

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

Twice-a-Week.

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NO. 51.

ALMOST COLLIDED.
The Columbia and Walla Walla Narrowly Avert A Collision.

The story of the wealth of the Clondyke has reached the Orient, for on the steamer Columbia, the new steamer of the Northern Pacific line, which arrived this morning, were four miners from Yukon, who will outfit here for the gold fields. The Columbia, which is commanded by Captain Hill, brought a large and valuable cargo. She was full up with silk and rice. About 500 tons were unloaded at Victoria, and the passengers. In the saloon there were seven, amongst whom were two Chinese students, who are on their way to Washington, D. C. In the steerage there were 113 Asiatics. A marine calamity was, according to the story told by the officers of the Columbia, narrowly averted yesterday evening about 10 o'clock, when a collision with the Walla Walla steamer, which is bound for San Francisco, was just averted. The Walla Walla, the officers say, broke all the laws and rules of navigation, and after changing her lights several times, ran directly across the ocean liner's bows. Had the ships collided an awful calamity must have resulted, for the Walla Walla was crowded with passengers. As the ship was turning up to the outer wharf this afternoon there was a collision, but of a different kind. It was a collision between several of the officers, and between a warm time on the steamer until the captain took a hand and stopped the fight. One of the engineers, it seems, had a grudge with the officer on the bridge, and he went up to settle his grievance, when the officer knocked him down. Several others then joined in. The captain, however, firmly stopped the row. The Columbia is a vessel of 1719 tons and a sister ship to the steamer Olympia. She was formerly called the Methven Castle, and as yet no new signal has been allotted to her. She signalled her old name at Carmanah. Her delay, for she is about a day late, was caused by a small break in the engine room, to repair which she was compelled to lay to in mid-Pacific for a day.

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

ANOTHER GOLD FIELD.
This Time on the Shore of Lake Superior.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 27.—The steamer Telegram, which has arrived from the north shore of Lake Superior, reports the finding of an immense gold field in the vicinity of Michipicoten river at Lake Tawa. A Montreal syndicate is reported purchasing one claim for a hundred thousand dollars.

WOULD YOU LIKE
A Bicycle or a
Gold Watch?

2 STEARNS BICYCLES AND
7 GOLD WATCHES ARE

Given Away Every Month

—FOR—

SUNLIGHT
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WRAPPERS

Ask your Grocer for particulars
or drop a postcard to

Ever Bros., Limited, Toronto

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND
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Miners' Outfits

A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B. C.

AGENTS.

second edition "Queen Victoria" exhaust-
ive Edition on press. Best history
of the Queen and Victoria Era pub-
lished. The only Canadian work accepted
Her Majesty. Sales unprecedented.
Covers scooping in money. Even boys and
girls sell it fast. Big commission on
night weekly salary after trial trip. The
LADLEY-GARETSON CO., Limited, Tor-
onto, Ont.

WANTED.

Men and women who can work hard
and writing six hours daily for
days a week, and will be content with
dollars weekly, apply to NEW IDEAS
Medical Building, Toronto, Ont.

RM FOR SALE—Cheap for cash—100
acres in Clover Valley; rich soil; 13 miles
from New Westminster, 26 from Van-
couver, one mile from G. N. Ry. Frame
work and stable 70x50; spring creek three
miles from barn; well and orchard; suit-
able for mixed farming; on main road.
Cash. Address A. Appel, Clover
Valley, B. C.



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day
But she still is queen and hath charms to
sweep
who wears youth's coronal—beautiful
hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth.
"A woman is as old as she
looks," says the world. No
woman looks as old as she is
if her hair has preserved its
normal beauty. You can keep
hair from falling out, restoring
its normal color, or restore the
normal color to gray or faded
hair, by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

KILLED LIKE DOGS

Men Suspected of Being Anarchists
Shot in Back by Order of
General Weyler.

Horrible Fate of Two Strangers in
Havana Cuban Expedition from
Chicago Abandoned.

New York, Aug. 31.—A special to the Herald from Havana, Cuba, says: "Augusto Ariza, a Cuban, and Fernando Pasada, were shot by a policeman in the streets of this city. They recently arrived from Mexico. No reason is given by the police for the assassination, but it is thought that General Weyler, who lives in constant fear of being killed, suspects them of being anarchists. Ariza and Pasada were introduced to the Brazilian consul in Mexico to a prominent provision dealer here. After lunch Ariza took breakfast, and then started to present his letter of introduction, as he left his friend's store. He was arrested in the street. Both were carried to the city jail and kept in confinement until near midnight. Inspectors of Police Cuevas, with four policemen, then took the prisoners from the jail, marched them to the carro and deliberately shot each of them in the back. The presence of the dead cart in the immediate vicinity showed that the murder had been planned."

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Spanish Consul Gomez thinks that the proposed many of volunteers numbering 200 men and three carloads of guns and ammunition, which were to leave this city today for Cuba, has been abandoned. The reported move in the Times-Herald has shown into Chicago a score of Spanish patriots and secret service men. Madrid, Aug. 31.—The Spanish government is formulating a plan to bring about the banishment of all anarchists from Spain. It is announced here that anarchists are no longer allowed to land in England. Therefore the government of Spain must "deport them to some American republic or distant Spanish possession."

N. P. RAILWAY BLOCKED.
Big Landslide at No. 4 Tunnel—Trains at a Standstill.

Tacoma, Sept. 1.—A big landslide occurred at tunnel No. 4 on the Northern Pacific railway several miles west of the summit of the Cascades yesterday. East bound and west bound trains were delayed. One hundred and fifty men were put to work removing the earth. Trains had not begun to move at an early hour this morning. There is a report that a fresh slide came upon the track as fast as the first was removed.

BAD TRAIN ACCIDENT.

London, Sept. 1.—The eastern-bound passenger train was thrown from the track and precipitated down an embankment at Mayfield, in Sussex, this morning. Four persons were killed and thirty injured.

Well Men Know

It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of sand is insecure, and to sudden symptoms by narcotics or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood rich, pure and nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and

promptly. Cure sick headache.

SIR WILFRID AT MONTREAL

Demonstration in Honor of Premier's Return Eclipses All Previous Displays.

The Presentation of the Address by Major Smith—The Reply of the Premier.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—As Sir Wilfrid Laurier approaches the heart of the country the demonstrations in his honor gather force. From the moment the premier entered the St. Lawrence city some of all shades of politics took part in welcoming him back. At Rimouski, Three Rivers and Sorel he received flattering testimony of regard, but the demonstration in the commercial metropolis of Canada was a fitting culmination. This city, with its large and pageant-loving people, has been the scene of many remarkable displays, but that of last night far eclipsed all others, and it will be many long years before it is ever equalled.

A number of the premier's colleagues assembled at Montreal for the purpose of going down the river to give the chief a welcome home. The start was made in the morning on the government tug. Among those who went were Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Henri Joly and Messrs. Fielding, R. W. Scott, Farty, Fisher and Monet.

The premier was discovered on the quarter deck, attired in a grey suit, with an ample gerry cap, sitting jauntily on his abundant iron-grey hair. He had been scrutinizing the group on the tug with a long pipe, and when he became aware that a number of his colleagues were passing the vessel he waved his cap heartily in greeting.

Dense crowds thronged the streets to welcome the premier. Jacques Cartier Square and the City Hall were brilliantly decorated and illuminated with lanterns and flags.

Mayor Smith presented the address, which said: "It cannot fail to redound to the honor of Canada that you have so graciously expressed to the ideas and sentiments which have attracted the attention of the whole world towards us."

"Your name has thus become identified with the event, the results of which must have an influential bearing upon the destinies of Canada and the other British colonies, and which will occupy an important place in the history of this Dominion."

"The event of to-day, this immense gathering of your fellow citizens, united by common thoughts, is a consecration, a justification of your noble enterprises, and shows that over and above political or race feeling, there always exists—thank Heaven—a sense of justice which renders homage to true merit, talent, loyalty and patriotism."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in reply: "We have attracted attention to our nation and our voice for the first time has been heard amongst the nations of the earth. When the German and Belgian treaties were denounced a thrill went through Europe, for a new nation had been born."

"I cannot pursue these remarks very much longer, because you may conceive I have been a pretty busy man the last three months, and if I have been a busy man, I am proud that my labors have not been unnoticed by the people of my native land, who have accorded me this reception."

"I renew from the bottom of my heart my thanks, and ask you in the name of my wife and on my own behalf to accept this expression of our deep and heartfelt gratitude."

Sir Wilfrid seemed genuinely glad to be once more among his old friends. He appeared in perfect health.

FROST DAMAGES CROPS.

Garden Truck, Corn and Late Flax Injured in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Aug. 31.—Reports of frost last night came from a few points in southern Minnesota and North Dakota. Garden truck was killed or badly damaged, but none of the reports speak of very serious injury to corn except one from South Minnesota, which represents the damage as being very heavy to corn and late flax. Wheat is unaffected, being mostly harvested.

THE KANSAS METHOD.

Practical Steps Taken Toward Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 31.—Ten saloons in Kansas City were raided by the police last night; \$3,000 worth of liquor was seized and poured into the gutter. Saloon furniture and fixtures filling ten big drays were seized and carted to police headquarters, where they will be burned. Similar action will be taken against some seventy other saloons.

MRS. JOHN DREW DYING.

The Veteran Comedienne Successfully Passing Away.

New York, Aug. 31.—Mrs. John Drew is dying. The veteran comedienne, who has worn the mask of comedy for so many years, who wooed both laughter and tears for three generations of playgoers, is peacefully passing away at Larchmont, N. Y. Death may come at any moment.

JOHN CHARLTON'S VIEWS.

He Discusses the Proposed Export Duty on Logs.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—John Charlton, M.P., has a letter in the morning papers again discussing the question of the lumber trade. He points out that the duty of \$2, as at present, is the same that was levied for many years prior to 1870, and on the ad valorem basis is but 20 per cent. Yet the exaction is burdensome, though with the revival of business may not be as serious as it is now interpreted. He condemns the proposed retaliation by an export duty and the proposition to prohibit the exportation of saw logs by the Ontario government. He counsels delay of action until congress has had a chance to effect a compromise. He says that the Dingley bill represents many conflicting interests, and a \$2 duty on lumber would not have been included in it if the votes of the friends of \$2 lumber had not been necessary to pass the bill. With renewed effort at the absence of action contemplated to inflame public feeling, a spirit of fair play may assert itself at the next session of congress.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA

President Faure and the Czar Still Busy Exchanging Congratulatory Telegrams.

There Is No Longer Any Doubt About an Alliance Having Been Formed.

Paris, Sept. 1.—It was given out today on the arrival of President Faure at Dunkirk yesterday morning he sent a dispatch to the Czar, saying: "At the moment that I place my foot once more on the soil of France my first thought is for Your Majesty, Her Majesty the Empress, and the whole Russian nation. The magnificent and cordial reception given the president of the republic calls forth throughout France a feeling of emotion and joy which will leave in our hearts an ineffable memory. But Your Majesty will once more accept the expression of my thanks and the wishes I entertain for Your Majesty's happiness and the Empress and the imperial family, and for the grandeur and prosperity of Russia."

The Czar replied to this message from Litzelsky Palace, Warsaw, as follows: "The Empress and myself are extremely grateful for your kind words just sent. With pleasure, I shall preserve the memory of the visit paid by the president of the republic to Russia, whose heart once more beats in unison with that of France."

London, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch from Paris, published today, says that cries of "Down with England!" were raised outside of the British embassy at Paris last night because that building was not illuminated in honor of the return of President Faure to the French capital after his visit to Russia. Two lads, the dispatch adds, were arrested outside the embassy for participating in the demonstration, and subsequently released with caution.

Paris, Sept. 1.—President Faure, referring in an interview to his visit to Russia, is quoted as saying that everything passed off wonderfully well. No one could dream of anything better. Admiral De Courville, in an interview on the same subject, said: "The Czar upon several occasions expressed to me the happiness he felt in signing the treaty of alliance. He spoke with such warmth and enthusiasm as not to be misunderstood."

BANK SWINDLER ARRESTED.

"Sir Harry Westwood Cooper" Behind the Bars in Erie.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—In the person of Sir Harry Westwood Cooper, M.D., now confined at the city prison, Chief of Police Lusk believes he has behind the bars a notorious bank swindler, despite the fact that he is under thirty years of age. In his trunk were found a lot of certified checks and drafts, which the police believe to be bogus. Cooper claimed to be a member of the late Sir Astley Cooper, surgeon to Queen Victoria. Having created the desired impression by talk of a title, estates and possessions, the police say, Cooper began his fraudulent work. They claim that before caught he had succeeded in victimizing a number of people. But one or two days ago Cooper, for the purpose, it is claimed, of assuring John P. Gallagher of his unstinted financial resources, gave into Gallagher's hands a draft on a Chicago bank for \$85,000. This draft is now in the possession of the police. They assert that they will prove it worthless.

WHEAT WILL GO HIGHER.

So Said Premier Hardy, of Ontario, in a Speech Yesterday.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—In his speech at the exhibition opening yesterday, Premier Hardy said that wheat in springing to the price of one dollar per bushel has electrified the country, but it was not to remain at one dollar. He believed that the state of the grain markets of the world would warrant a very considerable advance in the present prices.

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompt remedy can be found than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Fruit Shipments From Niagara District—County Treasurer in Trouble.

Hamilton, Sept. 1.—By running Canadian Pacific cars over the Hamilton, Grimsby & Buffalo Electric Railway, fruit shipments from Niagara district are greatly facilitated.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 1.—By an investigation into the books of County Treasurer Vanavel, of Frontenac, more serious defalcations than were expected have been discovered. There have been no additions made or balances carried forward since January 1, 1894.

St. Johns, Que., Sept. 1.—Miss Chan-How military store and the residence of Ed Arpin were badly damaged by fire this morning. The members of the Arpin family narrowly escaped being burned to death. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars, but the buildings were insured.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Probability of a Settlement Being Reached Within Forty-Eight Hours.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 31.—A prominent coal operator in the Pittsburgh district said last night that the miners' strike would probably be settled, temporarily, at least, within the next forty-eight hours, on a basis of 64 cents per ton, pending arbitration.

Ottawa, Iowa, Aug. 31.—At a recent meeting of the miners held in this city, a resolution was passed assessing all the miners in the state 25 cents per week for their aid. The delegate to the meeting of miners of Low Field, including Apollonice and Wayne counties, held at Mytic, acted, repudiating this agreement. The assessment will stand, but the money will go only to the legal strikers. It is said that other miners in the state will follow suit.

WITH THE RIFLEMEN

Marksmen at Rideau Range Favored by Good Weather—Dominion of Canada Match.

Winnipeg to Banquet Mr. Wade—The Premier Expected in Ottawa—To-Morrow Night.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The marksmen on the Rideau range were again favored with excellent weather to-day. The Dominion of Canada match, which was started last night, was finished this afternoon. The first individual prize, \$25 and a cup given by Lieut-Governor Patterson, of Manitoba, goes to Lieut. Gilchrist, B.E.A., Guelph, with 96 points; Lieut. Ross, of the Thirteenth, Hamilton, second, \$20, 95 points; and Sergt. McNelly, of the 13th, third, \$18, with 93 points.

Last year, Skeedon, of the Thirteenth battalion, also got the Davis cup for the team prize in this match, and this year they have again got it with a score of 548; Fort Third, Ottawa, being second, with 523.

In the Dominion of Canada match Lieut. Evans, Winnipeg, got \$16, with 92 points; Hueston, British Columbia, \$6, with 87 points; Cunningham got \$5, with 86 points; Butler, \$4, with 85; Wilson, \$4, with 83, and Miller, \$4, with 83.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—The weather was splendid on Rideau range to-day, and the shooting was good. Hon. J. M. Gibson, president of the association, was on the grounds.

Firing commenced in the Walker match this morning. This is for a challenge cup open to teams, there being four prizes and an individual cup.

The team which took the first prize, cup and \$48, was the 13th Batt., Hamilton, with a score of 542; second, 42 Royal Grenadiers, 539; third, 336 Royal Grenadiers, second team, 531; fourth, 300, 48th Highlanders, 530; fifth, 324, 43rd, Ottawa, 527; sixth, 418, 43rd second team, Ottawa, 516.

For the individual cup Lt. D. Mitchell, 13th Batt., tied with H. E. Davidson, of the 48th Highlanders, and Pte Heller, of the Grenadiers, with a score of 96 points. The ties will be fired off.

P. C. Wade, who is here, has received a letter from the citizens of Winnipeg, asking him to accept a banquet before going to the Yukon. Mr. Wade will leave today or to-morrow to see Mr. Sifton at Lake Champlain.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will arrive here to-morrow night at 8 p.m.

Major Walsh, who was her last evening, leaves for the west two weeks from yesterday. He will stay over two days at Winnipeg.

Frank Bedley, of Toronto, takes charge of his new office as superintendent of immigration here to-morrow.

As order-in-council has been passed allowing petroleum to be warehoused until ready for delivery.

The President of the United States has awarded magnificent binocular glasses to Captain William Davidson, of the brigantine Africa, of Hantepont, N. S., for humane services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner Thomas N. Stone.

SITUATION IN TROUBLED INDIA

Disquieting News Has Been Received from Quetta, a British Post in Baluchistan.

More Tribes Are Joining the Rebels—Heavy Fighting Expected at Ublan Pass.

Bombay, Aug. 31.—Great relief is felt in official circles here over the news that the tribesmen who yesterday blockaded Kohat pass had been dispersed. A column of British troops proceeded toward Kohat from Peshawar this morning.

Dispatches received from Peshawar to-day say that all is quiet there, though an occasional shot is exchanged between the advance posts and the insurgents.

The cavalry made a reconnaissance at daybreak to-day in force as far as the entrance to Khyber Pass without discovering the enemy.

The notorious Mullah of Haddah, who has been at the bottom of a great deal of the present trouble, is reported to have refused to send assistance to the Afridis, who begged him for aid. Mullah announces his intention of immediately attacking the Khan of Dir on account of the latter's friendship for the British. The Dir's troops are all watching the frontier. Mullah has been joined by a large number of tribesmen from Afghan territory.

Disquieting news has been received from Quetta, a British military post in Baluchistan. Tribesmen have assembled on the hills about Mach Mushkaf Bolan railroad in such numbers that the authorities have telegraphed to the Governor-General, Earl Elgin, asking for reinforcements of artillery and for a heavy force of infantry.

Other signs of coming trouble in this region are found in the flight into the territory of the Amer of Afghanistan of two important chiefs, heads of the Bungallesi and Pori tribes. In addition large bodies of the population in the Bishin villages, with their families, are crossing the border.

Two artillery Lascars and four coolies, who were working upon a road near the Harar road, eight miles from the station, were killed by the Ghazis. Native levies in that district are generally considered unreliable.

The Civil and Military Gazette, a paper in high standing, says: "The emperor is weary of real tape. Col. Warburton, whose influence at Khyber is a greater guarantee of peace than the garrison, offered his services when the outbreak occurred. He was refused because he had passed the age of active service. The mobilization scheme broke down, and the frontier force stuck for want of transports. An order for the purchase of arms has just been issued. The British post at Gazarbund, Beluchistan, held by native levies, was attacked on Saturday night last by a number of Beshawars, who murdered the levies and some travellers who had sought refuge there."

Many new signs of disaffection are reported from various points along the Indian border.

Madras, Sept. 1.—An outbreak reported among the Moslems, or fanatical Mohammedans, on the Malabar coast, has not yet assumed serious proportions.

London, Sept. 1.—The following notice was posted at the Bank of England to-day: "The secretary of state for the India office gives notice that sale bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have been suspended for a period of not less than ten weeks."

The government has very little money in India, to draw on, owing to the famine and plague having rendered the collection of taxes slow, and the present time might be opportune to accustom the Indians to use gold instead of silver, though they would not have attempted this had not the scarcity of money arisen.

The Daily Telegraph, anticipating the action of the Indian council, said to-day: "The council may refuse to draw together, thus sending exchange up to gold and render possible the establishment of the gold standard in India."

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, and all other ailments, guaranteed to follow the use of Little's Liver Pills. One dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

REJOICING IN PARIS

President the National Idol—A Great Demonstration in Honor of His Return.

Cheered by Enthusiastic Crowds on Arrival at Dunkirk—Paris Gorged in Decorations.

Dunkirk, Aug. 31.—President Faure and M. Hanotaux, French minister of foreign affairs, landed here at 9:45 a.m. from the French cruiser Potemau, on their return from Russia.

They were met by the Premier, M. Meunier, minister for war, General Billot, and the minister of marine, Admiral Besnard.

M. Meunier in tendering the president the congratulations of the cabinet, was warmly applauded. The immense crowds present enthusiastically cheered the chief magistrate of France.

New York, Aug. 31.—A special cable to the Sun from Paris says: "This city was awake early this morning to enjoy a specially declared holiday to celebrate the alliance with Russia."

Anti-German demonstrations are looked for, as while government officials know better the masses insist that the alliance means Alsace-Lorraine to be restored to France.

President Faure is the national idol, and the difficulties which hitherto beset his administration have all vanished in the present enthusiasm.

The president is expected to arrive from Dunkirk at noon, at which hour the formal celebration begins.

At the moment of arrival in many of the churches special Te Deums were sung. Workmen were busy all night putting the finishing touches to the decorations, and by morning the city was gorgeous in patriotic decorations.

Everywhere the French tri-color and Russian eagle are in evidence.

THE WORLD'S CROPS

The Austrian Minister of Agriculture Issues His Annual Report on the Situation.

Canada and the U. S. the Only Favored Countries—Former's Big Crop of Wheat.

Buda Pesth, Aug. 30.—The minister of agriculture has issued his annual estimate of the crops, in which he describes the world's harvest as extraordinarily light. The total yield of wheat is placed at 573,700,000 metric hundred weight, while the present annual requirements are estimated at 655,150,000 metric hundred weight. It is calculated that for 1897 and 1898 there will be a shortage of 50,800,000 hundred weight. The stocks remaining on hand from 1896 are approximately estimated at somewhere between 38,000,000 and 45,000,000. The total supply for the year, reckoning both the present stocks and harvest, is estimated at from 610,000,000 to 651,000,000 metric hundred weight.

The world's deficits are estimated as follows: Rice, 69,000,000 hectolitres; barley, 38,000,000; oats, 58,000,000; and corn, 69,000,000. The report states that many exporting countries, such as European Turkey, Egypt, Australia, and Austria-Hungary, will either be unable to export grain or be compelled to import, while others, including British India, Argentina and Chili, will have their wheat export considerably reduced.

The favored countries are Canada and the United States, the former of which will soon be one of the most important exporting countries, its excess over last year's production being 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000,000 bushels of corn. The world's deficits are estimated as follows: Rice, 69,000,000 hectolitres; barley, 38,000,000; oats, 58,000,000; and corn, 69,000,000. The report states that many exporting countries, such as European Turkey, Egypt, Australia, and Austria-Hungary, will either be unable to export grain or be compelled to import, while others, including British India, Argentina and Chili, will have their wheat export considerably reduced.

The yield of wheat in Great Britain this season will be 50,000,000 bushels, against 68,000,000 bushels last year. The wheat area in British India is reduced from 28,000,000 acres to 18,000,000 acres, and the wheat yield from 254,000,000 bushels to 202,000,000 bushels.

The United States, which has reduced its area sown in oats by 2,000,000 acres, that sown in corn by a million acres, while in other grains it remains nearly unchanged, will, nevertheless, dispose of 534,000,000 bushels of wheat against 433,000,000 bushels last year, allowing for exportation 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, while the exports of corn will possibly be 50,000,000 greater than those of last year. The prospects for oats and barley are less favorable than in 1896. The price of bread in Australia has already risen 30 per cent.

THE DUNCAN RIVER COUNTRY.

Trail, Aug. 27.—John McLin, one of the best known mining men in the camp, has returned from the Duncan river country, to the north, where a company with Aaron Edge, he has been developing some rich properties. He has been at work on the Carl group, in Carl Basin.

Mr. McLin says the entire Duncan river country in shipping ore from the grass roots and is but ten miles from transportation. In addition to silver, he says, there is a great deal of copper, and on one claim, staked in 1892, is a ledge of best copper, \$16 in gold and 120 ounces in silver. He says there are good trails all through, and that they will be shipping ore out of it by July next. A wagon road is to be built from Plawell to the mouth of Hall creek, and then up to the head of Carl Basin.

MR. SPEAKER SPEAKS

Through the Columns of the Grand Forges Miner, but Eschows Politics.

The Prospects of Boundary Creek—The Genial Optimism of Mr. Higgins.

(From the Grand Forges Miner, Aug. 31.) Hon. D. W. Higgins, speaker of the house, is in the city, having arrived Thursday evening from Fairview, where he has mining property which has been attracting his attention. Mr. Higgins last visited Grand Forges on December 8th of last year, and in the short time which has elapsed between that date and this, the appearance of the town has materially improved. In speaking of the improvements, Mr. Higgins said:

"You have had good growth, but it is not what it should have been. I believe that had not the subsidy of \$4,000 per mile been defeated in the assembly, Grand Forges would today have 1,200 more inhabitants than what she now possesses. That was a sad blow to all this section, but one from which it will recover with the advent of railway transportation.

"There is bound to be a city here. As I came in from Fairview over that long, tedious drive through woods and over hills, and came to this grand valley, with its stretches of prairie lands, yellow fields, in which the grain was standing in shocks, pretty country homes, nestling in green clumps of trees, and beyond them the rolling hills, and came to the junction of the two great waterways of this section. I was more than ever impressed that here is the ideal locality for a city. Back of all this natural beauty is a wonderful mineral wealth which, however, will be forced to lie dormant until the means are furnished for transportation.

"I see by your paper that Hon. G. B. Martin said in the course of his remarks here last week that Mr. Graham was the member for this district, who killed the amendment that killed the railway bill. This statement was no doubt an unintentional error on the part of Mr. Martin. This motion was not made by Mr. Graham, but by another member of the opposition. It was, however, supported by Mr. Graham.

"No, I know of nothing new on the railway question beyond what has appeared in the daily papers. Mr. Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific, is, I understand, coming to visit Grand Forges, and you can get from him all the railway news there is.

"I don't want to say anything about politics. I didn't come here on a political mission, and it is too early in the day to be discussing political issues. Let us stick to mining for a while yet, and when we have all let us get together and child play together for a railway. That is one factor that is absolutely essential to the development of this section. Locally it doesn't make much difference where the road comes from or who builds it.

"During my trip here I was particularly pleased with what I saw at Fairview. In spite of the intensely hot weather, mining was, and still is, being prosecuted extensively in this camp. The Smuggler mine is doing good work now, its owner having recently cleaned up \$1,500 in gold on the plates after an 18 days' run, with the gold in the buckets and concentrates still to be secured. Considering the enormous amount of ore in sight, it is a big proposition. The Tin Horn property has been opened up by three tunnels with good results. A steam mill on the claim will be running within three weeks.

"Building in Fairview is progressing, and I should judge it has a population of 400 at present."

"What is your opinion in regard to dividing Yale district?"

"That is a question which is being considerably agitated all over the district, and I believe that the division will be accomplished. Where the line will be drawn I cannot say. The district is undoubtedly too large at present."

Mr. Higgins represents Esquimalt in the legislative assembly, of which he has been a member for the past thirteen years. Since 1890 he has been speaker of the house, having been three times elected to that position.

He is one of the pioneer settlers of the province, having come to Vancouver Island forty years ago. Naturally he has an unlimited fund of historical, political and social anecdotes which enhance the attractiveness of his exceptional conversational powers.

"I WILL BE HEARD."

In telling the world to know what a man suffers from Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

WHERE IS MR. EBERTS?

Mr. Speaker Higgins Has to Straighten Out a Collector of Voters.

Who Announced That He Would Close the Voters List After Revision.

(From the Grand Forges Miner, Aug. 28.)

The visit of Mr. Higgins to Grand Forges at this time is most opportune, for by his visit he is enabled to perform a service for the people of this district that will be appreciated by the difficulty of straightening up the voters' list which the construction of Mr. Norcross has been closed, thus shutting out from voting at the next election a large number of men who have changed their place of residence lately. These, accordingly, Mr. Higgins will be allowed to revise the voters' list, and to close the voters' list after revision. The statement by Mr. Norcross has been closed, thus shutting out from voting at the next election a large number of men who have changed their place of residence lately. These, accordingly, Mr. Higgins will be allowed to revise the voters' list, and to close the voters' list after revision.

Grand Forges, Aug. 27, 1897.—(To the Editor of the Miner.)—My attention has been called to the following notice at the Registrar's office in this city:

"Memorandum.—The next court of revision to be held on Monday, the 2nd day of August next. After revision the list will be closed and such list will be the voters' list for the ensuing year. Applications for names to be placed on the voters' list must be sent in to the collector six days before being entered on the list. (See Chap. 38, B. C. Con.)"

L. NORRIS, Collector of Votes for the East Riding of the Electoral District.

Chief Charged With Hasty Action in Causing His Arrest.

Rossland, Aug. 30.—There not being sufficient evidence to convict, Fred D. Brooks, charged with arson, was today dismissed by Magistrate Jordan. The prosecution was introduced by the prosecution, and the defence did not deem it necessary to submit any evidence. Mr. McLeod showed by the prosecution's witness that Brooks was in certain door opened at the time of the fire, and that the fact of Brooks going to his room was the best evidence of his guilt. He showed by his own testimony that Brooks was in the habit of using the passageway; that others had been seen groping round the fire; and that the fact of Brooks going to his room was the best evidence of his guilt.

SMUGGLING BY WHOLESALE.

Charges of Collusion by Customs Officers Cause a Stir at Townsend.

Port Townsend, Aug. 31.—Business at this port during the past few days has been unusually quiet. The reason for this is the fact that the United States authorities have been put in operation by the government, will bring with it a considerable number of persons of prominent names in political and social life in other parts of the state.

For several months it has been a matter of more or less publicity that an unusually large number of Chinese have been passed into the United States through this port. Investigation by government officials, it is said, shows that there has not only been wholesale smuggling of Chinese, but a large amount of contraband goods of various kinds has been brought into the United States through this port.

It is estimated that more than 7,200 Chinese have entered this port within the past six months. Nearly all of these are Chinese who desire to enter the United States, and who are engaged in legitimate mercantile pursuits. Collector Saunders has been in the habit of turning over to the provincial police, and by them sent to the provincial jail.

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OLD WORLD AFFAIRS

London Visited by a Severe Gale—Much Damage Done—Vessels Delayed.

Trade Relations Between France and Russia—A Fatal Accident to Alpine Tourists.

(From the Grand Forges Miner, Aug. 28.)

London, Sept. 2.—The thunder storms and heavy rain which prevailed all the week throughout Great Britain and the continent culminated yesterday evening in a severe gale which did much damage to trees and crops, resulted in many minor shipping disasters in the English Channel, and flooded many parts of the Thames valley. The royal yacht Osborne, having on board Princesses Victoria and Maude of Wales (Princess Charlotte of Denmark), who intended to start for Denmark yesterday, is weather-bound at Sheerness.

Many vessels sought shelter from the storm in the waters of the Solent, and the sailing for Halifax of the British battleship Renown, which is to become the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, has been delayed by severe weather.

Berne, Sept. 2.—News of a terrible accident to a party of tourists near Lascelles has just reached here. Eight persons, it appears, started from Scion, the capital of the canton of Valais, with the intention of ascending Mount Pleureus. The latter is 12,156 feet high, and not very difficult of ascent from Mauvoisin, by Cletoz, eight hours being generally occupied. The tourists were led by Pastor Geoimio of Scion, and made the ascent divided into two parties, four each. The first of these parties reached the summit, and the second was only a short distance behind, when the four persons composing it were swept by an avalanche into a crevasse a thousand feet deep. In spite of the gravity of the accident, hope of recovering some of the tourists alive has not yet been given up.

The missing party is composed of Pastor Geoimio, two school boys from Lausan and a young Englishman named Bernard.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The minister of commerce, M. Bouchere, is quoted in an interview printed in the Gaulois today with saying that the governments of France and Russia are anxious to make every effort compatible to their economic interests to do away with the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Continuing M. Bouchere said he did not entertain the least hope that Russia would abandon her protective policy, as the chief object of Russia was to draw capital into the empire, and that policy had been crowned with success, many French, Swiss, Belgian and other manufacturers having established works in Russia. On the other hand, it is the aim of the French to encourage exports. Where large government contracts are to be obtained, French influence has succeeded in obtaining them. For instance, contracts have recently been obtained to construct eight bridges over the Neva, and build a new bridge over the Neva, but he added that individual enterprise must still exert itself.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—The social commission meets shortly to discuss the introduction of universal and compulsory education in Russia.

SERIOUS TRAIN WRECK.

One Killed, Thirteen Injured in a Smash-up Near Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Train No. 4, New York vestibule Delaware, Lakawanna & Western railway, leaving Syracuse at 9 o'clock, jumped the track at Bidgetts Mills, the first station south of Syracuse, and plunged through the station buildings. The locomotive, baggage car and two coaches went entirely through the structure.

Mrs. H. H. McQuillan, Philadelphia, was killed in the accident caused by the broken rail. The passengers injured were in the left car, a Pullman, which overturned. The injuries to the passengers are said to be not serious.

CURED AT THE SHRINE.

Almost Helpless Cases of Kidney Trouble Daily Being Cured by That Great Wonderful Remedy, the Great South American Kidney Cure.

D. J. Locke, of Sherbrooke, P. Q., spent \$100 in treatments for a complicated case of kidney disease and received no permanent benefit. He says: "I began the use of South American Kidney Cure, and when four bottles were used I was completely cured." This is but one testimony of thousands more who have gone almost discouraged to this great cure, and have returned with joyful hearts and lasting cure.

For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Sing Hin, a Chinaman employed at one of the canneries at Port Essington, was brought down as a prisoner on the steamer Princess Louise. He was in charge of one of the ship's officers, who was sworn in as a special at Port Essington. Sing Hin was under a sentence of three months' imprisonment, imposed by Mr. Alexander, the resident justice of the peace, for burglary. He broke into a warehouse and stole a number of tin cans. Sing Hin was this morning turned over to the provincial police, and by them sent to the provincial jail.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Mounted Police Home From the Jubilee—Canadian Medical Association.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—Twelve members of the mounted police jubilee contingent reached here to-day en route for home.

Hon. Col. McMillan, provincial treasurer, left for Toronto to-day. It is understood that Sir James Macdonald also goes east this week.

Mr. D. McGregor, of Brandon, who was recently appointed inspector of mines in the Yukon district, is here. He expects to leave for the northern gold fields in a few days.

Commissioner Herchmer, of the North-

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WHAT OGILVIE SAYS

History of Mining on the Yukon River - His Views on the Alaskan Boundary Question.

An Authoritative Statement from the Dominion Surveyor on the Placer Deposits.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer

William Ogilvie, the Dominion surveyor, will be a passenger on the Excelsior, from St. Michaels to San Francisco. He is returning from a two years' stay on the Yukon, this being his second trip to that country.

Mr. Ogilvie has been an important personage during the past two years on the Yukon, and particularly on the Clondyke. His work has been almost law, and he has straightened out many a controversy over claims. As surveyor he has surveyed all the placer deposits in the Clondyke and there is no better posted man than he is on the Yukon gold fields.

Mr. Ogilvie has been very successful in his work, and it is believed that he will be the best possible authority that could be quoted.

When I visited him at St. Michaels I found a sturdy man, upwards of 45 years of age, weighing 200 pounds, and looking as strong and sturdy as an oak. He is quiet in manner, positive in speech, and slow to make any statement that might lead to misapprehension or create false impressions regarding the gold diggings.

"Mr. Ogilvie," I said, "the Post-Intelligencer desires to secure from you an interview on the Clondyke gold fields, their extent, what prospectors may expect to endure, and, in fact, an authoritative statement which can be given to the world from a person who can speak with authority."

Two days later he gave me the subjoined interview. For four hours I took it down word for word as he gave it. This is the first and most complete interview given by Mr. Ogilvie on the Yukon, and each and every statement is exactly as he made it.

"A few historical remarks of mining in the Yukon basin will be a fitting preface to the general account of the mining interests of the present time. The Cassiar district in the province of British Columbia, was discovered and developed in a mining sense in the early seventies. Some enterprising spirits who had not been successful in that region wandered northward in search of the precious metal, one or two of them reaching the head of Teslin lake, which is drained by the Teslin river. This is the Indian name. Schwatka, in his trip down the Yukon in 1838, named it the Newberry. The miners call it the Hualtina, by which name it is generally known on the western coast, and although it is marked on all official Canadian maps as the Teslin, and on the Schratka official map of the Northwest Territories, will, in all probability, outlive both names. The average miner now abbreviates it to the 'Hoot,' as with him, as with others, time is money, and he is most lavish in his expenditure. There was no practical outcome from these crude attempts to find gold on the headwaters of the Yukon, except in 1837, when a man named Kinison, who came down the Mackenzie from the interior of the Northwest Territory, where some had been engaged in mining and others in trading, for several years. This occurred in the presence of gentlemen, in two different parties, crossed from the delta of the Mackenzie to the waters of the Porcupine, made their way down to Fort Yukon, on the banks of the Yukon river, a little above the mouth of the former stream. In passing I would remark that this port was established by the late John Bell, an officer of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1846. The company's trading post until 1870, Lieut. Raymond, of the United States corps of engineers, having the previous year notified them that it was in Alaska.

As Fort Yukon Harper and his party worked up stream, and the other party went down stream. Harper ascended as far as White river, prospecting as he went, but found nothing to induce him to locate until he struck the mouth of Forty Mile, where fair prospects were struck. He determined to go up this stream, but the Indians in the vicinity assured him that it was impossible, as there were impassable rapids or a canyon or some other hindrance which he could not pass. Not believing them he kept on up, intending to reach and prospect White river that fall. His object in this was not so much to find gold as copper, a specimen of which he had seen with an Indian at Fort Yukon, which he was told had been found on the White river, and that there were immense deposits of it on that stream.

McQuestion and his party reached the river and ascended it for some miles. They made a winter camp, after which they secured provisions for the winter. As soon as the river was frozen Harper and another man went up stream on foot to find the copper, carrying their provisions, bed and horse on their backs. They were not successful in locating the copper, although traces were found in the drift along the stream, and Harper now believes that the place he saw at Fort Yukon was obtained from an Indian living in the vicinity of the White river, who got it from an Indian resident in some other part of the country, as he had experienced several disappointments from information based on such vague assertions. Gold was found along the main stream on the bars, but not in quantities sufficient to detain them, so in the spring they drifted down stream, and found McQuestion on the lower river. He had taken service with the late Commercial Company, and induced Harper to go into partnership with him. Returning with

their trading outfit, they, in the fall of 1847, established Fort Reliance, on the right or easterly bank of the Yukon, about five miles below the mouth of the Troan-dik.

This is the Indian name for what is now known all the world over as the Clondyke, which is simply a corruption of the Troan-dik. Harper and McQuestion know it as the Troan-dik, and call it so, and Lieut. Schwatka, who got the name from them erroneously, however, marked it on his map as the Troan-dik. Here they traded for six or seven years, within a few miles of the richest mining centre in the world to-day, knowing full well that the gold was there, as reported by the bars, but in those days surface mining was all that was thought of, and if the Troan-dik and its affluents, more especially Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, were to be depended on for the reputation upon surface diggings, they would have absolutely none. In the early eighties some miners came in over the coast range by the Dyea pass, prospecting as they came, down such steep and those conditions allowed Stewart river, where exceptionally rich bar diggings were found. A few hardy, venturesome spirits made their way in with a year's outfit, and located on that stream.

This induced Harper and McQuestion to establish a trading post there, which was occupied during 1855 and 1856. Up to this time all the gold found in this country was in miners' parlance, known as fine gold, requiring the use of machinery for its collection. In 1856 coarser granular or 'nugget gold' was found on Forty Mile. I may state that this river was named Forty Mile because it was estimated to be 40 miles below Fort Reliance. In the same way Sixty Mile was named, it being estimated to be 60 miles above. This coarser gold was found about 24 miles above the mouth of Forty Mile creek, and only a few rods above the international boundary line, the 141st meridian. The news of the discovery soon spread, and all the miners in the country resorted to the coarse gold diggings. In 1857 Harper and McQuestion built a post on the point at the confluence of Forty Mile and the Yukon, the nucleus of Forty Mile, which was the business and mining centre of the country for several years, until Circle City, a few miles up the river, knocked it out, and both were last year literally annihilated by Dawson. The discovery of gold near Circle City, on Birch creek, was made by a missionary of the Anglican mission, now a resident of the place. This led to the discovery of the famous Birch creek mines, and although the description imputed to that gentleman would not fit any creek so far found, it is believed by many that the spot where this nugget gold was found has been located, and is now being worked. The rivers in this district were much richer than anything heretofore found in the Yukon basin, but the best of them, to quote an old miner of the country, "were only 'chance' diggings compared with Eldorado and Bonanza." To estimate the amount of gold taken out of Birch creek and Forty Mile, and at the same time the famous Miller and Gladys creeks on Sixty Mile is futile, as no record was kept, and the average miner is reticent about what he has taken out. To say that it amounted to a couple of millions would, I think, not be very far wrong. In fact, some years before a little prospecting was done on a stream called Indian creek, which joins the Yukon about thirty miles above Fort Reliance. Gold was found on it in sufficient quantity to induce prospecting, and in 1836 Robert Henderson, a native of Prince Edward Island, with some others, ascended this stream some forty or fifty miles. He ascended an affluent of the river, and went and crossed a divide to a stream, an affluent of the Troan-dik, now known as Gold Bottom. Here he and his comrades prospected for some time, finding on the surface good quantities of gold, and when he returned by the way he went in and visited Sixty Mile post in the hopes of finding supplies there, but failed.

He then started down stream to Forty Mile, on his way he visited George Carmack, a native of Nova Scotia, who was camped at the mouth of the Troan-dik, engaged in salmon fishing. Henderson and Carmack had prospected for several years, so Carmack was informed of the good prospects on Gold Bottom, which was supposed to be a tributary of the Troan-dik, and to joint that stream some forty or fifty miles above his mouth. As the Troan-dik is a swift mountain stream, with innumerable rapids on its ascent was deemed impossible. So Carmack learned from the local Indians the nature of the country and the condition of the various creeks. Carmack's wife is a native of the country, and associated with him in his salmon fishing were his wife's brothers, known as Tagish Jim, or Skookum Jim, and Tagish Charley, both members of the Tagish tribe, on the head waters of the Lewis river. In company with these two, each with a heavy pack on their backs, Carmack made his way from the mouth of the Troan-dik over the hills to what is now the famous Bonanza creek, which he struck some three or four miles above its mouth, went up its valley to Eldorado, followed it for about three miles (he thinks), then ascended the ridge between Eldorado and Bonanza, followed it around until it joined the dividing ridge between Bonanza and the Clondyke, followed this eastward until he struck the head of a stream, which he believed to be Gold Bottom, described to him by Henderson.

"Carmack went down to the stream and found some of the parties still on the creek, who had gone over with Henderson. He prospected half a day, found nothing to satisfy him and determined to return, which he did the following morning. At the head of Bonanza he thought he would return by the valley of that stream and prospect as he went. He spent three days in this work and struck nothing satisfactory until he

reached Discovery claim, about midway on the creek, when he panned out \$12 in a few moments. This was the 16th of August, 1856. The following morning he located for himself 'Discovery claim' and No. 1 above for Tagish Charley. This done, he joined his family at the mouth of the Troan-dik river, and as soon after as possible went to Forty Mile, where he spread the news of the discovery and exhibited his \$12, which he brought down in a Winchester cartridge shell in proof of his assertions. At first his information was received very coolly, and, although no one openly asserted that it was false, a great many shrugged their shoulders and remarked: 'Oh, who the hell would believe Siwash George,' (as he is commonly known in this country) 'he is the dammed liar that ever was known.' The \$12 in dust, however, proved a stubborn fact.

"It did not resemble the gold found on Forty Mile, and must have been found somewhere, that was plain. So it was determined to test his assertion. Four or five started up the boat from Forty Mile, to the mouth of the Troan-dik, about fifty miles up stream, which means two and one-half days' hard work, according to the height of the water and kind of boat used. The ice was broken, and a few hours it seemed as though the Birch creek had poured itself into the Troan-dik. Some who were obviously drunk for weeks and physically dead, were carried by their comrades, dumped into boats and taken up without their consent. Knowledge of the fact was spread, and ones, it is said, was fairly into the Troan-dik before he realized that he had left Forty Mile. The news spread to the creeks on the head of Forty Mile and Sixty Mile creeks and the miners there crossed and located. In this way Bonanza and Eldorado were all located before September had passed. Those who came afterwards had to take side streams, too numerous to mention. Although these creeks had been located and recorded, no great faith was placed in any of them. The result was that many claims were sold in October and November, 1856, for as many dollars as they would now command thousands.

"For instance, one claim on the Eldorado was located by a young man who sold it a few days later for \$55. The purchaser never got a pick into it and sold it at the beginning of April, 1857, for \$31,000 lawful money of Canada, which, in dust, taken at \$17 an ounce, the correct value would be equivalent to at least \$33,000. Again a French Canadian, while intoxicated, sold his claim in Eldorado for \$500. When sober he regretted. Being informed by those who he thought knew that a contract made with a person intoxicated, and who threatened proceedings to break the sale. There is no doubt that all the parties were more or less intoxicated at the time the contract was made, not rather than hazard a law suit the purchaser of the claim, and he was in effect about one-tenth of the original claim to surrender all right and title real or imaginary which he might have. He accepted this about the middle of March last, and in April sold his interest in this small piece of the claim for \$15,000, and went out on the last trip of the Portland with a homesteak, fixed for life if he has a little sense. Generally it may be stated that few other parts of the world have, in such a short interval, seen so many homestakes as these two creeks.

"When we consider the unseasonable weather, the unfavorable conditions for mining, and the still more unfavorable conditions regarding food, utensils and labor, it may be seen without the need to be unique in the history of mining. During a visit to Eldorado the last of June I traced up the output of some twenty-four claims on that creek and found that it aggregated at the rate of \$17 per acre, or \$1,000 per acre, which was the result of little more than mere scratching on each of the claims. Still, four, if not five of these claims exceeded not less than \$100,000 each. One claim in Eldorado was sold for \$45,000, another for \$30,000, and a third for \$15,000 on May 15 (falling this payment on that date forfeit of claim and money to follow), the balance of \$25,000 on July 1, failing which, all title to previous payments and claim to be forfeited. This was thought to be an extremely hazardous deal, and unless the purchaser had good substantial friends it was believed that he was likely to lose a good deal of money in the transaction. He, however, knew his ground and to me, when the necessary documents were transferred were completed, that he never felt surer of a homestead in his life, although he had been mining nearly twenty years. Sliding could not be done, as the creek was not yet open, so he set to work with two roekers and paid his \$15,000 on May 11, four days before it was due, and the balance of \$25,000 was ready about the 20th of June. This was practically giving this claim to this man for two months' work, and he was to have the money and claim. Passing Carmack's on July 1, I called in to see him, and found the purchaser paying the balance of \$4,500. When the business was finished I asked the purchaser how he had succeeded.

"Oh," he said, 'pretty well.' "I asked him if he had any objections to telling me what he did do. "No," he said, 'I drifted twenty-four feet long by fourteen feet wide and cleaned up \$8,000.' "I said to him: 'Now I know the area of your claim, and assuming your claim is all equally rich, we will see how much you will take out of it.' "The problem was very simple. Given the length and width; these multiplied together gives us the area in square feet. Divide this by the result of multiplying twenty-four by fourteen. Multiply the quotient by \$8,000, and you have the result in this case the sum of \$24,000.

"He said 'My God,' what will I do with all that money? "Don't worry, I said, 'you will not be obliged to do a cent of it, but it is possible that your claim will average anything like that in richness. Assuming that it will average one-quarter of that you will still have \$6,000.00. As you will find a narrow strip in your claim only fourteen feet wide, you happened to strike on, and that this

pay-streak continues down your claim, as your one-half is 250 feet long, you will find a streak of \$83,000, which is enough to kill you. "Other instances might be cited, but this is enough. It may be said that these are exceptional cases. Well, may be they are, but it is a case of Hobson's choice; there are no others to cite. Another year may not prove so favorable, but it is hardly likely, yet almost impossible that all the best spots, or pockets in all the claims of the creeks, should be simultaneously struck and we may confidently look forward to an output of next year four or five times at least that of the present year, which last I have no doubt exceeded \$2,000,000, or about as much as the estimate placed upon the Birch creek during the time of their mining life. When I say this do not let me be understood as saying that these three last creeks are dead. The facts I have cited in connection with Bonanza and Eldorado, as well as a young man who has been as well as elsewhere that other creeks are for the time being practically abandoned, but Bonanza and Eldorado and their tributaries are all located. At the rate men are coming in to the country it is not unlikely that many of these creeks will be taken up for prospecting, with its attendant risks and hardships, which will buy ground cheaply, as the owners, who have interests in the Troan-dik area, would hardly have been so ready to sell had they had any representation work on the other creeks and would rather sell them than allow their title to lapse through non-fulfillment of the law. In fact, at the present rate of wages in the country, \$15 per day, and as the legal representation time on a claim is ninety days' bona fide work, it would hardly pay to represent some of them, as the amount, \$1,350, would be likely more than the output.

"Bonanza creek is about twenty miles long. As a claim is 500 feet long, measured on a straight line in the general direction of the valley where it is, and is in width the full width of the bottom, we have on this creek upwards of 200 claims of which we know up to date, and the legal representation time on a claim is ninety days' bona fide work, it would hardly pay to represent some of them, as the amount, \$1,350, would be likely more than the output.

"Upwards of 200 claims have been located on Eldorado creek. Of this number upwards of forty are known to be rich. I am not avaricious, but I will select thirty claims on Eldorado creek, and I will allow the owners \$1,000,000 each to make what is over for myself. I consider I have got an A. N. O. homestead.

"Sidehill claims are being located on these creeks, and when I left there July 12 some of them were prospecting very high, as high as \$5 to \$8 to the pan per acre. These instances might be multiplied again and again, but I suppose that it would do no good, nor would it deter a single individual from trying his luck. My experience is, and I have considerable, that the man who stays at home and plods on the farm, or in the shop or office, is in a vast majority of cases better off, healthier, physically and morally, has infinitely more enjoyment of life and has a longer end of nature or God vastly more completely than the man who devotes his life to the calling of the everyday placer miner. But when someone must do it, and let us give all honor to those who do it, as befits a man, for I can assure you if you are viciously inclined there is no calling in which you can waste your life so completely, and fully in every sense of the word as that of the miner in the ordinary mining camps. Unrestricted gambling, drinking and prostitution of the lowest grade are the chief vices of the placer diggers. But enough of this. Let me speak of the probable extent of the gold-bearing region. Gold has been found in a certain zone in British Columbia, running through the Cariboo and Cassiar districts. Project the axis of this zone northwesterly and we touch Teslin lake, Hootan river, Stewart river, Indian creek, Troan-dik, Sixty Mile, Forty Mile, American creek, Seventy Mile and Birch creek. Now it is highly improbable that gold being found in all these points, the intervening spaces are barren, and I will do no more than say generally that we have a zone of upwards of 500 miles in length, some of it in Alaska, more of it in the Canadian Northwest territories and much of it in British Columbia, which will be the scene of numerous mining enterprises, both placer and quartz, the latter practically inexhaustible. This country, under more favorable conditions, would be the richest and most extensive mining area in the world to-day.

"What are the conditions? Well, first, pretty nearly nine months winter. Barrenness almost total as far as a vegetable supply of food is concerned. The snow-bound in eternal frost. Intense cold during the winter months, the thermometer often reaching 80 and 70 degrees below zero; 50 degrees frequently; 20 degrees common, almost daily. In the summer warm days occasionally succeeded by cool days almost verging on freezing. A country practically unfitted for roads other than pack tracks. The streams swift and shallow, the Yukon excepted, very few of us all there is of it. All there ever was of it, notwithstanding the newspaper was never was any dispute, never was any dispute, and between two civilized, fairly honest peoples there never can be any dispute. The two governments concerned have, I believe, agreed to split the difference between Mr. McGrath's determination and my own, so the question is practically settled for all time to come, so far as this vicinity is concerned, at least. My line is now plainly marked on the ground, and the worst of all is that a just commission may move a few feet one way or the other, probably to the westward. But, even so, I would affect no claim or right or interest now known in the country. Let me conclude the subject by the newspapers, and by more charges of highway robbery of territory by freely offered and sold to the Clondyke district is on the east side of the river, about 100 miles above the boundary, and hence beyond all possibility of dispute.

"On the early maps published by the United States authorities on this country, Fort Reliance was shown west of the 141st meridian, which was as the interior of this continent is concerned, the boundary between British and American territories. That is a question beyond call or dispute. Determine where the boundary is, and you determine where the civilized parts of the country, with pleasant evenings in which to observe, and

which really and truly blisters, all the time perspiration pouring off of you in streams, and all the time, too, the nibbling of the mosquitoes assailing you at every vulnerable point, engaging the closest attention at eyes, ears, and hands, and alas too often the most pronounced attention of the tongue, but all of no avail. Then again out of this, traversing the top of a divide where the winds almost soildify your perspiration-saturated garments and almost chill the marrow in your bones, often making your fingers so stiff that they are almost useless. After a day spent in this way, fancy yourself sitting down in a cloud of mosquitoes to a meal, the preparation of which has cost you upward of an hour's work, consisting of soddard bread nastily prepared and cooked on the embers of your camp fire, beans which may be only half cooked, bacon in the same condition, a poor grade of coffee or tea, badly prepared, and if you indulge in the pipe, a smoke, then a roll in your blankets and few boughs spread on the ground, your head covered up to exclude the mosquito, for he never rests, and which I may tell you is usually sound and sweet enough.

"But you say: 'Is this all I have to look forward to in the Yukon?' "Well, if you have money and buy an interest in some place of established reputation, or are lucky enough to be on hand when a new strike is made, you escape to a certain extent this, but you have to prospect for new ground, and this may be seasons of that kind of work, and the same thing had often in many cases, years, generations, are spent in this way. I met an old miner, an old Scotchman, last winter, a man noted for his sturdy, upright, moral life. I asked him his age. It was 64 years. "How long have you been mining?" "Forty-two years," he replied. "Where?" "Everywhere in North America where mining has been done."

"Did you ever make a homestead?" "I never made more than a living, and very often a scant one at that," he replied. "I cite scores of similar cases. This man was in the Yukon valley for 20 years, and looked forward to dying and being buried there. It might be, and the thought was bitter, too—his last days may be ekeed out by the assistance of his family, as he himself had often helped others in the same way. He was lucky enough to locate a claim on Eldorado in partnership with another old Scotchman, who had a very much better experience. Last March they sold their claim for \$20,000. Had they held it twenty days longer they would have got \$40,000 as easy as they did the \$20,000. As it was, they were enabled to locate a claim between \$11,000 and \$12,000 each, and as they are verging on three score and ten they considered that they had enough to do them the rest of their days, and went out to rest. These instances might be multiplied again and again, but I suppose that it would do no good, nor would it deter a single individual from trying his luck. My experience is, and I have considerable, that the man who stays at home and plods on the farm, or in the shop or office, is in a vast majority of cases better off, healthier, physically and morally, has infinitely more enjoyment of life and has a longer end of nature or God vastly more completely than the man who devotes his life to the calling of the everyday placer miner. But when someone must do it, and let us give all honor to those who do it, as befits a man, for I can assure you if you are viciously inclined there is no calling in which you can waste your life so completely, and fully in every sense of the word as that of the miner in the ordinary mining camps. Unrestricted gambling, drinking and prostitution of the lowest grade are the chief vices of the placer diggers. But enough of this. Let me speak of the probable extent of the gold-bearing region. Gold has been found in a certain zone in British Columbia, running through the Cariboo and Cassiar districts. Project the axis of this zone northwesterly and we touch Teslin lake, Hootan river, Stewart river, Indian creek, Troan-dik, Sixty Mile, Forty Mile, American creek, Seventy Mile and Birch creek. Now it is highly improbable that gold being found in all these points, the intervening spaces are barren, and I will do no more than say generally that we have a zone of upwards of 500 miles in length, some of it in Alaska, more of it in the Canadian Northwest territories and much of it in British Columbia, which will be the scene of numerous mining enterprises, both placer and quartz, the latter practically inexhaustible. This country, under more favorable conditions, would be the richest and most extensive mining area in the world to-day.

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which really and truly blisters, all the time perspiration pouring off of you in streams, and all the time, too, the nibbling of the mosquitoes assailing you at every vulnerable point, engaging the closest attention at eyes, ears, and hands, and alas too often the most pronounced attention of the tongue, but all of no avail. Then again out of this, traversing the top of a divide where the winds almost soildify your perspiration-saturated garments and almost chill the marrow in your bones, often making your fingers so stiff that they are almost useless. After a day spent in this way, fancy yourself sitting down in a cloud of mosquitoes to a meal, the preparation of which has cost you upward of an hour's work, consisting of soddard bread nastily prepared and cooked on the embers of your camp fire, beans which may be only half cooked, bacon in the same condition, a poor grade of coffee or tea, badly prepared, and if you indulge in the pipe, a smoke, then a roll in your blankets and few boughs spread on the ground, your head covered up to exclude the mosquito, for he never rests, and which I may tell you is usually sound and sweet enough.

"But you say: 'Is this all I have to look forward to in the Yukon?' "Well, if you have money and buy an interest in some place of established reputation, or are lucky enough to be on hand when a new strike is made, you escape to a certain extent this, but you have to prospect for new ground, and this may be seasons of that kind of work, and the same thing had often in many cases, years, generations, are spent in this way. I met an old miner, an old Scotchman, last winter, a man noted for his sturdy, upright, moral life. I asked him his age. It was 64 years. "How long have you been mining?" "Forty-two years," he replied. "Where?" "Everywhere in North America where mining has been done."

"Did you ever make a homestead?" "I never made more than a living, and very often a scant one at that," he replied. "I cite scores of similar cases. This man was in the Yukon valley for 20 years, and looked forward to dying and being buried there. It might be, and the thought was bitter, too—his last days may be ekeed out by the assistance of his family, as he himself had often helped others in the same way. He was lucky enough to locate a claim on Eldorado in partnership with another old Scotchman, who had a very much better experience. Last March they sold their claim for \$20,000. Had they held it twenty days longer they would have got \$40,000 as easy as they did the \$20,000. As it was, they were enabled to locate a claim between \$11,000 and \$12,000 each, and as they are verging on three score and ten they considered that they had enough to do them the rest of their days, and went out to rest. These instances might be multiplied again and again, but I suppose that it would do no good, nor would it deter a single individual from trying his luck. My experience is, and I have considerable, that the man who stays at home and plods on the farm, or in the shop or office, is in a vast majority of cases better off, healthier, physically and morally, has infinitely more enjoyment of life and has a longer end of nature or God vastly more completely than the man who devotes his life to the calling of the everyday placer miner. But when someone must do it, and let us give all honor to those who do it, as befits a man, for I can assure you if you are viciously inclined there is no calling in which you can waste your life so completely, and fully in every sense of the word as that of the miner in the ordinary mining camps. Unrestricted gambling, drinking and prostitution of the lowest grade are the chief vices of the placer diggers. But enough of this. Let me speak of the probable extent of the gold-bearing region. Gold has been found in a certain zone in British Columbia, running through the Cariboo and Cassiar districts. Project the axis of this zone northwesterly and we touch Teslin lake, Hootan river, Stewart river, Indian creek, Troan-dik, Sixty Mile, Forty Mile, American creek, Seventy Mile and Birch creek. Now it is highly improbable that gold being found in all these points, the intervening spaces are barren, and I will do no more than say generally that we have a zone of upwards of 500 miles in length, some of it in Alaska, more of it in the Canadian Northwest territories and much of it in British Columbia, which will be the scene of numerous mining enterprises, both placer and quartz, the latter practically inexhaustible. This country, under more favorable conditions, would be the richest and most extensive mining area in the world to-day.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

The Cariboo's Second Clean-Up Over \$60,000 for 47 Days' Washing—Smelter Proposition.

Notes from New Westminster—Survey on the Crow's Nest Into Fort Steele.

Evidence of a Mysterious Drowning Accident Discovered by Gabriola Island Boy.

A Hunting Accident Near Wellington—Aid Lamb Coming Back From Skagway.

Hon. D. W. Higgins, Speaker of the provincial house, arrived in Rossland last evening, says the Rossland Miner, after a two weeks' visit through the Boundary country. It was Mr. Higgins' first visit through the Boundary district, and he spoke most favorably of it.

"I went in by way of Vernon and visited Fairview, Greenwood and Grand Forks on my journey. There are now about 400 people in Fairview, and it appears to be most prosperous. Fairview, you know, is not a new camp, for it has been in existence for five or six years, but until a season or so ago it had fallen into disrepair. The Strathcarron Company, composed of Montreal people, started work there in 1891, and though some gold was produced, the experiment was not satisfactory, and on the report of the company's experts work was discontinued. Meanwhile, a ten stamp mill, which had been built by them, stood idle till last year, when the Morning Star people leased it and commenced work on some first-class free milling quartz, and during the single season they cleaned up \$32,500. That revived interest in the camp, and this year the Saugier company secured the mill and commenced reworking it. Though they were late getting to work they have cleaned up about \$20,000 and have a large quantity of concentrates on hand which still remains untreated," said Mr. Higgins last evening.

"The Tin Hills people have a magnificent claim and are delighted with the showing. They are working about 40 miners and have done about 500 feet of tunneling, all in solid quartz. This has been divided among three different drifts. Their vein is known to be at least 33 feet wide, but as the crosscut which has been driven does not reach the foot wall, the real width of the ledge is not known.

"Besides the work being done underground, the company is building a fine 16 stamp mill, which will surpass anything in the province. It is fitted with every up-to-date machinery, and will equal that of the best 25 stamp mills. As the tunnels have been in one all the way, there is an immense quantity of ore on the dump, and as soon as the new mill is completed they will all be sent right to the mill for milling. It is the intention to mill it just as it lies, without any picking or culling.

"The Joe Dandy, Lord Sudeley's mine, is also looking well, and it is reported that the owner has ordered a 20 stamp mill for use in connection with it."

Messrs. Barchand and A. H. Harrison, of Boundary creek, have secured under a working bond a nine-tenths interest in the Susie mineral claim situated in Fairview camp. Oxyphos mining division. The consideration named in the bond is the sum of \$10,000, payable at the expiration of six months from date. It is stipulated that development work shall be carried on continuously through the whole period covered by the bond, and that at least \$1,000 shall be expended in such work during the first three months.

The Susie claim was located in 1895. It has a 30 foot ledge of free milling quartz, mineralized with galena and iron pyrites. Seven tons of the ore, treated at Tacoma, returned values at the rate of \$60 per ton. The ledge has been opened by two prospect shafts and a crosscut.

The Susie claim has already attained a certain amount of notoriety, a recent suit, brought before the county court at Midway, Boundary creek, having attracted a good deal of notice among the men in this district and at Boundary creek. In this matter James Jernyn brought action against Guess Bros., of Greenwood, for the recovery of \$300, amount of deposit paid by him to them in a transaction involving purchase and sale of the claim. Jernyn contended, in effect, that Guess Bros. had misrepresented to him assay values and with character of ledge, but the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendants.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Aug. 30.—A telegram received yesterday from the superintendent of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, operating in Cariboo, states that the result of the clean-up which was completed on August 10 amounts to \$585,000 of amalgam, the estimated value of \$60,000. This is the proceeds of forty-seven days' washing with two giants. The dryness of the season has considerably lessened the supply of water, and thus the clean-up was not as big as would otherwise have been the case. Before next season the company will have completed works which will greatly to the output. Hydraulic operations were resumed as soon as the clean-up was made, but it is expected that lack of water will permit work being carried on for only a limited number of hours per day. Under existing circumstances it is not thought that the total clean-up for the season will amount to more than \$150,000.

President Shaugnessy and the C.P.R. party returned from Victoria this morning, and had a conference with the board of trade in regard to terminal buildings and other matters connected with transportation. The C.P.R. has been forbidden to use their trains faster than four miles an hour within the city limits.

Another smelter proposition was placed

before the city council last night by W. H. Remington, of Salt Lake City. He asks that the plant and building be assessed for not more than \$50,000 for ten years, and 50,000 gallons of water be given for ten years at 5 cents per 1,000 gallons, and thirty days after plant is completed and down in that the city give a bonus of \$100,000 in return for the same amount of paid-up shares in the smelter company, which the company binds itself to buy back within ten years. The smelter would have a refinery in connection with it capable of treating twenty-five tons of lead-silver bullion in twenty-four hours.

Vancouver, Sept. 1.—The last report from the Fire Mountain mine brought down by the secretary, Mr. Leckie, is to the effect that the tunnel is on the lead 75 feet and the width of the vein has increased from three feet to nine and a half feet, all free gold ore. The vein has been traced on the surface still another 500 feet, making 1,500 feet in all, while the out-cropping in one place shows a 30-foot ledge. The mill will be positively crushing this season. Six more horses have been sent up, and more men and the machinery will all be in in four weeks, when the aerial tramway, two miles from the mine to the site, will be constructed.

In the case of Mrs. Piper the coroner's jury have returned a verdict that "deceased came to her death by poison, administered or taken while under the medical care of Dr. S. A. Metherell."

The evidence of Dr. J. M. Lefevre was that he made a post-mortem on the body of Mrs. Piper, and found no indication of attempted abortion or poison. The brain was in a state of congestion which may have caused death as might be caused by poison.

Dr. Poole swore he was called to see deceased, and when he came in Dr. Metherell told him to hurry up, as it was a case of morphia poison. Dr. Metherell was not, he thought, in his normal condition. He used drugs a great deal. A sister of deceased deposed that she did not believe her sister took a dose of chloroform before going to see the doctor, and the eye indicated the presence of morphia.

Dr. Metherell stated that deceased called on him for treatment, telling him at the same time she had taken over twenty drops of chloroform. She was in great pain and he injected morphia, he thought twice, putting the patient in his own bed. She was in reach of his drugs, but he never dreamt she would use them. When he came back she was unconscious.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Sept. 1.—On Monday last a son of Mr. Harry Peterson, of Gabriola Island, while out for a walk with his dog, was surprised to find his dog with a large piece of bacon, which he has scented on the beach. In the help on the shore Peterson found an old Hudson's Bay trading coat, blue in color, and with anchor buttons. In the side pocket was a bag of Seal of North Carolina tobacco. Not far from the coat was the dead body of a well bred bull terrier, apparently not long dead. Peterson inclines to the belief that some one has been upset and these things have floated ashore. He reported the whole matter to Constable Stephenson, of Wellington.

A boy named Tom Jones, 17 years of age, whose parents live on the shore of Green lake, beyond Wellington, was taken into the hospital to-day with a gunshot wound in the back of the shoulder. He and a companion were out hunting near Wellington, when the gun burst in the hands of the latter, and in some unaccountable manner, putting the whole charge into the rear of the shoulder. He was conveyed to Dr. Wasson's, dressed, and thence to the hospital.

Mr. Ellis, for some time past city editor of the Free Press, has severed his connection with that journal. His place, as far as one can understand, will be taken by Mr. Sam. Gough.

Word has been received here from the Yukon to the effect that Alderman Lamb, who left this city in the spring last for the Klondyke, will return at once. The whole party, who had arrived safely here, at latest mail advices, building cabins for the winter. They had narrow escapes from losing their provisions from fires, which were luckily put out by a hail storm. This storm blew down a tree near one of the claims on the creek, killing one of the miners, whose name is not given, but he is not a British Columbian.

There seems to be some mistake made in the Victoria papers in regard to the name of the boat while on its way from Juneau to Skagway. Those belonging to Nanaimo are Hector, McLellan, son of Donald McLellan, of the Five Acre Blocks. Hector was a native of Sydney, C. B., and was a member of the Nanaimo Orange Lodge; Thomas Trellian, step-son of Abraham Turner, of this city, and William McDonald, son of Mr. John McDonald, of the Newcastle townsite. Those rescued were Robert McDonald, the whistler, of Wellington, and James Dudley, of this city.

The steamer Bristol, conveying the steamer Eugene for St. Michaels, passed up about 5 o'clock last evening. The Wellington agricultural exhibition will take place at Wellington on September 4. This promises to be an improvement on last year.

Everything that can be done to make the forthcoming harvest meet at Wellington a success is being done. Many fishermen are visiting the Nanaimo lakes and other lakes, access to which has been opened up by the Nitinat trail. They report magnificent fishing, the fish being large of good quality and very game.

A mass meeting of all the miners is called for 3 o'clock this afternoon to take into consideration business of importance.

At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Donald Ferguson, Haliburton street, a very pretty wedding took place this morning at 7 o'clock, when Miss Jessa Ferguson was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Geo. Vipond, son of Mr. Geo. Vipond of this city. Rev. T. W. Hall, of the Wallace street Methodist church, performed the ceremony.

The young couple were the recipients of many useful and valuable presents. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vipond, who left on the train this morning to spend their honeymoon on the Sound, returned from Victoria this morning. They had an interview with Mr. T. G. Rothwell, law clerk of the interior department, in regard to the proposed commission to be held here

shortly in connection with the settlers' rights in Cedar Bay. Mr. Rothwell expects to arrive on Saturday, 11th, and in all probability the commission will be opened on the following Thursday, when the matter of rights will be thoroughly gone into by Mr. Rothwell. Miss Barber will accompany Mr. Rothwell as private secretary. The commission may possibly remain open for two or three weeks.

Yesterday the Free Press announced that Mr. H. Peterson, of Gabriola Island, brought to town a coat that had been found by his son Robert on the beach near the entrance between the Flat Top and Gabriola Islands. This morning Mr. M. G. Clarke, the light-keeper at Entrance Island lighthouse, Gulf of Georgia, paid a brief visit to this city. To a Free Press representative Mr. Clarke stated that on Wednesday or Thursday evening of last week he noticed a small sail boat, evidently beating up towards the light-house from the Flat Top. It was blowing very strong at the time, and the wind changing, the boat then evidently made an attempt to reach the entrance at the Flat Top islands. Mr. Clarke kept his glass on the boat, for several minutes, and that the person or persons in her were in extreme danger. At that moment Mr. Robert Westmoreland, the assistant light keeper, asked Mr. Peterson to go to the boat and bring down for not more than half a minute, but on again looking through the glass the boat could not be seen.

NEW WESTMINSTER. A Chinaman, Ah Kipp, who was committed to the Victoria jail for an assault upon A. Luser, by W. H. Ladner, J.P., and who was brought up to the provincial jail in custody of Constable Jordan, appeared yesterday before Mr. Justice McCreight for trial on a charge of assault and battery. He was committed to the provincial jail for two months, and a fine of \$200 each. The accused was then released.

Messrs. Armstrong, Dickinson and Burr returned from Nelson on Saturday, after having taken up the prisoner Wood.

Mr. Justice McColl returned to town yesterday and will hold chambers. The \$200 boat which was stolen from the Fraser River by Government Agent Wood, and recovered at Tacoma, and the man who stole it has been arrested and held for trial at Tacoma.

Mr. Herbert Cancellor, provincial constable at North Bend, arrived in town yesterday, after having been in the provincial jail for two months in jail for supplying liquor to Indians at North Bend. Mr. Cancellor was accompanied by his wife.

Two Indians were brought here on Friday last by Government Agent Wood, for different terms of imprisonment for stealing rides on the C.P.R. Investigation has shown that young men from Westminster, accompanied by an unseemly manner, were passing through as well for these people to understand that although Port Moody is in the "country," the inhabitants of that place are entitled to a certain amount of consideration and respect.

The steamer Transfer brought up 2,850 cases of canned salmon from the Richmond cannery on Sunday evening for shipment per C. P. R.

The steamer Dunsuir arrived here yesterday morning with 1,500 cases of canned salmon for shipment per C.P.R. to the Klondyke. The steamer will arrive here today with Mr. J. Sprout, Mr. Bonson, and a party of about 12 men from Harrison Lake and will proceed at once to the municipality of Coquitlam to build a wharf on the front street, and all their outfit.

The warehouse of the C.P.R. is packed to its utmost and a quantity of freight has to be landed at the other wharves in the city. This is owing to the quantity of cases of salmon arriving here for shipment to the Old Country and to the East.

Four carloads of cattle arrived per C.P.R. last night for Victoria and Nanaimo. One car for Mr. Lapointe also arrived yesterday.

Frank, an eighty-year-old son of Mr. P. O. Bidwell, of the Depot Hotel in this city, was severely bitten in the leg by a Newfoundland dog. Dr. Drew was called in and as soon as he arrived the father started off with a rifle to hunt for the dog. He was finally cornered under a wharf on Front street, and three bullets put through his head.

The lacrosse match between the lawyers and insurance men will take place on Monday next, when some good fun may be expected.

STEVESTON.

Steveston, Aug. 20.—Our good town is now very quiet, except in the neighborhood of the Chinese and Japanese quarters. There have been still a considerable population, and not a little national rivalry. An instance of this came before the court a few days ago, when charges and counter charges came before the magistrate for investigation, and as the result each had to pay a fine of \$5 and costs. During the hearing a Jap at the door became unruly and had to be ejected. As lawyers were engaged by both sides and jury, a large number of witnesses, the costs must have been considerable.

Another important case came before the small debts court on the 27th, at the instance of a Klondyker against the Chinese laundry, of Steveston, B.C. This case supplied each of the Indian workers with tags, on which was marked the time they were at work. This Klondyker, by some means, for authority they were presented for payment of the cash. There was nothing on them but the dates and hours of work, and the Klondyker was not to themselves an authority to pay. The Chinaman had no idea who presented the tags, but said they had been paid on presentation. The magistrate committed the case to the law, and the Chinaman was advised the parties to compromise, and a settlement was made by the Chinaman paying the half of the amount.

As the outcome of the revenue tax cases already mentioned in your columns Collector Fagan has netted over \$900

from parties who held bundles of Victoria receipts. They will be of considerable use to you, but I am sorry to hear that you are not joining at James Bay. The misfortune is that poor Steveston is the contributor to a large extent, but not a participant except in the matter of schools, the only way for which has already been provided for many times over.

The new school building is now in a well advanced condition. It is a shapely structure, but very small. In two years' time its size will have to be doubled. However, we are thankful for small mercies, and we hope long before then to have the control of the civic affairs in our own own citizens.

Mr. Phillips' auction sale of land and other things was held on the 28th inst. A few sales were made, but land is not yet in demand, though great bargains were offered.

It is becoming more and more evident that the citizens of this district must face the question of a suitable water supply in the near future. The supply will need to be liberal one to meet the summer requirements of the canners and citizens all alike need to get it. The source of supply is the great difficulty of Westminster has none to spare, and so to the logjam direct would mean an enormous cost. Vancouver has been suggested, but there also the supply may soon be needed.

Harvest operations are now well advanced. The steam thresher is hard at work in the neighborhood and a bountiful crop is being stored up. A vessel of about 100 tons is expected to be heard in the "fish boats" court today. Wm. Kelly sued the Fraser River Canning Company for the price of fish delivered to them in terms of contract. The plaintiff appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Russell, barrister, Vancouver, appeared for the defendants. By the contract the plaintiff was to be allowed "current daily rates" for his fish, and the defendants were bound to purchase all he caught if they could pack them. There was a further provision that the rates should be posted up daily on the black-board at the cannery. During the course of the season the company had posted up 8 cents for a certain number and 5 cents for all delivered beyond that. The amount at issue in this case is comparatively small, but it will require a long trial, and the plaintiff contended that the "current daily rates" were not a mere cannery rate fixed by the company at their will, but referred to the rates commonly allowed on the river. The evidence was given to show that there was practically a uniform rate among the canneries, and further that a part of the season the manager had posted up 8 cents for a certain number and 5 cents for all beyond that, and later the prices posted were 6 cents up to the limit and 5 cents beyond. The amount at issue is about \$13. After hearing the evidence the magistrate gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs. An appeal was taken by the defendant's counsel to the county court.

Two Japs were brought before the magistrate on a charge of attempting to strangle a white man. Mr. Philip appeared for the accused, but as chief witness for the prosecution was not to be found, the case was at once dismissed. It has happened no small stir among the Klondykers, and the court house was crowded with them. At the time was disposed of, Hon. T. Noose, Japanese consul, who had a seat on the bench beside the magistrate, briefly addressed the jury, and found the defendants guilty of the crime, and sentenced them to six months in the workhouse, and expatriated them to be good citizens. His remarks were well received by all.

KAMLOOPS.

C. A. Semlin, M.P.P., came up from Ashcroft Saturday and spent the day in town. He will visit Nicola and East Yale in the course of the next few weeks.

Sam Armour, the east side North River rancher, has taken his steam thresher to the west side and will thresh grain for Campbell, Gordon, Noble and others. The oat and wheat crop is above the average. Mr. Gordon has over 100 tons of wheat, and Mr. Noble, The rye crop is not quite so good.

Hon. G. B. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works, arrived in town Sunday night, having made an extensive tour of the Kootenay and Boundary Creeks districts. Mr. Martin will visit Nicola before returning to Victoria, and enjoyed his trip south immensely, notwithstanding the numerous "kicks" he encountered.

Geo. McL. Brown, executive agent of the C.P.R. for British Columbia, spent Saturday in town. He has been making an extensive tour of the Kootenay districts and will shortly go through Cariboo. Mr. Brown stated that from one end of the line to the other business is good. This promises to be the banner year for the C.P.R.

A convention of railroad men, representative of all the branches in the Pacific division, will be held in this city about the 10th of September next. They will be the representatives of the general conductors, telegraphists, brakemen, trainmen, engineers and firemen.—Taland Sentinel.

CROW'S NEST RAILWAY.

An engineering party under Mr. Garden has been busy this week surveying the line into Fort Steele.

Another storehouse 25x50 feet is under construction, and in a few days a storehouse for perishable goods, two stories, 20x40, will be commenced.

A powder house is under way, situated one mile from the wagon road, also a root-house with a capacity of 200,000 pounds of vegetables.

General Manager Shaugnessy and General Superintendent White went through via Revelstoke to Rossland Monday. They will reach Fort Steele in a few days from the west.

Engineers Morse and W. J. Carroll passed through from the north this week. Mr. Carroll is in charge of the party, and Morse will act as assistant to Cranston.

Twelve miles of difficult rock work on Moyle Lake is to be begun this fall as soon as possible, and will be continued until completed. This will employ some hundreds of men during the winter months.—Fort Steele Prospector.

COL. DOMVILLE FOR THE YUKON

How the Gallant and Light-Hearted Domville Will Peg Out Claims.

Difficulties Disappear Like Morning Mist Before His Irrepressible Enthusiasm.

(From the London Weekly Sun.)

A representative of the Weekly Sun, knowing the intense interest felt in the new Eldorado in the Yukon district, of which everybody is now speaking, paid a special call recently on Colonel Domville, M.P., of Canada, at his hotel, the Hans Crescent. Colonel Domville is a very busy man just now, for the universality of the desire to utilize his information and his services has made him almost as popular as a colonial premier.

"But Colonel Domville spared me a few minutes," continues our representative, "and I learned in that time more about the gold fields than I have gathered from all the accounts in the newspapers." This is a summary of the interview:

"First, Colonel Domville, would you mind letting me know how you came to be interested in this region and to be in London at this moment?" "I must submit," replied the colonel with a laugh, "to finding that fame, even in these days of the telegraph, is not as widespread as it might be. In Canada I would be shocked to find that anybody did not know that I was one of the officers who had been delegated by the Canadian parliament to come over and be present at the jubilee. It was a little compliment to me as an officer and as a politician, which I appreciate. When I started for London I had no more idea that I would ever be engaged in anything but jubilee business than you. I have been a member of parliament off and on for a quarter of a century, sometimes successful, sometimes unsuccessful, and I have always taken a deep interest in my regiment, the Eighth Hussars, or, as we call it, the 'Princess Louise's'; but the politician and the officer at the moment are swallowed up in the explorer, for out of many officers I have accepted that of the Clondyke, Yukon and Stewart Pioneers, Limited, to head an expedition to the Clondyke region."

"And now, colonel, what is your view as to the new Eldorado?" "It would take me a long time to tell all my views; but summarizing them rapidly, I may say that the reports of the auriferous character of the region are not exaggerated. The district in which gold can be found covers an area of 250,000 square miles, and gold in that region, too, is in great abundance. We have known that for some time in Canada, but we have not succeeded in attracting the attention of the investing public until, all in a flash, Clondyke was won, and Hon. Lord Dufferin found himself famous, and the whole world is now aware of our resources. To show you that the reports are not exaggerated, I may call your attention to one fact; you have seen a great deal about the Yukon river, and have seen nothing at all about the Stewart; and yet the Stewart river has quite as much gold, if not more, than the Yukon."

"Are the reports of the inaccessibility and of the terrible climate in these regions exaggerated?" "Well, they depend on the point of view. To us Canadians, of course, extremely cold weather has not the terrors that it offers to you who dwell in these temperate climes. For instance, I go to the Klondyke in a light overcoat and with the same underclothing in winter and summer in districts where the thermometer sometimes descends to as much as 20 below zero. But I don't wish to deny that the Yukon district does have a winter of extreme severity, and that if a gale should be blowing when my men get there they will have to remain inside their shanties."

"But on the question of getting there before the winter sets in, Colonel Domville, what have you to say?" "I have no doubt, though I cannot answer for other people and other expeditions. I have all my plans already laid; after all these years of life in Canada I know my men; just that they will suit, and with such an expedition I haven't the smallest doubt of my being inside the Yukon district within a comparatively short time from now, and being prepared to take up claims during this winter through my men."

"Have you any objection to telling me some of your plans?" "Not the least in the world, for their success depends, if I may say so without egotism, on the personality of the leader and the members of the expedition rather than on anything else. I shall leave London in about ten days from now. I have already forfeited one ticket, I am not going to forfeit another. I shall collect my men in a short time where I can lay my hands upon them. They will be about 30 in all."

"What about your stores?" "I intend to lay in stores for a year, and I shall get them in different points—just as circumstances dictate. For instance, one gets flannels best in one centre, four best in another, and so on; but I shall take care that they are thoroughly well equipped, and that there will be no danger of even risk on that score to those who commit their fortunes and lives to my charge. From Vancouver it is by steamer to the Lynn canal. So far it is all plain sailing. It is a sea voyage of some 1,200 miles, and the danger is part of the journey by September. Then comes the difficult part of the business. I shall go by what is called the White Pass; it is a nasty bit, but where we shall require our energy and perseverance. However, I have made due allowance for that bit, and I calculate we shall be able to have all our

men and all our supplies over and in the gold-bearing district by the end of October."

"And then the winter?" "Yes, then we shall be in full winter; but I shall have all our preparations made for making that season as comfortable and safe as can be expected. Our men will fix their shanties; they will employ themselves in pegging out claims; and, being the first in the field, we look to have something really valuable for our friends and for the British market when the spring comes."

"How do you propose to get to the Stewart river, by the way?" "Our men will build the boats when they reach the proper points, they will form a camp and there start on their work of pegging-out claims. As we shall have a year's supplies you will see that our position will not be very lonely. Besides, I have an idea of putting ourselves in telegraphic communication with the outside world; you can have a wire at the cost of £3 a mile."

"And now," said Colonel Domville, "permit me to say good-bye. I am sorry to dismiss you so soon; but my cab waits me, and as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of my party—I am a stout party man—is on the other side of the channel, and has been kind enough to give me an appointment, I cannot miss my train."

The man with whom this remarkable interview took place has all the external attributes of the bold, daring explorer, cool-headed as well. He is slightly but strongly built, speaks coolly and rapidly, has grim determination softened by the spirit of compromise and good fellowship which political struggle teaches. I left Col. Domville with the strong impression that the man who has in their service are lucky and experienced, so full of his subject, and so resolved that justice shall be done to those who trust him.

NEWS FROM SIBERIA

A Holland Engineer Tells of the Increasing Traffic on the Amoor.

A passenger who came over on the R.M.S. Empress of China was F. G. Wentz, an engineer in the service of the Amsterdam firm of Werf, Conrad & Co. He is on his return to the land of his birth after two years' work on behalf of the Czar on the Amoor river, which is in Siberia, quite close to the northern boundary of China, in fact a portion of it, makes a boundary line between the province of Manchuria and the domain of the Russian empire. It is a very busy place; merchants are trafficking largely by its means and a consequence there is much travel on the river. The military authorities also require a great deal of transportation, for every day contingents of Russian soldiers are to be seen moving up and down the Amoor. Mr. Wentz, while there, superintended the building of five small, light draught, river steamers, stern wheelers, capable of carrying about three hundred passengers, and several small yet powerful tug and a number of barges. His labors were for the most part convicts and Chinese. His workshop was on the Amoor's banks opposite the convict station on Saghalien Island, and every morning his contingent of "exiles" were brought over and sent to work. Of their prison life he knew nothing, as the visitors are not allowed in Russian prisons. Of the Russian prison, however, he says that as far as he could see they were not so bad as they were painted. They were bad, it was true, but mainly improvements had been made during years. Perhaps the "exiles" deserved their punishment, but then he said he could not know whether they did or not, for of their crimes they dare not speak, not even to those who follow them.

Mr. Wentz has also been dredging the Amoor for gold, but what success he has had he will not say. All his gold went to the Russian government and he got his wages. He is silent regarding the gold to be found there, but this he will say, it is a very rich river. It is, however, far different to the Clondyke, for there is no recording claims there, no individual miner can come and set up his stakes and then begin to dig, for if he did he would soon find himself on the convict island of Saghalien. All miners who wish the auriferous gravel are there for the Czar of all the Russias, and what gold they discover goes to his minister to be stamped with his inscription. There is no matter worked by a large company or an individual miner, and all under government control and all who have obtained permission to dig—it is extremely necessary to do so before starting—must forward all their findings to the authorities before they receive a percentage. Mr. Wentz left Xataroffsky in June last and made the journey to the coast in sleds, wagons, on snowshoes and in every way that was available. The roads are very bad and travel is very difficult. He left Vladivostok on July 10th for Yokohama. Vladivostok—Russians are seemingly no superstitious—in its vicinity. Three Russian men-of-war were stationed there when he left.

Other passengers on the Empress were Baron Georges de Wyneken and Baron Bonnet, two Russian gentlemen who are now on their way homeward to the land of the double-headed eagle. The former has been of late in Siberia on business for his country. But, as behooveth a Russian who would find favor in the eyes of the Czar, he is silent as to its nature. J. A. Watte was one of the globe trotters. Mrs. D. E. Brown is the wife of the C.P.R. agent at Hongkong; Dr. W. L. Ludlow is a Seattle man returning from the Orient; J. D. Atkinson, Jr., who goes to Europe to complete his education, is the son of Rev. Mr. Atkinson of Shanghai; Madame Fried is a vocalist who has been singing in the Orient. She is on her way to New York, but perhaps prior to journeying onward she may be heard in Victoria. She is endeavoring to make arrangements with Manager Jamieson. Mr. Sale, wife and family, of Yokohama, are on a pleasure trip. In all there were upwards of sixty saloon passengers.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Vancouver Acts in Concert with the Council Be the Darcy Island Grant.

Some Discussion About Road Drains Reveals the Fact That Funds Are Lacking.

From Tuesday's Daily. The weekly meeting of the aldermanic board was held yesterday evening at the city hall with His Worship the Mayor in the chair, and all the members of the board present save Ald. McGregor, who is out of the city.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and adopted Mayor Redfern announced that he had called a meeting for this evening to arrange for a reception to be tendered to the members of the British Association, who are shortly to visit this city.

W. W. Northcott, the returning officer at the election held to-day when the by-law met defeat, reported the result of the vote. There were, he said, 733 votes cast against the by-law and 324 for it. The report was received and filed.

W. B. Scarth, deputy minister of agriculture, acknowledged the receipt of the council's resolution in reference to the grant for the maintenance of the leper station at Darcy Island. The minister of agriculture, he said, was out of town and as soon as he returned the matter would be laid before him. The letter was received and filed.

W. Fraser, one of the signers of the petition for a sidewalk on Mary street, complained that now the work had been done it was unsatisfactory. Gravel had been placed there, whereas in the opinion of the writer planks should have been used. This letter was received and referred to the streets committee and the city engineer for report.

A. Gregg, a resident of Sumas street, drew the attention of the council to the bad condition of that street, which runs off Garbally road. There was great need of a sidewalk on the street, as at present there was no access to his residence. The drain also was had in need of repair. The communication was received and referred to the streets committee for report.

Thos. G. McGuigan, city clerk of the Vancouver council, acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the resolution passed by the council in relation to the continuance of the grant in aid of the Darcy Island leper station, and asking the council of Vancouver to take similar action. He enclosed the following resolution passed at the last meeting of the Vancouver council:

"Whereas, subsequent to the establishment of the Darcy Island leper station, the Dominion government appropriated the sum of \$1,000 annually towards the maintenance of this institution until the 30th of June, 1894.

"And whereas, after repeated and urgent applications to the government requesting that the said grant be continued, a definite reply has been received from the department of agriculture by the city of Victoria, dated the 22nd of July, 1897, informing the council that the minister has decided that he cannot see his way to make any grant."

"And whereas, by the refusal on the part of the government to renew the grant, the unfortunate people now confined on the station will be left unprotected, for, unless the cities of Nanaimo, Vancouver and Victoria voluntarily undertake to make provision for them."

"And whereas, it is respectfully suggested that the responsibility of making proper provision for the care and isolation of lepers rests with the government of the Dominion, and not with either of the said cities, nor do the class for which the leper case contribute to the funds of the cities, but to the revenue of the Dominion by the payment of a per capita tax;

"And whereas, the cost of the maintenance of the leper station at Tracadie, N. B., is borne by the Dominion government;

"And whereas, the disease of leprosy, so far as British Columbia is concerned, has been confined exclusively to the Chinese immigrants, upon which class of immigrants the government levies a head tax of \$50, the greater portion of which goes into the Dominion treasury;

"And whereas, in the estimates for 1895-6 provision was made by the government for the continuance of the said grant;

"Therefore be it resolved: 1. That this council can see no just reason why the Dominion government should not make an annual grant in support of the institution.

"2. That they can and do see that a grave and palpable injustice may be inflicted on the unfortunate lepers by the refusal of the government to provide for their maintenance.

"3. That in the opinion of this council the large amount of revenue received by the Dominion government from a tax upon Chinese immigrants must be much more than sufficient to defray all charges and claims caused by such immigration, including the maintenance of the lepers.

"4. That the obligation of the Dominion government to maintain the institution is demonstrated by all the facts of the case, and has been practically admitted by the government itself, by the consecutive payments by it annually of \$1,000, prior to the 30th of June, 1894, in support of the institution.

"5. That this council feeling certain that the department has not given the subject of the consideration which it is entitled to request respectfully that the whole matter may be reconsidered by the department once more, in the hope that the manifest justice of the application upon this matter may impress itself upon the department and induce consent to making a grant in support of the leper station at Darcy Island. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion government through our members and that said members be asked to endorse the same."

The city solicitor reported that Mr. Justice Drake had given judgment in the matter of the tax sales, confirming the sale in the cases and not confirming others. In the cases of the latter the corporation will have to refund every cent paid for those lots. The report was received and filed.

F. Elworthy, secretary of the citizens' committee, wrote thanking the council for the donation of \$200 for advertising Victoria. Received and filed.

Hy. Collier, caretaker of the Isolation Hospital, resigning his position, as he said he was unable to endure the solitary confinement any longer. The resignation was accepted and advertisements will be placed in the local papers calling for applicants for the position, all of which are to be submitted to the city health officer.

Mr. J. A. Beauchamp and other residents of Meares street petitioned the council for a sidewalk on that street. This was referred to the streets committee. While on this subject Ald. Harrison called the attention of the council to the bad condition of portion of the sidewalk on Fairfield road.

The firewardens reported recommending that an underground fire hydrant be placed in front of Mr. R. Smith's factory on Niagara street at the expense of Mr. Smith. They also recommended the acceptance of the resignations of Hoseman W. J. Deary and Callman B. Elden and that Callman T. P. Sell be appointed hoseman. Also that hydrants be placed on Fairfield road near the Old Men's Home and at the junction of Oak Bay and Belcher avenues.

The special committee on tenders for police clothing recommended the acceptance of the following tenders: For boots, that of G. H. Macneil at \$6.25 per pair; for constables' uniforms, that of Messrs. Thomas Bros. & Grant, for 17 constables' suits at \$21 each; for one suit for the chief, that of W. D. Kinnaid at \$33; and for suits for the two sergeants, that of W. D. Kinnaid at \$30 each. This report was adopted.

The street committee reported in the matter of the petition of J. Bland and others for a drain on Toronto street, that no funds were available for the work. In the matter of the claim of J. R. Jennings for \$4 for breaking up the shaft by striking a boulder the claimant was informed that the city was not liable, as the road was wide enough for him to pass without striking the boulder.

A VICTIM OF YELLOW FEVER

News Received Here of the Death in Guatemala of Bishop Lemmens.

Was on His Way Home After a Long Visit to the Southern Country.

Suffered from Several Severe Attacks of Malarial Fever—His Career.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 31. REV. JOSEPE NICOLAZI, Bishop Lemmens died near Coban, Guatemala; yellow fever.

REV. HENRY WOODS. This was the brief telegram that this morning brought to Victoria the very sad news of the death of Right Rev. J. H. Lemmens, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Vancouver Island. Coming as it did just as the Bishop was expected home after a long visit to the republic of Guatemala, it was a very severe shock to everybody in Victoria who knew the deceased, but particularly to Roman

Catholics, in whose hearts he held a very dear place. To the majority of his friends and acquaintances the news came without warning, but there have been a few who have been feeling some uneasiness on his account. In the first place he went south partly on account of his health, and after his arrival he suffered from several severe attacks of malarial fever. In his last letter to Rev. Father Nicolazi, administrator of the diocese, written from Florida, the capital of Peten, Guatemala, on June 22, Bishop Lemmens spoke of the attacks of fever and expressed some doubt as to whether he would get out of the country alive. He had found it necessary to take quinine at every meal to keep the fever down. These complaints, coming from a man who never mentioned his illness to anyone, made Father Nicolazi uneasy and he came to the conclusion that the Bishop must have been very ill.

When the letter was written Bishop Lemmens was about to start for Florida, which is on the Atlantic side of Guatemala. Coban, near which place he died, is situated half way between the two points.

Bishop Lemmens left here about a year ago for the south. He spent the winter in the city of Guatemala, leaving at Easter for Peten.

The Right Rev. John Nicholas Lemmens was born on the 3rd of June, 1850, at Schimmert, in the province of Lumburg, Holland. After receiving an elementary education in his native village, he began his classical studies in the college of Herne, Belgium, and finished them at the Seminary of Balde, Holland, carrying off first honors. Having decided to adopt a missionary life, he entered the American College at Louvain, Belgium, where he completed his theological studies. He was ordained a priest in March, 1875, at Brussels by Mgr. Casani, who afterwards became a cardinal. In company with Father Nicolazi he arrived in Victoria on the 21st of August, 1876, when his experience as a missionary among the Indians almost immediately commenced. He was first appointed to Nanaimo, visiting the Indian tribes on the north of the island. In 1882 he was appointed rector of the cathedral in Victoria, and in 1883 was sent with Father Nicolazi to the north-west coast of Vancouver Island to engage in missionary work. In 1884 Father Lemmens represented the see of Vancouver Island at the Third Plenary Council held at Baltimore, at the close

EXPERTS RETURN.

Prof. D'Arcy Thompson and Mr. Macoun Return from the Seal Islands.

They Decline to Discuss the Sealing Question—Catches of the Schooners.

One of the vessels of H. M. fleet that has been patrolling the waters of Behring Sea, H. M. S. Amphion, arrived back in Esquimaux harbor yesterday afternoon. She brought down as passengers Prof. D'Arcy Thompson and Mr. Macoun, the sealing commission appointed by the Imperial Government to study seal life on the Japan coast, the Copper Islands and on the islands of Behring Sea, and Prof. Macoun, of Ottawa, the Canadian commissioner sent to the Behring Sea for the same purpose. Both of these gentlemen, who have established for themselves a world-wide reputation as experts on seal life, have prepared reports which they will submit at once to their respective governments.

Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, the commissioner of the British Government, is the guest of Rear-Admiral Palliser during his stay in town.

Prof. Thompson has spent considerable time on the different islands frequented by the seals and made a very close study of all matters concerning their life, and in fact everything pertaining to the valuable fur-bearing animals. After leaving here he went across the Pacific to the Japanese coast and after spending about two weeks on the islands in the Okotok Sea, situated in the maritime province of Kushu, a strip of territory extending along the Siberian coast, of the Pacific from Corea to the Arctic Ocean, he went to the Copper Islands, where another two weeks was put in gathering data and making observations on the habits of the seals. From the Copper Islands the Professor went to the Pribyloffs, and a similar time was spent there in adding to his ever-increasing fund of information. He visited every one of the islands of the Pribyloff group.

While there he saw the electrical branding apparatus with which Dr. Starr Jordan proposes to brand the seals frequenting the islands, so that their skins will be rendered useless to the sealing men who capture them in the Behring Sea. The apparatus is now lying on the islands, but nothing has been done as yet, and Prof. Thompson understood, nothing would be done until the close of the season, so that whatever is done by the American experts and their branding machine it will not affect the catch taken by the Victoria sealers this year in any way. It is a very simple electric apparatus and the plan of campaign is to brand the seals with some simple mark—the object of this being to destroy the fur. As to the utility of the scheme Prof. Thompson would not put forward an opinion. "That remains to be seen," he said.

As to whether the seals had decreased in numbers this season he also withheld his opinion. The figures of the catch taken by the schooners boarded by the crew of H. M. fleet in Behring Sea, however, were to be seen and they could speak for themselves. He considered the catch taken so far, which scarcely represents half the season's work, a very fair one considering the small sized fleet of vessels hunting in the sea this year as compared with previous years. The different captains reported exceptionally fine weather until within the last few weeks, during which time they have been experiencing heavy weather. All those on board the various schooners reported all well.

Prof. Thompson will leave by the Charmer to-morrow morning on his way to London. He will go right through, making no lengthy stays en route.

Prof. J. M. Macoun, the Canadian commissioner, was just about as reticent as Prof. Thompson. He went north on the steamer Del Norte from San Francisco last spring, had spent the summer on the Pribyloff Islands, and that was about all there was to it.

Asked as to Prof. Jordan's branding apparatus, Prof. Macoun said he had observed the working of it last year, but no branding had been done before he left

the meeting they resolved on a plan of campaign as follows: If the company steamer which food free on the river steamer they will seize that vessel. A serious threat, but in a country where law prevails they will scarcely dare to carry it out. The Bristol got away on her northward journey to St. Michaels about 8 o'clock this morning and met Eugene in the roads, that vessel having on being notified, steamed over from Port Angeles, where she has been lying awaiting the departure of the big steamer. The Bristol and Eugene will proceed on their journey side by side, stopping only at Comox for coal prior to arriving at St. Michaels. On arriving at that port the passengers and goods on the Bristol will be transferred to the Eugene, and six hours after their arrival it will take that long to transfer the freight—the stern wheel will be on her way up the Yukon. The Bristol will not take the smaller steamer in tow unless it is absolutely necessary.

THE CARMODY PARTY. It Is Very Hard Work, But They Are Making Good Progress.

A letter was received yesterday by Mr. F. B. Williams from Mr. D. Carmody, who is crossing the Skagway trail with a party of Victorians. They made their first cache beyond the second mountain, and when the letter was written they were back at Skagway for a second load. On the way back one of their horses fell off the trail. They had to lower it down the mountain side and then cut a trail for 400 paces to get him back on the main trail. When one horse falls the whole trail is blocked and remains so until the poor animal is thrown from the cliff. Not 5 per cent. of those who start for the trail get through, very few of them knowing anything about packing a horse, and packs have to be put on well to go over that trail. There were horses on the trail bleeding from the tail to the neck from the action of loose packs. "To make a long story short," says Mr. Carmody, "it is all misery and misery has lots of examples of it. The former, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength and happiness."

Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a life-long disease like scrofula, for example? The former, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength and happiness.

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She brought down as passengers Prof. D'Arcy Thompson and Mr. Macoun, the sealing commission appointed by the Imperial Government to study seal life on the Japan coast, the Copper Islands and on the islands of Behring Sea, and Prof. Macoun, of Ottawa, the Canadian commissioner sent to the Behring Sea for the same purpose.

Both of these gentlemen, who have established for themselves a world-wide reputation as experts on seal life, have prepared reports which they will submit at once to their respective governments.

Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, the commissioner of the British Government, is the guest of Rear-Admiral Palliser during his stay in town.

Prof. Thompson has spent considerable time on the different islands frequented by the seals and made a very close study of all matters concerning their life, and in fact everything pertaining to the valuable fur-bearing animals.

After leaving here he went across the Pacific to the Japanese coast and after spending about two weeks on the islands in the Okotok Sea, situated in the maritime province of Kushu, a strip of territory extending along the Siberian coast, of the Pacific from Corea to the Arctic Ocean, he went to the Copper Islands, where another two weeks was put in gathering data and making observations on the habits of the seals.

From the Copper Islands the Professor went to the Pribyloffs, and a similar time was spent there in adding to his ever-increasing fund of information. He visited every one of the islands of the Pribyloff group.

While there he saw the electrical branding apparatus with which Dr. Starr Jordan proposes to brand the seals frequenting the islands, so that their skins will be rendered useless to the sealing men who capture them in the Behring Sea.

The apparatus is now lying on the islands, but nothing has been done as yet, and Prof. Thompson understood, nothing would be done until the close of the season, so that whatever is done by the American experts and their branding machine it will not affect the catch taken by the Victoria sealers this year in any way.

It is a very simple electric apparatus and the plan of campaign is to brand the seals with some simple mark—the object of this being to destroy the fur. As to the utility of the scheme Prof. Thompson would not put forward an opinion.

"That remains to be seen," he said. As to whether the seals had decreased in numbers this season he also withheld his opinion.

The figures of the catch taken by the schooners boarded by the crew of H. M. fleet in Behring Sea, however, were to be seen and they could speak for themselves.

He considered the catch taken so far, which scarcely represents half the season's work, a very fair one considering the small sized fleet of vessels hunting in the sea this year as compared with previous years.

The different captains reported exceptionally fine weather until within the last few weeks, during which time they have been experiencing heavy weather.

All those on board the various schooners reported all well.

Prof. Thompson will leave by the Charmer to-morrow morning on his way to London.

He will go right through, making no lengthy stays en route.

Prof. J. M. Macoun, the Canadian commissioner, was just about as reticent as Prof. Thompson.

He went north on the steamer Del Norte from San Francisco last spring, had spent the summer on the Pribyloff Islands, and that was about all there was to it.

Asked as to Prof. Jordan's branding apparatus, Prof. Macoun said he had observed the working of it last year, but no branding had been done before he left

the meeting they resolved on a plan of campaign as follows: If the company steamer which food free on the river steamer they will seize that vessel.

A serious threat, but in a country where law prevails they will scarcely dare to carry it out.

The Bristol got away on her northward journey to St. Michaels about 8 o'clock this morning and met Eugene in the roads, that vessel having on being notified, steamed over from Port Angeles, where she has been lying awaiting the departure of the big steamer.

The Bristol and Eugene will proceed on their journey side by side, stopping only at Comox for coal prior to arriving at St. Michaels.

On arriving at that port the passengers and goods on the Bristol will be transferred to the Eugene, and six hours after their arrival it will take that long to transfer the freight—the stern wheel will be on her way up the Yukon.

The Bristol will not take the smaller steamer in tow unless it is absolutely necessary.

THE CARMODY PARTY. It Is Very Hard Work, But They Are Making Good Progress.

A letter was received yesterday by Mr. F. B. Williams from Mr. D. Carmody, who is crossing the Skagway trail with a party of Victorians.

They made their first cache beyond the second mountain, and when the letter was written they were back at Skagway for a second load.

On the way back one of their horses fell off the trail. They had to lower it down the mountain side and then cut a trail for 400 paces to get him back on the main trail.

When one horse falls the whole trail is blocked and remains so until the poor animal is thrown from the cliff.

Not 5 per cent. of those who start for the trail get through, very few of them knowing anything about packing a horse, and packs have to be put on well to go over that trail.

There were horses on the trail bleeding from the tail to the neck from the action of loose packs.

"To make a long story short," says Mr. Carmody, "it is all misery and misery has lots of examples of it.

The former, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength and happiness."

Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a life-long disease like scrofula, for example? The former, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength and happiness.

of which he visited his parents in Europe, returning again in the spring of 1882.

When Archbishop Seghers was murdered on the Yukon, the clergy of the diocese were unanimous in their opinion for Father Lemmens, who was appointed bishop.

As a scholar, a theologian, and an administrator Bishop Lemmens proved a worthy successor of his lamented predecessor.

His intimate knowledge of the Indian character and language made him conversant with the requirements of the mission under his charge.

The erection of the magnificent cathedral was due almost entirely to the energy and executive ability of Bishop Lemmens.

Prof. Thompson and Mr. Macoun Return from the Seal Islands.

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