car was attacked, apparently by the same mob, which collected at another place. There were several women passengers in the car, but that made no difference to the rioters. Bricks and stones were hurled through the windows. The women screamed and made a rush for the door and all escaped injury. A brick struck the conductor in the face, cutting a big gash, and a stone which hit him on the head rendered him unconscious. The motorman was hit by a shower of bricks and stones and was so badly hurt that he had to be sent with the conductor to a hospital. The mob had disappeared when the police arrived.

A little later a third car was stopped by a crowd of men which had been concealed in bushes at the side of the street. Fifteen or twenty men boarded the car and a desperate fight ensued between them and the conductor and motorman, both of whom came from Buffalo. Both men were chased from the car and were so badly injured that it was necessary to send them to a hospital.

### HOT TIME IN PHILIPPINES.

Americans Unable to Protect Friendly Natives From Dreadful Wrath of Insurgents.

Manila, June 16.—The Spaniards' story has not entirely dispelled the doubts of Luna's death, and bets that he is alive are freely made at the clubs. Some people think that Aguinaldo has taken pains to deceive the Spaniards here with this story for the furtherance of some diplomatic scheme, while others suspect Aguinaldo has been assassinated by Luna's men.

Since the Americans withdrew from Candaba recently the rebels have returned and wreaked vengeance on those who befriended the Americans. They slaughtered the natives who surrendered the town, and displayed their heads on poles.

The hostiles of Cebu are more menacing. Mail advices say hostilities against the Americans have begun there. Col. Hamer, the American commander, has asked for reinforcements, and four companies of the Tennessee regiment have been sent to him.

The Nebraska regiment has been ordered to sail for home early next week.

### RUSHING MORE TROOPS.

Six Thousand Soldiers to Be Despatched to Philippines Within Next Few Weeks.

Washington, June 16.—Under the most favorable circumstances it will be hardly possible for the government to increase its army in the Philippines up to the 35,000 limit before the 1st of August.

About 6,000 troops destined for service in the Philippines and included in the proposed 35,000 force, are still in this country and will not be able to reach the scene of action for five or six weeks. The officials of the war department are making every effort, however, to expedite their departure, and to that end have arranged for the immediate preparatioin of transports Sheridan, Pennsylvania, Zealander and Valencia. These vessels are all at San Francisco and have a total capacity of 4,400. Unless present plans miscarry all these vessels will start for Manila before the end of the month.

H. J. Scott, manager of the Hamilton Powder Co., returned last evening from the Mainland.

## Huge Army Required.

### Americans Need Hundred Thousand Soldiers to Subdue the Filipinos.

### Lack of Discipline Among Volunteers Adds to Difficulties of Campaign.

### French Observer Lets New Light Upon Operations in Far East.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—A prominent French newspaperman, M. Henri Turot, special correspondent of L'Eclaire and Le Monde Illustre, and chief editor of La Petit Republique, returned from the Philippine islands by way of Vancouver, and sailed for France to-day in order to report the result of his mission to his papers.

Speaking of the American troops, Turot says: "The American troops have, in my opinion, rations which are too heating. Admirably supplied with provisions, the soldiers eat too much meat and not enough rice.

"Your soldiers fight with great bravery but it is impossible not to remark the lack of discipline among the volunteers. The latter conduct themselves well under fire, but they pay little attention to obedience to their chiefs.

"In spite of the energetic measures of these chiefs there has been regrettable pillaging. Also at times the volunteers have committed acts of grave lack of discipline. During one of the expeditions of General Lawton against Santa Cruz, some of the volunteers threw their rifles into the river and refused to go further.

"It does not seem to me possible to hope for a complete victory during the rainy season. The difficulty of a campaign in this country of mountains and excessive heat, must not be forgotten. It also seems to me incontestible that for the conquest of the interior 100,000 men will not be too many. We know in France what the system of 'Little Parcels' has cost. It is an example which the United States would do well not to follow."

### HOPE TO FIND ANDREE.

Reason to Assume That He has Reached Greenland Where Expedition Searches for Him.

Stockholm, June 16.—The members of the dydrographic congress were received by King Oscar at the royal castle today. His Majesty showed them the torn despatch from Prof. Andree, the missing Arctic balloonist, recently found in Iceland, and Dr. Nansen, who examined it most carefully, declared that if Andree had succeeded in descending with his balloon and taking with him his arms and ammunition there was good reason to assume he had reached Greenland, for he would probably be found by the Nithorst expedition. It will be impossible to hear the result of this expedition until September.

### CLEVELAND RIOTS.

Street Cars Being Operated Under Conditions Embarrassing to Passengers.

Cleveland, June 16.—Cars started this morning on all the lines opened yesterday.

It was denied yesterday that the committee of strikers had a conference with President Everett of the company, but the report is now known to be true. The question, it is said, narrowed down to the disposal of the non-union men employed by the company.

At the noon hour, when the big factories let out their men, trouble was experienced all over the city. The police had been drawn into the outskirts of the town, and the rioters seeing this, gathered in force in the down-town streets.

At the corner of Wood and St. Clair streets several hundred factory laborers bombarded passing cars with stones, bottles and other missiles from the shop windows. A crowd of 2,000 people blocked cars on Superior street and Bank street, having full possession of the field and stoning the cars at their will. Only two arrests were made.

Shortly after noon two large stones thrown from a roof crashed down through a Wade Park car and Perkins avenue, narrowly missing the motorman. A crowd of 1,000 people here was soon dispersed, but another was immediately formed at Case and Perkins avenues. The track was blocked here, and a crowd largely composed of women and children vigorously stoned passing cars.

At Scranton and Clerk avenues a brick thrown from the crowd injured a policeman, and a sharp melee followed. At Hogan avenue a crowd of 2,000 people was encountered. A motorman was hit with a paving stone, and volley after volley of stones and eggs were sent into the car. One of the conductors fainted during the excitement, and the police were rather roughly handled. Police reinforcements finally arrived and drove the mob back.

Two strikers, John Murphy and J. J. Crax, were arrested.

The first attempt to open the south side line failed, the rioters being too strong, and the police force not available.

W. Morris was among the home-coming Victorians on the Islander last evening.


### STARTLING CONFESSIONS

Show that 25 per cent. of men and women suffer the tortures of itching piles. Investigation proves that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment has never yet failed to cure itching piles, and all of these men and women could end their sufferings at once by using it. Scores of thousands have been cured by this treatment. Everybody can be cured in the same way.

# Klondike's Treasure.

## First Miner of the Season Comes With Gold and Glowing Reports.

## Half Million Expected by City of Seattle—Police Foil Robbers.

## Mishaps at the Mines—River Steamers' Perils—Wanted for Bigamy.

Special to the Colonist.

Seattle, June 15.—William P. Allen, who left Dawson on May 25, arrived here this morning. He reports that the steamer Flora got up the Yukon from Dawson, and the steamer Gleaner made a successful round trip to Atlin. Both vessels narrowly escaped being wrecked.

Allen brings $40,000 in gold, and says 100 miners will be here to-morrow on the City of Seattle with half a million. The clean-up at Dawson commenced May 1, and was promising better than the most expectant looked for.

A great many mining accidents are reported from Dawson. The air in the deep mining shafts is very bad, and the warm weather has caused a number of disastrous cave-ins. Among the deaths reported are: Frank Juiberti, crushed by a cave-in on Magnet gulch; L. Avrie, St. Louis, suffocated in the shaft of the Gold Run claim; a German miner named Hecht, suffocated on a claim near the Cliff house; E. A. Simpson, New Brunswick, from scurvy. Two men were drowned trying to cross the Yukon on unsafe ice.

Among the men seriously injured in mining accidents are Edward McCormick, John Johnson, Cesarra Pusatta, Andrew Nelson and Sandy Roberts.

The death of two miners in Tanana mountains from freezing was reported at Dawson by Gilbert Anderson, of Wisconsin. He brings news of the safety of a large party that crossed from the Copper river country and were believed to have been lost. They are building boats on Forty-Mile to continue the trip to Dawson.

William Bennett, a brewery man, killed Arnold Bremner, of Seattle, with a bottle during a quarrel at Dawson.

Joe Juneau, who founded and named the town of Juneau, Alaska, died suddenly at Dawson in May. He was at work on a rich claim trying to make his fifth fortune. He has spent four others in the last twenty years.

Col. Steele, of the Northwest Mounted Police, has discovered evidence of an organized band of highwaymen who intended to attack gold trains bound from the creeks to Dawson, and escape with the treasure to the American side. He has been unable to locate the band, who are hiding in the hills, but has detailed police to go to the heads of the various creeks, to furnish armed guards to all miners desiring to bring out treasure.

Mounted police camps have been established on the creeks to collect the crown royalty of 10 per cent.

The steamer Willie Irving had her wheel crushed, and the New York was thrown on the beach by ice. Great fear is felt for the safety of many boats tied up on the lower Yukon. Those that wintered above Dawson escaped without difficulty. The opening of the river was celebrated with much spirit.

The first reports of the loss in the big Dawson fire were grossly exaggerated. The loss is now figured at $576,000. An enterprising man secured the right from the government to pan out the ruins for gold dust. He is making a small fortune, and has hired several men to help him.

United States Consul McCook is still having trouble with the Dawson newspapers, and has several libel suits pending. Col. McCook writes to a friend here that troubles have driven him to drink, and that he thinks of resigning. The American miners will petition for removal.

News comes from Circle City that the miners recently voted on the question of establishing local government to replace the provisional military rule now enforced by United States troops. The proposition was defeated by a good majority.

The steamers of the Alaska Commercial Company on the Yukon this year will burn coal. Several thousand tons of good coal taken from a newly discovered mine on Nation river, have been stowed in bunkers on the Yukon. The work of developing the coal property is progressing rapidly, and enormous deposits have been found.

Dawson is to have a system of drainage this year. Several hundred men were working during May digging ditches to carry off surface water.

J. H. Gannon, who has a wife now in Dawson, is reported there to have another in Victoria, in indigent circumstances. Gannon started for Seattle, on an alleged business trip, and shortly after he left there came a letter signed "Your loving wife," and begging for money. The wife at Dawson opened it and turned the matter over to the mounted police.

All long-term prisoners now confined in Yukon stockades will be sent to the New Westminster penitentiary on the first boat down the river. The police gaols are rapidly filling up, and there is no other relief.

### NORTHERN RESEARCH.

Stockholm, June 15.—The international hydrographic biological congress to discuss arrangements for periodical researches in the North Atlantic and the North Sea, opened here to-day. Sir John Murray, Doctor Nansen and other explorers were among those present.

### WHITE AND DIXON.

Denver, Col., June 15.—Tommy White and George Dixon signed articles to-day for a match for the 126-pound championship before the Olympic Athletic Club, of this city, July 11.

### A SPANISH COMPLIMENT.

Madrid, June 15.—To-day's issue of the Imparcial, in an article on Bellamy Storer, the new United States minister to Spain, compares his personal appearance with that of Mazantin, the popular bull-fighter.

### AGAIN CALLED TO OTTAWA.

Premier Greenway's Demand For School Lands About to Bear Fruit.

Winnipeg, June 15.—(Special)—The Manitoba legislature resumed its session to-day, but for a few minutes only. Premier Greenway stated on opening that he had received a message from Ottawa, asking that the delegation that recently visited the Capital in connection with the school lands should again visit Ottawa. In view of this he moved an adjournment till July 6, which was consented to without debate.

While in Ottawa the Premier and Provincial Treasurer will probably renew their efforts to procure from the Dominion parliament the necessary power to enable the provincial legislature to enact prohibitory liquor legislation. It will be recalled that the Premier intimated to a temperance delegation who recently waited upon the government that this was essential before legislation could be passed.

Mr. Greenway will visit his home at Crystal City this week, and will leave for Ottawa in company with Col. McMillan on Monday.

### POINCARE'S COLLEAGUES.

Three Acceptances Reported to President Loubet by the New Premier.

Paris, June 15.—M. Poincare informed President Loubet this morning that he would accept the task of forming a cabinet. He will take the war portfolio, in addition to to the presidency of the council.

M. Poincare conferred with the President again this evening, reporting the acceptance by M. Guillan, of the colonial portfolio, M. Delombre, of the portfolio of finance, and M. Ribot, public instructruction. He will report more fully tomorrow.

### DROUGHT IN AFRICA.

Women and Children Die of Starvation in the German Possessions—British Protectorate Affected.

London, June 15.—Advices received here from East Africa show that famine is prevailing in the German possessions owing to the drought, which also prevails alarmingly along the British protectorate. Hundreds of women and children are dying of starvation and the resident whites are wholly unable to cope with the distress.

# Salmon Men Out of Luck.

## Over Stocked Market and Government Add to Canners' Difficulties.

## Fire Claims Old Wooden Block—Doctor Moves From Revelstoke.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 14.—Several salmon packers were interviewed to-day regarding the season's outlook. They were very blue. They claim that the English market is stocked and owing to the pig-headedness and ignorance of the advisers of the Dominion government the outlook for a good season is dismal. No new hatcheries have been provided and the regulations in force simply tie up the industry, allowing the canners on the American side to obtain an advantage in the business.

**Old Block Burned.**

The Rubenowitz block at the corner of Water and Abbott streets was burned this morning, causing a loss of $6,000. It was one of the oldest buildings in the city. The Pacific Coast and Caledonian Insurance Companies are interested.

**Street Railway Extension.**

The British Columbia Electric Company is spending about $400,000 this year in extending and improving its local lines. Extensive work is being done on the inter-urban line to fit the road for the heavy traffic that the trade between Vancouver and New Westminster now involves. The officials have also under consideration a scheme for enabling the trip to be covered in 30 minutes, instead of 45. The Denman street extensions alone figure up at about $40,000. This work will probably be completed by the end of next week. In addition the company is having a new car-barn and power house built; several switches are being improved by the laying of a heavier type of rail and at the same time the company is bestoying a great boon upon cyclists by filling in between its rails with cinders, which make an excellent cycle path.

**A New Doctor.**

Dr. T. W. Jeffs, "a valued citizen whom Revelstoke can ill spare," as the Herald of that place puts it, has come to reside in Vancouver. He is a member of the St. Andrew's Society, an Orangeman, and president of the Revelstoke Liberal-Conservative Association. Before he left he was presented by the Revelstoke Orange lodge with a set of past worshipful master's jewels and an address.

### ARCHBISHOP CHRISTIE

Installed at Portland Amid Great Enthusiasm—Sorry to Leave Victoria.

Portland, June 15.—(Special)—A committee of clergy and laity met Archbishop Christie at Seattle on his arrival from Victoria and accompanied him to Portland. Upon reaching here at 6:20 this evening he was driven to the archiepiscopal mansion, where he put on the pontificial vestments, during which time every Catholic church in the city rang a greeting. Then he was conducted to the cathedral and formally installed Archbishop of Oregon with simple ceremony. Three bishops and thirty-four priests of the diocese participated.

There was a public reception at 8:30 at the Marquam Grand opera house, which was packed to the doors. Warm words of welcome were spoken by Mayor Storey, Judge A. F. Sears, Dr. Andrew C. Smith and John P. Kavanagh. Interspersed was a fine musical programme.

Archbishop Christie expressed regret at being sent away from Victoria, whose people he loved, but it was a source of satisfaction to be again in his native land.

# Martin's Challenge

## Colleague From Vancouver Invited to Settle Their Differences in Public.

## Attorney-General's Efforts All on Behalf of His Interesting Friend.

## Mr. Cotton Asks How About the Provincial Reserve at Victoria.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 14.—The Vancouver delegates who witnessed the scrap betwween the minister of lands and works and the attorney-general have decided to give an extended account of the affair to Mr. Martin's newspaper, the Province. According to this account after the delegates had put their case, requesting that Mr. Ludgate be allowed to build the mill, Mr. Cotton said that if Deadman's Island belonged to the province they could not give a lease of it without calling the house together and taking a vote of the house on it.

Mr. Martin then said that they did not have anything of the sort to do; he was in favor of Mr. Ludgate being allowed to proceed with the erection of the mill as he had got a lease in good faith from the Dominion government who had had undisputed title to the island for 12 years, and if an error had been made that was no funeral of theirs. He was in favor of allowing Mr. Ludgate to go on, and settle the title afterwards.

Mr. Cotton answered that they could not do that, because if Stanley park and the island were provincial property, they would have to be put up for public sale to the highest bidder.

Mr. Martin then asked Mr. Cotton how they could give $1,000,000 to the Pacific cable without asking or calling the house together, if they could do one they could do the other, and if they were defeated they would just have to go to the country.

Mr. Cotton was then asked if the park belonged to the province what would be done with it. Mr. Cotton again said it would have to be put up and sold to the highest bidder.

"Then," Mr. Martin said, "Vancouver may find itself in a fine fix some day, with the water cut off from it."

Mr. Cotton then said that Victoria wanted some reserve, too, and if one got it the other would have to get it, which could not be done, as their policy was to put everything up for public competition.

At that point Mr. Martin called the attention of the delegates to the telegram from Mr. Cotton to the mayor of Vancouver signed in the name of the government, which Mr. Martin said was not from the government at all, but from Mr. Cotton himself.

Mr. Cotton answered that it was from Mr. Semlin and himself, as none of the other members of the government were in Victoria at that time.

Mr. Martin said it was not from Mr. Semlin at all; it was from Mr. Cotton himself.

Mr. Semlin said nothing.

Mr. Cotton asked Mr. Martin not to talk like that before these gentlemen.

Mr. Martin said he would, as he wanted to put himself right before the delegates. He maintained that there was nothing to hinder the withdrawal of the injunction and letting Mr. Ludgate go on with the building of the mill, but Mr. Cotton said it could not be done.

Mr. Woodward, thee hairman, read two telegrams from Mr. Tisdall and Mr. Macpherson, endorsing the resolution asking that Mr. Ludgate be allowed to go on with his mill; that, he pointed out, made three of the members for Vancouver in favor of the resolution and only Mr. Cotton against them. The whole thing amounts to this: If Mr. Ludgate's lease from the Dominion government is null and void then the title to Stanley park, being an order-in-council from the Dominion government in 1887, is also null and void, and the position the citizens of Vancouver find them in is simply that they are without a park, without a recreation ground, without a public drive, and the reservoir erected at such an enormous expense to secure a supply of water in the event of sudden emergency is no longer the property of the city, nor is the pipe line on the city's property, according to Mr. Cotton's theory and the action taken by the provincial government. If the province owns the park and if Mr. Cotton's view of putting up at public auction is carried out, Vancouver will have to repurchase the rights she has already so dearly bought to secure to the city the water supply.

With the argument of the chairman of the delegation the attorney-general acquiesced, and stated to the cabinet that to be consistent it was their duty to issue an injunction forthwith prohibiting the city of Vancouver from using Stanley park.

The publication of this statement is supposed to be a challenge from Mr. Martin for a fight to a finish for political supremacy in Vancouver, between himself and his rival, Mr. Cotton.

The Deadman's island injunction got its usual adjournment to-day. Mrs. Ludgate has received a letter from her husband saying he will build his mill probably in Seattle, and Mrs. Ludgate said to a reporter who interviewed her: "I am glad we are going to live under the Stars and Stripes, where they know how to appreciate a man like Mr. Ludgate."

### DOMINION THE WINNER.

Three Out of Four Yachting Contests to Her Credit While Accident Decided the Other.

Montreal, June 15.—The fourth and as it has proved the last race for the Ross cup between the Dominion and Yankee resulted in a win for the Canadian boat by two minutes and 22 seconds, thus retaining the cup in Canada.

The race was sailed over a trianglar course and this it was expected would make the result problematical, the two free runs being expected to neutralize the Dominions admitted superiority in windward work. It will be remembered that in the previous triangular course race the Dominion broke her mast while rounding the first buoy and the race was given to the Yankee.

To-day's race was sailed in a fluky wind which blew from the east most of the day, but in the last round veered around to the southeast.


CARPETS, RUGS, ART SQUARES

UP-TO-DATE GOODS IN EVERY LINE

We show 10 patterns to any other stores one.

Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, Riche Velvets, Tapestry, 370 Pieces Carpets, 324 Rugs, 214 Art Squares

Above Goods were just received by us in one shipment from the manufacturer.

WEILER BROS, . Victoria, B. C


# Venezuela's Boundary Line

## Arbitrators Convene in Paris and Hear Opening Address of British Counsel.

## Sir Richard Webster Criticises Argument of the American Counsel.

By Associated Press.

Paris, June 15.—The first formal meeting of the Venezuelan arbitration commission opened this morning. The arbitrators were received by the minister of of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, in the apartment in which the tribunal will sit. Altogether there were about forty persons connected with the tribunal present. There were less than a dozen spectators in the portion of the apartment spaced for the general public.

The arbitrators took their seats soon after 11 o'clock, Chief Justice Melville P. Fuller and Sir Richard Henn Collins, Lord Justice of Appeals, sitting on the right of Prof de Martens, the umpire, and Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Justice David J. Brewer, sitting on his left.

The foreign minister, in welcoming the arbitrators, said it gave him special pleasure to welcome the high commission on behalf of the government of the republic, which, he added, was greatly pleased at the fact that Paris had been chosen for the sitting of a tribunal, among whom he saw such prominent men, some of whom had occupied with distinction high positions. Under the presidency of M. de Martens, who was universally acknowledged an authority on international law, he continued, their labors would only result happily, for they would constitute another step towards the realization of the noble project which, launched from an illustrious throne, was making rapid way into the hearts and consciences of the people, and had thus imposed itself with singular force on the solicitude of those who governed them. M. Delcasse concluded with thanking the arbitrators for having accepted the hospitality of France.

The British attorney-general, Sir Richard Webster, opened his speech by mentioning that he had the privilege years ago to appear in the same room as junior counsel in the Behring sea case. It was a significant fact that Venezuela was represented by a distinguished man of the American republic, while America was represented on the bench by two judges of the very highest position. It was a great honor for himself and his colleagues to address such a tribunal. The leading counsel for Great Britain then paid a tribute to Professor de Martens, whose reputation, he said, was international, and added: "I shall probably have to say much with which my friends will disagree, but I am sure that they will extend us the courtesy of forbearance, which we desire to extend to them."

Sir Richard said he only intended to touch to-day upon the general topics underlying the whole discussion and proceeded to give a brief geographical and historical review of the question, going back to the time of Columbus. During the course of his remarks he said he regarded the treaty of Munster as a most important matter for the tribunal, as Great Britain held that Spain was not entitled to claim the whole of the Western world, in view of the fact that she was established in the position of the Dutch. He presumed the American counsel took an utterly different view of the construction of both the Munster and Utrecht treaties, but thought the arguments advanced by them were not characterized by that breadth which might be expected from such eminent counsel.

He then took up the terms of the treaty of arbitration and laid great stress on the British contention that the treaty was a contract between Venezuela and Great Britain and not between the Spanish and Dutch. The tribunal had to decide the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana at the present time, and not between the Spaniards and the Dutch in 1814. Counsel then said that in order to clear up any misunderstanding he announced that Great Britain recognized Venezuela as the successor of Spain and he submitted that the boundary as it might have been settled in 1814 was not the same as ought to be defined to-day. Respecting the fifty years' title clause, Great Britain submitted that it ought to count from the date of the conclusion of the treaty of arbitration. Counsel was averse to holding that fifty years ought to constitute a title, whatever might be the paramount title of the other power. As this would cut both ways; where such a case was proved the matter could be settled in one of three ways: by deflecting the boundary line with territorial compensation elsewhere, without territorial equivalent, or by payment of compensation; adding that the tribunal had absolute discretion in the matter. Sir Richard Webster spoke in a clear voice and the arbitrators and counsel followed his speech closely, making notes and occasionally asking him to clear up a doubtful point.

### SPAIN'S LOST ISLANDS.

Madrid, June 14.—The senate to-day adopted the bill ceding the Caroline islands to Germany.

### THE ARBITRATION SCHEMES.

Germany Prefers the Czar's First Suggestion—Rules For Naval Warfare.

The Hague, June 14.—The Red Cross sub-committee of the peace conference has reported in favor of applying the Geneva convention to naval warfare. This is regarded as a highly important advantage.

The refusal of Great Britain to accept the stipulations of the Brussels Conference if they should be made definite, would not prevent the other powers from pledging themselves to action in the matter. There is no doubt that the Brussels Conference sub-committee will reach a practical result, but it is possible some of the powers, while reserving the right to apply the new stipulations when necessary, may not consent to bind themselves forthwith.

Berlin, June 14.—The North German Gazette, referring to the recent declaration of Prof. Zorn, of the German delegation to the peace conference, respecting Germany's attitude toward the proposal to establish a permanent arbitration tribunal, says: "Prof. Zorn confined himself to saying that the idea of a permanent tribunal, although not without importance, also involved dangers which under certain conditions were more likely to produce war than peace. In his opinion the German government would regard these dangers as outweighing other considerations, and would not agree to the idea of a permanent tribunal. Germany, however, would perhaps be able to accept Russia's original proposition, he said, for the establishment of a court of arbitration only as cases may arise, and after agreement on the part of the disputants. Therefore he must formally move for the restoration of the original Russian proposal contained in article 13.

### VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

Preliminaries of the Arbitration on This Once Dangerous Question.

Paris, June 14.—The preliminary informal meeting of counsel engaged in the Venezuela arbitration took place at the office of the minister of foreign affairs this morning.

The meetings of the commission will be held in the apartment placed at the disposal of the Spanish-American peace commission. The first formal meeting will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The room where the tribunal will sit is also the one used in the Behring sea arbitration. Workmen have been all day in preparing it and arranging the furniture.

This morning's conference adopted a series of rules of procedure. Prof. F. De Martens, the umpire in the dispute, who is professor of international law in the university of St. Petersburg and a permanent member of the council of the ministry of foreign affairs of Russia, as well as a member of the Russian delegation at The Hague, proposed the rules, to which some amendments were made at the suggestion of other members of the tribunal. The hours of session were fixed from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. with an hour for luncheon, and it was agreed to hold sessions daily after Prof. De Martens had finished his work at The Hague, which he expects will be about the end of the week.

M. Marten, an official of the French office, was appointed permanent secretary of the tribunal.

It is expected that the arguments will be commenced to-morrow, after a brief inaugural address by Prof. De Martens, Sir Richard Webster, the British attorney, opening the case on behalf of Great Britain. A number of counsel will speak and the order of speaking is to be left to the counsel themselves.

### RIOTING IN INDIA.

Native Tribes in Fierce Conflict and Several Large Villages Burned.

Bombay, June 13.—The riots in Tinnevelley district of Madras presidency between the Maravars and Kullars on the one hand and the Shamrai on the other, are assuming alarming proportions. They have already spread over an area of 100 square miles.

Several large villages have been burned almost under the eyes of the troops, who were summoned from Trichinopolis. The soldiers scarcely succeeded in saving the lives of the villagers. The uprising and burning continues.

### TRANSVAAL'S GOLD YIELD.

Eight Million Dollars a Month the Staggering Total Now Reached.

Washington, June 14.—The output of gold from the Transvaal during last March, the latest month covered by the official report, was far in excess of any previous month, the figures being 464,036 ounces, valued at $8,564,646; and no less than $2,092,595 in gold is being shipped each week from South Africa.

The March output has doubled the figures of two years ago, and the increase still goes on. These facts are contained in a report to the department from United States Consul Macrum at Pretoria, transmitting reports from the chamber of commerce.

A polite Chinaman considers it a breach of etiquette to wear spectacles in company. English misionaries who have studied the languages of the Fuegians (there are three) declare that they have distinguished 16 vowels and 29 consonants.

the German steamer's crew, including H. Maas, the mate, and H. Arahardt and H. Leon, chief engineer and second engineer, respectively.

One boat was missing, lost in the fog. This boat contained Capt. Kuffahl, Second Officer Goodknecht, three passengers, Charles W. Morris, F. W. Wright and Herman Brandt, and eight seamen. After sounding her whistle for a long time and the boat not appearing, Capt. Dole decided to return to port, as his vessel was seriously damaged.

The last seen of the Macedonia she was rolling and surging in the water, and was evidently in a sinking condition. The Macedonia is a chartered vessel, in the service of the Ward Line, and flies the German flag. She carried a full cargo of sugar from Cuban ports.

New York, June 14.—The steamer Rescue, of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, arrived at the quarantine station at 3:45 a. m., having on board Capt. Kuffahl and six of the crew, and Charles W. Moss and Herman Brandt, two passengers of the Macedonia.

Capt. Kuffahl says that after the Hamilton cleared from the Macedonia, and seeing his ship still afloat, he returned to her and endeavored to beach her, but she suddenly took a lurch and sank in six fathoms of water a mile and a half from shore. The passengers and crew saved none of their personal effects. As far as known no lives were lost.

The yawl boat containing the mate and five persons from the Macedonia, which was reported missing last night, landed safely at a late hour at John Hennessy's fishing ranch.

The sunken steamer lies in about 45 feet of water in an upright position. There is a big hole in her bow. She has a cargo of sugar and other merchandise.

London, June 15.—The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at The Hague reports an interview he has had with Dr. Zorn, of the German delegation, regarding arbitration. Dr. Zorn said: "Nothing is lost. We shall continue the negotiations in the most friendly spirit. My personal opinion in no way commits Germany, and I share the general hope of finding a solution."

### FRASER RIVER.

Quesnelle, June 14.—The river raised six inches to-day. The weather is cool and showery.

Lillooet, June 14.—The river continues to rise steadily. The weather is warm.

# Kruger Banks On Germany.

## Reminds the Raad That Germany Has Always Stood by the Transvaal.

## Warning From Dutch Government That His Course Leads to Trouble.

By Associated Press.

London, June 15.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at The Hague says: "The Dutch government has sent President Kruger a remonstrance respecting the disastrous consequences that are likely to follow persistence in his present policy."

Though sensational papers are making much of the blue book on the Transvaal negotiations issued last night, in which the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, practically declared it beyond doubt a case for British intervention in the Transvaal, the reply of Mr. Chamberlain to the petition of the Uitlanders, removes many apprehensions. The text shows it did not contain threats, which was rumored but demonstrates that there is, therefore, time for a compromise.

Pretoria, June 14.—The Volksraad has resolved to accept President Kruger's franchise proposals and refer them to the people before putting them into operation. President Kruger, in thanking the raad, said that in these troublesome times they could not know what was going to happen. England had not made even a little concession, and he could not give more. He reminded the raad that Germany had always stood by them. War, he asserted, he did not want, but he would not relinquish anything more.

The trial of the alleged former British officers who were arrested at Johannesburg on May 16 on the charge of high treason, in having attempted to corrupt men with a view to a rebellious outbreak, which began here on June 9, terminated to-day. The prisoners were remanded.

Brussels, June 14.—Dr. Leyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal Republic, received to-day the following conciliatory despatch from Pretoria:

"The government does not make arbitration a condition of concessions even as regards the franchise, independently of Great Britain's acceptance or non-acceptance of arbitration."

### SECURED ICE FREE PORTS.

Russia Has Made an Important Bargain With Korea.

London, June 14.—Though it has not attracted much attention here, recent news from Odessa is of real importance. It appears that Russia has leased from the Seoul government the ice free ports on the coast of Corea, probably including Port Lazareff, a really magnificent harbor on the eastern side of the peninsula. Though the lease is only for twelve years, those qualified to judge are convinced that Russia will never loose her hold of these harbors, her next step being to connect by railway the foothold thus gained on the Corean littoral with Vladivostock. It is believed that Russia will practically apply to Corea the process which has made Manchuria a Russian province.

Japan is likely to offer determined opposition to a step which so seriously threatens her independence, but without Britain Japan is powerless. Anxiety is felt in Far Eastern commercial quarters as to the attitude likely to be assumed by the British government.

### DIED FOR A CARPET.

Seven Men Lose Their Lives in Defence of Mahomedan Superstition.

London, June 16.—The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Journal says: "A party of Bedouin Arabs recently attacked a convoy of Egyptians with the holy carpet of Mahomet between Mecca and Medina. A fierce conflict ensued. Four soldiers and three civilians of the convoy were killed and the rest fled. The Bedouins hold the carpet for ransom.

# Mr. Sifton's Still Hunt.

## Unfair Use Made of Money Illegally Advanced From Dominion Treasury.

## Westminster Murderer Sane Enough to Hang—Chemainus Pilotage Limits.

## Private Farming Out of Public Work—Changes in Postal Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 15.—N. F. Hagel, of Vancouver, was examined before the public accounts committee to-day in reference to the Manitoba election cases in connection with which large sums of money were illegally advanced from the Dominion treasury and placed at Mr. Sifton's disposal. Mr. Hagel's evidence showed that there had been great unfairness exhibited by the crown in connection with the prosecutions and the law had been strained to its utmost limit in order to secure convictions of Conservatives, but without result except in the case of one obscure individual.

**Sane Enough to Hang.**

The Minister of Justice has received the report of the experts in the case of Casimir Perier, now lying under sentence of death at New Westminster. They find him perfectly sane. The government will now consider whether the law shall take its course.

**Postal Act Amendments.**

Mr. Mulock introduced a bill to-day to amend the postoffice act. It provides that circulars or other printed matter may be enclosed in sample copies of newspapers sent through the mail, just as such matter is now allowed to be enclosed in newspapers mailed to regular subscribers. The bill also provides for the mailing of letters or parcels after the close of regular mails and the charge of a fee for specially sending them to trains and steamers.

The department will also be given power to indemnify persons for the loss of registered letters up to the sum of $25 and to charge a fee for the insurance.

**Minor Affairs.**

A lively discussion took place in supply over the course of the government in building a light at Traverse, on the St. Lawrence, to cost $40,000 or $50,000. This work was begun without the authority of parliament and is to be constructed altogether by the day, timber and other material to be procured by private contract without tender or competition. The opposition severely scored the government for its unbusinesslike methods.

W. Ward, vice-president of the British Columbia Board of Trade, is here en route to England.

Col. Prior will ask whether the pilotage limits for Chemainus have been defined.

### RED CROSS REGULATIONS.

Sub-Committee of the Peace Conference Agrees on Report.

The Hague, June 15.—The Red Cross sub-committee of the peace conference met to-day, Prof. Asser, of the Dutch delegation, presiding.

Prof. Louis Renault, of the French delegation, explained that certain modifications had been made in the report, meeting the wishes expressed by his colleagues at the last session.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States navy, declared his readiness to support the proposals submitted in a spirit of conciliation, though he considered they were incomplete in regard to the position of shipwrecked men picked up by vessels finding themselves accidentally on the scene of a naval engagement. The committee, however, considered that article 9 covered all eventualities.

Dr. Monoto Itchiro, of the Japanese delegation, announced that he proposed to submit a motion modifying article 6 of the Geneva convention, regarding the disposition of sick and wounded prisoners, on the lines of the sub-committee's report, which leaves such disposition for the victors to decide.

The report being adopted, the president pointed out the advantage which would be gained if during the conference a convention could be signed embodying the important humanitarian articles comprised in the sub-committee's scheme; and on the motion of Baron de Bildt, the delegate of Norway and Sweden, it was decided the president should present to the conference such a convention, with a final article providing for the signature of the protocols of adhesion thereto.

The committee will also recommend to the conference the revision of the Geneva convention of 1864.

On the motion of Admiral Sir John Fisher, representative of Great Britain, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded the chairman, "whose efficient work made possible the application of the Geneva articles to naval war, the first practical result of the conference."


MAGIC

TRADE MARK

MAGIC SODA E.W.GILLETT

SODA

OR SALERATUS IS THE BEST.

LONDON, ENG. E.W.GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO ILL.

# The Assessor Is Endorsed.

## Reductions of But Forty-Five Hundred Dollars in Three Days.

## Yesterday's Session of the Court of Revision an Uninteresting One.

The third day's session of the municipal court of revision and equalization proved as uneventful and devoid of interest as a five-hour reading from the assessment roll. Mayor Redfern with Aldermen Humphrey, MacGregor, Kinsman and Brydon formed the court, and the morning was almost entirely given to the consideration of Heisterman & Co.'s appeal for their clients, Mrs. Huggins, Mrs. Jackson and the Tiedemann estate. To-day Mr. A. W. Jones will be heard in the appeals for property of which he is the agent or trustee, and to-morrow Mr. H. M. Grahame's numerous cases will be taken up. Yesterday's session resulted in the reduction of improvement valuations by but $600, and the reduction of realty assessments by $1,850. The record for the day is here appended:

H. F. Heisterman & Co. (by Mr. Foreman) appealed on behalf of the Tiedemann estate, their several appeals being disposed of as follows:

Lots 3-4 of 1888-92, etc., block 64, to stand as assessed at $1,900; lot 6, same block, confirmed at $950, with improvements at $800; lot 7, same block, to stand as assessed at $1,200, with improvements at $800; lot 8, same block, reduced from $850 to $800; lots 12-13 and 16-17, same block, reduced from $1,600 to $1,400; lots 14-15, same block, to stand as assessed at $1,700.

J. Johnston appealed against the assessment on lot 1060, block 7, which was ordered to stand at $1,200; the improvements assessment was ordered reduced from $900 to $800.

J. Coigdarippe appealed against the assessment on the improvements on lot (part) 451, which was ordered reduced from $2,500 to $2,000.

H. F. Heisterman & Co. appealed on behalf of Mrs. Huggins, these several appeals being disposed of as hereunder:

Lots 40-41, Hillside extension, reduced from $800 to $700; lots 193-4, ordered to stand as assessed at $600; lots 15-17, block 15, Hillside Extension B., ordered to stand as assessed, at $900; lot 7, block 17, Hillside Extension B., confirmed at $500; block 30, Hillside Farm, to stand as assessed at $7,000; block 36, Hillside Estate, ordered reduced from $7,370 to $6,700; lots 320-1, block 19, Hillside Extension C., reduced from $240 to $200; lots 322-3, Hillside Extension C., to stand as assessed at $360; lots 334-340, Hillside Extension C., confirmed at $840; lot 341, Hillside Extension C., confirmed at $160; lots 352-9, block 21, Hillside Extension C., to stand as assessed at $780; lots 365-8, Hillside Extension C., to stand as assessed, at $420; lot 384, Hillside Extension C., to stand as assessed at $280; lot 385, Hillside Extension C., reduced from $260 to $230; lot 386, Hillside Extension C., reduced from $280 to $260; lots 387-8, Hillside Extension C., to stand as assessed at $400; lots 389-94, Hillside Extension C., reduced from $1,080 to $1,050; lot 396, Hillside Extension C., to stand as assessed at $200; lots 397-400, reduced from $800 to $750; lots 401-2, Hillside Extension C., to stand, as assessed, at $240; lots 403-6, Hillside Extension C., to stand as assessed, at $600; block 11, section 4, confirmed at $2,550.

H. F. Heisterman & Co. appealed on behalf of Mrs. Jackson, these several appeals being disposed of as follows:

Lot part 13-15, block V, Work Estate, to stand as assessed at $1,200; lots 171-4, block 9, Hillside Extension, to stand as assessed at $2,000, and improvements thereon confirmed at $800; lot 2, block 16, Hillside Extension B., to stand as assessed at $500; lots 19-21, block 16, Hillside Extension B., to stand as assessed at $900; block 29, Hillside Farm, to stand as assessed at $4,800, and improvements at $5,500; lots 3-11 and 16-25, block 31, Hillside Farm, reduced from $5,700 to $5,225; lot 26, block 31, Hillside Farm, reduced from $350 to $325; part block 2, section 4, reduced from $2,360 to $2,200; part block 10, section 4, to stand as assessed, at $1,350.

### ROUTINE BUSINESS ONLY.

Transfers Granted by the City Licensing Commissioners—Mr. T. B. Hall Retires.

It took the board of licensing commissioners just one hour yesterday afternoon to dispose of the accumulated business of the quarter, transfers only being listed for consideration. The board was composed of His Worship the Mayor, Ald. Stewart (who took his seat for the first time at a regular quarterly meeting), and Mr. T. B. Hall, who by Hon. Mr. Martin's general order retires on the 30th of the current month, although it appears to be the general view of both political parties that no better commissioner can anywhere be found. The licenses interested in yesterday's meeting were as outlined below:

Telegraph Hotel—Temporary permission for transfer from Charles de la Haye and Fred Sturm to Fred Sturm, raitfied and further extended until the next quarterly sitting of the commission.

Empire Hotel—Temporary permission for transfer from A. P. Briggs to R. G. Walker, and from E. G. Walker to Alfred Lipsky, ratified and extended until the next quarterly sitting of the commission.

Mirror Saloon (now Manhattan)—Transfer granted from E. E. Leason to Alfred H. Tyson.

Commercial Hotel—Transfer granted from Edward Nash to William Field.

Everett's Exchange—Transfer granted from Frederick Smith to Joseph Ball.

Rock Bay Hotel—Transfer granted from F. J. Brock to G. B. Harrison.

Colonist Hotel—Transfer granted from "Denver" Edward Smith to Alfred Wood.

Hotel Victoria—Transfer granted from J. C. Voss to J. C. Voss and E. E. Leason.

New York Hotel—Transfer granted from (Mrs.) Margaret White to John Michel.

Jubilee Saloon—Transfer granted from John McPhearson and Hugh Simpson to Frederick E. Newberger.

Boomerang Saloon—Transfer granted from (Mrs.) Sarah Jensen to Henry C. Marr.

Garrick Head Saloon—Transfer granted from John Johnson to Michael Powers.

Klondike Saloon—Transfer granted from George Stelly to Bertram Gouge.

Louvre Saloon—Temporary permission ratified and extended until the next sitting of the commission for transfer of George Edmonds' interest in the license privileges to his partner, John Parker.

Elk Saloon — Temporary permission ratified and extended until the next sitting of the court for transfer from Joseph A. Rogers to L. Dickenson.

### ESQUIMALT DOCK CHARGES.

Vancouver Board of Trade Joins in Protest Against Blow at Private Enterprise.

The News-Advertiser's report of a meeting of the Vancouver board of trade on Tuesday says:

Mr. C. Gardiner-Johnson brought up the vexed question of the reduction of the government dry dock rates at Esquimalt. He briefly referred to the institution of the Bullen marine ways at Victoria and Vancouver. He said that $40,000 had been spent by Messrs. Bullen on the Vancouver ways, which would be ready in a few days, it was expected. And now just at this moment the government had chosen to reduce its rate 50 per cent. Mr. Johnson declared that in asking that the rates be kept at the old figure, the board would not be doing injury to shipping interests. The Esquimalt dock would only be used by vessels of large tonnage of the man-of-war type. The ordinary ships would use the private ways. Mr. Johnson spoke at some length, urging that the board memorialize the Dominion government, with a view to having the rates restored. He did not think it was right that the government should enter into competition with private concerns. He concluded by moving the following resolution:

"Whereas the board recognizes the advantage to the city of Vancouver of providing facilities to shipping in the way of docking and repairing; Admiralty, for docking Her Majesty's

"And whereas the graving dock at Esquimalt is virtually controlled by the ships, to the exclusion of merchant vessels in dock;

"And whereas the Vancouver Marine Railway Company, relying upon the maintenance of rates by the Dominion government hitherto charged at Esquimalt, which have been lower than those charged at Tacoma and San Francisco, and with the object of furnishing such necessary docking facilities have expended a large amount of capital in a marine railway at this port;

"And whereas the Dominion government have reduced such dock charges below the rates obtaining at all other Dominion graving docks;

"And whereas the charges obtaining prior to the present reduction were 50 per cent. below the rates of all other Pacific coast docks, and considerably lower than the rate at Hongkong;

"And whereas the present rates are reduced to a point below which it is impossible for the marine railway so constructed here to operate profitably;

"And whereas if such rates are maintained the marine railway will be closed down, thus depriving Vancouver of the necessary docking facilities and throwing a large number of men out of employment;

"And whereas this board feels assured that the aim of the government is not to place such charges below a reasonable scale, as compared with those charged at the Coast points, nor to enter into unjust competition with existing private companies:

"Be it resolved that the minister of public works be requested to re-consider the matter of the reduction in rates at Esquimalt, with the view of reverting to the schedule previously in force."

Mr. Johnson made another point to the effect that if a ship went on the government dry dock at Esquimalt, it could be ordered off the ways at a moment's notice in the event of a warship requiring attention. He remarked further that three vessels had recently spent $100,000 on the Bullen ways at Esquimalt. He concluded by asserting that private concerns would make more money by shutting down to-morrow than by attempting to compete with the government rates at the present figure.

In answer to Mr. A. Williams, Mr. Johnson said that the object would be served if the government undertook not to serve vessels under 1,000 tons.

Mr. John Hendry, as one who used marine ways and knew their value, had pleasure in seconding the resolution. The government's contemplated action practically meant the closing of private dry docks, for such could not compete with the rates proposed. It would have been much more to the point if the Quebec rates had been lowered instead of the Esquimalt figures.

Mr. John Darling concurred with the mover and seconder. The smaller boats would be the ones that would suffer, while the larger ones would get in cheaper.

Mr. F. Buscombe was of the same view. It seemed that nearly all the vessels owned in the province were of small tonnage. The new schedule increased the cost of docking small vessels and lowered it for large ones. Mr. Johnson's remark, too, as to vessels having to make way for warships at the government ways was true enough, as he could instance. It was strange that the government should choose to lower the rates at Esquimalt and not at Quebec or Halifax.

The vote being taken, the resolution was unanimously carried.

### A 'FRISCO AMUSEMENT HALL.

De Wolf Hopper's laurels have been lowered by the Grand Opera House management in its perfect production of "El Capitan." Indeed, it must be seen to be appreciated, the most minute detail as to stage mechanism has been carried out. Scenically speaking, it is only upon such a mammoth stage as the Grand that a piece of that character with an army of pretty faces in natty garments can be appreciated. If there is a constant picture before you, passing and re-passing under the sweet strains of some of the most clever singers that ever appeared in opera. Melba had her people behind a great name, which won for her attention from press and public. The Southwell Opera Company has its people which, should they honor this coast another season, presented under such auspicious circumstances as the Moroscos have given them, they will also have a name which will draw the music loving public of this city as dearly to them as its now ideal Melba.

San Francisco has long wanted just as an elyseum of operatic art as the Grand now provides: a place where society can mingle with the masses and preserve the elite of its ways; a cultured home of refinement of music; an opportunity to enjoy the efforts of some of the greatest musical masters at a minimum figure. "El Capitan" as it is now doing its second week to excellent business at that house was never more artistically presented at treble the rate of admission.—Pacific Coast Home Monthly, May, 1899.

### KIPLING AT SEA.

New York, June 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling sailed to-day for Europe on the Teutonic.

# A Pointer For Canadians

## They Do Not Advertise the Immensity of Their Mineral Resources.

## Education by Mail to Be Introduced for the Consideration of Victorians.

Major Albert H. Halder, F. G. S., special correspondent of the Reuter's Telegram Company for the American and Canadian gold fields, arrived at the Driard last evening, having come over from Vancouver on the Islander, on his way to the Klondike and other gold districts of the North. Major Halder is a mining expert of wide fame, and his correspondence to Reuter's will be of great interest and value to investors, and go far toward fixing the definite value of the new mineral areas of the Far North. Major Halder has recently been much in South Africa, including Rhodesia, where he says there are many excellent mining properties, twenty or more which could be made dividend producers within a year. Of course Rhodesia is doing everything possible to put the value of her mines prominently before the world, being in this respect the direct antithesis of Canada, where the people do not seem to realize, and certainly do not emphasize, the immensity of their mineral resources. British Columbia shares this characteristic of the Dominion of which it is a part. Indeed, says Major Halder humorously, it seems that the Canadians take their sleeping draught three times a day with meals; if British Columbia's mines, actual and prospective, were in South Africa, all the world would very soon hear of their worth, and all the capitalists of the world would be interested in them.

They were talking about mean men, close men, in the reading room of the Hotel Victoria, and I. B. Eckstein, a drummer from Salt Lake, had the floor. "You talk about Hebraic stinginess," he said. "I saw a man in this town to-day who looks like a Methodist preacher, and who takes the cake for pure, unadulterated closeness, so far as my personal observations go. It was in the telegraphic office, and he came in with a message that checked 95 cents. Bob Moore handed him a Canadian 5-cent piece in change, and the man took it and looked at it and turned it over a couple of times. Then he said: 'Can't you give me an American nickel; I'm going away to-night.' Bob looked through the cash and couldn't find a big nick. 'They take these Canadian pieces at par over the Sound,' he said by way of explanation to the customer. 'Oh, yes, I know that,' he replied, 'but you see I'm going right through to Chicago.' And so Bob had to send out and get change for that man, who proposed to go straight through to the Windy City without spending so much as five cents."

E. J. Bartholomew, manager for Puget Sound of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., with headquarters at Seattle, arrived at the Dominion yesterday, accompanied by his two assistants, R. D. Bailey and Charles D. Fricke, and will establish a branch of the schools in this city. Instruction by correspondence is the basis of their plan, and the schools system now numbers over 150,000 enrolled students, with constant additions to the number. "The Colliery Engineer" originated the system, which has now grown to so enormous proportions as to employ a staff of many hundreds of instructors, each professor being an expert in his own particular line.

J. Emerson, of Calgary, James Dark, George Brydon and D. McLaren, of Neepawa, Man., are at the Dominion, having arrived from the prairies last evening. They contemplate making their homes on the Coast, and have come West to "spy out the land." Their choice will not be made until after they have paid a visit to Port Angeles and the country adjacent.

James Scott, wife and daughter are spending a holiday at the Hotel Victoria. Mr. Scott is a successful San Francisco business man, and—like his daughter—has never before visited Victoria. Mrs. Scott has been in the city before, and gave it so good a name that it was decided by the family to spend a vacation here.

R. Home Spurway and Mrs. Spurway, who have been residing in the vicinity of Calgary for some years, arrived here yesterday and are at the Dominion. They have decided to forsake the prairies and will make their home here or in the vicinity of this city.

Charles B., Thomas, C. S. and Stanley Phillips arrived from England on Tuesday evening and are at the Hotel Victoria. They are visiting British Columbia for pleasure, and go up to Cowichan lake and Shawnigan to-day, for a week's fishing.

A. W. Martin, of Chicago, and Edward Russ, who has just returned from Texada, are guests at the Dominion. Mr. Russ reports good progress being made with the smelter, which will turn out its first matte within a month from date.

Col. James S. Coolican, of Port Angeles, was at the Driard for a short time yesterday. He says that the population of the city across the Straits has doubled within the past year—twelve months hence it will have doubled again.

Mrs. R. Watkins, of Nanaimo, a pioneer of the Coal City and the wife of the founder and former proprietor of the Royal hotel there, is spending a few days with Victoria friends, a guest at the Oriental.

H. English, of Oakland, and W. B. Bramell, a Toronto traveller, accompanied on his present western trip by Mrs. Bramell, are among the recently arrived guests at the Hotel Driard.

C. A. Walsh, of Dawson, a brother of Major Walsh and a gentleman of large interests in the Klondike, was at the Victoria yesterday, leaving for the gilded North by the Danube last evening.

A. G. Wiggins, of Toronto, who is visiting the Coast for his health, which he finds very much improved, is at the Dominion. He will be in the city for several days.

L. Encvoldsen and his bride, who have been guests at the Dominion for a week or two past, were passengers by the Danube last evening, en route to their new home at Stewart City.

Alexander Anderson, of Nanaimo, is at the Queen's, awaiting the arrival of the Warrimoo, by which a party of ten of his relatives are coming to British Columbia.

Thomas Morton, John Middleton and F. G. B. Mille, all of San Francisco, registered at the Hotel Driard yesterday. They will be here for several days.

Joseph R. Roy, the resident Dominion engineer in British Columbia, and Arthur Malins, also of New Westminster, were at the Driard yesterday.

G. A. Plaisaunce, a business man of Port Angeles, is at the Dominion. He intends seeking another place of business very shortly.

Mrs. E. J. Burlingham and her son, R. P. Burlingham, of Vancouver, are at the Dominion, on their way to California.

Charles and Thomas H. Dawson, proprietors of the Glasgow hotel, Vancouver, are spending a week at the Queen's.

Mrs. McCluskey, one of the largest property owners of Texada island, is visiting Victoria, a guest at the Queen's.

W. J. Haney, of Toronto, was at the Victoria yesterday. He goes up to Nanaimo by this morning's train.

R. D. Kenny, of the Vancouver Hardware Co., is over from the Terminal City and a guest at the Dominion.

F. J. Deane, M. P. P., of Kamloops, arrived in the Capital last evening and is at the New England.

Thomas Dunn, the well-known wholesale merchant, and T. G. Holt, also of Vancouver, are at the Hotel Driard.

A. W. Morley, who returned recently from a visit of inspection to Dawson and Atlin City, is at the Queen's.

Capt. J. A. Cates, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

W. J. Howey, of Toronto, is a guest at the Dominion.

James McClung, of Los Angeles, is a lately arrived guest at the New England.

J. H. MacLafferty, of Chicago, is a guest at the New England.

M. L. Isaacs, of San Francisco, is at the Driard.

### MYSTIC SHRINERS.

Five Thousand of Them on Parade in Buffalo and Having a Great Time.

Buffalo, June 14.—The Mystic Shriners continued to arrive in the city all day and to-night the town is crowded to the doors. Ramesis Temple of Toronto, headed by the brass band and pipe band of the 48th Highlanders, came in shortly after noon. Their arrival marked one of the prettiest features of the day. On reaching the Tifft House, the headquarters of the Temple, the Nobles were grouped facing the hotel. Before the bystanders had had time in which to momentarily calculate what would be the next move, two of the Nobles appeared on the balcony. One waved a small American flag over his head. The cheers from the Nobles of Ramesis rolled forth in great volumes, which bespoke the friendly relations existing between the United States and Canada, and the throng of people in the vicinity recognized the graceful act with a multitude of cheers. The band of the 48th Highlanders poured out music to the airs of "Yankee Doodle" and "Star Spangled Banner."

Then the second Noble stepped into view on the balcony, waving a Union Jack. The whole throng of people caught up the sentiment and sent cheer after cheer into the air. Then the two Nobles crossed the flags and waved them together, forming a most beautiful sight anywhere, but under the circumstances one of more than usual effect. The band played a pot pourri of national airs of England and the United States after which the Nobles dispersed and entered the hotel.

The military band in full highland costume and waving ribbons was the spectacular part of the entry of the Toronto Nobles into Buffalo. The parade of the Shriners to-night, in which 5,000 gorgeously attired marchers took place, was one of the most magnificent sights that Buffalo has ever witnessed.

### THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Five Million People in Actual Want but Relief Funds Being Squandered.

London, June 14.—While famine is now threatening the southern provinces of Russia, the correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg wires that the condition of the seven eastern provinces of European Russia (Perm, Ufa, Vyatka, Orenburg, Samara, Astrakhan and Kazan) is worse than during the famine in 1891 and 1892.

"Quite half the population of 11,000,000," he says, "are undergoing terrible suffering from starvation and disease, and the authorities everywhere are apparently incapable and unprepared to deal with the calamity.

"Money is squandered in absurdly high pay for relief agents, and owing to the high prices which the government charges for seed corn no encouragement is given the peasants to till the ground.

"It is unnecessary to quote the harrowing details received from relief agents. These could add nothing to the stern significance of the statement by a Russian authority in one district, that not one child born this year is now alive."

### CORPSE AT A WEDDING.

Former Lover of the Bride Re-appears at Inopportune Time.

Spokane, June 13.—J. A. Carson and Miss Maud Cranston, a young couple residing on Kootenai lake, were married yesterday under dramatic circumstances. The preacher who was to tie the knot failed to appear at the home of the bride at the appointed date, so the bridal couple and relatives boarded the steamer Klondike in her down trip to Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, having decided to get married there.

In passing the missing preacher's ranch down the river, he was found a prisoner on the roof of his submerged residence, the valley having become flooded by a sudden rise of the river. He was rescued and taken aboard the steamer.

While he was changing his clothes, the steamer made a brief stop at Rice's Landing, where two passengers came aboard with a rough pine coffin containing the corpse of James Carter, who had been drowned in the river the day before. A bulldog also accompanied the men.

When the preacher came upon the deck wearing a suit of Capt. Newman's clothes, the bridal couple announced that they would have the wedding take place then and there. The ceremony had proceeded almost to the point where the preacher was to pronounce them husband and wife, when Capt. Newman's dog and the bulldog got into a fight.

In the midst of it they upset the coffin, which had been deposited upon a couple of beer kegs. At it struck the deck the home-made coffin burst open, spilling the corpse. One glance at the dead man's features and the bride gave a scream and swooned away in the arms of the groom. And small wonder, for the corpse was that of a former lover, to whom she had been engaged to be married.

Capt. Newman, who arrived in Spokane to-day, vouches for the truth of every word of the story.

### DERELICT.

London, June 15—A derelict is reported to have been sighted on June 14 in latitude 5, longitude 19, supposed to be the bark Siddarth of Sackville, N.B., which was abandoned February 2 last in latitude 19, longitude 30.

# Reports On Local Crops.

## Late Frosts Interfered But Prospects Are for About Average Yields.

## Marked Diminution of Fruit Pests—Mange Appears Among Horses.

Although it is yet early in the day to speak with confidence of this season's crop, reports to the department of agriculture indicate that they will be, under most favorable developments, little better than average.

The fruit prospect is distinctly indifferent. The strawberries, plums and cherries have been considerably injured in the Fraser valley, chiefly by the frost in February. In certain sections of Vancouver Island the fruit output is decidedly encouraging, and in the upper country, where vegetation was less advanced at the arrival of the cold spell, prospects are brighter.

Fruit of all kinds has been fortunate in having fewer pests to contend against this season than usual. The caterpillars, which last year decorated every tree and rose bush with their animated webs, are only to be found this season in isolated instances. This is ascribed to some extent to the vigorous burning off measures adopted throughout the province, while it is also to be noted that fruit pest plagues run in waves, a bad season being usually followed by a good one. The fungus last year also thinned considerably the fruit-destroying caterpillars, and the cold of the present spring has played its part in their extinction. There are few caterpillars now to be seen in the vicinity of Victoria, and a similar encouraging report is to hand from Chilliwack. The most dangerous fruit pest of this season appears to be the Black Spot, attacking the apple trees—a disease which, not yet being understood, has no efficient remedy.

In the Okanagan district, the great cereal-growing region of the province, the late frost has been particularly expensive, much of the wheat having to be resown. Otherwise the crops there look favorable at the present time, on account of the continued dampness, although everything is backward.

Prospects are also good for an average crop in the Fraser valley, although some early potatoes were nipped here and there by the late frost.

General reports throughout the country are to the effect that the season is from a month to six weeks behind, vegetables in some parts of East Kootenay having been very much retarded by the cold nights. Cereals on the whole may be an average crop, but no better. Grazing is not so favorable. Indeed the grass is only now appearing on the ranges, while a new feature of anxiety for the cattle raisers is the appearances of mange among the horses on the Thompson river ranges, through their poor condition for the want of early grass.

Vegetables and hay promise a fair crop throughout the province, especially if there be no flood on the Fraser river.

On the West Coast of Vancouver Island the prospects are good for all crops, thanks to the heavy rainfall, this applying chiefly to Alberni and vicinity. At Cape Scott, towards the northern end of the Island, the spring has been cold and rainy, but the grass is now doing well, as also are the apple trees.

### PRIZES WON AT BAZAAR.

Articles Drawn For May Be Secured At Bishop's Palace.

The remaining raffles in connection with the big Roman Catholic bazaar of last week were drawn for yesterday evening and the remaining prizes may be obtained by calling at the Bishops palace from one until four o'clock to-day, and are as follows:

Hall, Goepel & Co.'s half ton of coal, won by No. 999.

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.'s silk umbrella, won by No. 126.

E. A. Morris' box of cigars, won by No. 348.

Weiler Bros.' lamp, won by No. 267.

Skene Lowe's dozen photographs, won by No. 831.

Lenz & Leiser's pair vases, won by No. 224.

W. & J. Wilson's gent's Christy hat, won by No. 683.

J. Sehl's lemonade set, won by No. 790.

S. Schoen's ham, won by No. 151.

Hibben & Co.'s photo. album, won by No. 409.

G. A. Richardson & Co.'s pair of kid gloves, won by No. 992.

Mrs. J. Plump's piano drape, won by No. 948.

Baker & Son's sack of flour, won by No. 711.

H. E. Munday's pair of child's shoes, won by No. 192.

Clarke, Gregory & Co.'s step ladder, won by No. 736.

Erskine, Wall & Co.'s box of tea, won by No. 195.

Victoria Transfer Co.'s buggy hire, won by No. 669.

C. Loewenberg's pipe, won by No. 417.

Rahy Bros.' toilet case, won by No. 117.

H. McDowell's case of gilt edge cards, won by No. 747.

Mr. Finnerty's sack or potatoes, won by No. 72.

E. G. Prior & Co.'s pair of even balance scales, won by No. 23.

Colonist Company, Colonist for one year, won by No. 949.

Mr. Pennock's alarm clock, won by No. 793.

Victoria Shoe Co.'s pair ladies' slippers, won by No. 79.

Dean & Hiscocks' bottle of perfume, won by No. 90.

Brackman & Ker Milling Co.'s bale National rolled oats, won by No. 203.

Shore & Anderson's berry set, won by No. 749.

Turner, Beeton & Co.'s half dozen ladies' handkerchiefs, won by No. 538.

D. Spencer's go-cart, won by No. 690.

Mrs. Mellor's water-color picture, won by Mr. V. Austin.

E. & N. Railway Co.'s round trip ticket to Nanaimo, won by Mr. Carron.

B. Williams & Co.'s clothing (value $5), won by Mrs. Powell.

Mrs. Macaulay's pin cushion, won by Rev. Lawzon.

J. H. Fullerton's pair lady's slippers, won by Mrs. Straith.

Miss Aikman's pink lamp shade, won by Miss A. Ward.

G. Stewart & Co.'s box plums, won by Mrs. T. Lawrence.

J. Barnsley & Co.'s pair scissors, won by Mrs. John McNeill.

Times Co., one year's subscription Daily Times, won by Mrs. Bantly.

Short & Sons' meershaum pipe, won by T. J. Jackman.

Frank Campbell's box of cigars, won by Jos. Sommer.

Mrs. Finerty's collie puppy, won by Miss Pooley.

C. E. Redfern's fancy clock, won by Bishop Christie.

Thos. Shotbolt's hair brush, won by Mr. Lawrence.

Mrs. Nicholson's 5-o'clock tea cloth, won by Mrs. McKeon.

Mrs. McNeill's hand-made rug, won by Mrs. Hasting-Brown.

Waitt & Co.'s melloharp, won by Mrs. Stead.

Miss McDowell's rose cushion (voilet), won by Mrs. F. B. Williams.

J. Piercy & Co.'s pair of blankets, won by A. Lipsky.

Mrs. Dunlevy's blue applique table cover, won by Mrs. Everett.

Miss McDowell's point lace tea cosy, won by Mr. O'Reiley.

Lenz & Leiser's pair of blankets, won by Rev. Lawzon.

S. N. Reid's boys' clothing (value $5), won by Chas. Hayward.

Mrs. Astrico's fruit cake, won by T. P. Patton.

John Cochrane's hair brush and comb, won by Mrs. H. M. Kelly.

Mrs. West's cornucopia, won by Mrs. Hare.

N. P. Co.'s round trip to Seattle, won by Mrs. T. P. Patton.

Mrs. W. S. Chambers' doll's cradle (blue), won by Miss Leiser.

Mrs. D. M. Eberts' blotter, won by T. A. Ker.

Mrs. Bridges' painting, won by Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. Hall's centrepiece, won by Rev. Lawzon.

Mrs. Bridges' oil-painting (Madonna), won by Mrs. Sweeney.

Mrs. Davie's table cloth, won by Miss Patton.

Pither & Leiser's case claret, won by Thos. A. Johnson.

Miss McKinnon's yellow cushion, won by A. Lipsky.

Miss Steele's handkerchief case, won by A. Campbell.

F. B. Gregory's box cigars, won by A. Lipsky.

Hall & Co.'s perfume, won by Mrs. Hickey.

Miss K. McDowell's fire screen, won by Mrs. L. Stemler.

Miss Allen's crochet quilt, won by Mrs. W. Edmonds.

Mrs. Allen's mat, won by Mrs. Harlock.

A. Brown's picture (Suspense), won by M. Byar.

Dean & Hiscocks' hand mirror, won by W. S. Terry.

Chas. E. Jones' perfume, won by S. Holland.

Mrs. O'Brien's pink and white lamp shade, won by May Dodd.

Clark & Pearson's coal oil stove, won by Mrs. S. B. Marten.

Dominion Bakery's fruit cake, won by Mrs. Gayer.

Mrs. W. Jones' silver shaving cup, won by R. Conn.

Geo. H. Maynard's child's slippers, won by Mrs. Danes.

J. Savannah's half dozen photos, won by Walter Winsby.

A. A. Clayton's silver-mounted purse, won by Mrs. T. Browne.

Miss Roarke's hand-painted cushion, won by Wm. Clark.

Mrs. Johnston's doll, won by Norma Hamburger.

Thos. Shotbolt's military brushes, won by C. J. Quinan.

Thos. Shotbolt's atomizer, won by Mrs. A. H. Clements.

Mrs. Lawrence's gold ring, won by Miss E. Henenover.

Challoner & Mitchell's cane, won by M. Goulding.

C. Loewenberg's briar pipe, won by C. E. Wilson.

Mrs. Radiger's cups and saucers, won by Miss Lawrence.

Hudson's Bay Co.'s box of cigars, won by Jas. L. Forde.

James Dunsmiur's ton of coal, won by Miss Shannon.

Thos. Earle's box of coffee, won by Miss G. McDonald.

W. G. Cameron's goods to value of $2.50, won by Dan O'Sullivan.

Miss E. O'Connon's sofa pillow, won by D. O'Sullivan.

Sidney Shore's half dozen plated knives, won by Mrs. Jas. Gray.

Mrs. Ferguson's handkerchief case, won by Mr. S. Schoen.

### NEW RICHMOND'S WOE.

Constant Procession of Funerals to the Little Cemetery of the Ruined Town.

New Richmond, Wis., June 14—Thirty-two new graves were made to-day in the little cemetery of the town, a constant procession of funerals threading the passage through the littered streets all day long. There are still a large number of unburied dead, and but for the fact that a large number of coffins failed to arrive to-day, it is likely the number of funerals would have been close to fifty.

It is believed the greatest mortality in any one place during the cyclone occurred in the basement of the hardware store of Mark Williams. This store was at one of the prominent business corners, and when the storm approached, a large number of persons fled to the basement and were overwhelmed. Several bodies have already been taken out, but it is estimated that fully a dozen dead are still in the ruins.

Fully 100 corpses, twice as many mangled people, 40 acres of piles of brick, slivered planks, scattered heaps of household goods, dead horses, through which the wind has driven the sharp splinters of boards, smouldering fires where houses stood previous to the cyclone, and in the midst of it all, trees as bare of leaves as ever in winter, and for the most part stripped of bark—this is what the funnel of death wrought in the space of three minutes upon the town of New Richmond.

An apprentice at Whitehead's Torpedo Works has invented an electric gun that is at once deadly, noiseless and smokelss. The model which at present represents his idea weighs only seven pounds, but with this tiny gun the most satisfactory experiments have been made. At a distance of one mile a target was shattered several times by the explosive contents. At a distance of five miles, in spite of a premature explosion, the target was also shattered. The velocity of the shot is estimated at five miles and a half in two seconds. It is said that the Admiralty have offered the lad, who is only nineteen, and the son of Mr. J. H. Newman, a Portland grocer, the sum of £75,000 for his invention, and he has refused it. In the meantime the clever inventor has been asked to build a gun that will weigh one cwt. He is now busy doing it at home, in such a way as to safeguard his secret. The bigger model will probably be ready about July, when a better opportunity will be given of noting the deadly effects of this weapon that shoots in silence and without betraying its presence by a puff of smoke.

# A Man of Many Millions.

## John D. Rockefeller, America's Greatest Millionaire Leaves for Alaska.

## Cutters Start on Long Trips to Yukon and Siberia.

The Cottage City, which calls at the outer dock this morning on her way to Alaska, will have among her passengers Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the originator and head of the great Standard Oil trust, and one of the three wealthiest men in the world. He is enjoying a summer vacation with his family, and is the principal member of a party including also Miss Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Miss Spellman, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Miss Ethel Rockefeller, Miss Swift, Rev. W. S. Richardson and Mr. E. L. Ballard, all of New York; Mrs. and Miss Baird, of Philadelphia; and Dr. H. F. Beggar, of Cleveland.

The party came north from California by special train, and during the past few days have been quietly enjoying themselves at Everett and Tacoma. Incidentally Mr. Rockefeller had a look at his Puget Sound interests—the Hotel Donnelly and several other large blocks in Tacoma, the Monte Cristo mines, and the Everett & Monte Cristo railway, in addition to the Everett and Tacoma smelters. His trip is not for business, however, and he and his party have been enjoying themselves as simply and unostentatiously as though he were nothing more than a fairly successful merchant, out for a summer holiday with his family, instead of the possessor of $350,000,000 and an annual income of $20,000,000.

It was of Mr. Rockefeller's income that "Martin Dooley," the Chicago humorist-philosopher, was writing when he gave to the world one of his characteristic Irishisms. His friend Hennessey had been explaining the subject to him in detail—how, sleeping or working, Mr. Rockefeller's $20,000,000 a year kept piling up—how $20,000,000 a year meant $55,555 a day, etc.

"Do you mind what that means?" said Mr. Hennessey, impressively. "It means $2,316.48 an hour, and just by sleeping soundly his eight hours every night the man earns $18,531.84. And $2,316.48 every hour means $38.40 every minute, and that means 64 cents a second—do y' mind, 64 cents every time the clock ticks?"

Dooley thought it all over for a few seconds, smoking meditatively. Then he said:

"An' I suppose the poor man must be in mortal terror all the time, for fear someone'll stop the clock."

### AMERICAN REVENUE FLEET

Corwin Having Trouble With Her Tow—Thetis Starts For Siberia.

A report has reached Port Townsend that the revenue cutter Corwin is having trouble with the large barge she is towing to the mouth of the Yukon river, to be used as a coaling station for the Yukon river cutter Nunivak. Sunday, June 4, the Corwin and her tow encountered a severe storm in the Gulf of Georgia, which nearly resulted in the loss of the barge.

The Corwin succeeded in reaching shelter with the barge, which had her hog chains broken and was otherwise damaged. After repairs are completed the Corwin will proceed northward.

The revenue cutter Rush, with the stern-wheel steamer Nunivak in tow, started on Tuesday on the long voyage from Port Townsend to St. Michael, at which port the latter vessel will enter upon her duties of patrolling the Yukon river in the interests of the United States government.

The Nunivak will make no attempt to gain headway of her own accord unless unusually fine weather is experienced, and the sturdy little Rush will have her hands full handling the unwieldy packet. Seafaring men in Port Townsend predict that if any bad weather is experienced the Nunivak will never reach the Yukon.

Shortly after the Rush and Nunivak started, the converted cutter Thetis hoisted anchor and plodded away on her voyage to Siberia. This completes the sailing of vessels belonging to this season's Behring Sea fleet.

### NANAIMO REFORMING.

Three Men Handsomely Fined For Gambling and Blackjack Tables Deserted.

Nanaimo, June 14.—Constable Thompson last night arrested Wellington Brown, G. W. Shipman and J. Y. McArthur. This morning they were brought before Justices of the Peace Hilbert and Shakespeare on a charge of gambling. Shipman and McArthur were fined $20 and $2 costs for gambling, and Brown was fined $30 and costs for the same offence. Brown and McArthur were fined $10 and $2 costs each for fighting.

Messrs. Hepple and Davis are to be held to answer to the charge of allowing gambling in their hotel. This is the first action taken in this direction, but the police declare that gambling must stop. The black-jack tables have all been closed.

### WINNERS AT ASCOT.

London, June 14.—The Visitors' Plate of 300 sovereigns at Ascot Heath to-day was won by Lord Wm. Beresford's Jiffy II (5 to 4), ridden by Sloane. Gallot was second and Silver Fox third. Eleven horses ran.

The Royal Hunt Cup was won by Mr. D. J. Jardine's Refractor; Eager was second, and Lord Wm. Beresford's Knight of the Thistle third. The betting, previous to the start, was 25 to 1 against Refractor; 10 to 1 against Knight of the Thistle, and 100 to 3 against Eager.

Mr. Arthur James' Fairnation won the Coronation Plate of 100 sovereigns each and 300 added. Zanetto will be second. Sloane rode Mr. Lorillard's Mayakka and finished third. Nine horses ran.

### BERNHARDT'S HAMLET.

London, June 13.— Madame Sarah Bernhardt has arranged to play Hamlet on June 20 in the famous theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, the town where Shakespeare was born.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1899.

## A CRISIS REACHED.

Payne mining stock fell $1.10 per share in Montreal during the last eight days. We do not know if the end of the decline is in sight. What has taken place already represents a depreciation in the value of that property at $1,100,000. The decline has been general in all mining stocks, and the aggregate loss in this respect suffered by investors in this province during the present month can only be estimated in millions of dollars. This is the direct visible loss. It does not take account of what has been lost through the stoppage of all negotiations for the sale of mining properties, the interruption of business and the enforced idleness of workmen. It takes no account of the great and incalculable injury done to the province by the distrust excited in the world of capital. The great drop in Payne stock serves, however, to bring the gravity of the situation home with special force, because its effect will be felt severely in Montreal, the financial centre of the Dominion, and a quarter to which, until this pernicious eight-hour law came into force, the province could look with confidence when seeking investors.

Only a few months ago the prospects of mining in this province were very bright indeed. The proverbial timidity of capital had been overcome. Every English paper that spoke of the matter at all treated the mineral wealth of British Columbia as demonstrated. People in touch with the London money market were unanimous in the opinion that hereafter we might look with confidence to an inflow of much needed capital. The moneyed men of Eastern Canada were satisfied with their British Columbia investments and were ready to respond to fresh calls. To-day these conditions are reversed and a long time must elapse before they can be again rendered satisfactory.

The responsibility rests upon the Semlin ministry, upon the whole ministry and not upon one minister more than any other. This ministry has dealt blow after blow at the industries of this province. Every line of business suffers from its blighting touch. We do not wish to indulge in the language of exaggeration, for that would defeat our purpose, which is to draw the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to the very grave conditions, which the policy pursued by his advisers has precipitated. He is about to leave Victoria to be absent for some time in the Northern country. Before he leaves we wish to submit for his consideration if it is not his duty to call upon his chief adviser, Mr. Semlin, for a full statement of the effect of this eight-hour law upon business, and if he does not receive assurances, as we are satisfied he will not, that the interruption of work and consequent great depreciation in the value of property are only temporary, that it is his duty to the province to call the legislature together at the earliest possible day. Such action on his part would not necessarily mean an expression of want of confidence in his advisers, although they have certainly forfeited the confidence of every one else. The Lieutenant-Governor is in possession of the journals of the legislature. From these he can learn the circumstances under which this eight-hour law was passed. He will learn that the provision was not in the bill originally submitted to the house, but was an amendment moved in committee without notice to any persons interested and without any petition asking for it. If there can be such a thing as clandestine legislation this is an instance of it. If the Lieutenant-Governor chooses to make the inquiry he will learn that many government supporters regard the measure as a grave mistake, and that it would be impossible, with the knowledge now possessed, to get such a law through the house.

It is not necessary to tell the Lieutenant-Governor that he is not a mere puppet to be moved by his ministers when and how they like. He knows that he has the power which we ask him to exercise, that is to call upon his advisers for an explanation of the results of the legislation to which he assented at their request, and if he is not satisfied with the explanation given to insist that his advisers shall consult the legislature. The present is one of those crises when the utility of the prerogative vested in the Lieutenant-Governor can be demonstrated. We do not suggest that he should dismiss his advisers, for we are as strongly opposed to-day as ever to the assumption by the representative of the crown of powers which constitutionally ought, except in rare instances, to be exercised only by the representatives of the people. What we say is this:

The Lieutenant-Governor should either call upon his advisers for a statement of the effect of the eight-hour law which will have a tendency to relieve the rapidly waning confidence of the public in the chief industry of the province, such statement to be published for the benefit of all concerned, or require his advisers to call the legislature together without delay, for the purpose of dealing with this important question.

## MAJOR HALDER'S VIEWS.

Whether the views expressed by Major Halder in yesterday's Colonist commend themselves to the approval of the people of British Columbia, there can be no doubt that they are worthy of the greatest consideration. Any country is very likely to think its own way of doing things the best; but when the co-operation of foreign capital is asked for the development of local resources, it becomes necessary to get the views of those who have the ear of investors. Major Halder's views have a double weight. In the first place they are those of a man who has enjoyed exceptional facilities of forming opinions on mining questions, and in the next place he represents the greatest news agency in the world, and his mission to this Coast is to report upon the condition of mining as he finds it. His reports will reflect his ideas necessarily. They would be of little value if they did not, for what he is expected to give is not news only, but an expert opinion. His letters will be read by millions of people, whose interest we are all very desirous of exciting in our mineral resources. It is of the greatest importance that the people of British Columbia should know in advance how he regards the matter, so that if he is in error he may be set right, and if he is correct in his judgment the necessary changes may be made.

Major Halder said among other things that our mining laws are antiquated. This is not a pleasant sort of criticism, but it means nothing more than that from his point of view, the province has not kept pace with the experience of other mining communities. We think it will be freely conceded that there has not been in the last twenty years much effort to examine the mining laws in the light cast upon them by the experience of other countries. There was really no great necessity for such an examination. While more or less mining was carried on, until within a comparatively short time, British Columbia made no claim to be considered among the choice fields for investment. When this claim was not made, there was no reason to concern ourselves with the laws in force elsewhere, or the conditions which capital found in other countries. But we are on different ground now. We have shown to the world that there are opportunities for investment here. It is wise, therefore, to inquire what are the conditions prevailing in places which are competitors with us in the investment market, and if they are more favorable to investors than those existing here, and if they have the prestige attaching to great success, to shape our laws accordingly. Major Halder's letters seem likely to disturb the self-complacency of the province, but possibly a little shock in this direction may prove very healthy.

## AN OPEN QUESTION.

A Seattle paper says there is fear that Great Britain intends to demand further concessions in regard to the Alaskan boundary. The great mistake of our United States contemporaries in dealing with this subject is to lose sight of the fact that the question is an open one. Their own government admits this. If it were not an open question is it supposable for an instant that the Washington government would discuss arbitration, or assent to the establishment of any kind of a modus vivendi? As long as the question is open, it is absurd to talk of concessions being made by either party, except simply for temporary convenience, and these will bind neither power in the final settlement. For example, the fact that Canada has tacitly assented to the occupation of Skagway by United States officials does not estop the British commissioners from setting up a claim to that point, nor does the hoisting of the British flag at any point on the White Pass or anywhere else along the possible frontier estop the United States from claiming territory beyond it. If our friends across the border would charge their memories with the fact that the whole boundary question is open as far as both nations are concerned, they would not be in such a fever all the time for fear their government, in the exercise of a spirit of neighborliness, may make no objection to the exercise by Canada of temporary authority at certain disputed points pending the final determination of the boundary. It will be time enough to talk about concessions when an understanding has been arrived at as to what the treaty of 1825 means.

## STANLEY PARK.

The action of Mr. Justice Martin in continuing the injunction against Mr. Ludgate must be understood as an indication that, in his opinion, the contention made on behalf of the province is tenable under the evidence as far as it has been presented, and consequently that the Dominion government has shown no title to Deadman's Island. If this view is upheld on the hearing it will follow that the Dominion government has no title to Stanley Park, and if so that the lease granted to the city of Vancouver is null and void. This point was expressly taken at the interview between the Vancouver delegates and the government, that is presuming the authorized version of that interview printed in the Vancouver Province to be correct. Mr. Woodward, the chairman of the delegation, is reported to have stated the case as follows:

If Mr Ludgate's lease from the Dominion government is null and void then the title to Stanley Park, being an order-in-council from the Dominion government in 1887, is null and void, and the position the citizens of Vancouver find them in is simply that they are without a park, without a recreation ground, without a public drive, and the reservoir erected at such an enormous expense to secure a supply of water in the event of sudden emergency is no longer the property of the city, nor is the pipe line on the city's property, according to Mr. Cotton's theory and the action taken by the provincial government. If the province owns the park and if Mr. Cotton's view of putting up at public auction is carried out, Vancouver will have to repurchase the rights she has already so dearly bought to secure to the city the water supply.

To this statement of the matter no exception appears to have been taken, both Mr. Martin and Mr. Cotton appearing to think the case to be governed by the provisions in the Public Lands act relating to leases. These authorize the granting of leases of crown lands for the following purposes:

For cutting hay,

For stone quarries and fishing stations.

For personal occupation and cultivation,

For general purposes for a term not exceeding ten years.

The last paragraph applies to land within the limits of any corporate city. As a ten years' lease would not meet the requirements of the people of Vancouver, this section would not help them to a satisfactory title to the Park. A lease granted under this provision is not a subject of public competition, but may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council "upon such conditions as may be deemed advisable." We find nothing in the law authorizing, much less requiring, the government to put up at public competition leases for park purposes, nor indeed for any purpose except for cutting timber. If this reading of the law is correct, then Mr. Cotton is quite astray when he intimated to the delegation that Stanley Park and the ground on which the reservoir stands must under certain circumstances be put up to competition to the highest bidder; and Mr. Martin was equally wrong in suggesting that Vancouver "might find itself in a fine fix some day with the water cut off from it." If the authorized version of what transpired at the interview between the Vancouver delegation and the government is correct, we have another instance afforded of the hap-hazard way in which the present advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor deal with legal questions.

Before proceeding to set out what we submit is Vancouver's remedy in the premises, we may point out that in the act incorporating the city the Government Military Reserve is spoken of. This is in the second section where the boundaries of the municipality are described. The closing phrases of this section are as follows:

"Thence along the shore across the mouth of False Creek and along the shore line of lot number 185 in said New Westminster district and the government military reserve to the First Narrows; thence along the shore line of Burrard Inlet to the place of beginning."

We express no opinion as to the effect of this legislative recognition of the existence of a government military reserve. It is not germane to the proposition now under consideration, which is as to how Vancouver can secure a title to Stanley Park if the ownership is vested in the province.

In 1881, which was five years before Vancouver was incorporated, an act was passed reading as follows.

It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to grant and convey any public park or pleasure ground set apart or reserved out of any crown lands of this province for the recreation and enjoyment of the public to the municipal council or corporation of any city or town within the province upon trust to maintain and preserve the same for the use, recreation and enjoyment of the public; and any such corporation to whom such grant or conveyance shall be made shall have power to hold the lands thereby conveyed upon the trusts and for the purposes aforesaid.

This was the law of the province at the time Vancouver was incorporated and we submit applies to the city of Vancouver as fully as it does to Victoria, although the former city has its special act of incorporation. The section last above quoted now forms a part of the Municipal Clauses act, but we do not think this limits the scope of its general language, which applies it to any city. It is under this law that Victoria holds Beacon Hill Park, and if Stanley Park belongs to the province, we submit that no reason exists why it should not be handed over to Vancouver.

If the view of the law above taken is correct and Stanley Park is crown land, then the government has full authority to set it apart and reserve it as a park and issue a grant forthwith to the municipal council of Vancouver. It is not necessary to inquire how this would affect that city's right to those portions of the park which are leased for commercial purposes. At first sight we incline to the opinion that they would have to be exempted from the grants, but we suppose this is not material. The title to the site of the reservoir would not be affected, because the erection of a reservoir is not inconsistent with the user of the property under the terms of the law. The Colonist recommends the city council of Vancouver and the government of the province to examine into the above suggestions. If its view of the law is correct and the province has not, intentionally or otherwise, divested itself of its title, Stanley Park may be made as fully the property of Vancouver as Beacon Hill Park is of Victoria.

## BUSINESS SUFFERS.

It is probably quite correct to say that for the first time in its history the business affairs of the people of this province are suffering from the result of unwise legislation. Ordinarily it makes very little difference to the merchant, as a merchant, what laws the legislature may pass. Ninety-nine per cent. of legislation, as a rule, does not directly affect trade. A conspicuous exception is furnished by the eight-hour law. The Colonist learns on excellent authority that since the effects of this law began to be felt there has been a marked falling off in collections from merchants in the localities directly affected, and in their orders for further supplies. The reason of this is plain enough. When men are out of work they cannot buy goods and pay for them. That tells the whole story.

The effect of the stealthy passage of this meddlesome legislation is like a frost upon a half-ripened wheat crop. No one can tell the amount of damage that has been done, for the harvest has not yet been gathered. The prospects of business in this province were exceptionally bright, when the government put this blight upon it. Every member of the cabinet is equally responsible for this law. There is no use in any one setting up the Attorney-General as a scape-goat. His colleagues are as deep in the mud as he is in the mire. They are even more culpable than he, because they have been long enough in the province to understand something about the conditions of mining, and have not even the poor excuse that they were simply ignorant of what they were doing.

It has already been shown in the Colonist that about a score of companies, intending to invest in mining in this province, have been prevented from doing business by the arbitrary refusal of the government to grant them miner's certificates. How much loss this means to the merchants of Victoria and Vancouver, we have no means of ascertaining, but it must be very large. Certainly a score of companies engaged in mining would consume large quantities of goods. Their trade would represent the demands of a large number of wage-earners. Twenty mining companies would have pay-rolls aggregating many thousands of dollars monthly, and their disbursements in other ways would be large. This has all been prevented by the mere whim of the government. We note a disposition among the friends of the government to cast the responsibility for this upon Mr. Martin, but no such excuse can be accepted. His colleagues must either heartily approve of this policy, which he is understood to have originated, or be too weak to revolt against his dictation, and in either case they are undeserving of public confidence.

The business interests of British Columbia demand that the combination of reckless demagoguism and political incapacity, now essaying the role of a cabinet, should be got rid of in the speediest manner possible.

## A TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

A wave of temperance sentiment is sweeping over Europe. It has royal sanction from King Humbert of Italy, who is a total abstainer; it has a staunch advocate in William of Germany, who while not going as far as his royal brother of Italy, teaches extreme moderation both by precept and example; the young Queen of Holland lends the influence of her gentle example to the reform. Perhaps it is in France that the movement is the strongest. The more thoughtful classes in that country are becoming alarmed at the progress of intemperance. Formerly it used to be the boast of the French people that, though they drank often, they did not drink much, and they especially prided themselves upon the claim that they were a more sober people than either the British or the Germans. Recent statistics show the contrary of this. They show that the Belgians are the first on the list in the consumption of alcohol, with France second, Germany third and Great Britain fourth. It is interesting to note that Canada occupies the lowest place on the list, the consumption of alcoholic beverages being smaller per capita in the Dominion than in any other civilized country. It is not only the amount of intoxicants consumed in France that causes alarm, but the quality of the liquor drunk and the prevalence of intemperance among women. The favorite drink is absinthe, and its mental effect upon its victims is even worse than the physical. One French physician has declared that if the habit is not checked the people will become a nation of madmen. It is frightful to think of children begotten of absinthe-besotted parents beginning in early life to use this soul-destroying liquor. In Normandy, once the home of the very flower of the French race, so addicted have the peasantry become to intemperance, that the average working hours are not more than five out of the twenty-four, and most of the small earnings of the people are spent in the drinking houses, which are so numerous throughout rural France that they are in the whole country in the proportion of one to every thirty people. Hitherto it has been the favorite claim of the opponents of total abstinence that in France, though every one drinks, drunken people are few in number. This was attributed to the custom of drinking only at meals; but even this has been carried to such an extent that one French writer says that while the people are not often drunk in public, the people are almost all in a "fuddled condition of mind" the greater part of the time. Recently the habit of drinking at bars without eating is growing, especially among the devotees of absinthe, and it is accentuating the evil.

It is very clear that not in France alone but in all civilized countries there must be a great change in the habits of the people or disaster will surely result from the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. The mischief that is being wrought by this practice is no longer denied. Seventy years ago, when the total abstinence movement was in its infancy, it was almost as much as a man's position in society was worth in any part of Europe to declare himself favorable to it. But the world has grown wiser in this respect as in many others, and the names of many of the foremost men of the time will be found on the list of those who either do not drink intoxicants at all or else discountenance their use except in extreme moderation. The notion that the best type of hospitality is not possible without the use of alcoholic drinks is rapidly being exploded. It is true that many persons, who are themselves abstainers, continue to provide wines and other spirituous liquors for the use of guests, but the number of men in prominent positions, socially and otherwise, who abstain from their use is steadily increasing. In Canada, as might be expected from a country standing lowest in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, there are many communities where the use of wine at all public or semi-public functions has been abandoned in deference to popular opinion on the subject. An interesting sign of the times was the very rapid growth of the non-treating movement started in Chicago a short time ago. All temperance reformers long ago recognized that the great danger to the community and the individual is not in the use of alcoholic drinks at regular meals, but in the treating habit, which alone enables the saloon to flourish. The movement, which has been begun in Europe, aims at the reduction in the number of drinking places, and in the education of the people to the dangers of excess. It is not, strictly speaking, a total abstinence movement; it is not a prohibition movement. Its object is to show the evils resulting from the habit of frequent drinking, and to lessen the temptation to indulge in it by reducing the number of places where it can be practised.

## PASSING COMMENT.

The Globe takes the sensible view that the views of a gentleman like Major Halder as to the effect of our mining laws upon investors ought not to be treated lightly.

The Fernie Free Press looks forward very hopefully to the early opening of the Spokane market to Crow's Nest Pass coal. This will be brought about when the Bedlington railway is open for traffic. Spokane's coal supply at present is poor and costly.

The Trail Creek News thinks it "simply ridiculous" that a man who wants a liquor license he has to go all the way to Cascade City for it. We are living in a day of ridiculous administration.

The Wellington Enterprise and the Nanaimo Review join in the request that sportsmen will allow the pheasants another year's immunity from their guns. This is a capital suggestion. The pheasants are thriving, and they ought to be given a fair chance. By and bye there will be plenty of them for every one.

The Nelson Miner informs the Colonist that the city in which it is published would just as soon think of levelling its mountains as of doing away with thunder storms. It can have them as often as it likes so far as Victoria is concerned. Thunderstorms are like the gout—very entertaining when other people have them.

The Times thinks it necessary to discuss editorially the alleged action of the E. & N. railway company in carrying the Hobbs case to the Privy Council, and winds up its observations with this sapient sentence: "The law will not allow contracts to be violated because some one has blundered in drawing them; if it did, what would be the use of making contracts?" What would be the use indeed? Also what would be the use of courts if suitors are to be attacked in the newspapers because they resort to them for the purpose of ascertaining what their contracts are? Mr. Hobbs says his contract was for a certain thing; the railway company say it was for something else. One court held that the railway's understanding of the matter is correct; another that Mr. Hobbs has the right idea about it. If the company see fit to get the opinion of a third and the highest court, what right has any newspaper to object? Would any objection have been made if Mr. Hobbs had lost at Ottawa and had determined to carry it to Westminster? Would he not have been applauded by the Times for his courage?

The things that people see are inside of them and no outside. No two people see the same things exactly alike. One woman may look out at a beautiful landscape and see all the beauty and restfulness and grandness that there is in it. Another one will look out at the same scene and see nothing. The man who is perfectly well and vigorous enjoys life to the full. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes people well. There isn't anything miraculous about it—it is the most natural thing in the world. It simply puts the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, in perfect order, and thereby makes the blood pure and rich. All diseases live and thrive on impure blood. Keep a stream of pure, rich, red blood flowing into a diseased spot and the disease will not stay. A man lives on rich, pure blood, and disease dies on it.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008-page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

B. C. Year Book

1897.

By R E. GOSNELL

Cloth ..... $1 50 per copy

Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Profusely illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD

VICTORIA, B.C.

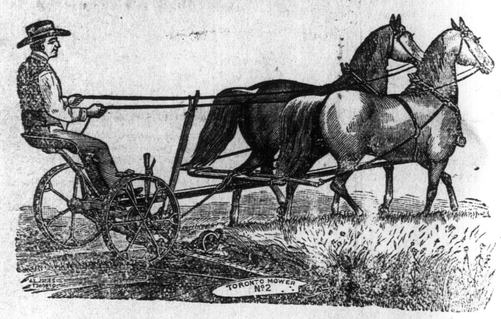
STRAW HATS, 25, 50, 75, and $1. CANVAS HATS, 50, 75, and $1.00

SEE OUR $2.00 STIFF FEDORA HAT.

B. WILLIAMS & Co., 97 Johnson St.

E. G. Prior & Co., Limited L'b'lty

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, KAMLOOPS.



Sole Agens for Toronto and Brantford Mowers With roller and Ball Bearings

Sharp & Tiger Sulky Rakes, Massey-Harris Steel Hay Tedders, Star Combined Sickle and Tool Grinders. Send for catalogues and prices.

We also have a complete stock of Iron, Steel, Hardware, Mill and Loggers' Supplies, Wagons, Buggies and Carts.

The Green-Eyed Monster...

Victoria again in the consomme. Why cannot our citizens at Ottawa pull together for the good of Victoria on some ONE scheme?

Our SCHEME works for your benefit.

Our SPECIAL PRIZES are to be found in the low prices we offer, and it takes no calculations or words to prove that you save more than a trading stamp. We give YOU all the discounts in preference to a foreign monopoly. Watch our special offerings on Saturdays, to be seen in our show windows, and prices good for that day only.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

COFFEES DISCRIMINATING BUYERS SPICES

Will find it profitable to handle only the best in...

PURE COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER.

HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED.

STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA.

HEAD OFFICE:—Thomas Earle, 92, 94 and 97 Wharf St, Victoria, B.

The Columbia Flouring Mills Company

ENDERBY AND VERNON.

Premier, Three Star, Superfine, Graham and Whole Wheat Flour.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Proprietors, Victoria.

LEA AND PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS: M. Douglas & Co., and G. E. Colson & Son, Montreal

# Atlin Suffers From Official Blundering.

## Miners Wait in Idleness Consuming Precious Supplies While Recorder Refuses Permission to Work.

## Jumpers Encouraged by Officials to File Claims to Ground Already Recorded--Abuse of Staking for Absentees.

## Refusal of Hydraulic Leases Deprives Hundreds of Men of Work—General Exasperation at the Government's Ill-Advised Course.

Special Correspondence of the Colonist.

Atlin City, June 2.—In my letter of two weeks ago, which was sent out by private conveyance, there having been no outward mail now for three weeks, I endeavored to describe as accurately as possible some of the official difficulties which have arisen in this mining camp, and which over large areas on the gold-bearing creeks have brought about a condition of utter cessation of work. The lapse of time has served only to aggravate these conditions. Many hundreds of men are idling away their time, and have been for months, awaiting some official decision as to disputed claims. The entanglements as to claims are owing in the first place to the mix-up caused by the lack of method pursued by the mining recorder who was in office here last year; secondly by the introduction of the anti-alien law of last session, which raised a question as to the validity of hundreds of claims that had been staked by American prospectors; and thirdly by the indiscriminate jumping of claims which took place as a result of this uncertainty as to the title of original stakers.

All these circumstances were well known to the government at Victoria five months ago, as is shown by the provision made at the last session of the legislature for a judge of the Supreme court to proceed to Atlin to investigate the disputes as to claims and to quiet the titles thereto, but so far as known here, up to the present moment not the first step has been taken in the active work of the settlement of these disputes. The judge has not yet arrived, nor is there any certainty as to when he may be expected, though it is eagerly hoped that he will be here by the first boat, which may arrive from Bennett in a few days from now.

Meantime the miners, many hundreds of them, are idling away their time, consuming the supplies that it has cost them so dearly to bring in here, and which they were depending on to keep them going till such time as the returns from their claims should afford them means to purchase fresh supplies. Not only is this intolerable and outrageous delay on the part of the authorities causing a loss in the aggregate of thousands of dollars a day in "grub" alone, but it is wearing out the hearts of the miners themselves, who now see before them a prospect of the whole season slipping away with no opportunity of getting to work.

I have been over Pine creek several times and have witnessed much of the hardship occasioned by the delay of the authorities, which I have endeavored to describe. Not a few are already almost out of supplies, and will be compelled to make a shift for some time to avoid absolute destitution. The banks of the creek and the flats and benches adjoining, from Atlin lake to Surprise lake, present a veritable stockade of miners' stakes. The whole country bristles with them. Claims without number have been staked and re-staked by the jumpers, till the aggregation of stakes at the four corners of some of the claims would make up a very respectable quantity in the cubic measurement of a cord of four-foot stove-wood. Particularly does this seem to be the case where the nomenclature of the claim as fixed by the original staker indicates an American origin. For instance, I noticed one claim, the "Los Angeles," around which the jumpers seem to have clustered like flies around a tempting morsel. The stakes are clustered and tied together with ropes, wires and strings in the most amazing manner.

The claim-jumper—a creature who in all other mining camps in this province is looked upon as a person too mean and odious to associate with—is here regarded with no particular aversion. He stalks forth boldly in broad daylight, and makes no pretence of disguising the business he is about. Some of them put it this way: "Well, there was no one present on the claim; perhaps the original staker may have a right to the ground, and perhaps he hasn't. On the 1st of July I'll put in an appearance, and if there is no one there I'll claim the ground. If anyone turns up with a better claim he can have it." And so the thing goes on. The procedure followed in the recorder's office is to give a record whenever one is asked, without any questions whatever, save the now stereotyped one: "Are you a British subject?" The answer to this question is of course always in the affirmative, so the record is taken, the fee of $2.50 is paid and so another dispute is added to the long list that the judge will have to investigate if he ever arrives here.

Of course, occasionally the jumper meets a difficulty. The other day, for instance, a man came along to a claim on Willow creek and began planting his stakes on ground which had been already located. The original locator happened to be in the vicinity, and he asked the stranger what he was doing. "Staking this claim, of course," replied the jumper. "Well, before you do it you've got to lick me," said the owner, and as he was a big, husky fellow, the newcomer moved off, and the judge who is to come was saved the hearing of at least one case.

It seems to me utterly incomprehensible that the record office here will go on issuing record upon record for the same ground without the slightest effort to abate these outrages. It is simply a laying up of trouble against the future, and the officials know and acknowledge it. Yet the gold commisioner tells me that he is powerless to refuse records to jumpers, that he has no discretion in the matter whatever. This being the case, let me enquire what is the use of a gold commissioner at all, for surely it is the most important function that such an official should have to perform to see that miners are protected and established in their rights. There is no effort at this at all, and the office goes on day after day piling up troubles for itself at the charge of $2.50 apiece.

Some of the bolder spirits among those miners whose claims have been jumped have gone on with their work and a number have so far not been molested or interfered with by the other claimants. But these are the great minority. Frequently the gold commissioner is appealed to by rival claimants, and the result usually is that work is stopped and the claim "tied up" to await the advent of the judge! A few days ago a miner was arrested on the charge of stealing gold from a claim. He held the prior record, it appears, to the claim, and had done work to the extent of about $600 on the ground. The case came up before the gold commisioner here, but that official declined to go into the merits of the case, and the claim was consequently tied up, and the miner released on his own recognizances to appear before the next court of competent jurisdiction. Is it not pitiful?

Under these circumstances surely common sense would suggest that something more than the mere tender of a fee should be necessary before a new record is made of ground already recorded. Some declaration should be required, either that the ground has not been staked previously or that for some definite reason the original staking and recording is illegal. In the latter case the declaration should be followed, before the second record is made, by an inspection of the stakes, etc., by some officer appointed for the purpose, the expense attending such inspection being deposited in the recorder's office and forfeited if the declaration were found to be false. Common sense, I say, would suggest some such procedure as this, and if it be objected to on the score of expense to the government, the reply is that on the whole there would be a great saving to the community at large, and this practical paralysis of the mining industry be averted.

It is many years since there has been experienced in British Columbia a placer mining excitement equal to that of the Atlin country, and never one under conditions at all similar. Circumstances alter cases, and the procedure that applies in one case does not always apply in another. The authorities, at all events, have shown their total incapacity to deal with the situation as it is here, because matters could scarcely be in a worse condition.

### HYDRAULIC LEASES REFUSED.

Since the discovery of placer gold in this district last year, there have been many applications for leases of ground to be worked by hydraulic process. But so far not one of these applications has been granted by the government, with the result that operations on those lines have been wholly prevented. There are considerable quantities of capital awaiting investment in these hydraulic enterprises, as soon as it can be shown that they would likely prove profitable. Men have been waiting here from month to month for the necessary leases, in readiness to begin the initiatory work of prospecting the ground. This work would give a summer's employment to probably some hundreds of men, but not a hand's turn has yet been done, because there is as yet no assurance that the leases that have been applied for will be granted. It would appear that the government is so fearful of allowing capital a chance for investment and workingmen a change for employment that they have determined to do nothing at all. But if they could hear the execrations that are passed upon their heads from the lonely tents of the working miners in this district, from the offices of investors and promoters in this town, from over the counters of dispirited and disgusted merchants and business men generally, and the denunciations even of the ministers of religion here, it seems to me that they would be startled into some semblance of rational action. That the ministry, individually and collectively, are densely ignorant of the conditions they have to deal with here is apparent, but there is the additional feature of stupid stubbornness and boorishness in their aspect to the people here which is often found as an accompaniment of ignorance in high official positions.

### STAKING FOR ABSENTEES.

Before closing this letter I desire to refer to a couple of features in which the law respecting placer mines, at least in this district, requires amendment. One is the abuse of the privilege which the law permits free miners of staking an unlimited number of claims in one locality in the names of their friends or employers. It has become a regular business here on the part of some free miners, and is harmful in the extreme. I will give an example of how it is worked in this district. A miner discovers a new creek, and reports pay gold in it. He stakes the discovery claim for himself probably, and before making known the locality of the new ground goes about offering to stake claims for others at so much apiece. The price may be $10 or $50, or whatever amount may be obtained, and in this way a whole creek may be staked by one or two men before the public become acquainted with the locality at all. Claims may be staked in the names of people thousands of miles away and ignorant of what is going on, while free miners on the ground here have no opportunity of getting in on the creek. This is manifestly an improper proceeding, and that it is permitted suggests the advisability of adopting the Yukon plan of allowing claims to be staked only by the persons in whose names they are staked.

Of course a man who pays another one to stake a claim for him after the manned described above is doing something like buying a pig in a poke, and it is not to be wondered at that he sometimes finds himself sold. An instance recently occurred in this district where many innocents were gulled by the enterprising miner who did a thriving trade in locating on Simpson creek, where it has since been discovered there is not a trace of gold in the gravels. But the law needs amendment, not, it may be said, for the protection of the gulls, but in the interests of the bona fide free miner of every provincial camp.

### CLAIMS TOO SMALL.

Another fault in the placer law is that the claims allowed are not large enough. As I showed in a previous letter the claims nearly everywhere in this district must be regarded as deep diggings, and that being the case, it is practically impossible to work a claim only 100x100 feet in area singly. These claims have to be worked in groups of two, three or more, and it is not always possible for adjoining claim owners to form partnerships and work on agreeable terms. The claims, in my opinion, and in the opinion of nearly every experienced miner whom I have talked to here, should be at least 250 feet. This would, in most cases, enable a man to work his claim independently of his neighbor, and besides that, in diggings of the average productiveness of the creeks of this district, claims of 100 feet are not a sufficient reward for the expense and toil that are necessary to get down to work on bedrock.

There has been a heavy wind blowing all day, and Atlin Lake is now clear of ice. The temperature gets down below freezing point every night, and the snow still hangs heavy and low down on the northern flanks of the mountains. The southern inclinations of hills up to two or three thousand feet are fairly clear, and the quartz prospector is busy.

## ATLIN'S RICH CREEKS.

### Litigation Prevents Miners From Proving Their Claims—Some Big Nuggets In Evidence.

In a letter to the Colonist Frank McQuillan, the well-known prospector, says: "Pine, Spruce and Boulder creeks are all right, so is Wright creek. Atlin will be better next year, as more than half the claims are tied up in law, and cannot be worked before next season. I found the old back channel of Pine creek and located ten claims in a group for Capt. Irving & Co. I will start work as soon as Capt. Irving arrives, and by the end of October the Irving group will give a fair account of itself. There are hundreds of men here looking for employment. The wages vary from $2.50 and board to $7 without board. Many old men are employed by the government merely for their board. Poor men are taxed 25 cents per cord for the wood they burn. The object of the government is to collect all the revenue possible, regardless of what misery may be caused. In years to come Pine creek may be worked by hydraulic mining, but will have to be worked by elevators, as there is no dump, and the pressure of water must come from Surprise lake, a distance of seven miles. The largest portion of Pine creek is yet unstaked, it being bench land. Last week a man named Campbell found a nugget on his claim on Pine creek weighing 13 ounces, 16 pennyweights, valued at $200. Atlin will be a splendid mining country in a few years, when everything gets straightened out and working in shipshape. It will never be any good as a farming country, as frost remains in the ground late in the summer. There is bunch grass in abundance. A milk ranch and brewery would do well here in summer time."

J. Russell came down from Boulder and says everything looks flattering. He said two chaps on 10 below were taking $100 a day and didn't seem to be working very hard either. Jim says that no estimate can be arrived at whereby it is possible to compute the output. Every man you meet is under the impression that if he discloses the amount of gold taken out he endangers his claim. Another creek that very little is being said about is Birch. Lots of work is being done on this creek, and for a distance of three miles one half of the creek is as dry as a thirsty traveller. "One thing," says Jim, "that should not be overlooked by miners and people of Atlin is the fact that perfect "harmony" should prevail and not think that every stranger is a usurper.

W. A. Patterson is another Boulder creek man with good news. "I wouldn't take $5,000 for one of my claims there," he said. "I own two and a fraction, but I'm only working one at present. This one is 8 below, and a three days' run with two men showed 17 ounces. Most of this was taken from bedrock, and the depth is about five feet. Of course, the ground was all stripped and cleared before-hand." He brought down an ounce nugget, and has it on exhibition in Dockrill's drug store, and it is a beauty.

## THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

### Whole Season Practically Lost Through Unaccountable Folly of the Government.

From the Atlin Claim, June 3.

It does not seem possible that the government of this province can understand or appreciate the situation at present existing in this district. Even the stupidest or most boorish government that ever was could not have it in its mind wilfully to allow conditions to exist from day to day, from week to week, and from month to month in Atlin district without doing the first thing to improve matters. The mining industry of the district is practically paralyzed because of the supeness of the authorities at Victoria and the delays of the law. It is safe to say that there are at this moment thousands of men lying in a state of enforced inactivity, at enormous expense of time and money to themselves, awaiting the decision of the authorities as to the ownership of mining claims on these creeks. Months ago, during the session of the legislature, provision was made for a judicial investigation and decision of disputes; still no functionary of the law has arrived for that purpose, and no information is vouchsafed as to when he will arrive. The delay is shameful—it is criminal. This delay is mulcting the people of the district thousands of dollars a day for the mere cost of living alone, to say nothing of the loss of time and other expenditures.

Yet meantime we see the officials of the government throughout the district displaying the marvellous—we might almost say mercless—activity in the collection of revenues. On this point the officials here have been instructed from Victoria in terms evidently that could not possibly be misunderstood. The pound of flesh is being exacted with a sanguinary ferocity that seems unappeasable. A poor devil of a prospector, with his claim out on the creek "tied up" by disputes for which the bungling of previous officials of this same government are responsible, having eaten himself out of grub during the long wait for the arrival of the judicial commissioner, goes out into the bush and cuts a cord of wood. He attempts to sell it in town that he may get money to buy food. Instantly he is set upon by the officials of the government to pay a logger's license of $10 or a stumpage on what he has cut. Having no money he is debarred of the opportunity of getting any. Unhappy man! He might better be an inhabitant of the debtors' ward in Fleet street prison, for there, at least, he would be assured of a covering for his head. Another unfortunate, having sold his tent to "raise the wind," sets himself to get out some spruce poles to put up a shack—the inevitable government official instantly appears on the scene, demanding the government royalty. You are lingering about the town waiting for the judge to turn up, and to satisfy the cravings of hunger you slip out in the morning and shoot a duck—heavy fines and probably imprisonment follows with a swiftness and certainty that is astounding.

All this sort of thing we regard as a species of petty oppression and extortion, wholly out of keeping with the spirit that should actuate the governing powers in a mining camp such as this is. The government seems to have the idea that its chief function is the collection of revenues. It is the motto of the government office here never to refuse money, and so any number of records will be cheerfully taken for the same piece of placer ground without any question at all as to whether it has been staked and recorded previously. Our gold commissioner regards it as his duty to do this, though he knows that it is only a further aggravation of the entanglements that already exist.

But it is not specially effective now to criticize the failures or deficiencies or worse of the past. It should be the effort to secure improved conditions for the future. It is to be surely presumed that some time a judicial officer will arrive here to settle the hundreds of disputes regarding claims. We fear it will be a tedious process, and the danger now is that in very many cases the whole season will be lost, with all the deplorable consequences that must ensue. The people here should bestir themselves to expediate the operations of the judge when he does arrive. He will necessarily be ignorant of the conditions as they exist. He will need the advice and counsel of the best informed and wisest of our citizens and with that object in view concerted action should be taken. We have this suggestion to make—that a public meeting should be called to discuss the situation generally, and after a free interchange of opinion has been held, a committee should be appointed to draw up in a formal manner a presentment to the judge on his arrival of the whole situation, together with such suggestions for the guidance and enlightenment of the judge as wisdom may suggest. The main object is to have the disputes settled as speedily as possible, so that the hundreds of men now idling away their time here may get to work. Only good can result from the most speedy action on these lines.

# COLOR OF THE SUN.

## It Is Blue, and Man When He Sees That Will Perish of Cold.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, is convinced that if we could rise above the earth's atmosphere to view it, the sun must have a decidedly bluish tint to the naked eye. The proper color of the sun is blue—not merely bluish, but positively and distinctly blue.

"There can be no doubt of the correctness of Prof. Langley's opinion that the sun is really blue, and not yellow as we see it, said Prof. T. J. J. See, of the Naval Observatory at Washington, who has made himself famous recently as the discoverer of "double stars" in numbers hitherto undreamed of. "You have only to imagine the atmospheric envelope of the earth, which hinders vision, removed, and the heavens are revealed to the eye in an altogether new and unfamiliar aspect. The sky, in broad daylight, is black, and the moon, in above the horizon, is no longer yellow, but a brilliant white. Though the blue sun shines above, the stars are much brighter and more distinctly seen than ever before on the clearest night. Furthermore, they differ very much in color, some of them being red, others blue, others rose-color, others red, others violet, and yet others green.

"A strange aspect of the universe this would seem to be; and yet such is its true appearance, whereas we are accustomed to behold it altered to the eye by the interference of the atmosphere. As is well known, the sky looks blue because of the breaking up of light by innumerable particles of dust and moisture afloat in the air. Take away this hindrance to vision, and no longer will diffusion of sunlight obscure the views of the stars, each of which will shine like a separate lamp in the blackness of space. The blue sun, under present circumstances, looks yellow because the blue light-rays, having very short wavelengths, do not easily penetrate the atmospheric coat of the earth. The yellow waves are much longer, and have a better chance to get through; hence the sun is yellow and sunlight is yellow.

"Now, as to the differing tints of the stars, we must understand that they vary in this respect with their age. To begin with, it is necessary to realize that, barring the moon and a few planets of our own system, visible because they are near, all of the celestial bodies one sees in the heavens at night are suns—many of them hundreds of times as big as our own sun. The so-called Milky Way is a congress of suns, in which our orb of day is a rather inferior luminary. On this point I shall have something more to say presently, but meanwhile it will suffice to remark that planets in general, being dark and extinguished bodies, could not possibly be visible by their own light, and so we must preceive that every star which twinkles in the vault above us at night is a sun. By the aid of a very powerful telescope, I have discovered about a dozen stars that are actually made visible by the reflected light of the suns about which they revolve; but they do not importantly concern the general proposition.

"The color of a star—otherwise to be termed a distant sun—varies according to its age. In its youth it is yellow; in its old age, blue. The tint is a matter of temperature; the hotter a star, the bluer it gets, because great heat means an activity that engenders blue light waves. Sirius is a very blue star, as seen through the telescope, simply because it is so hot. Probably, Sirius gives out 100 times as much light as our sun, though it is only three, or perhaps four, times as big. Viga, in the constellation Lyra, hundreds of times as big as our sun, is blue, and the inference is that the heat it emits is tremendous.

"I have been speaking of the appearance of these stars as viewed through the medium of our atmosphere. Their colors, in some cases, are so vivid as to exhibit marked differences; but, if the air-envelope of the earth were taken away, their varying tints would be much more noticeable. From what I have said, you will have understood that the suns of the universe go through progressive alterations of hue as they grow older. Our own sun is becoming steadily bluer, because it is growing hotter. Every star, or sun, grows hotter and hotter up to a certain point in its history and then cools. Our sun, through the contraction of its gaseous body, is still gaining temperature, while losing bulk at the rate of 10 inches in diameter per diem. It will be 10 inches less thick to-morrow than it is to-day.

"However, our sun has nearly reached the limit of its increase in temperature, and before long it will begin to cool off. My belief is that within 800,000 years the solar orb, while considerably smaller than now, will be so hot that it will look decidedly blue, even as seen through the earth's atmosphere. Thereafter it will show signs of running down quite rapidly, and a tendency will soon follow, on the part of the human population of the earth, to huddle toward the equator.

"So well as we are able to perceive, mankind must be destroyed eventually by the progress of cold, and, in my opinion, the sun will not shine for more than 4,000,000 years longer. Originally, of course, it was a nebula, composed of cold particles, chiefly stony and widely scattered. These particles, gathering together by mutual attraction, formed a body, in which heat was engendered by the falling together of the particles composing it. Since then the progressive shrinking—i.e., falling together—of the particles has resulted in the emission of heat. It is about 32,000,000 years since the sun began to shine, and we may reasonably expect that it will give warmth enough to sustain life on the earth for 1,000,000 years to come. I do not think we can count upon a more extended survival for the human race.

"Hitherto an absurdly mistaken notion seems to have been accepted regarding the make-up of the sun, which has been supposed to be a homogeneous body, equal in density throughout. As a matter of fact, while its material is lighter than our own atmosphere on its surface, the interior is very much denser than the heaviest known substances that go to compose the earth. In fact, the solar orb, near its centre, is about three times as dense as mercury. As for the future of the sun, we may suppose that for a while, after cooling, it will become habitable by living forms, animal and vegetable; but these are not likely to be developed highly or to endure for any length of time, inasmuch as the mighty globe will have no external source of heat to depend upon.

"Sirius, as I have said, is a blue star. Beta is the beak of the constellation of the Swan, is a double sun, one of its members being pale yellow and the other deep blue. The fiery-red sun of Scorpio is linked with another one that is small and green. These double stars are true cosmic twins, and occasionally triplets appear. Castor, in Germini, is a pair of suns, each of which is larger than our orb of day, and it is believed that the greater of the two revolves around a third gigantic and invisible body, the presence of which is suggested by the swaying movements of the mighty luminary in question. Algol, the so-called demon star, has such a body revolving around it, shutting off its light so as to make it glare and fade at alternate intervals. I myself, as I have already said, have discovered a dozen great stars that are almost black, shining merely by reflected light from neighboring suns. What worlds they must be, to be sure, and how strange the forms of life which may be imagined to inhabit them.

"Alcyone, 1000 times as big as our sun, is in the constellation of Lyra, toward which the whole of our own solar system is moving. It may even be conceived as possible that our sun eventually will become a satellite of Vega's. But Arcturus, the king of suns, gives 5,000 times as much light as our sun—a statement which becomes impressive when it is consudered that our solar orb would, "cut up" into 1,250,000 pieces, each one as large as the earth on which we live. If, by the way, the sun were a solid block of anthracite coal, ignited in pure oxygen, it would burn out in 1,760 years.

"The atmosphere of the sun is supposed to be 5,000 miles deep, being composed of various gases and vapors of metals. As observed through the telescope, its surface is covered with minute white forms, apparently floating in an ocean of grayish fluid. These are clouds, composed not of water, but chiefly of carbon. Just as the electrician uses carbon for producing the brightest of artificial lights, so the sun employs the same agent in the manufacture of its transcendent light and heat. The sun-clouds are made up of drops of liquid carbon, which have a radience vastly exceeding the glow of the filament in an electric lamp. "When," as a famous astronomer says, "we remember that the entire surface of the huge luminary is coated with these clouds, every particle of which is thus intensely luminous, we need no longer wonder at the dazzling brightness which, even across the awful gulf of 93,000,000 miles, produces for us the inooneceivable glory of daylight."

"The greatest and most important invenion to be made in the next century will be a machine for storing the heat of the sun and transforming it into electricity or some other form suitable for ready employment. This heat, which is now permitted to go to waste, will be applied to the running of mills, the warming of houses, and every other purpose for which energy is utilized. It is worth mentioning in this connection that every square yard of the sun's surface emits an amount of heat equal to that of a blast furnace consuming one ton of coal every ten minutes. The heat given out by the solar globe in one second would raise 195,000,000 cubic miles of ice-cold water to boiling point, and of this heat the earth receives only one-two-millionth part."

## CONSUL-GENERAL MISSING.

### Left Vancouver For New York and Cannot Be Located.

A search is being made for Herr Schmucker, German consul-general at Shanghai, who arrived from the Orient on the Empress of Japan nearly two weeks ago, on his way to Europe. He left Vancouver on June 7 for New York, but had not reached his destination yesterday. He was to have sailed from New York on the Teutonic a few days ago. His non-arrival has caused his friends considerable uneasiness, and at their request the British consul at New York telegraphed Premier Semlin, asking for information about the German diplomat, if any were available. The Premier communicated with the C. P. R. officials, and received the answer that Herr Schmucker had proceeded East on June 7.

The only likely theory is that the consul changed his plans and is stopping somewhere en route, but it seems hardly probable that he would do this without communicating with his friends in New York.

## ELEVEN WORKMEN BURNED.

St. Petersburg, June 15.—Eleven workmen wee burned to death yesterday in a fire that destroyed a dwelling house near Rybensk in the government of Yaroslav, European Russia.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

# First Dawson Arrival.

## Harry Morton Returns From a Short Sojourn in the Klondike.

## Water Very Low in the Yukon Rivers—Steamers on Bars.

Harry Morton of this city, the second man to come out from Dawson this season, reached home last evening by the way of Vancouver, having come south on the steamer Cutch. He left Dawson on May 31 on the Canadian Development Company's steamer Columbia, which, according to later arrivals is a wreck in White Horse rapids, and had a rather rough trip out. Having heard on his way up the river of Mrs. Morton's illness, he left the steamer at the head of Lake Lebarge, where she was waiting for higher water, and made his way out as best he could, walking the greater part of the distance in mud and slush.

The water in the river, Mr. Morton says, is lower than it has been for years and the prospects of its rising are not bright, there being little or no snow along the banks or in the hills. At White Horse rapids it was two feet lower than the lowest water of former years and at Cariboo Crossing it was very shallow, the steamers Gleaner and either the Ora or the Nora, he could not remember which, were stuck fast there. The Thirty Mile river was in very bad shape, the water being low and the channel circuitous and narrow. The Willie Irving which attempted to go down with a load of sheep had to land her cargo to get off one bar and shortly afterwards she was on another. It was only by the most careful navigating that the Columbia got up as far as she did. The steamers of the Canadian Development Company, Mr. Morton says, are well fitted for ascending the river and besides there is the very best accommodation for passengers.

The hundreds of loaded scows and boats which started down the river were stalled at the foot of Marsh lake, their way being blocked by an ice jam five miles long across the entrance to the Fifty Mile river. Occasionally the would shift, allowing a few boats to pass but it was dangerous to make the attempt. They would also have considerable difficulty in shooting White Horse rapids on account of the low state of the water. However, Norman Macaulay has extended his tramway and built good wharves at either end, enabling him to handle 110 tons in every twenty-four hours. No doubt many will chose this way of taking their freight down in preference to running the risk of losing it in the rapids.

The loss by the last big fire in Dawson, Mr. Morton says, reached $700,000 but it will not take long to rebuild the burned district, work having been commenced on the new buildings before the ashes were cool. There is plenty of lumber and the price was not raised one cent in consequence of the fire. Seven mills are at work cutting lumber and are capable of turning out 250,000 feet a day. The price was $150 a thousand for rough and $200 for dressed lumber, but there was prospect of a reduction. There is a scarcity, however, of window glass, sashes and doors and a cargo of horse feed would make the owner rich. As high as $500 a ton was paid for hay during the winter and $300 was paid far hay grown along the Yukon, which is not of much use as feed. Oats were also very high and many owners of horses killed them for dog meat in preference to feeding them during the winter.

The output of the Klondike, Mr. Morton says, will be between eighteen and twenty million dollars. Just before leaving he visited the various creeks and saw the start of the clean-up. It was very late this year, in some cases steam thawing machines having to be used on the dumps. Eldorado appears as rich as ever; the Bonanza hillsides are turning out well; Dominion between the two discoveries has proved to be very rich; Sulphur is looking good and the benches on the left limit of Hunker are rich. Gold Botton, Gold Run and Eureka are also good, there having been a stampede to the latter creek recently. A lot of summer work will be done on all creeks. Very little dust will be brought up by the individual miners this year, as the banks will now handle it on very small commission, making it cheaper to send it out through them.

Of the Victorians Jack Burgess and the former Truck and Dray Company's drivers have done well on a lay on Dominion; Pat Smith and M. Conlin have struck it rich on the same creek, Conlin besides having other interests in the country; Herbert Macaulay has a good claim on the Senator, a pup of the Eldorado; Tom Hinton is taking out a little fortune on Gold Hill and Frank Cryderman is still pegging away at his claim.

Quite a change has come over Dawson. A reform has been worked in the gold commissioner's office by Mr. Senkler and there as well as at the postoffice everybody is civilly treated and receive all the information the officials can give.

Asked as to the statement that a band of highwaymen had been organized to intercept miners coming out with dust, Mr. Morton smiled. "There are lots of tough characters there," he said, "but there is an object lesson to keep them under control. It is a never decreasing woodpile. The sentences imposed also act as a check, one man, Moss, a prizefighter, having been sentenced to fifteen years for robbing caches."

A miner on Dominion creek, whose name Mr. Morton could not remember, stated that he had been held up and relieved of $11,000.

## THE ARION CLUB.

### Third Concert of the Season Heard with Pleasure by Large Audience.

The third concert of the seventh season of the Arion Club was given last evening in the Institute hall to an audience which completely filled the large auditorium. This is the first appearance of this club under the exclusive direction of Mr. E. H. Russell, who has led its work since its talented director, Mr. William Greig, has been ill. Mr. Russell deserves very warm congratulations upon the masterly manner in which he fills the position. The club was assisted by Miss Powell, who gave the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet" in a very graceful and pleasing manner, but she has, unfortunately for those in the rear of the hall, not quite gauged the acoustic demands of the building and she was at times almost inaudible to many. Those who were better situated found her conception of the character and her rendition of the lines very satisfactory. Her voice is musical and her gestures easy and natural. Mr. Henry Strauss contributed two numbers in a manner that elicited very hearty applause and a deserved encore. Miss Corisande Powell, piano; Dr. Nash, violin; Mr. B. J. Bantly, violin; Mr. E. A. Powell, viola; Mr. A. Pafitt, violoncello and Mr. G. Pauline, organ, gave two numbers, of which the scherzo was much the best rendered, although not so pleasing a composition as the allegro. The club gave McFarren's "Windlass Song," Billeta's "Adieu," Foote's "Farewell of Hiawatha" with a baritone solo by Mr. H. Kent, Blumenthal's "What care I how fair she be," Buck's "In Memoriam," Catenhausen's "Old German Love Song," Neidlinger's "Hush," Sullivan's "Lost Chord," and the Pilgrims' Chorus from "Tannhauser." Of these the "Farewell" was perhaps the choice of the audience, although the last verse of the Pilgrims' Chorus has not been surpassed by any chorus singing in Victoria. The effect was greatly enhanced by the strong accompaniment. The soloists were Mr. A. T. Goward, who sang Beschnitt's "Serenade" and Mr. H. J. Cave, who gave Storch's "Love." Both were in good voice and sang in their usual good form, receiving hearty encores.

## PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

### Musical Season to Be Closed on Thursday Evening Next.

On Thursday evening next the Philharmonic Society will close the musical season with an orchestral concert in the Institute hall, the third for the season. While few changes have been made in the composition of the orchestra since its last appearance in March, the introduction of an oboe among the wood-wind has been brought about, adding a much-needed and rarely heard instrument to the orchestral balance. Those who attended the recent performances of "Robin Hood" were united in according unlimited praise to the work accomplished by the Philharmonic orchestra, both in the performance of the overture and in the accompaniments generally. Steady progress has been the watchword of the Philharmonic Society since its organization last year, and it is expected that on the forthcoming occasion a still greater improvement will be noticeable.

Among the soloists may be mentioned Mrs. W. E. Green, the well-known soprano, who will sing Bohm's "Calm as the Night," and Cowen's "Swallows;" Mrs. Walsh-Windle, who will play Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto with the full orchestra; and Mr. James Pilling, the popular tenor, who will be heard in the dashing "Creole Love Song," by E. B. Smith.

The orchestra will be responsible for Mozart's Hochzeit overture, Massenet's Angelus and Air de Ballet, a grand selection from Rigoletto, and Kretschner's Coronation March from Folkhunger.

Associate members of the Philharmonic Society are requested to reserve their seats without fail on or before Tuesday next, after which date the box-plan will be offered the public. The final rehearsal will take place in the Institute hall to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock sharp.

Dyea Not Abandoned.—The local representatives of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., agents for the Chikoot Railway & Transport Co., yesterday received a despatch from the head office at Tacoma stating that the United States government had decided not to withdraw the collector of customs from the port of Dyea, as published. The C. R. & T. Co. are bonded carriers, and goods going over their tram can be bonded through from Victoria to Atlin and the Northwest Territories. The only change made is that the shipper must state before his shipment leaves here what route it is to take. A Canadian customs station will be maintained at Lake Linderman, as well as at Log Cabin.

William Munsie has left for Dawson. L. J. Boscowitz was a passenger from Vancouver last evening.


# A Puzzle to Themselves.

Young women undergo much suffering which could be avoided by using the great restorative,

# Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Young women are frequantly a puzzle to themselves so far as health is concerned. The mysterious ills of womankind are accompanied by many distressing symptoms, and in ignorance the young woman just entering upon maturity suffers much that could as well be avoided did she but understand.

The irregularities in the monthly uterine action, such as painful, suppressed or profuse mensturation, sick headaches at the monthly periods and the distressing feelings of fatigue and exhaustion, all speak of thin, watery blood and exhausted nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the greatest restorative for pale, weak, suffering girls and women that was ever discovered. By swelling the shrivelled arteries with rich, red blood, it restores vitality to the body, color to the cheek and roundness to the form. It revitalizes the nerves and produces absolute regularity of the feminine organs.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is prepared, in handy pill form, from the favorite prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase, the discoverer of Dr. Chase's Ointment and Kidney Liver Pills. 50 cents a box at all dealers, or by mail on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

# Provincial Gazette.

## Official List of Appointments Made During the Past Week.

## Companies Incorporated and Licensed---Some Other Notices

Quite a number of appointments were given notice of in yesterday's issue of the Provincial Gazette. They follow:

Thomas Mathews, of Vancouver, to be official administrator for the county of Vancouver, vice J. D. Byrne.

J. H. Whittome, of Duncans, to be a notary public for Nanaimo county.

F. W. Laing, of Nelson, to be a clerk in the office of the government agent in that city.

John Peck, of New Westminster, to be inspector of steam boilers under the Steam Boiler Inspection act, 1899; such appointment to take effect on July 1st, 1899.

Jas. Maitland-Dougall, of Duncan, to be assessor and collector under the Assessment act and a collector under the Revenue Tax act for Cowichan, and a registrar under the Marriage act, vice H. O. Wellburn.

Alan Forester, of Rossland, to be a notary public for the county of Kootenay.

The name of John Walter Weart, J. P., of Burnaby, is as described, and not as per Gazette of May 23rd.

Thomas O'Connell, of Nanaimo, to be a member of the board of commissioners of police for the said city.

W. Trail Heddle, of Nanamo, to be a member of the board of licensing commissioners for the said city.

Edwin R. Atherton, of Sandon, alderman, to be a member of the boards of licensing commissioners and commissioners of police for the said city.

Alfred C. Flumerfelt, Cuyler A. Holland, and Richard Low Drury, of Victoria, to be directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria.

George C. Tunstall, and W. H. Evans, of Kamloops, to be directors of the Royal Inland Hospital, Kamloops.

John Bowron, of Barkerville, government agent, to be a director of the Royal Cariboo Hospital, Barkerville.

Alfred Edw. Bull, of Vancouver, barrister-at-law, to be a notary public within and for the province of British Columbia.

The resignation of Dr. Ernest Crompton, M.R.C.S., as a coroner for the province has been accepted.

Premier Semlin has been deputed to execute marriage licenses or money warrants under any statute of the legislature, during the absence of the Lieut.-Governor.

### NEW ORDERS.

Gold commissioners and mining recorders have been instructed to forward to the minister of mines on the first day of each month a complete list of all the free miners' certificates issued from the respective offices during the preceding month, showing the names of the holder, the number of the certificate, the date of issue and the date of expiry, such returns to commence from the 1st of May.

### COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

During the week the following companies were incorporated: The Bendigo Gold Mining Company, Limited, of Rossland, capital $100,000. Wurzburg & Company, Limited, of Vancouver, capital $50,000. Similkameen Copper Mining Company, Limited, of Rossland, capital $1,000,0000. British-American Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company of British Columbia, Limited, of Rossland, capital $1,500,000. Boundary Creek Copper Mines, Limited, of Greenwood, capital $250,000.

### COMPANIES LICENSED.

The following extra-provincial companies have been licensed: Tracy Creek Mining Company, of Spokane, capital $10,000; local office Fort Steele; R. O. Jennings, attorney. Montreal Boundary Creek Mining Company, Limited, of St. John, New Brunswick, capital $2,000,000; local office, Greenwood; Chas. Pringle attorney.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Four new school districts have been created, viz., Prairie, Belmont, Spring Brook and Langley.

Mr. Burns, B.A., Nelson, and E. Stuart Wood, of Kamloops, have been appointed sub-examiners, to preside at the examination for teachers' certificates in Nelson and Kamloops respectively, and to assign marks to candidates in reading.

The head office of the Whitewater Mines, Limited, has been removed from Nelson to Kaslo, and Geo. Alexander has been appointed agent in place of J. R. Robertson.

M. A. Wilson, merchant tailor of Rossland, has assigned to Ed. Baellie. The creditors meet on June 29th at 4 o'clock.

A special general meetng of the Neilson Poorman Gold Mining Company will be held at Vancouver on July 17th at 4 p.m. to consider the disposal of the company's assets, and to consider means of raising money to proceed with the development work.

F. C. Gamble, inspector of dykes, is calling for tenders for clearing the site of the proposed dykes at Chilliwack. Tenders will be received up to Friday, June 30th.

### THE DARDANELLES.

Encouraging Report Presented by the Chairman at an Adjourned Meeting.

At an adjourned meeting of the Dardanelles Mining Co., Ltd., held on Tuesday evening, with Mr. Fred. Peters in the chair, it was moved by Mr. Shallcross, seconded by Mr. Bury and carried that Hon. G. E. Foster be nominated as a director of the company, and on a ballot being taken Mr. Foster was unanimously elected.

The chairman referred to the encouraging nature of the reports received from the mine, and also to the fact that it had been arranged amongst the holders of the 200,000 shares of new treasury stock that the same should be pooled.

The chairman also reported that the directors are still determined to at once proceed vigorously with the development of the Okanagan and Diamond Cross claims. Leads have been discovered on both of these claims of so promising a nature as to lead to the belief that a reasonable amount of development may prove that on both of these claims mines exist.

As to the condition of the Dardanelles mine proper at the present time, the chairman's statement was most encouraging. He showed that the shaft had been sunk over 500 feet, and that the bottom of the shaft is still is good ore.

On the ninth or lowest level excellent ore has been found, with an assay value of 238 ounces silver and 56 per cent. lead, and that this ore has been followed 34 feet on the level, and the tunnel is now in fully 146 feet, and the ore is still in the face of the tunnel. At 120 feet from the shaft an upraise has been started, and this raise is now in 12 feet of good ore.

On the eighth level the ore which has been found at 102 feet has been followed for a considerable distance without reaching the limit of the ore body; at 124 feet an upraise has been made for some 30 feet, at which point the ore is three feet in width. The limit of the ore bodies found cannot yet be ascertained, as both in the eighth and ninth levels the tunnels are still being run in ore.

Good ore has also been found on the opposite side of the shaft, and followed in an upraise for some 50 feet, without getting out of ore.

The ore body in the upraise on the eighth level has over 15 inches of clear galena, the balance being mixed ore, but it is satisfactory to note that the value of the whole three feet, without any sorting whatever, gives a net profit of $70 per ton.

The directors have taken advantage of the temporary closing down on account of surface water, to prepare for development on a much larger scale. The necessary new machinery will be on the spot at once. The directors are informed that hereafter, by the expenditure of a small sum of money, the surface water which now finds its way into the mine, may be prevented from so doing. This is to be attended to as quickly as possible.

The meeting then adjourned, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

### RAILWAY-FERRY CONNECTION.

Sir: The vote of $250 by the board of aldermen to enable inquiries to be made as to the railway-ferry proposal between Victoria and the Fraser valley seems altogether unnecessary. When what is known as the DeCosmos scheme was before the public, details of survey, cost of ferry, etc., were prepared, and are still available. Information concerning the Sidney road should not be difficult to obtain, as the nominal owners of that jerk-water line should be pleased to furnish any necessary details that would promote its purchase. The Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern promoters have always claimed that they spent considerable money in obtaining preliminary surveys and estimates of cost, and those suffering patriots would perhaps strain a point and provide any facts that would further the building of a portion of the line. While not in the confidence of the few who have the matter in hand, it has been stated that the line would run from Point Roberts landing to Chilliwack, joining the Great Northern at South Westminster, and the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific at the Mission. If the primary object is to develop the Fraser valley and bring that fertile section into cheap and rapid communication with Victoria, the scheme of avoiding direct connection with Vancouver and New Westminster is sound; but I was under the impression that the chief end in view was to provide rapid connection with these cities and the C. P. R., and a means of receiving and sending freight without breaking bulk. It does not seem sound business to expect that the Northern Pacific will haul Victoria freight from Seattle to the boundary line, there to be handed over to the local line, to be again hauled to the coast, ferried to the Island and by rail from Sidney to Victoria—and to do all this extra haulage at the same rate as goods are now delivered in Victoria by the present method. This holds good in a lesser degree with respect to freight by the Great Northern, which line would have to haul the freight from Everett to South Westminster, there to be delivered to the local line. The connection at Mission with the C. P. R. remains, and of the three is the better one, provided that company would consent to hand over and receive Victoria freight at that point. Should either road make such an arrangement, the proportion of freight charges which would accrue to the local line would not furnish funds for axle grease. So far as passengers are concerned, no traveller over the American lines would care to spend the time and inconvenience of travelling two or three hundred miles to reach Victoria, when it can be accomplished by a trip of 60 miles from Seattle. Neither would this ferry scheme furnish us with quicker and more comfortable service to the Mainland cities. Therefore the present steamer lines would still require to be operated. If the connection via Point Roberts provided a fast service direct with Vancouver there would be merit in it, for after all said and done, what Victoria requires is more rapid and frequent connection with the C. P. R., that line bringing the bulk of our through freight, and being the only distributor available for seven-eighths of the goods that we sell to Mainland points. The Dunsmuir scheme recognized and provided for this, and its withdrawal is to be deplored. Without the co-operation of the C. P. R., no scheme for better connection will be of practical value to Victoria.

At the meeting in the board of trade rooms, the reverse would seem to be the opinion of those taking the most prominent part in the discussion when considering the Sidney-Point Roberts scheme. But without the co-operation of the C. P. R., wherein would Victoria be better off, so far as transcontinental connection is concerned? Every passenger going or coming would take the steamer to and from Vancouver or Seattle. We would gain only the advantage of the trade of the Fraser valley, and this in competition with Vancouver, a nearer point. If Victoria is to give largely in aid of a railway ferry connection with the Mainland, let us first be certain that we are getting what we are paying for, and Victoria will not receive it by the construction of a line to Chilliwack. The connection must be rapid and direct.

While the public are being bewildered by these many proposals of railway ferries, will it not be wise to also consider the question of more rapid and frequent steamer service with Vancouver? The suggestion made in your editorial columns the other day that a subsidy be given for a 3½-hour service with Vancouver is a practical one, and should be given earnest consideration. If Victoria could secure such a service it would bring enough additional business to more than recoup the city for the annual expenditure necessary to induce its operation. The bringing of freight in cars to Victoria is more or less a sentimental question, unless the arrangement with the railway company was such that Victoria would be the actual as well as the nominal terminus of the transcontinental line. If we have no steamships to load and unload, wherein would our commerce be at all augmented by the connection? The C. P. R. steamships would still go to Vancouver, and the Northern Pacific and Great Northern lines to Seattle and Tacoma. Let us not be led away by the sentimental aspect of the case, but only give value for a practical and profitable advantage.

COMMON SENSE.

# Free Criticism Of Mining Laws

## Why Reuter's Correspondent Advises Against Investment in British Columbia.

## Taxation Too Low, Conditions Too Uncertain, and Wages Too High.

A gentleman who has had opportunities for observation, as well as the ability to arrive at sound conclusions with regard to mining in British Columbia as compared with other countries, is now staying at the Hotel Driard, on his way to the Klondike. He is Major Albert H. Halder, F. G. S., special mining commissioner to Reuter's Telegram Company.

Major Halder has had considerable mining experience in other countries, and is in a position to express an opinion as to the disabilities the mining interests lie under in this country. He has carefully observed the conditions appertaining to mining since his arrival, and has endeavored as far as possible to ascertain the causes that have hitherto retarded mining development in this country, as well as the reasons why English and European capitalists, though they have been endeavoring for a considerable time to interest themselves, are unable to do so. He has come to the conclusion that the chaotic and unworkable condition of the mining law is the cause of the want of progress in this province. He is under the impression that the law has been framed by men whose mining experience, if any, was based on knowledge gained forty years ago, and who are utterly ignorant of up-to-date requirements.

Major Halder contrasts the mining laws of the Transvaal with those of this province, and is in a position to advise his European friends that under present conditions it is far better and safer to invest in the much-maligned Transvaal than in British Columbia or the Yukon. This is such a serious matter for this country that the Colonist asked Major Halder what he would suggest as an improvement on our present mining laws, because if he advises European capitalists as he speaks, his power as Reuter's mining commissioner will do very serious harm.

Major Halder points out that no country can develop its mines except the government exacts a proper revenue from mining, since no government can foster an industry without revenue. In the Transvaal the government exacts a revenue of $560 per claim per annum under a prospector's license, and $2,240 per annum under a mining license taking in proportion their claims in size to one claim here. The fact of charging $2.50 per annum for a claim in British Columbia is absolutely suicidal to the mining interests, inasmuch as immense areas of country are staked out by so-called prospectors who in many instances never even do any assessment work, but continue to re-locate year after year the same property in other names.

Major Halder also points out that he sees no provision in the law by which proper government inspectors supervise the amount of assessment work that is supposed to be done, and says that nothing is easier than for a man to value the assessment work at $100 when perhaps not $10 worth of work has been executed, and asks when this system is going to end. It is keeping capital out of the country, killing development of the mining resources, and, curiously enough, is absolutely inimical to the employment of labor. He is also of the opinion that mining is meant for mining men, and not for speculation or pleasure, and that the law should be framed so that men cannot sit down year after year and block the development of a great country. The Major is strongly in favor of a law similar to that prevailing in some of the Australian colonies, by which the ownership of a claim shall absolutely depend upon the owner employing a certain number of miners at work, with the alternative of paying a proportionately reasonable claim license to the government. The latter alternative Major Halder suggests, as he foresees that it might be impossible for mine owners at all times to procure labor at reasonable rates. He expresses himself as very much disgusted with the alien law and with the eight-hour law, which would never be tolerated in even Boer-ridden Transvaal.

Major Halder further points out a fact which will always militate against mining successes in this country, and that is the high rate of wages. The rate of pay of $3.50 per diem can only be borne by extremely rich mines, and he states as his emphatic opinion that until something is done to introduce cheaper mining labor, that 99 out of every 100 properties in this country will never be worked, and it will be his duty to point this out in his official capacity to European capitalists. The remedy, he says, lies in our own hands.

Major Halder referred again to his previous remarks about claim licenses and the compulsory working of claims, and pointed out that if this system were adopted it would compel present claim owners to either work their claims, pay a satisfactory claim license, which he suggests shall not be less than $250 per annum, or quit and allow others with means at their disposal to come in and develop the country; but he says that European capitalists are not coming here to pay silly and ridiculous prices for absolutely undeveloped properties.

### WANTS A NEW PROVINCE.

Premier of the Northwest Thinks Territorial Form of Government Should Be Changed.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, leader and attorney-general of the government of the Northwest Territories, is now in the city, accompanied by his two brothers, Messrs. W. G. and T. G. Haultain, their presence here being explained by the serious illness of their mother, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. Mackim, Shuter street.

Premier Haultain, being interviewed yesterday, said that the governmental machinery of the Northwest was moving along smoothly enough, and that he believed an era of general prosperity had been ushered in all over the Territories. Being asked about the status of the present assembly, the Premier said he did not care to make comparisons, but it was always improving and the deliberations were carried on in a business-like manner. Doctors, lawyers, merchants and farmers compose the legislators of the Northwest assembly, and it might be said that they legislated in a practical way for a practical people.

Proceeding, Hon. Mr. Haultain said he happened to be a Conservative in federal politics, while one of his colleagues, Hon. J. H. Ross, minister of public works and treasurer, was a strong Liberal, as party lines are drawn in Canadian politics. He added that of the 31 members of the assembly, not one of them had been elected as a Liberal or a Conservative, yet no doubt this would be changed sooner or later, when the great province that will one day be constituted is administered on party lines, as is the case in the older portions of the Dominion.

This brought up the much discussed question of provincial autonomy, and although the leader of the government said it had not yet become a burning question, he thought a new province of the Dominion with a complete autonomy would be erected in the near future in the Northwest.

"Will this take place within ten years?" he was asked, and Mr. Haultain replied quickly, no doubt it would. He said that four years, or the end of the present house of assembly, would probably witness the creation of a province clothed with all the powers and prerogatives of a self-governer state.

"Will the boundaries be changed?" the interviewer asked.

"I think not. Although there has been some talk of two provinces, I think it is now an accepted fact that the new province will comprise what is now the three territories of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia. Their area would be about 310,000 square miles, and for the time the 31 members now returned to the assembly would be sufficient to do all the work required of them."

The Premier went on to explain that the further extension of their constitutional powers, which such change would bring about, implied chiefly the permission to borrow money on the credit of the province, to grant railway charters and aid in their construction. He thought, however, that up to the present time, the law preventing the territories from borrowing money had been a wise one, but the time was near at hand when with a rapidly increasing population a change was absolutely necessary. Mr. Haultain laughingly stated that they had been deprived of the luxury of going to London to float loans, yet in future, when power had been given them to borrow money, no doubt it could be obtained in Montreal, so great had been the increase of capital in the commercial metropolis during the past few years.

The prime minister then said they had voted at the last session about $410,000, and of this amount $280,000 would be received from the federal government, the balance being made up from local sources. They had received last year a good deal of money from permits granted to the Yukon trade, but the bill cutting off the Yukon from the Northwest Territories closed up this source as a revenue producer.

Being asked if the Territories had benefited to any great extent by the Klondike movement, Premier Haultain said that a great many discoveries had been made by people who had started for the Yukon via Edmonton, and although few of them ever reached their objective point, they made such finds en route that a good deal of machinery was now being sent in, and, in fact, he said, all of that northern country is exceedingly rich in mineral products. The Territories, he adds, want railways, and he believed that these would be soon provided.

As for new settlers, people are coming in very rapidly, and the volume of immigrants from the States and all over would be even greater in the future. As for the Mormons, Mr. Haultain says they make excellent settlers, and he confirms Sir William Van Horne's claim that they do not practice polygamy in Canada. He says that the Galicians are not the people one would invite to a tea party; but he does not fear that they will assimilate in future. After all, he says, these people will be but a fleabite amongst the future millions who will inhabit the Canadian Northwest, which, the Premier adds, will be an English-speaking country for all time to come.

"We," he added, "did not settle this question, but it was settled before by the natural course of events." As for Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann's railway enterprise, he said that while he had nothing whatever against the Canadian Pacific, which would build new branches this year, it was the general desire that Mackenzie and Mann's organization should be entirely independent, as there was plenty of room for them both, and to spare.

The government leader was then questioned as to public sentiment in the Territories regarding educational matters, and he replied that everything was progressing most satisfactorily. He stated that while the Roman Catholic church might consider as a church that they did not have all they desired, the people individually were satisfied with the schools at their disposition. Mr. Haultain's other colleague in the executive is Hon. H. B. Bulyea, minister of agriculture; and he also mentioned that Hon. Mr. Ross had gone north as a member of the commission that will make a treaty with the Indians.

### THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

From the Montreal Star.

With all due respect and deference to the Prime Minister of Canada, we venture to suggest that the present is a good time to define Canada's attitude on the question of alien labor. We have an alien labor law on our statute books, which the government does not enforce. Such laws, it may as well be admitted at once, are relics of barbarism, unworthy of the present age, unworthy of two countries like Canada and the United States. But they exist, through no fault of Canada's, and every time there is a dispute in the Dominion between capital and labor, there is likely to arise an embarrassing demand upon the government to put our own law into force. Canada's present position with regard to this question is about as bad as it can well be. We have an alien labor law, which is not enforced; the United States has an alien labor law which is enforced against us. Sir Wilfrid Laurier makes the curious explanation that an understanding has been arrived at between the two governments that the alien labor laws of both countries are not to be suspended, but to be enforced with leniency; and that this is carried out by the American government enforcing the law only at Buffalo and by the Canadian government not enforcing it at all. He also explains that he is restrained from enforcing the Canadian law even with leniency, for fear that the United States law will be enforced at Detroit as well as at Buffalo. If it were possible to have this question discussed in parliament without making the Premier lose his temper, it would be a good thing to have it discussed from a broad, national point of view. The primary object of the law was to create a defensive measure against an unfriendly American law. To place such an act on the statute book and then confess that we are afraid to enforce it, while the United States government continues to enforce a similar law against Canadians, even in one place, is to confess an inferiority, which must tend to our prejudice in international negotiations. That both countries should abstain from actions calculated to irritate each other while negotiations are going on is in accordance with common sense, but there is no reason why the Washington of the North should approach the Washington of the South on all fours, and with its nose in the dust. It is all very well to be friendly, but there is no reason why we should crawl.

It is whispered in Edinburgh that Lady Sybil Primrose, Lord Rosebury's elder daughter, will follow her sister's example. The suggested husband is an English peer, who is forty-second cousin of her own.

# Off Year For Fruit.

## Crop Will Be Short in Every Line Excepting Only Apples.

## Applies to Oregon and Washington as Well as British Columbia.

Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, in an interview yesterday said that the reports from the fruit growing districts of the province indicate that the fruit crop of the season will be a very partial one. At blossoming time there was promise of abundant yields, but frost, unfavorable conditions for pollination, and the weak state of trees which bore profusely last year, during an abnormally hot dry season, have brought about this state of affairs.

In strawberries the season is fully two weeks later than last year, and the crop not more than one-half, with some exceptions in specially favored locations. Warm weather now will ripen this fruit very rapidly, and it will come in with a rush, but its season will be shorter than usual. Raspberries promise fairly well, except where injured by winter killing, and will overlap the strawberry crop in ripening, not being much later than in a normal season.

Plums and cherries are very irregular, and on the whole will not give more than 25 per cent. of a full yield, some districts losing heavily through late frosts, while prunes are a failure almost without exception. On the other hand, most varieties of apples promise well, and the crop will be good except where trees overbore last year, and in very frosty locations. Pears will be very light, especially Bartletts, which bore profusely last year, and would scarcely have borne a crop under favorable conditions, and in some districts fungus diseases are already affecting the fruit. On the whole it may be classed as an off-year for fruits, with the exception of apples, and prices will probably rule higher than usual.

It may be mentioned that all the Pacific coast states have suffered in a similar manner, and in some of the best fruit-growing counties of Oregon and Washington the fruit crop is pronounced a failure.

### STUDYING FLIGHTS OF BIRDS.

Movements May Be Closely Watched at Night Through a Telescope.

Most people when they look through a telescope at the moon expect to see the moon, and if they see anything else they are not satisfied, says the New York Press. But O. G. Libby tells of another reason for looking at the moon through a telescope. It is to count the birds which, in their migration season, fill the air in their flight. For a second, perhaps, sometimes not as long, the outline of the birds is projected clearly on the fair face of the moon, and down goes the recording pencil. An interesting record was made at Washington observatory, overlooking a lake near the city of Madison, Wis.

It has long been known that in the migration season nearly all of the movements of the birds, north or south, are in the night, thus insuring safety, while in the daytime rest and food can be had. Mr. Libby's first observations were to count the bird calls heard in one night. He selected a small elevation west of Madison, near three lakes. It was a raw September evening. He counted 3,800 bird calls, at an average of 12 a minute. The rate, however, varied greatly. For any one hour the largest number counted was 936, and this was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, though for two other hours the number was pretty nearly as large. The calling began early in the evening and lasted until long after 3 in the morning. All variety of birds were represented—the harsh squawk of a water bird and the call of the bobolink, with the shrill notes of the smaller sparrows or warblers being heard. It was an eerie experience, hearing this chorus of cries from invisible creatures.

By what birds are guided in their migration is a puzzle. It may be the stars or the country—the lakes and valleys and water courses. It is certain that cloudy or foggy nights are not favorable for flight. There is no infallible instinct, else they would not get lost.

The dangers of such a journey are great, and it is a case of the survival of the fittest. The sick and the young and the old die on the ground, to which they have fallen. Birds of prey hover in the rear and on the flanks ready to pick off the stragglers, and sudden changes of temperature and the coming of storms carry off the weaker, and sometimes even the most sturdy.

Thousands of bluebirds perished in a great storm of 1895; yet twice each year the plucky little fellows take the long journey and they do it so quietly that we mortals, who consider ourselves so superior, do not notice the enormous population in transit over us.

Almost any one can make these observations, a telescope not being necessary. A good field glass will show all but the smallest birds.

### FIRE PROTECTION FOR VICTORIA WEST.

Sir: In reference to Victoria West fire protection, kindly allow me to say a few words. On Tuesday evening a fire broke out in a Chinese shack in this ward; box 65 was turned in; our boys were there in full force, but the fire was out, so we left our only apparatus (a small hand reel) in the shed. The only reason our volnteers were in evidence at all was owing to it being a calm night, which allowed the alarm (one and a half miles away) to reach us. We were all on the scene long before the regular department got over, which shows that we are not extinct as some of our worthy people think. Considering the disadvantages we have to contend with, I think we are praiseworthy for having been there at all. In talking it over afterwards it was found that every one of us had to wait till the third round of the box had died away on the still air before we had any idea that the fire was in our district, whereas the regulars leave their hall on a gallop even before the first round is finished.

Had there been a westerly wind blowing not one (I venture to say) of our boys would have had the least idea that duty called them until after breakfast, eight or ten hours later. This preamble leads one to the point.

Why (in this enlightened age) have we not an efficient alarm system that can be used to call out the Victoria West fire department? The people of this downtrodden section subscribed for a steam syren some time ago; it was bought and attached to a boiler. The owner of that boiler now refuses to let us take it off to exchange for a bell. This whistle has never sounded an alarm and no doubt never will.

I understand that there is an old fire bell in town which is put aside, for want of something better to do with it. Why not let us have it out here? We can certainly make good use of it. At any rate it might just as well be hanging up where it might be of some use as on the floor where it can certainly be of none. If the Point Ellice bridge should at any time be in such a conditioin that the city department could not get over it and a fire break out in Victoria West, this suburb would be entirely dependent on its volunteer department, and if that department is not equipped with a proper alarm and something like half decent apparatus there would only be one thing for the boys to do, i.e., stand by like a lot of lay dummies and watch the fun. At present we are not in a position to handle a fire of any size; Tuesday night's would be about the limit (three or four shingles) and the hose we have won't reach to half the houses we are here to protect, these houses all paying city taxes.

We have good water power. Give us good apparatus and we will do our duty.

V. W. FIREMAN.

### FAIRVIEW CORPORATION.

A Meeting of Montrealers Interested in This Boundary Mining Enterprise.

From the Montreal Witness.

A meeting of the Montreal shareholders of the Fairview Corporation, Limited, was held in the Fraser Institute last night. Mr. R. Russell, president and managing director of the company, addressed the meeting and explained that the reason for calling the meeting was that it was impossible to meet all the parties interested in any other way. The general business of the Fairview Corporation for the past two years was gone into in a very thorough manner by Mr. Russell, who showed that in the Stemwinder mine alone the corporation had an asset which would pay handsome dividends on the whole capital stock. Mr. Russell further stated that there was a quarter of a million dollars worth of ore actually blocked out in the mine. All the other departments of the business were in good shape, and as soon as a large stamp mill could be erected on the Stemwinder the Fairview Corporation would be a steady dividend-paying company. He requested the co-operation of the shareholders in obtaining the money required for machinery.

Considerable stock was taken by the shareholders present at the meeting. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Russell for the report given to the shareholders, and great satisfaction was expressed at the position of the company.

A block of the treasury stock of the company sufficient to erect machinery is being offered at 15 cents per share, and it will probably be taken up by the present shareholders. All present at the meeting concurred in the belief that it was actually worth double that price. A full report is being circulated among all the shareholders which goes very minutely into all details.

### EIGHT HOURS IN COLORADO.

Refusal to Pay Long Wages for Short Day Closes All Trust Smelters.

Denver, June 13.—This morning the managers of the Omaha and Grant smelters began blowing out their furnaces, and by to-morrow night every plant belonging to the American Smelting and Refining Company, otherwise known as the smelting trust, will be closed down, throwing several thousand employees out of employment, and incidentally a much larger number of miners in coal as well as metalliferous mines, coke burners, teamsters and other workmen. The effect of the shutdown upon Colorado can hardly be computed at this time. The shutdown is the result of the eight-hour law, which goes into effect Thursday.

By the closing of the Grant and Globe smelters in this city about 1,100 men will be out of employment. Neither the management nor the men anticipate that the closing will be for long. The union has assurance from Mr. Grant that he will not operate his plant with imported men.

It is estimated that the shutdown of the trust smelters, if long continued, will necessitate the closing of 75 per cent. of the mines in Colorado, and will have a disastrous effect upon all industries in the state. The smelter managers propose to bring about a test case before the Supreme Court as soon as possible to determine the constitutionality of the eight-hour law.

The state board of arbitration has offered its services as mediator between the employers and employees, and it is hoped that a new wage scale will be agreed upon within a few weeks.

### NEWFOUNDLAND'S LUCK.

Villagers on French Shore Burned and Fifty-Seven Families Homeless.

St. John's, Nfld., June 13.—The village of Bay of Islands, a settlement on the western coast of Newfoundland forming part of what is called the French shore, was destroyed by a forest fire yesterday. Sixty-nine houses were burned to the ground and fifty-seven families rendered homeless. The French and British warships on the coast are affording assistance to the destitute people until other steps can be taken to relieve them.

### MOSCOW'S SENSATION.

In September Moscow will be treated to a most sensational trial, when the three managing directors of the Moscow City Credit & Mortgage Company will be arraigned on charges of forgery, embezzlement, false bookkeeping and mismanagement. Gericke, Schildbach and Zvetonechine are the three high livers who have now to pay the piper, and it is charged that by their operations the 5,000 shareholders in the company have lost more than $1,000,000. The importance of this trial will be realized when it is remarked that up to January 1 last the company issued stock to the value of $750,000,000. Almost every mortgage recorded on Moscow real estate has been placed by this concern, and the swindling operations of the precious trio now brought to book have ruined hundreds of house owners in this city. The salaries of the managers, though large, were not excessive, as salaries go in America—all three receiving not more than $50,000 a year.

Practical use is at last to be made of the storage of natural gas discovered some time ago at Heathfield, where petroleum springs have been found. The gas which arises from these subterranean springs has been burning continuously from a jet for two and a half years, and, as the experiment has proved that the gas is suitable for practical purposes, it has been decided to light the railway station premises with it. Incandescent burners will be used, as the experiments show that the gas, with the aid of these burners, is 20 per cent more brilliant than ordinary London gas. If there is sufficient volume of gas, an effort will be made to utilize it for lighting the village.

# The Court Of Revision.

## Uninteresting But Steady Progress Made With Hearing of Appeals.

## Sessions of the Revisors Will Continue Into Next Week.

The municipal court of revision advanced a number of small appeals at its session yesterday, the list presented by Mr. A. W. Jones, on behalf of his clients being disposed of, leaving the court clear for the consideration of Mr. H. M. Grahame's cases this morning. The total reduction of real estate assessments yesterday was but $550, and on improvements $2,750, the list of appeals dealt with being as follows:

A. J. Clyde, for Mrs. A. Clyde, appealed against the assessment on lots 6 and 7, block Z, Work estate, which was ordered reduced from $1,700 to $1,600; the improvements on lot 7 being confirmed at $750.

A. W. Jones, for the Canada Settlers' Loan and Trust Co., appealed against the assessment on lot 779, block 16, which was ordered reduced to $1,500 from $1,600; lots 1-8 and 27-30, blocks 23-4, Beckley farm, were ordered to stand as assessed, at $5,500.

A. W. Jones, for N. P. Snowden, appealed against the assessment on lot block 65, section 10, which was confirmed at $8,000; part block 66, section 10, was ordered to stand at $4,800.

A. W. Jones, for Mrs. Baillie-Grohman, appealed against the assessment on improvements on lots 1655, 1664-5, which was confirmed at $2,550.

Joseph Dwyer appealed against the assessment on lot 679, block S, which was confirmed at $1,600; the assessment on improvements was reduced from $900 to $800; lot 1 of 1257, block T, was ordered to stand at $2,100; the improvements thereon also stand at $1,000; lot 15 of 1257, block T, was confirmed at $1,500; improvements stand as assessed at $1,200; part lot B, five-acre block 2, stands as assessed at $900, and the improvements thereon at $1,200.

Joseph Dwyer, for Mrs. M. E. Johnson, appealed against the assessment on lot 1247, block T, which was ordered to stand at $11,000; the improvements thereon being confirmed at $2,000.

J. W. Mellor appealed against the assessment on ½ lot 782 and ½ lot 783, block 16, which was reduced from $1,400 to $1,300; the improvements on ½ lot 782 stand as assessed, at $1,200; lots 8 and 9, block Z, Work estate, were reduced from $1,700 to $1,600; improvements on lot 8 were reduced from $2,600 to $2,300; part lot 2, lot 3 and part lot 4, five- acre lot 10, were confirmed at $2,630; the improvements on part lot 2 were ordered to stand as assessed, at $1,000; and those on lot 3 were reduced from $2,000 to $1,500.

Miss O'Connor, for J. O'Connor, appealed against the assessment on lots 18-21, block 20, Beckley farm, which was ordered to stand at $2,000; the improvements on 18 and 21 were reduced from $1,600 to $1,500; lots 25-7, block 20, Beckley farm, were reduced from $1,650 to $1,500.

Mrs. A. C. Couves appealed against the assessment on part lot 12, block 12, which was ordered to stand at $2,200; the improvements assessment was reduced from $650 to $500; part lot 381, block 4, was confirmed at $800; and improvements thereon at $1,000.

Mrs. Matthews, for the P. J. Matthews estate, appealed against the assesssment on part lot 2, block 27, Beckley farm, which was ordered to stand, at $450; improvements thereon were reduced from $750 to $600.

Edgar Fawcett appealed against the assessment on improvements on lot 1143, block 35, the appeal being adjourned for further consideration.

J. Graham appealed against the assessment on lot 1921, block 65, which was confirmed, at $950; the improvements thereon also standing as assessed, at $750.

A. G. Robertson appealed against the assessment on improvements on lot 1, block 18-22, section 10, which was ordered reduced from $1,200 to $1,000.

A. Munro, for the Campbell estate, appealed against the assessment on the improvements on part lot 635, which was reduced from $1,600 to $1,300.

T. I. Worthington appealed against the assessment on lots 2-10, block B of 66 Fernwood, and improvements thereon, the realty valuation being confirmed at $2,300 and that of the improvements at $1,200.

A. F. Matthews appealed against the assessment on lot 47, block 73, Spring Ridge, and the improvements on same, which were confirmed at $300 and $250 respectively.

McBean & Vincent appealed against the assessment on lots 14-18 and 40-44, block 56, with improvements, which were ordered to stand at $3,810 and $1,200.

Mrs. Brocklehurst appealed against the assesment on improvements on lot 175, block 9, Hillside Extension, which was ordered to stand at $750; and on lot 176 improvements assessment, which was also confirmed at $1,500.

Mrs. McAdam appealed against the assessment on lots 37-8, block 3, section 74, which was ordered to stand at $580; lot 2, block 3-7, Spring Ridge, stands at $900, the improvements thereon being reduced from $800 to $700; lots 151-2, block 10, Hillside Extension, stand at $850.

Andrew Gray appealed against the assessment on improvements on lot 465, which was reduced from $1,600 to $1,400; improvements on lot 19, five-acre block 18, were confirmed at $450; the assesssment on improvements on lot 7, five-acre block 3, was reduced from $800 to $700; and that on improvements on lot 186, block W, was reduced from $150 to $100.

Mary E. Gray appealed against the assessment on lot 19, five-acre block 3, which stands at $900, the assessment on improvements thereon being reduced from $450 to $250.

Shallcross & Macaulay appealed against the assessment of lot 17, block 53-64, Fernwood, which stands at $210; with the improvements thereon at $450.

W. J. Crull appealed against the assessment on lot 3, block 45-6, Spring Ridge, which stands at $200; the improvements thereon was ordered reduced from $1,200 to $1,000.

Messrs. Hawthorne & Co., (Limited), Leith, have received an order to build a mission hospital steam trawler of about 300 tons for the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. She is the gift of an anonymous donor.

# An Excursion Steamer.

## Victorian Would be Popular for the Seattle Holiday Season.

## Chartering Almost an Impossibility--The Kinshui Maru Sails.

It is considered doubtful if those going to Seattle for the Fourth of July celebration—and there promises to be a larger crowd this year than ever before in view of the interest being created in the sports—will have the privilege of travelling on the Victorian, the newly selected ship for the Victoria-Puget Sound route, as it is not expected she will be ready for service by that time. She has not yet reached the Sound to undergo the necessary overhaul or preparation for the service. She is a very roomy vessel for an excursion, being of greater dimensions than the late City of Kingston, and when some five or six years ago she arrived here on one of her maiden trips she brought one of the largest companies of pleasure seekers ever landed in this city. The Victorian was built at Portland under the supervision of Capt. James W. Troup, making her trial trip on June 16, 1892. She was used on one excursion on the Columbia and was then sent to Puget Sound to be placed on the Victoria run. The big crowds that had made steamboating so profitable a few years before had vanished, the steamer proved too expensive for the trade, and was sent back to the Columbia the same year. Here she has remained in idleness for the greater part of the intervening time. The steamer's immense power and fine model gave her great speed and her cabin finishing and equipments were the finest of any boat in the Northwest. After running for a short time her builder realized that some slight changes were necessary to properly utilize her and she was laid up pending those improvements. Last year a new service seemed open for her in the Alaskan trade. She was taken to the Sound and $25,000 was spent in strengthening her hull, which unlike that of the Kingston, is of wood. Then she was sent North for a few trips but in this business she proved inadequate for long ocean voyages, because of being unable to carry sufficient coal. The steamer is 240 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 15 feet hold with triple compound engines large enough for an ocean steamship.

### BIG MAIL COMING.

B. L. & K. Co.'s Steamer Flora Brought It Up From Dawson.

One of the passengers who reached Seattle yesterday on the Al-Ki, having just come out from Dawson, made the trip up the river on the steamer Flora, one of the Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Co.'s steamers. The Flora got up as far as Labarge without any difficulty, but there found considerable ice, and a passage had to be cut through for her. She brought up two tons of mail, which it was expected would reach Skagway in time for the City of Seattle, which is due to-day.

### CHARTERED FOR SALMON.

Vancouver Firm Engage the Cambria Princess to Load at Terminal City.

"Messrs. Johnson & Burnett have chartered the 1,300-ton ship Cambria Princess," says the Vancouver News-Advertiser, "to load salmon here in September for Liverpool. This is the first local charter of the season. She will carry the combined packs of the English Bay, Scottish-Canadian, and Malcolm & Windsor's canneries. The ship is now on her way from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Acapulco, and should be here by September. The same firm will charter another vessel to load for London in a few days. The charter amount for this ship was 38s., a rather stiff rate.

### CAPITAL GOES ABROAD.

Immense Wealth Represented by Passengers Leaving Victoria Yesterday Morning.

Capital was well represented among the visitors here yesterday morning. Besides the Rockefellers on the steamer Cottage City bound North there was Paymaster Thompson of the United States navy on the steamer Kinshin Maru, bound for China. Mr. Thompson had a check for three millions on the United States treasury with which to pay off the American soldiers who for months past have been subduing the Filipinos. He has an assistant staff of four with him. The steamer sailed at 6 o'clock with all the cargo she could carry. The only passengers joining her here were I. E. Deacon, bound for Hongkong, and W. G. Barron, destined for Shanghai.

### VICTORIA COMPANY LEADS.

Canadian Development Company Steamers First to Ascend the Yukon.

From passengers who arrived at Seattle on the Alki, the Canadian Development Company received advices this morning that their steamer Anglian had arrived safely at White Horse rapids with a load of passengers direct from Dawson City. Their big Yukon liner Columbian had also come up from Dawson with passengers, ascended the Thirty Mile river in safety, crossed Lake Lebarge and reached a point on the Fifty Mile river about twelve miles below White Horse. Here finding the water low, she transferred her passengers to the Anglian which came back from White Horse for this purpose, and returned with passengers bound for Dawson. The officials of the company are highly elated at receiving this news, as it sets at rest once and for all the theory that their large steamers could not ascend the Thirty Mile river except at a high stage of water. this first trip having been made by their largest steamer when the water is at the lowest stage. The steamer Canadian was scheduled to leave Dawson two days after the sailing of the Columbian and throughout the season the company will maintain a service which will avoid all delays en route.

### THE LEAGUE RECOGNIZED.

Johannesburg, June 15.—The reply of the secretary of state for the Colonies to the petition of the Uitlanders has been officially communicated to the South African League.

### TAKE EXCEPTION.

Messrs. Prior and Earle Write re the Sorby Harbor Scheme.

The following letters have been handed to the Colonist for publication:

House of Commons,
Ottawa, May 30, 1899.

To His Worship the Mayor, Victoria, B. C.:

Sir,—We beg to draw your attention to two items appearing in the Victoria Daily Times of the 23rd instant and in the Daily Colonist of the 24th instant, to the effect that it was no use of Mr. Sorby coming to Ottawa about his harbor scheme, as "the city's representatives at Ottawa" had telegraphed that there was no chance of legislation on this subject being put through this session. This was a great surprise to both of us, as we had never telegraphed any such information, knowing as we did that the bill for the harbor trust was being prepared. On reading the full items mentioned, we found that "the representatives of the city" referred to consisted of Senator Templeman, Hon. W. J. Macdonald and Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M.P. for Yale and Cariboo.

Up to that time we had believed that we were the representatives of Victoria in the Dominion House of Commons. We may say that we have been working on this matter ever since we arrived here, and we have the word of the honorable the minister of public works that the act providing a harbor trust for Victoria will be put through parliament this session, and we firmly believe he will keep his word in this regard. The act is now nearly ready for presentation to the house.

We certainly did expect that the citizens' committee having this harbor scheme in hand would have communicated to us the result of their investigations.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants, (Signed)

EDWARD GAWLOR PRIOR,
THOMAS EARLE.

Victoria, B. C., June 5, 1899.

Hon. E. G. Prior, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.:

Sir,—I have your esteemed favor of the 30th ult. in regard to certain communications addressed to Ottawa in respect to the Sorby harbor scheme and pointing out the apparent oversight of the representatives of the city when those communications were sent.

In explanation, permit me to state that when it was reported here that Mr. Tarte was ill, and that it was highly improbable that legislation in respect to the harbor scheme would be introduced this session, Mr. Sorby came to me to get my opinion as to what was best to be done, I advised him to write to "some of our representatives and ascertain the exact situation." I mentioned no names.

Replies were accordingly received from the gentlemen you mention, and therefore a meeting of the general committee was called to consider the matter. At that meeting the following resolution was passed, viz.:

"Moved by Mr. G. H. Burns and seconded by Ald. Brydon, That the following telegram be sent to Senator Templeman, viz.: Endeavor to arrange with Mr. Tarte or other minister to receive deputation to lay the scheme of the Sorby harbor improvement before government, irrespective of whether legislation can be brought in this session or not. Wire what date will be most convenient to Tarte to go into the matter."

In sending the telegram to Senator Templeman, you will notice I was simply carrying out the initial provision of the resolution.

There was no intention, I am sure, and certainly no desire, in addressing this telegram to Senator Templeman, to overlook anyone, particularly yourself and Mr. Earle. It was done to avoid quadrupling the cost of a telegram of fifty words, and under the assumption that Mr. Templeman would, of course, communicate to you both fully the contents of the telegram, in which the senators and yourself had a common interest with us.

So far as the representation given by the press is concerned, neither the committee nor myself can assume any responsibility for their version in any way.

It was most gratifying to everyone here to learn that your valued efforts had resulted in securing legislation this session.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed)

CHAS. E. REDFERN, Mayor.

### DISTRICT LICENSES.

First Meeting of Commissioners Appointed Under the New Act.

The first semi-annual meetings of the boards of licensing commissioners for the various districts throughout the province created by the new liquor law were held yesterday. The commissioners for Esquimalt district, Messrs. Jos. Atkins and H. Pauline, met at Esquimalt. They granted a new license to W. Von Rhein, of the Globe hotel; a temporary permit for six months to Mrs. Price, of the Six-Mile house, Parson's Bridge; and the following renewals:

Colwood hotel, Jos. Dubois; Travellers' Exchange, L. O. Demers; New Inn (Esquimalt), F. McAdam; Half-Way house, H. T. Bailey; Coach and Horses, W. B. Smith; Howard hotel, Mrs. Mary Howard; Ship Inn, Fred. Stilsen; Esquimalt hotel, J. E. Day; Gorge hotel, Mrs. Marshall; Goldstream hotel, Jas. Phair; Four-Mile house, Joseph Calvert.

Constable Campbell is the chief inspector for the district.

Messrs. George Deans and George Sangster, the South Victoria district commissioners, met in the provincial police office and granted renewals to the following:

Wm. Chas. Fernyhough, Victoria Gardens hotel; Wm. M. Clayton, Stevens' hotel; Joseph Wm. Rowland, Burnside hotel; John Camp, Prairie Tavern, Saanich road; John A. Virtue, Oak Bay hotel; Louis Duval, Royal Oak; Edwin Davis, Willows hotel.

Sergt. Langley is the chief inspector for South Victoria.

The hotels in the town of Esquimalt have to pay an annual license of $200 and the others $100. Formerly all paid $60 a year. The only hotel closed on account of the increase was the Mount Newton hotel, some years ago one of the most popular resorts in the vicinity of Victoria.

### ODD FELLOWS' OFFICERS.

Election For the Current Year—Reduction of Benefits Discussed.

Vancouver, June 15.—The session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was devoted to-day to the consideration of routine reports and the discussion of the reduction of benefits—a subject that is of great importance at this meeting.

The election of grand officers took place last night, with the following result: Grand Master, D. Welsh; Vice-Grand, W. E. Johnston; Grand Secretary, F. Davey, Victoria; Grand Treasurer, J. Stark, Vancouver; Grand Warden, W. Hogg, Vancouver; Grand Representative to the Supreme Lodge, Bro. Dempster.

### SHAMES EVEN THE TURKS.

Soldier Pillagers Raid Defenceless Villages, Despoil Monastery and Murder Monks.

Constantinople, June 15.—It is reported from Koomkapu that a body of Kurdish cavalry, on the pretense of searching for an agitator, recently raided several villages in that district, burned the houses and killed many of the inhabitants. It appears that they also murdered the superior of the Pirnaschen monastery and two monks. The Turkish government is trying to hush up the affair.

Belgrade, June 15.—A number of Albanian bands, assisted by 2,000 Turkish regular troops, are reported to have attacked a number of Servian villages in Javlonitza district. It is added that during the fighting a large number of men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Turks, it is further pointed out, being in superior force, overpowered the frontier guards, and now blockade the villages. A force of Servian regular troops have been despatched to the scene of the conflict, with orders to expel the invaders.

# Grand Forks A Busy Centre

## City Borrowing Liberally for Improvements—Smelter Makes a Boom.

## Stage Proprietors' Quarrel Excites Travellers and Coming Into Court.

Grand Forks, June 10.—The Columbia Telephone Company will inaugurate its services on or about Dominion Day. The line will extend from Cascade to Camp McKinney, passing through Grand Forks, Columbia, Niagara, Summit, Bholt, Greenwood, Anaconda, Boundary Falls, Midway and Rock Creek. In conjunction with the Spokane & British Columbia Telephone Company the new line will have communication with Rossland and Spokane. To complete necessary connections the Canadian company will also build a line from Trail to Rossland, and thence to the international boundary. The circuit will also extend to Republic. W. B. Davey and J. B. Donald, the contractors, are rushing the construction work to completion. The wires have already been laid from the connecting point near Cascade to a point near Niagara. The service with Greenwood, it is expected, will be inaugurated about the 20th instant. There are thirty poles to the mile, and a number ten hard-drawn copper wire metallic circuit is being utilized. The promoters guarantee a better service than the existing one, as well as a considerable reduction in rates. Local exchanges will be established at Rossland, Grand Forks, Columbia and Greenwood.

H. C. Herman, the well known fruit-grower, of Grimsby, Ont., has arrived here, with a view to the establishment of a nursery and a fruit farm in the Kettle River valley. He describes this region as a land of balmy sunshine and flowers, and says his anticipations have been more than realized. He is negotiating for the purchase of the ranch of John A. Manly, situated about two miles from Grand Forks.

Martin Dufour, Harry Rand Dough and G. T. Hibbert, of Grand Forks, recently acquired a promising claim near Nelson, Wash. It has been named the Dufour. In doing assessment work this week a body of clean ore two feet wide was struck at a depth of four feet. The ledge is twenty feet wide at the surface. Average assays from surface rock before the recent strike gave values of $8.74 per ton. The gold values amounted to $4.30 per ton, the remainder being in silver and copper, principally the latter.

E. Spraggett has sold his well known ranch near this city to J. P. Graves for $10,000 cash. The property consists of 350 acres, of which 150 are under cultivation. Mr. Spraggett was the second settler in the valley, having located here in 1884. He will now devote his time to the saw mill business.

James Reader enjoyed a holiday this week visiting Greenwood, Bholt and Midway. He also inspected the Rockland, his well known claim in Summit Camp. The property was recently surveyed by J. A. Coryell, and a crown grant has been applied for. The bottom of a twenty-foot shaft is all in ore. Two holes ten feet deep on the same ledge also improves the showing. Assays give values of over $15 per ton and a good percentage of copper. Mr. Reader and Sam Jarrel also own the Reader and Carry L. claims in Cripple Lake Camp, between north fork and west fork, one hundred miles west of here.

Alex. Chisholm, of Rossland, has returned from Copper Camp, where he went to inspect the workings on the Lily May, in which he is heavily interested. The property adjoins the King Solomon. Mr. Chisholm says the ledge on the Lily May is 200 feet wide. The bottom of a cut 25 feet deep is all in ore. The values are in gold and copper.

A. J. McMillan, of Rossland, is down from the Humming Bird and O. K., the well known properties up the north fork of Kettle river. He is superintending the development work, and expresses himself delighted with the progress made since his arrival two weeks ago. A night shift was put on Monday. After drifting in 30 feet the vein has widened, being now three feet of clean ore. After drifting about 50 feet further a shaft will be sunk.

R. A. Williams owns the Alphonse, Nansy Hanks and Ski claims at the foot of Christina lake, four miles from Cascade. A ledge eight feet wide between walls traverses the three properties. Assays from a fourteen-foot shaft on the Alphonse give values of $4 in gold per ton and 16 per cent. of copper. The development work on the other claims will be carried on extensively this summer.

There will be a big celebration here on Dominion Day. As Canada's natal day this year falls on Saturday, the event will be celebrated on July 1 and 3. The next day, July 4, will draw all the people of the Boundary district to Nelson, Wash. A splendid programme has been arranged for the two days' celebration here. Over $2,000 will be distributed as prizes for the horse races and athletic games and sports. Thre will be a double-hand drilling contest, for which the prize of $150 will be offered, and a second prize of $50.

### GRAND FORKS BORROWING.

Loans in Prospect For Many Public Works and Bonus For Smelter.

Grand Forks, June 10.—The ratepayers will shortly be called upon to vote on a series of by-laws, whose adoption is imperative for the welfare and progress of Grand Forks. The proposition is to raise sufficient money to extinguish the present debenture debt of the city, amounting to $35,000, and for the following other purposes: $1,039 for interest due on the present debentures, $12,060 to establish a new electric lighting station and to improve and enlarge the electric light plant, $3,500 for a Howe truss bridge across the Kettle river at Bridge street, $4,000 for a Howe truss bridge across the same river opposite the smelter site, $25,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the water works system, $30,000 cash subsidy to the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, $10,000 for a new city hall, gaol and central fire station.

A decided saving will be effected as a result of the proposed agreement with the smelter company for the supply of electric power. The corporation now supplies power at a cost of $90 per horse power per year. This figure with the increase in the cost of wood and fuel would tend to increase. Mr. J. P. Graves proposes to supply electric energy to the extent of 150 horse power for $60 per horse power per annum. He likewise agrees to reduce the rate to $50 per horse power per year as soon as the city orders 200 horse power. This is equivalent on the basis of saving $40 per horse power or $8,000 a year from the present cost. In ten years this would mean a saving of $80,000, and the great profit from the sale of electrical energy when taken into consideration ensures a large and permanent addition to the city exchequer.

### FATHER OF GRAND FORKS.

How Mr. Manly Jollied the East About His Sturdy Little Town.

Grand Forks, June 10.—John A. Manly returned on Tuesday from the East. He visited Chicago and Toronto. The "father of Grand Forks," who is looking remarkably well, expressed himself as delighted to be home again. The public service he rendered whilst in the East in drawing attention to the illimitable mining and agricultural possibilities of the Boundary country cannot be overestimated. He found this region to be an absorbing theme of conversation among thousands of people, and dispelled any lurking doubts in the minds of scores of capitalists who contemplated making heavy investments in Southern British Columbia.

"The Boundary country," he observed, "is is the tip this year.. I am happy to state that my trip was satisfactory in every respect. I succeeded in every undertaking I started out to accomplish. The impression I found was that a wave of remarkable prosperity has struck both Canada and the United States. Factories, though working overtime, cannot supply goods fast enough. Wages are higher than ever, and thousands of men hitherto unemployed have been enrolled in the army of producers and wage-earners. Although the price of commodities within the last six months has advanced from 25 to 50 per cent., business men are compelled to give their orders weeks ahead.

"I found an exceptionally keen interest displayed in Toronto in the progress and development of the Boundary country. Grand Forks is very naturally in the public eye. I was interviewed by all the Toronto newspapers, and while giving them whatever local information I possessed, did not fail to put in a word for our growing city. The interest displayed in the Boundary country may be judged from the fact that I was literally besieged at my hotel by expectant and interested individuals. Some wanted information respecting our great mineral wealth, while again others who contemplated going into fruit-raising wanted to know all about the agricultural resources of the Kettle River valley; then again I had to satisfy merchants, watchmakers, laborers and others who thought of changing their location.

"The only man I sent away unhappy was an undertaker, who after our interview bore the unmistakable look of a professional mourner. I overtook him at the door and partially consiled him with the pointer that people out here occasionally died of old age.

"Everywhere in the East," continued Mr. Manly, "I found the people to entertain a favorable opinion about Southern British Columbia, especially the Boundary country. This applies in a lesser degree to Chicago, where I hope we will shortly be better known. Eastern Canadians have absolute confidence in our future and anticipate splendid results from our mines in the near future. There is no difficulty about getting capital for any legitimate proposition. This summer will witness a large influx of people who will come out to look around with a view of making permanent investment in the Boundary. This far we have no 'black eye,' a state of affairs that I trust will continue.

"One has no conception of the vast amount of capital lying idle not only in the principal cities, but in every town and village of Ontario, as well. It would not take any special inducement to divert millions of this capital towards this section. The same key that opens their treasure-houses will unlock the vast treasures locked up in our hills. Our agricultural resources are not so well known.

"I scarcely knew the town," concluded this energetic pioneer, referring to Grand Forks, "so great has been its growth during my absence. I confidently believe Grand Forks will have a population of ten thousand within two years. This is a conservative estimate. Of course we must not sleep on the trail, but with Commodore Bidden awake and doing at 5 o'clock in the morning co-operate with J. A. Smith and the saw mill such a contingency will never arise. Large sums will be invested here in the near future, but I must withhold the details for the present. The smelter site is the one I selected ten years ago, feeling assured that its ideal advantages would be appreciated sooner or later. Four years ago, whilst driving up the north fork, I made the same prediction in the presence of 'Doc.' Smith. The pay-roll is already in sight. The talk about a smoke nuisance is all bosh."

### STAGING IN BOUNDARY.

Partners Have a Falling Out, and Road-Racing Follows Hard-Feeling.

Grand Forks, June 10.—Alleged unpaid dividends, confused stage drivers, lame back horses and seized vehicles form a tangle in a dispute between rival stage lines that the American courts will shortly attempt to unravel. The complicatel mix-up is a sequence of the sale of the outfit and good-will of the Marcus & Republic Transportation & Express Company to the Columbia Stage Line for $3,000. The deal was made without the knowledge and consent of J. I. Daniel, vice-president, trustee and assistant general manager of the former company. As soon as he learned of the negotiations concluded by his associates, he quietly rode over to Grand Forks and hung up the Flyer stage. Encouraged by leading citizens, he returned to Bossburg on his own account in the morning on the company's buck-board flyer with a full load of passengers. He also induced all the drivers to desert the old company and enter his employ. The service thus established is maintained daily with first-class spring wagons. Every individual in Grand Forks is a worker for the new line, and in consequence the old line goes out of here daily without a passenger from this city. The service will be extended next week to Greenwood and Republic.

One of the stages appropriated by Mr. Daniel was taken from him at Bossburg by legal process. Lawyers will earn big fees in attempting to settle the question of the ownership of a number of the horses, tents, etc.

The version of the affair given by Mr. Daniel makes him out a much injured man. he said: "Although I had a quarter interest in the International Flyer and gave four months of my time without remuneration, the deal with the Columbia Stage Line was made without my knowledge and consent. I contributed ten horses and five sets of harness and one wagon. The outfit was sold for one-half its value. I will sue my former associates for damages, and have retained the services of a leading attorney of Spokane. Besides two of the rigs I retain possession of, four head of horses and sets of harness which were stolen from me by a teamster in the employ of the Columbia company. One of my drivers, too, was illegally arrested at Bossburg. I will fight the matter to a finish. The service will be extended to Republic and Greenwood. I have strong financial backing, and will win out hands down."

In the meantime patrons of the rival lines are enjoying some exciting experiences. The rivalry has extended to the various drivers, and the ride to and from Bossburg is a continual race, with honors evenly divided. If one of the stages attempts to pass the other on the road near the cliffs overhanging the Kettle river, there will be a decided sensation.

G. W. Hutchins, of Bossburg, is associated with Mr. Daniel in the new enterprise.

In Mexico school children are allowed to smoke in school hours when their lessons are well prepared.

# SALMON OF ALASKA.

## Interesting Facts From the Report of United States Fish Commissioners.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Washington, June 1.—A study of the nest-building and other curious habits of Alaskan salmon has been engaging the attention of the United States fish commissioner recently. It has become apparent that, notwithstanding the almost incredible number of those valuable fishes now caught annually in the streams of Uncle Sam's arctic province, the time will arrive before very long when the great industry depending upon them will be ruined by reckless methods of destruction, and it can only be revived by the artificial hatching of the species. Hence the importance of acquiring definite knowledge with regard to their life history, though much of this in all probability will remain forever uncertain, inasmuch as the salmon pass most of their time in the ocean—where and how nobody can say—going to the sea when they have attained a length of four or five inches, and not returning therefrom until they are ready to spawn and to die.

One of the strangest things about these fishes is that the reproduction of their kind means death to them. A shad swims up the Potomac or the Delaware, deposits her spawn and—if not captured in a net—returns to her home in the ocean. On the other hand, the salmon, both female and male, when their breeding time arrives, enter a river, vigorous and brilliant-scaled, and, after a short time spent in fresh water, are transformed into mere wrecks of their formed selves. Having built their nexts and laid their eggs, they perish, not one returning to salt water, out of all the myriads that have ascended the stream.

The gigantic development of this Alaskan fishery may be judged from the fact that the average salmon output of the waters of the territory per annum for canning purposes is about 47,000,000 pounds—an estimate which does not include large quantities that are salted. In round numbers, the output is worth $3,000,000 a year to the canners, and yet the latter are earnestly engaged in an effort to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. They barricade the streams near their mouth, so that not a fish can possibly ascend to spawn, and use nets to catch every salmon that arrives for the purpose of breeding. Already many rivers have been made barren of salmon by these methods, and the supply has been kept up only by the multiplication of canneries and the incidental expansion of the fishing operations over a greater territory.

The newly-studied nest-building habits of the salmon, as observed in Alaska, are very remarkable indeed. When the female is ready to spawn, she seeks a piece of sandy or gravelly bottom in a pool or eddy, where the water is two or three feet deep, and there she makes an excavation by plowing the sand with her nose and scraping it out with her tail. The cavity thus formed may be as much as three feet in diameter and 18 inches deep. Here Mistress Salmon deposits her eggs, and her chosen mate fertilizes them with his milt, after which they are covered by pushing the gravel over them, thus completing the nest. Afterwards the parents remain close by, fighting off every fish that ventures to come near, until at length they become extremely emaciated and die.

The eggs deposited in this manner are not hatched for three or four months, but early in the spring the young fry can be seen by taking up a handful of gravel from the bottom. On being released they wriggle back and burrow in the sand again. At five months after the spawning the young fishes begin to dodge about under stones and ticks, come to the surface occasionally, nibble at some passing object, and dart back again. While still in the egg they are exposed to many enemies, and the worst of these are the Dolly Varden and "cut-throat" trout, which follow the salmon to the spawning beds for no other purpose than to steal and eat their eggs. Of these they devour immense numbers, sometimes swallowing them actually as they drop from the mother salmon. The salmon are on their guard against the trout, and frequently dash after them, but the latter are quicker and invariably get away. The last state of the breeding fish is illustrated by a graphic account of a fish commission expert, who, in describing a scene on the upper waters of an Alaskan river, says:

"There were thousands upon thousands of salmon and other thousands dead on the banks or floating down with the current. They struggled over riffles only a few inches deep, and when disturbed dashed about, frequently throwing themselves bodily on shore. It seemed in places as though we were wading in salmon; they would often strike one's leg with considerable force, or swim between one's feet, and in walking we at times stepped on them, and frequently touched them with the foot. But what a change had come over these fish from the time they first entered! Those that were spent, and some that had not spawned, were in all stages of decay—repulsive looking objects, all dying."

Several species of salmon frequent Alaskan waters, the finest of which is the "king" salmon. Next in popular esteem somes the "redfish," then the "coho," and, lastly, the "humpback." Lastly, that is to say, with the exception of the "dog" salmon, which, though really worthless, is packed to a small extent by some canners. The "redfish" is really inferior to the "coho," but the deep red color of its flesh gives it exceptional market value. Sometimes humpbacks and dog salmon are packed together under humpback labels. Because the European market demands an exceptionally high grade of goods, yielding proportionate prices, the choicest of the pack of canner salmon goes to Europe. The cans—carefully weighed, and each containing an ounce over a pound as insurance against light weight—are most carefully inspected before being shipped, and the fish are the very best. What remains of the pack of redfish, together with the cohoes, humpback, dog salmon, and "tips and tails," remain in the home market. Defective and more or less spoiled cans are sent to South America and the South Seas, being considered "good enough for dagoes and niggers."

The labor saving contrivances employed by the Alaskan canners are quite wonderful, nearly everything being done by machinery. The salmon are cut up by machine, after being opened and cleaned by hand, and are put into the cans by machine, a single piece of mechanism filling 38,000 of the 1-pound receptacles in a day. Some canneries have as many as four of these filling machines in constant operation during the season, with a proportionate output. One such apparatus consists of a platform on which the empty cans are placed and fed, each one reaching a certain position in its turn. One man, standing overhead, feeds the cut fish into a hopper, through which the material is conveyed into the can beneath. By the gentle pressure of a piston it is forced into the can, whereupon a movement of the machine transfers the filled vessel to a table, an empty one taking its place. The movement is so rapid that a continuous stream of filled cans is poured, as one might say, upon the table, where they are inspected and weighed.

The cans, undergoing this test with marvellous rapidity, are next conveyed by a belt to another machine, which puts tops on them, crimping the edges firmly. Thence they pass to yet another apparatus, which solders them, and out of this they roll down a trough, beneath a series of water jets, to cool. Tests for leaks follow, and they the cans are subjected to a cooking process in a steam "bath room," as it is called. The cooking has to be very thorough. Not only must the fish be cooked, but the bones also, so that the latter will crumble between the fingers; for if this is not accomplished the contents of the cans are likely to spoil. About two hours in the "bath room" are required to secure this result.

From the view point of one unacquainted with the business, the number of cans used in a first-class Alaskan salmon cannery seems well nigh incredible. Chinamen, who are largely employed in this sort of work because of their faithfulness and efficiency, arrive at the factory six or eight weeks before the fish begin to "run"—i.e., to arrive at the mouth of the river where the packing plant is situated. They employ this time in making "can bodies," the tops and bottoms being left to be soldered by machinery. In 1898 the Alaskan salmon pack utilized about 44,000,000 cans, which required for their manufacture 100,000 boxes of tin plate, weighing 10,000,000 pounds and costing $400,000. Tin obtained from mines in this country is largely used for that part of the pack which is sold for home consumption, but imported tin is required for the superior export goods.

As already suggested, the greatest danger to the prospects of Alaskan salmon rivers lies in the practise, which is quite general, of barricading them, so that no spawning fish can ascend them. The origin of this practice dates back to a period prior to the acquisition of Alaska by the United States. The Russians built "zapors" or dams with stone piers across the streams, near the settlements, from which they drew their salmon supply. The ruins of some are still standing. They doubtless got the idea from the Indians. When the first fisheries for the canneries were organized these devices were in use, and in some instances were so ingeniously arranged that the fish were carried out high and dry into a basket. At one place an Indian owner of a river used to boast that his trap was so cleverly arranged that not a fish could get up the stream; that he caught them all. It is said that the Indians appreciated the necessity of allowing the fish to ascend the streams to spawn, and, therefore, after obtaining their winter supply, they opened the barricades.

### ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE.

Yacht Races to Be Held at Seattle on July Fourth.

Arrangements for the yacht races to be held at Seattle on the Fourth of July are about completed, and yachtsmen are anticipating the biggest meet ever held on the Sound.

The Fourth of July celebration races for cash prizes and the international races for the International Association trophies will be sailed together over the same course. Yachts enrolled in the International Association fleet entered and competing for prizes in both races, yachts of clubs not belonging to the association entering and competing for the cash prizes only.

The yachts entered shall be classified as follows: A class, 30 feet and over racing length; B class, 25 feet and under 30 feet, racing length; C class, 18 feet and under 25 feet, racing length; D class, yachts under 18 feet, racing lenght.

Schooners shall be rated at 85 per cent., and yawls at 90 per cent. of their racing measurement.

The measurement for the racing length of a yacht shall be determined by the length on load water line plus the square foot of the sail area divided by two.

Time allowance shall be made for the difference in racing length in their respective classes, according to the standard table prepared by N. G. Herreshoff. No outriggers or shifting of ballast shall be allowed during a race.

Crews are limited as follows: A class, nine men; B class, seven men; C class, five men; D class, four men, including captain.

The cash prizes to be offered are as follows: A class, first prize $50, second prize $30; B class, first prize $40, second prize $25; C class, first prize $30, second prize $20; D class, first prize $20, second prize $10, third prize $5.

Racing pennants of size and design, according to class, shall also be given to each prize winner.

Entries for the races to be made to the secretary of the Elliott Bay Yacht Club as soon as possible, but will not be accepted later than 6 o'clock p.m. July 3. The race will start promptly at 11 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth.

Entries must be accompanied by the yachts' measurements to facilitate classification.

The course decided upon is one to afford the best possible view to spectators from the city and water front, the first ten or twelve miles of the race (while the boats are bunched) being sailed directly in the bay.

Charts of the course, with complete printed instructions, shall be given to all yachts entering races.

### EXTRAORDINARY RATES.

Enormous Charges Demanded by Merchantmen for the Carrying of Freight.

Shipping men on the Pacific Coast have had an "off" year this spring and summer. Some rates that are being asked now have never been paralleled. For instance quotations on lumber to Adelaide, Australia, are as high as 56s. 6d., while 36s. has been considered high. In other words this means that almost $14 is demanded now for every one thousand superficial feet of lumber carried by a vessel to Adelaide, whereas $9 in other years was looked at as almost irreproachable. The cost is said to be in the neighborhood of $7, so that it can be seen how expensive an article British Columbia lumber is in Australia. Of course the high freight rates will not continue for long and they vary according to the country a ship loads for, as a vessel owner always considers what chances he has for a return cargo. The available tonnage now on hand is almost non-charterable at current rates, for owners are holding out for the best they can get. The present condition of things, however, cannot last long, for vessels will be soon heading in this direction again, the scarcity having been created by the large number required for the carrying to Great Britain of the Pacific Coast's export of grain.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

# For Weekly Half Holiday.

## Grocers, Jewellers and Others Pledge Themselves to Close on Wednesday.

## A Well Attended Meeting Held to Discuss the Matter.

Though late in arriving there was a good attendance of cerks at the meeting held last evening to urge a weekly half holiday. Mayor Redfern took the chair at 8:30 o'clock with Mr. Richardson acting as secretary. The report of the committees appointed at a previous meeting of the clerks to wait on the different business men to ascertain their feeling on the proposed movement, was read. It showed a unanimous support from the dry goods merchants, stationers, grocers, jewellers and boot and shoe dealers. Six or seven in the gents' furnishing business being the only ones who were not in accord with the movement. All, too, with these exceptions, were in favor of closing on Wednesdays instead of Saturdays.

Mr. F. Carne was one of those on the committee which waited upon the grocers. He had met, he said, with every encouragement and could already see the good effect of the movement, as during yesterday afternoon every butcher shop in town closed. As a grocer he was personally in favor of closing and would do so whether others did so or not.

Mr. James Baker said that while some of those in the gents' furnishing business were not favorable to a half holiday he considered that they would not stand in the way of the will of the majority.

Mr. D. R. Ker suggested that a commitee again wait on the furnishers of gents' clothing in order to, if possible, obtain a unanimous vote for the movement. He could not see why if all closed there should be serious objection to the movement; there would be no loss resulting at the end of the year. Three or four years ago his place of business closed on Saturday, but it was found necessary to discontinue this practice and rest the men otherwise by giving them a spell off on other days. Their mill always closed at four o'clock on Saturdays. Thus it would be seen that he practised what he preached in this respect and was out for the early closing. He was quite willing to do what he could for the committee in gaining the support of all the gents' furnishing stores in the matter.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken thought that every well-wisher of the community would sympathize with the movement, but it would not embrace the legal profession, which he had waited in vain to hear something of. He had long thought of such a thing but to not include the ladies would be unwise, for there was little in a holiday without them. Talking seriously, he said, he would like to see something of a similar character brought up on the floor of the legislature—not, however, that he believed in compulsory legislation, but rather voluntary, that would take with the people. The health and happiness of the people was something to be considered just as much as the inconvenience of some merchants, and he would be glad to place his services at the disposal of the committee. He thought that some very interesting statistics could be compiled of the long hours which clerks put in during the day and week and brought up at a subsequent meeting.

The Mayor thought that the large and influential portion of the business community not represented at the meeting might with advantage be heard from and the agreement entered into by the business men be in writing binding signers to be ruled by the majority. Personally he was not in favor of closing on Wednesday, but would abide with the decision of the majority.

Mr. Baker also reported having the signatures of all the boot and shoe dealers and grocers except one. It was then moved and seconded that the early closing be inaugurated next Wednesday and that it continue for one year. The motion was carried, whereupon Mr. Wm. Marchant moved another resolution that the sympathy of the public be extended to the movement, and in a happy address said among other things that he believed the public should not patronize any stores, which violated the rule. The resolution was passed, and in concluding Aldermen Brydon and Beckwith and Mr. A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P., who arrived late, put themselves on record as being heartily in sympathy with the holiday movement. The Mayor said the City hall was at the disposal of clerks whenever they wished it. He did not think it advisable that an association should be formed now until the half holiday had been tried for a week or two. Mr. McKay then asked that a collection be taken up, which was done to the amount of $10.50. While on his feet he suggested that a signed agreement should be posted on the window of every business house in the compact.

A vote of thanks to the chair and to the press brought the meeting to a close.

### BIG CROWD COMING.

Many Tickets Already Sold for Sunday's Excursion From Seattle.

The sale of tickets for the Argus excursion to Victoria Sunday next, which opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, was really phenomenal, something like a hundred and fifty tickets being disposed of during the day, says the Seattle P.-I. The City of Seattle will likely have her full complement of 700 passengers when she pulls out of her berth Sunday morning at 7:15 o'clock.

Advices were received by Chadwick & Ambrose yesterday to the effect that preparations are going forward rapidly for the reception of the excursionists. The programme for the band concert will include the American, as well as the British, national airs, and a number of other special features. The train for Goldstream will include care for wheels, which will be carried free, thus enabling excursionists to go out on the train and return on their wheels. This train is to be known as "the Argus special," and will take the excursionists to this, the most beautiful suburb of Victoria. It is only about twenty minutes' ride.

The S. A. C. wheelmen have held a meeting, and propose to give a club run, in uniform, in Victoria, on the day of the excursion.

An English correspondent writes from Constantinople that there are upwards of 38,000 Armenian children still uncared for, among whom the distress is appalling.

Who would be great must concentrate his powers; must work within the limit of his art. And it is law alone can give us freedom.—Goethe.

# Fire Damp Kills Forty Miners.

## Caledonia Mine in Cape Breton the Scene—Possibly No Survivors.

## Rescuing Party Searching for Victims at Imminent Peril to Themselves.

Special to the Colonist.

Halifax, June 16.—An explosion occurred this morning in the Caledonia mine, near Glace Bay, C. B. Over 40 men were at work at the time, and it is believed that nearly all have perished. Twelve dead bodies have already been recovered, and every effort is being made to get at the others who were in the colliery when the explosion happened.

A slight explosion occurred about 3:30. Manager Brown and underground Manager Thomas Johnson went down to investigate. About an hour later a terrible explosion took place. Johnson was among the killed, and Brown was brought up unconscious, and his life is in a precarious condition. Only one of the bodies recovered thus far shows much disfigurement, the deaths having been caused solely by fire damp.

Another explosion is imminent and may occur at any moment, but this has not deterred 100 volunteers from going into the mine to fight the fire now raging and to get the bodies of their late comrades. These brave men are led by some of the chief officials of the collieries. About half a mile of the mine is on fire, but it is thought the flames will be extinguished.

The Caledonian mine is the largest of the concessions owned by the Dominion Coal Co., of which W. H. Whitney is the head, and had the most modern machinery of any colliery in America.

The scenes at the mouth of the pit when the bodies were being brought up were heart-rending in the extreme. The bodies recovered now number 14.

### Some of the Dead.

Thomas Johnston, brother of John Johnston, manager of the Dominion Coal Co.
Neil McDonald, Pictou.
John Doyle and John Doyle, Jr., father and son.
Stephen McCormick, Sydney Mine.
Alex. McDonald, Cape North.
Donald Martin.
William Simpson.
Malcolm Macsulay.
Two men named Gillies, father and son.

## RITUAL TRIAL IN ENGLAND.

### The Two Remarkable Men Who Constitute the Court at Lambeth Palace.

Interest in the Church of England and among Episcopalians in this country centres in the ritual case which is now before the highest spiritual authorities of the church from which the Episcopal chruch in the United States sprang.

The English archbishops, in their brilliant scarlet convocation robes, are sitting in the historic guard-room of Lambeth palace, as an ecclesiastical court, judicially determining whether the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer and the canons of the Church of England forbid the ceremonial use of incense in the worship of that church, two priests appearing as defendants in a test case. The spectacle is at once picturesque and significant.

Both archbishops are men of tremendous force of character, and yet are singularly unlike. It is some centuries since men of such power have occupied the two archiepiscopal sees of England, and not since the Reformation has there been such an assertioin of the right of the Church of England to regulate its own worship. Parliament has sought for thirty years to dictate and control the worship of the Church of England. It passed laws with penalties attached, and priests have gone to prison rather than obey them. The Public Worship Regulation act is practically a dead letter, and a great hue and cry of lawlessness on the part of the clergy in matters of teaching and ritual has agitated England for the last year, and echoes of the controversy have been heard in this country.

The church discipline bill was drawn to bring the priests of the Church of England absolutely under the civil power, but before it was introduced the archbishops took the matter into their own hands by announcing that they intended to determine ritual questions if their own archiepiscopal court, without reference to the civil statutes or to the decisions of the courts of the crown. The answer of parliament to the stand taken by the archbishops was the defeat of the church discipline bill. The archbishops opened their court at Lambeth on May 3; the House of Commons defeated the measure so obnoxious to churchmen on May 10 by a vote of 310 to 156.

These circumstances lend deep significance to the scene in the guard room at Lambeth palace, and the characteristics of the chief actors maks it the more striking.

The man who easily dominates the scene is the Most Rev. Dr. Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England. He is large of stature, and of commanding mien, his face stsong and rugged, his mind keen and well stored with learning, his manner brusque, almost abrupt, his eyes dimmed by age, his voice lacking the resonance of former years, but his mental force not one whit abated, and his spiritual power probably greater than that wielded by any other man in England.

He has been called "the Grand Old Man in the English Church," and fellow-countrymen of his faith instinctively bow with awe before the grim-visaged primate, who, weather-beaten by the ecclesiastical storms of half a century, courageously braves the clamor of the anti-ritualists and nonconformists, and, asserting the spiritual powers of his high office, proposes to decide delicate questions of controversy—to render a decision for the enforcement of which he will have only his spiritual authority and personal prestige.

Fifty-three years ago Dr. Temple was made a priest, and in 1858 he became the head master of Rugby. Soon after, when chaplain to the Queen, he called forth the invectives of High Churchmen by a paper in Essays and Reviews, in which he defended the theory of evolution. It was this essay which occasioned a vehement protest years later, in 1869, when he was elevated to the bishopric of Exeter and again when he was translated to the important see of London in 1885. In that great diocese he toiled ceaselessly, and won golden opinions from those who had been his opponents, so that the protest against his elevation to the Archbishopric of Canterbury in 1896 was little more than an echo of the old rumor, and there was widespread enthusiasm in the English Church on the occasion of his enthronement at Canterbury on January 8, 1897.

With his inveterate fondness for taking the bull by the horns, Archbishop Temple last fall met the agitation against ritualism by publicly discussing, on five successive days, nearly every burning question of doctrine and ritual, stating clearly what he regarded as in conformity with the laws and traditions of the English Church, what was alien, and what was debatable. Speaking without notes, he expounded controversial questions with dialectic skill, and in a controvative spirit, pleasing neither side, because his sword cut both ways, but commanding profound attention and respect.

Though a life of incessant toil has made his seventy-eight years weigh heavily upon him, it is with undaunted courage and unimpaired ability that the Archbishop of Canterbury undertakes the task of revising more fully the spiritual jurisdiction of his office. The outcome is fraught with far-reaching consequences for the Church of England, meaning either a clearer distinction between the rights of church and state, or a complete separation, involving the disestablishment of the Church of England.

Associated with the primate is an ecclesiastic who is in many respects his direct antithesis. The Most Rev. William Darlymple Maclagen, Archbishop of York, is small of stature, with a voice of singular persuasiveness, his face clean cut, and showing great determination, his eyes keen and kindly, his manner precise and somewhat formal, his mind a treasury of learning. He began life in the English army, serving three years in India, and holding a commissioin as lieutenant when he retired. He entered the priesthood ten years later than Dr. Temple, and won his mitre by successful pastoral work in the great parishes of St. Mary's, Newrington, and St. Mary's, Kensington, where he alarmed those who had marked out a great ecclesiastical career for him by showing marked tendencies toward ritualism. Nevertheless, advancement came quickly. In 1878 he was made Bishop of Lichfield, and was elevated to the Archbishopric of York in 1891. He has ruled somewhat drastically, showing traces of early military training, and has exhibited a fondness for splendor in worship and for imposing ecclesiastical functions. His vast learning was best exhibited some two years ago when, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, he wrote in fluent and graceful Latin, a reply to the letter of Pope Leo XIII, stoutly defending the validity of Anglican ordinations, and ably reviewing the history of the controversy.

An American priest, whose theological learning has won for him respectful attention in the English Church, the Rev. Henry R. Percival, rector of the Church of the Evangelists, Philadelphia, is cited as an authority in the case now before the Archiepiscopal court, a brief prepared by him having been submitted, with other similar papers by English authorities, to show the legality of the ceremonial use of incense in the Church of England.—New York Tribune.

## MR. GRAHAME'S APPEALS

### Occupy the Fifth Session of the Court of Revision and Equalization.

The appeals represented by Mr. H. M. Grahame occupied the entire time of the court of revision and equalization at its session yesterday, His Worship the Mayor with Aldermen Kinsman, Brydon, MacGregor and Humphrey being present. Forty-five appeals in all were dealt with during the sitting, the aggregate land valuations being reduced by but $750, and of improvements by $2,800. The court will not sit again until Tuesday next at 10 a. m., and it is hoped that next week will be sufficient to dispose of the remaining appeals. Appended is the record of yesterday's rulings:

F. Angus appealed on the assessment of improvements on lots 67-70, block 23, lot 67 being reduced from $800 to $700, lots 68-69 standing at $1,800, and lot 70 being reduced from $900 to $750.

Edwin Dalley appealed on the assessment of improvements on lot 11, block C., Finlayson estate, which was reduced from $1,200 to $800.

W. A. Elliott appealed on the assessment of lots 907, 908 and 926, blocks 39 and 40, which was ordered to stand at $3,000; the assessment of improvements on lots 907 and 908 was reduced from $1,250 to $1,050.

Col. A. C. P. Haggard appealed on the assessment of part lot 85, block 26, which was confirmed at $800, the improvements thereon being reduced from $800 to $700; the valuation of lots 22 and 24, block Q., Work estate, was reduced from $1,200 to $1,100.

Hon. W. Hamley appealed on the assessment of improvements on lot 16, block 77, Fort property, which was reduced from $3,000 to $2,500.

Mrs. Harris appealed on the assessment of blocks 5, 6 and 21, Fairfield estate, and the improvements thereon, which were ordered to stand at $14,320 and $50, respectively.

The estate of C. Jones appealed on the assessment of lot 21 and part lot 22, block 3, and the improvements thereon, which were confirmed at $10,400 and $3,300, respectively.

P. Lelair appealed on the assessment of improvement on lot (part) 179, block 1, which was reduced from $4,500 to $4,000; the valuation of the improvements on part lot 179 and part lot 180, block 1, was ordered to stand at $8,000; lot 976, block 9, was confirmed at $1,160; and lot 986, block 9, reduced from $1,600 to $1,500.

Gillespie estate appealed on the assessment of lot 1,065, which was reduced from $1,600 to $1,500.

H. M. Grahame appealed on the assessment of lot 220, Hillside Extension, which was reduced from $500 to $300.

Mrs. Julia Travis appealed on the assessment of improvements on lot 26, Yates street, which was reduced from $400 to $250.

Joseph Mennier appealed on the assessment on improvements on lots 19 and 20, five-acre block 14, the valuation being reduced from $600 to $500.

G. Promis appealed on the assessment of lot 678, block S., which was ordered to stand at $1,600; the valuation of improvements on lots 678, block S.; lots 3 and 4, block 75, Fort property, was reduced from $3,200 to $2,600.

T. W. Pierre appealed on the assessment of lots 1 and 2, block R., Work estate, which was confirmed at $1,300; the valuation of improvements thereon was reduced from $850 to $800.

L. Schott appealed on the assessment of improvements on lots 1,761 (part and 1,762, block 61, which was confirmed at $3,000.

The estate of L. Wolff appealed on the assessment of blocks 15 and 16, Spring Ridge, which was confirmed at $6,600; the valuation of blocks 51 and 52, Oaklands, being reduced from $1,500 to $1,250.

# INCREASE OF LUNACY.

## England's Greatest Authority States Startling Facts and Suggestions in Remedy.

London, May 27.—What is doubtless the oddest hospital in England forms part of an ugly row of houses in a squalid block on the Euston road. The hospital consists only of consulting rooms and waiting rooms; there are no domitories or other accommodations for patients except wooden chairs and benches. The patients are folk whose brains are beginning to go wrong, and the stream of them is appalling in length. They get treatment of one sort or another free of charge.

Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock is the time to see the most peculiar feature of the place—one that can be found in no other hospital in England, and perhaps in none in America. On those evenings Dr. Forbes Winslow, who is the most noted insanity expert in England, or, at any rate, the one most talked about, is in attendance. He sits at a desk in the middle of a bare ten-by-ten room, while a young man with a general air of resignation and blase indifference sits listlessly over in the corner opposite the door.

That listless young man is worthy of attention. With the possible exception of some similar young man in the Saltpetriere in Paris, he unquestionably has had more diseases and aches and pains than any other mortal living. On Thursday nights in particular he is seized with and recovers from anywhere between twenty and fifty ailments that have driven other persons half wild.

The young man is present for the particular purpose of being "taken," and I hope he gets paid well for it.

The patients go through that little room often at the rate of one a minute. Some of them turn out to be mad already, and are dismissed with a certificate entitling them to admission to an insane asylum. Some are old patients on the road to recovery, and these are dismissed with a prescription before they get their bearings in front of the doctor's desk. Nearly all of the others report all sorts of pains in the head—and that is where the listless young man comes in.

He is called upon to seat himself facing the patient, and to take the sufferer's right hand in his own right hand, while his left grasps the patient's left. The portly doctor comes around from behind his desk with two small horseshoe magnets and places one on the head of the patient and the other on the head of the young man, and tells that unhappy mortal to go to sleep.

The young man's eyes close instantly, his face wrinkles as if he were in pain, his hands tighten their grip and his body stiffens out backward until he well-night pulls the patient out of his chair.

"All right," says the doctor.

Instantly the young man's face relaxes, and he slumps back down into his chair looking as if he might have tumbled out of bed.

"Feel better?" says the doctor to the patient.

In about four case out of five of those I observed last Thursday night, the answer was "Yes." Some said they were a little better, and some said the pain was all gone. In each of these cases it appeared that the pain had been transferred to the resigned young man. While he was in his hypnotic sleep he suffered exactly where the patient suffered, and the worse the sleeper had it, the more the patient was relieved. Sometimes the vicarious victim reported that he hadn't felt anything, and the corollary of that fact was that the patient wasn't a bit relieved. Dr. Winslow shook his head in such cases and said the indications were that the trouble was organic.

One burly old truck driver wouldn't admit that he was any better until the young man had pulled him half across the room for the third time and then he reluctantly admitted that he did feel some'at comf'tabler," but he made haste to add: "The last time you done this 'ere thing to me the pain come all of a sudden, an' worse nor ever, at 12 that same night."

The doctor looked him hard in the eye and said, with slow emphasis: "You won't have that pain to-night."

One young woman, who said she had been suffering shooting pains in her head for two weeks, and was in agony with them at that moment, was asked to take her hat off. The doctor put his hand on the top of her head and wiggled his thumb around on her forehead for a moment, telling her to look him in the eye.

"Now, how do you feel?" he asked.

"The pain is all gone," was the answer.

"Every bit of it?"

"Yes, every bit."

"Well, it won't come back—at least not for a few days. When it does, come again."

Among the patients was a boy who stammered, and another who had been partially deaf, both of whom were said to have been helped by this method of transferring their ailments to a hypnotized person.

Dr. Winslow's views of the increase of insanity and of its causes are startling, and in answer to questions which are indicated in the replies, he wrote out the following for the readers of this paper:

"Insanity has been progressing rapidly and surely, and each year shows that this increase is continued. Of course, it will be a difficult question as to what will be the ratio per capita of insanity in the world in the year 2000. In reviewing the past statistics we find that, whereas between 1871 and 1875 there was a large increase, yet between the years 1886 and 1890 this diminished. Since then it has been progressive. In this period the largest amount in the increase was in 1895, being 2,365 over that of 1894. I should say, considering everything, and especially the effect of heredity and intermarriage, that we should expect to find in the year 2000 the ratio to be seven persons of unsound mind in every 1,000 of the total population. Only a week ago a question was again put by Mr. Corbett in the House of Parliament drawing attention to the alarming increase in lunacy, as to whether any steps could be taken to prevent this, but, as usual in such a question, no satisfactory reply was forthcoming.

"I should picture as the result of the progressive increase in lunacy more suicides, crimes, murders and horrors as the result of a large number of lunatics being at large, especially as the present existing accommodations for the care of this class of individual is of such a diminished nature in England. From the marriage of these lunatics, not properly protected, would result a still further increase in lunacy, until all the universe becomes one large concourse of lunacy—in fact, one gigantic asylum.

"Habitual drunkards, if treated as insane, would in many ways diminish this increase of lunacy. Of this I have no doubt. Children of drunkards are either insane or themselves drunkards, and I think the former condition is preferable to the latter. I would lock up all confirmed inebriates and treat them as lunatics for at least three years, then allowing them out only on probation, but still under periodical inspection. Ordinary drunkness must not be confused with uncontrollable drunkenness.

"I draw the line between the ordinary drunkard and a dipsomaniac as follows: In the first case such a condition is a vice, while in the latter it is a disease. The former victims can control themselves, the latter cannot do so. There is no craving in the former, whereas in the latter this always exists to a great extent, and they will take any possible spirit which comes in their way, even eau de cologne or lavender water. The latter habit is often associated with what is called the drug habit.

"I think sensational sermons often are responsible not only for lunacy, but also for crime. I remember the instance of a chaplain of a prison who had just witnessed the execution of a criminal preaching about the crime to his congregation, the result being that one of his congregation went straightway and committed a murder in a similar manner to the one he had heard described.

"I should think 20 per cent. of the inmates in prison are really not mentally responsible for their actions. It is the custom of gaol surgeons to hesitate to give an opinion which would justify the person being regarded as an irresponsible individual unless something objective—namely, on the surface—can be detected. Possibly they are induced to regard the matter thus from the liability of prisoners to malinger. I notice that they often give evidence as to their being of weak mind, but not certifiable. With this I differ in every respect, and I consider that all mentally weak-minded individuals are certifiable, or at least ought to be considered as such.

"To prevent the increase of insanity I should advise as follows:

"1. Legislate on proper and sound foundations for the legal and effectual dealing with dipsomaniacs.

"2. Prevent intermarriage from taking place, this being responsible for heredity, which plays such an important part in this question.

"3. Regard those of weak mind as insane and deal with them accordingly, and don't allow them to marry and procreate their species.

"4. Incarcerate in an asylum many of the lunatics at present at large, but whose friends delay in taking the proper steps.

"5. Diminish direct competition; increase the salaries; let there be less overpressure in our schools and of overwork for the teacher.

"6. Abolish cigarette smoking among the younger members of our community; render it penal for anyone under 15 to smoke a cigarette."

Dr. Winslow tells me he is certain that a large percentage of the cases of incipient insanity can be cured by hypnotism—simply speaking, whenever they are due to local disorders. When the difficulty becomes organic asylum treatment is absolutely necessary.

Dr. Winslow's photographic collection is fearful and wonderful. He prefers a good "case" to a celebrity, and from long study of insanity, he can read the writing on the faces of the insane he can classify the different varieties of maniacs as simply as if they were labeled.

## THE TARTAR COMING.

### Steamer Has Left Yokohama With General Cargo—The Rosalie Sails.

The C. P. R. steamer Tartar sailed from Yokohama on Monday last with a general cargo for Victoria and other British Columbia ports. She should arrive here about the 26th.

Steamer Victorian is expected here on Sunday, and will either go on the Esquimalt marine railway or in the dry dock. This was the information received yesterday regarding her movements. The overhauling she will receive, it is said, will be quite an extensive one.

The schooner Geneva, Capt. W. D. Byers, and Ocean Belle, Capt. W. O. Lavender, cleared yesterday for Behring sea cruises. They will carry crews of ten whites and 28 Indians respectively.

The steamer Douglas, in command of Capt. Roberts, formerly of the C. P. N. Co., cleared yesterday for Nanaimo, where she takes on bunker coal for the trip South. She will afterwards proceed to Moodyville for lumber cargo.

Steamer Rosalie called here yesterday afternoon on her way North. She was loaded to her capacity going and could not receive all the freight offering from Victoria. She was also crowded with passengers, as it indicating that traffic had again set in for the North. Those embarking here were D. H. and Mrs. Davis, N. Enlsom, Mrs. Blythe, C. C. Robertson, Wm. Munsie, J. H. Lang, T. A. Collin, A. B. Whittington, R. Sinclair and A. W. Modae.

## THE UGANDA RAILROAD.

### It Is Now Completed Three Hundred Miles, Half Way to Victoria Nyanza.

The British government have just completed 300 miles of the Uganda railroad. The total length of the route from Mombassa, on the Indian ocean, to the northeast coast of Victoria Nyanza is 650 miles. Nearly half of the entire road, therefore, which is to connect the sea with Uganda is completed. Uganda is one of the most populous and promising parts of Africa, stretching far along the northern and northwestern sides of the second largest fresh water lake in the world. The railroad has been pushed toward this inviting goal for three years past with great assiduity, in spite of serious obstacles, such as the abnormal rainfall of 1897, which retarded the preparation of the roadbed, and the breaking out of the plague in India, on account of which the enlistment of coolies for the railroad works was for some time suspended. Furthermore, for the first 200 miles, or two-thirds of the completed part of the road, the conditions for railroad making were very unfavorable. Between Mombasa and Mtoto Andei there are only four places on the route where water may be obtained—at Maji Chumvi, 33 miles from the coast; the Voi river, 100 miles; Tsavo, 131 miles, and Mtoto Andei, 162 miles. Most of the country thus far is covered with almost impenetrable thorn scrub, and is cut by many valleys. In August last, when the line was about 200 miles on its way, it had only just emerged from the difficult jungle country.

On March 31 of this year, the line reached the 279th mile, which brought it close to Kikuyu, the densely populated country south of Kenia, the great equatorial snow-mountain. Not until it reached this district was it to be expected that the line would have an appreciable effect upon the export trade. So Great Britain is just reaching with her railroad the regions which she expects to benefit, and from which she expects to derive a profit. The government steamer Juba is already making a round trip every three weeks between Zanzibar and the coast towns of the British East Africa protectorate, and it is expected to provide regular and sufficient outlet and ingress for all the trade the railroad may help to create.

Since August 20 last trains have run regularly over most of the route completed at that time, or in other words, from Mombasa to Mtoto Andei, 162 miles, a little more than the distance from New York city to Albany. The stations on the way number 13, of which Maji Chumvi and Voi are the most important. Voi, which is about 1,900 feet above sea level, is the dividing point between the seaward and the inland slopes of the country. Two trains start every day, one from the coast and the other from the inland station. Leaving Mombasa at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, after 45 minutes' halt at Maji Chumvi, the first water place, the train arrives at Voi at 5:15 p. m., where it stops for the night. Next morning it leaves Voi at 7 o'clock, and arrives at 11:15 a. m. at Mtot Andei. If the passenger wishes to set out on his return to the coast on the same day, he will take the train leaving at 1:30 p. m., which arrives at Voi at 5:30 p. m., spends the night there, leaves for the coast at 8:30 o'clock next morning, and reaches Mombasa at 3:15 p. m. Deducting all the time spent at way stations, the actual travelling time for the 162 miles is 10¼ hours for the inland, and 11½ hours for the seaward journey, which is hardly comparable with the time made by the Empire Express, but is a great improvement on the old style of caravan travelling, and better time will be made after a while. Only mixed trains, carrying freight as well as passengers, are now running. Three classes of fare are charged, the first-class for the 162 miles being about $20; second-class, $10; and third-class $1.70, which is not much more expensive than a pass, and is confined to the native and Indian patronage.

The building of this railroad is the direct outcome of the report made by Sir Gerald Portal in 1894, at the conclusion of his mission to Uganda. He spent over a year studying the country between the sea and Victoria Nyanza, and the lands around that lake within the British sphere of influence, and he was sent out to collect data upon which the government might decide to take the country out of the hands of the British East Africa Company and make it a protectorate, directly under the control of the home authorities. Sir Gerald said that nothing but a railroad would drain the commerce of Uganda, Usoga, Unyoro and the other countries lying around the lake, and until the railroad was built, "any organization, system of administration or plan for the improvement of these countries which may be devised will be of the nature of a makeshift."

Of the financial prospects of the line it is not easy to speak with any approach to preciseness, but unless there has been some great miscalculation, an adequate return may be expected in good time. There is, of course, no doubt that the government will reap much indirect profit from the road. The government have been spending about $200,000 a year merely for the transport of the material needed by its agents and stations in the lake region. It is estimated that the railroad will reduce this charge to $30,000 a year. The transportation of the steamboat which the government sent to Victoria Nyanza cost $100,000, but it might have been carried by rail for a fortieth of that sum. But whether the railroad, when completed to the lake, pays dividends for many years to come, it may be regarded as the natural and necessary result of the task of establishing government and commercial facilities in that region which England undertook to carry out.—New York Sun.

## THE CLOTHIERS' POSITION.

Sir: "One Interested," in the Times of this evening, pays the clothiers of the city quite a compliment, no doubt unwittingly. He says that if the clothiers hold out, the whole half-holiday movement may be killed. The clothiers, then, must be a very important element in the city. But is "One Interested" so serious as he would have us believe about the welfare of the "boys." There are more barber shops in the city than clothing stores, more hands employed, the employees have longer hours and work harder than any of our clothing clerks, but must the barber shops close, or were they even asked to close? Not at all. Why? Because their keeping open will not effect the movement, so far as "One Interested" is concerned; and if he gets a half-holiday he is unconcerned about the "boys" that have to work every day in the week, and Sundays too. Are the fruit stores, bicycle stores, drug stores, etc., asked to close? Is "One Interested" so anxious about these? Have the wholesale houses been asked to join the movement? Are they not a very important factor? Do they not employ a large number of hands? Perhaps "One Interested" will answer close half a day every week now. Well, I would reply that that simply strengthens the clothiers' position. If a half-holiday is decided upon, it is certain it will not be on Saturday, so that whatever other day it may be, the wholesale stores will be open, as they close on Saturday. So when would-be purchasers come and find the retail stores closed, at least a number of them will find their way into the wholesale houses, and thus a further portion of the retail trade will drift into the hands of the wholesalers, where, unfortunately, too much of it has already gone.

The only argument in my letter that "One Interested" tries to meet is that of transient business, and of this he says: "No clothier in the city would or could pay his expenses for a week with his average transient trade for a year." "One Interested" is certanly not a clothier. If he was I should feel sorry for him, for I am in a position to know that there are clothing houses in this city that could pay all their expenses for a year with the transient business done by them during the past twelvemonth, and have enough left to provide cigars for the "boys" on their first half-holiday. That is an amount of business that even "One Interested" would not be disposed to sneer at.

Will "One Interested" point out any city on this Coast where the weekly half-holiday is being generally observed? It has already fallen through in Vancouver.

However, I would have "One Interested" understand that "Clothier" does not wish to see the "boys" deprived of a half-holiday, but I think that matter could be so arranged by employers that their clerks could get a half-holiday every week without closing up the town altogether. If this can't be done, then "Clothier" will certainly not allow the movement to fall by refusing to fall in line with the majority. But I think that each line of business should be allowed to settle its own difficulties.

And I would again say to "One Interested," Is it not better to close at a reasonable hour every day in the week and do without the half-holiday (at least until early closing it well established) than to get a half-holiday and then be compelled to work till 8 or 9 o'clock every other night, as I believe "One Interested" has to do now? I am not so much against a half-holiday as against long hours every day in the week.

CLOTHIER.

PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER
"DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair
Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

# Will Repair The Schools.

## Formal Plan of Work Decided On for General Improvements.

## An Architect's Report on Each of the Buildings in the City.

There was one matter of more than ordinary interest brought up at the regular meeting of the school board last evening. It was the report of Mr. Maxwell Muir, the architect engaged to make an estimate of the improvements required to be made on the different schools, and the cost. Spring Ridge school, Mr. Muir reported, was in need of an overhauling internally and externally. The building wanted a thorough cleaning, the walls and ceiling kalsomining, and the woodwork painting. A new picket fence was required, and the drains wanted attention.

The Boys' Central was in pretty good repair, all that might be provided in connection with this building being a shed for the accommodation of children in wet weather. The gymnasium was in need of some minor improvements. Mr. Muir condemned the class-room as very unhealthy. A proper system of ventilation was needed, there being at present a very nasty smell in room 4, which he thought emanated from under the floor. A general renovation of the building was very desirable.

The needed improvements in the Girls' Central school consisted in the main of kalsomining the walls; while the North Ward would be passable with the raising of some seats in the rooms and the making of some repairs.

Victoria West school was in fair condition, but a few changes were suggested, such as the providing of more light and blackboard accommodation, and better sewerage connection.

South Park school, which is always a source of trouble, as one member of the board casually observed, would, the report read, cost considerable to put in a satisfactory shape, but among the most urgent repairs were those to the roof and basement.

All these improvements and others of minor importance, which were itemized, would cost $1,695, of which there would be available out of the general fund about $800.

Trustee Marchant was not in favor of some of the improvements being made, as for instance the picket fence not being around the Spring Ridge school gave the children more playroom. He, however, thought a great many very necessary and moved that the matter be left in the hands of a special committee, composed of the chairman, Trustee Mrs. Grant and the mover, with power to act.

All present were in sympathy with the motion, and it passed, with the result that some of the long advocated improvements will now be carried out.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, wrote acknowledging receipt of the board's communication of the 7th instant with the resolution of the trustees stating that "it is not in the interests of the schools that teachers should assist in the High school entrance examination, as has heretofore been the custom." In reply the superintendent said that by Article 6, Clause 15, of the rules and regulations, it is made the duty of a teacher to render every assistance required of him by the superintendent of education or inspectors in promoting, examining or classifying pupils. And as the assistance of the principals will be required on Monday next at the High school entrance examination, notification to that effect will be forwarded to them. The communication was received and filed.

Mr. Robinson also wrote requesting the use of the South Park school building during the month of July for the purpose of holding the annual examination of applicants for teachers' certificates. It was, the letter explained, a matter of regret that through an oversight, permission to use the building was not asked for at an earlier date. The request was granted.

The contract for the supply of 200 cords of wood for school purposes was awarded to Jas. Glendinning, his being the lowest tender.

Bills to the amount of $182.45 were ordered paid.

Mrs. F. E. Taylor, principal of the Spring Ridge school, extended a cordial invitation to the trustees to be present at the closing examinations, which will be held during the morning session of Friday, June 20. The invitation was accepted.

The principals of the Boys' Central and High schools asked for a piano for the use of the respective schools at their closing exercises on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, the 22nd and 23rd instants.

Trustee Marchant was not in favor of providing the piano, but the board agreed to leave the matter in the hands of the finance committee.

Mr. Eaton, the city school superintendent, presented his semi-annual confidential report on school work, which was received and laid on the table.

The board afterwards went into committee to further consider the framing of new by-laws.

Those present at the meeting were Trustees McMicking, Mrs. Gordon Grant, Mrs. William Grant, and Marchant.

## PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

The class of 1899 of Lafayette college has decided to erect in Pardee hall a bronze tablet in memory of the late Brigadier General Charles A. Wikoff, who was killed at Santiago. General Wikoff graduated from Lafayette in 1855.

Some one told Mr. Whistler, the artist, the other day, of the recent report to the effect that he was "aging rapidly." His reply was characteristic: "It is my enemies who say that. They have retained, untarnished through years, the ingenious faults of extreme youth."

The Russian newspaper Novosti is responsible for the statement that the Czar will make a tour through Siberia towards the end of July, and go through several of the convict prisons and settlements. It is believed that he will mark the occasion by granting a liberal amnesty to political exiles.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

Hotel Badminton
VANCOUVER.
Entirely renovated, furnished and enlarged; heating and lighting (electric) perfect. D. Conte, late of Baldwin hotel, San Francisco, and St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, in charge of the kitchen.
W. H. Mawdsley, Manager.

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
Carbolic Tooth Powder.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1 lb. 5s. Tins, or
Carbolic Tooth Paste.
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots,
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath and prevent infection by inhalation.
Avoid Imitations Which are Numerous and Unreliable.
From NEWTON CRANE, Esq., late United States Consul, Manchester: "Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is the best I ever used. In my opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."
The Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER.
Awarded 85 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.
AGENTS
HENDERSON BROS., druggists, Victoria.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENTS.

"The Three Jays," "The Three Jays No. 2," "The Three Jays No. 3," and "Blue Jay" mineral claims.

Situated in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: On McIntyre Mountain, west side of the Alberni Canal, about one mile below Nahmint.

Take notice that I, G. H. Hayes, acting as agent for the Nahmint Mining Company, Free Miner's Certificate No. 50662A., intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1899, at Alberni, B. C.

G. H. HAYES.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Lenora Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: Mt. Sicker.

Take notice that I, Henrietta McKay, Free Miner's Certificate No. 41396a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1899.

HARRY SMITH, Agent.

ALBERNI, B. C.—To be sold or let, furnished or unfurnished, Riverbank cottage, containing seven (7) rooms; god garden. Apply G. A. Smith, C. E., Alberni.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates St., Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of 2,000 acres of pastoral land, situate on the north side of the Chilcoten river, commencing at the southeast corner of lot 45, G 1, Lillooet district; thence north one-half mile; thence east three miles; thence south one-half mile, more or less, to the Chilcoten river; thence westerly along north bank of said rivr to point of commencement.

Chilcoten, May 31, 1899.

F. M. BECHER.

NOTICE.

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 tract of land: Situated about one mile to the north of Carmanah Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, B. C., and starting from a post marked G. A. S. Potts' southwest corner, and running thence 40 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains, more or less, west to seashore; thence back to starting point.

May 1st, 1899.

GEO. A. STEWART POTTS.

NOTICE.

Thirty (30) days from this date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land: Situated about one mile to the south of Carmanah Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, B. C., and starting from a post marked F. Peters' southwest corner, and running thence forty (40) chains north; thence eighty (80) chains east; thence 80 chains, more or less, west, to seashore; thence back to starting point.

Dated May 1st, 1899.

FRED PETERS.

NOTICE.

Thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to lease 800 acres, beginning at a point just north of what is known as the "Pass," between the McIntyre and Deer Park ranches; thence to the Fraser; thence to the Frank English pre-emption.

Deer Park Ranch, Chilcoten, June 5.

H. R. ST. A. DAVIES.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia Pennyroyal, &c.
Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B. C.
Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist. Southampton.