

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A RAILWAY FERRY

Application Being Made to Incorporate a Company to Run a Railway Ferry.

Between Nanaimo and Mainland. Messrs Dunsmuir are the Chief Promoters.

Some time ago the Times published the report that the Messrs. Dunsmuir intended constructing a railway ferry to run between Vancouver and Nanaimo.

Mr. Robertson, when seen to-day, would not disclose the principals in the matter, but it is understood that the Dunsmuir are the chief promoters of the ferry.

THE NEW CITY COUNCIL

Members Sworn in By Mr. Justice Walkem.

The members of the new city council were sworn in by Mr. Justice Walkem at the police court this morning.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. BLANKETS, FLANNELS, UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS and WINTER CLOTHING.

YOU WANT SEEDS THAT GROW SAVES TIME AND MONEY

The leading Catalogue in Canada. Yours for the asking - write for it. The Steel, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 14.

PARLIAMENT OPENS

Usual ceremonies at the opening of Imperial Parliament To-day.

of the Important Measures to be Introduced This Session.

Establish Reformatories for Inebriates - the Arbitration Treaty.

Jan. 19.—The third session of the fourteenth parliament was formally opened by royal commission at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

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WORK OF A MANIAC

Palmer Kills his Brother and Wounds his Mother and Sister.

Other Members of the Family Were Absent from Home at the Time.

New York, Jan. 19.—A terrible tragedy occurred last night at Manhattan, West Chester county.

THE LIBERAL LEADER

Earl of Kimberley Will Lead the Liberal Forces to a House of Lords.

France Would Like to Have an Arbitration Treaty With the States.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.

Talk of Trouble Causes the Stock to Take a Drop.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

Means Adopted by the Tories to Carry the Seats.

Victoria Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1897.

NO. 43.

FEDERAL FINANCES

Conservatives Managed to Add to the Debt During Their Last Year.

Public Accounts for the Last Fiscal Year Printed and Distributed.

Twenty-Five Degrees Below Zero at the Capital Early This Morning.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—(Special)—The public accounts for the Dominion for the financial year ending June 30th last, were distributed to-day.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—To-day the steamer Hong Kong, from Honolulu on January 16, brought the following.

London, Jan. 19.—The Liberal peers yesterday unanimously elected the Earl of Kimberley, late minister of foreign affairs, as leader of the Liberal party in the house of lords.

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WAITING FOR BUTLER

If the Murderer is on the Swanhillda He is Not Likely to Escape.

Law Officers are Anxiously Waiting for the Arrival of the Ship at Frisco.

Lookout at Point Lobos Keeps His Eye Open for the Vessel.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—There has been no abatement in the watch for the ship Swanhillda, which is supposed to be carrying murderer Butler towards the officers of the law.

London, Jan. 20.—The crown prosecutor to-day withdrew the charge of conspiring to cause a dynamite explosion, brought against Ivory alias Bell, arrested in Glasgow in September last.

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IVORY DISCHARGED

Information Laid Against the Alleged Dynamite Withdrawn To-day.

United States Should Compensate the Sealers if Pelagic Sealing is Prohibited.

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SARSAPARILLA SENSE.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many Sarsaparillas—but only one Ayer's. It cures.

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THE MINERAL PROMISE.

Almost daily reports come of good ore being found in the ledges of Kootenay, and there is no reason to suspect that many of such reports are exaggerated. The Trail Creek district naturally gets the most prominence in this line, but it is far from having a monopoly of the good luck recorded. From at least a dozen other districts mineral riches are reported which to all appearances are well worthy of development, and which promise to claim their share of public attention. Trail Creek deserves the credit of giving the great impetus of which the mining industry of the province was in particular need. It was enabled to do this through the magic which the yellow metal and its name hold for the crowd. Though the Slooan was known to furnish an abundance of silver-lead ores of greater value than any of the Trail Creek gold ores, the latter caught the eye of the public simply because they were producers of gold. There is no cause for complaint in this; the province generally has reason to be thankful that Trail Creek had the necessary glitter to catch the glance of the capitalist. It has thus benefited not only itself but is now helping to make more conspicuous all the other districts which have previously appealed for notice in vain. There cannot be any reasonable doubt that the present year will bring the province a considerable degree of prosperity through the development of its mineral wealth, if nothing is done to hamper that development. There are dangers lying in more than one direction, of which the chief, perhaps, is the "floating" of many mines that will never give the investors a return. This is an evil apparently inseparable from "mining booms," but the provincial authorities should be able, as they seem willing, to check it to some extent.

POLITICAL SOUNDREISM.

In the preliminary trial of one of the ballot box stuffing charges in Manitoba the modus operandi of the accused deputy was thus described: "He first instructed the deputies to place a piece of lead under the finger nail of the right hand, and when counting ballots at the close of the poll while in the act of unfolding to make a mark on the back thereof with the lead, thus destroying it, and to then reject it on the count for that reason. He showed them how to substitute ballots. First they were to mark a number of ballots for Macdonald and place them folded in their left coat pocket. When a recognized Martin voter presented a ballot, in tearing off the counterfoil they were to substitute for the Martin ballot one previously marked for Macdonald. He further requested them to initial a number of ballots and pass them out to Macdonald workers outside the polls that they might give them to bribed voters to be deposited in the ballot box. He had a supply of ballots with which to illustrate his method." In several cases it has been proved that more electors voted for the Liberal candidate in Macdonald than there were ballots in the boxes, so the plan of substitution evidently succeeded. It has been clearly established that a most despicable plot was devised and carried out to steal the Manitoba seats for the Tupper party and make it appear that the Manitoba people were in favor of the coercion programme. Of course opposition to coercion would have been in that way most effectively disarmed if the rest of the country had declared for it.

LIGHT FROM EXPERIENCE.

Manchester has had a somewhat startling experience with the contract system of constructing public works. Not long since, a heavy traction engine proceeding along one of the streets dropped through the pavement and "into a sewer." As the sewer was only three feet in depth and two in width this performance rather mystified the Manchester public until an investigation made the matter clear. The cause of the phenomenon is thus explained: "The sewers were laid by contractors under the usual safeguards and inspections, and everything was considered satisfactory. But a sewer, next to an immersed water conduit, is the favorite place for bad work. The investigation disclosed a most remarkable piece of engineering. The brickwork of the sewer was not made of sufficient strength to sustain the weight of earth, and a tickety piece of frame work was constructed to keep off the pressure. Through this the earth gradually fell in on the brick work. The pavement at the surface was of sufficient strength to sustain ordinary traffic, but broke under the weight of the traction engine. There were upwards of twenty separate contracts let for sewer construction, and the move for a thorough investigation led to a scamping of contractors to make good the defective places in their work. They all seem to have known where to begin operations. In one contract of 2418 yards, 1413 were taken out and reconstructed by the contractor. These contracts cover the reorganization and construction of a sewerage and drainage system covering 12,011 acres. The original cost was estimated at £500,000, but already £636,026 have been expended, and present estimates place the total cost at £1,062,350. A great many bad spots are under reconstruction, and new ones are being discovered continually as the inspection proceeds. Contractors are seeking settlements on various terms, and a number of legal actions are in immediate prospect. There has been, of course, the usual dismissal of a few civic officials." It is a curious fact that the people of many cities cannot trust themselves with their own public works, as though they felt they could not refrain from picking their own pockets in the course of the process. The citizens of Manchester will probably be led to moralize on the contract anomaly by the discoveries they have thus made in connection with their sewer system.

THE B. C. SOUTHERN.

The Toronto Globe, which must be considered a good authority on the subject, denies that Senator Cox and Robert Jaffray have acquired the B. C. Southern railway charter. This denial would seem to be rather embarrassing to the News-Advertiser, which, as one of the apologists for the strange work of the legislature, undertook to say on Saturday last that the gentlemen named—or a syndicate formed by them—had taken over the charter and the land grant. Our Vancouver contemporary intimated that the bargain had actually been completed when the Hon. Mr. Blair offered his criticisms. It is hardly necessary for the Times to say to its readers that it would make no difference to it whether the charter had changed hands, or whose hands it may pass into now or in the future. What we are concerned about is the province's interest, and any remarks we have offered apply with exactly the same force if the charter and the land grant fall into the possession of the most pronounced Liberals in the country. The objection is taken against the plan of leaving the public property open to exploitation for private advantage. That is the plan which the government and the majority in the legislature have pursued in this particular case, as in many others. As before observed, if the situation is not as bad as it appeared to Mr. Blair's view, the people of the province have no cause to thank their governing body for its amelioration. Further, they are foolish if they do not look to it that the gifts handed over from their property secure the best return possible in the way of the railway communication which is now deemed so necessary.

BALLOT BOX TAMPERING.

From the proceedings in the Winnipeg and Macdonald election cases, and from the evidence brought out in the prosecution of certain men who acted as deputy returning officers, it is plain that a large amount of tampering with the ballot boxes was done in Manitoba at the late Dominion general election. There was also a very large amount of corruption indulged in on behalf of the Conservative candidates, both of whom acknowledged this by giving up the contest in the courts. But though bribery and corruption are bad, they are mild offences compared with the plot to steal the seats by manipulation of the ballot boxes, and it is to be hoped that the prosecutions for this piece of crooked work will be maintained. That such work was deliberately planned from the start is evident from various circumstances. For instance, it is related of one man who was sent out from Winnipeg to serve as a deputy in Macdonald constituency that he was well known as a gambler and had served a term in jail under a conviction for gambling. In one case the official returns showed 19 ballots marked for Dr. Boothman, the Liberal candidate, whereas 29 witnesses have sworn that they marked their ballots for him. The plan was to have Boyd ballots ready, and when a pronounced Liberal came to vote one of these would be substituted for the paper marked by the voter himself. For this purpose it was necessary to have deputies who were both deft of hand and devoid of conscience, and thus it came that men of such shady characters were employed in this capacity. How successfully public opinion in Manitoba was "horrified by such disreputable methods" the cases are all heard. It is not at all surprising that Manitoba under this manipulation should have returned a majority to sustain the shoddy-wym-pwyp-jorty to support the Tupper combination.

It is to be hoped that the wishes of the Boundary Creek people in regard to the improvement of transportation facilities, will be satisfied. The resources of the district, now undeveloped, are known to be of great richness, and not only the residents there but the people of the province generally will profit by a proper opening up of the district. Railway connection only can give full opportunity to take advantage of the hidden wealth of that country, but in the meantime much might be done by granting such improvements in the way of roads, etc., as the residents ask.

The San Francisco attorneys who fought for the millions left by the late Thos. H. Blythe and who won them for his daughter, Mrs. Florence Blythe-Hinckley and the people who supplied the money that made the fight possible, are about to reap their reward, and a princely one it is. W. H. Hart, the chief counsel, gets \$312,000; W. W. Foote and the legal firm of Garber, Boat & Bishop, \$200,000; Mrs. Perry Byrne, \$250,000; heirs of Mrs. Hall McAllister, \$112,000; Thomas J. Bergin, \$75,000; Col. Kowalsky, \$50,000; a total of \$990,000 or 40 per cent of the Market street property of the estate. No wonder the lawyers put up a good fight.

Two alleged murderers were lynched and one burned at the stake in Louisiana to-day. This is a terrible day's record, even for a Southern state. Nothing is said in the dispatch about action being taken to punish those who took part, and it is more than likely that no action will be taken. If a few of the ringleaders were severely punished the Southern States might in time shake off the disgrace that now attaches to them as a result of a long list of similar occurrences.

Our venerable neighbor is perhaps to be as much pitied as censured for its propensity to indulge in such falsehoods as that which it published concerning Dr. Fraser. Old age and severe political reverses have been too much for its intellect.

The Colonist avers that "many persons wondered at the change of tone of the Times in regard to the B. C. Southern land grant." Inasmuch as there has been no such change of tone of the Times, the Colonist's statement must be taken as absolutely devoid of truth. Doubtless many people would wonder if the Colonist for any length of time refrained from lying about the Times.

Nelson papers have announced that the C. P. R. has made a rate of \$5.50 per ton for carrying ores from Slooan points to Nelson, which is just half the rate charged from the same points to Everett and Tacoma. This is taken by some of our contemporaries to mean that the railway company desires to encourage Canadian smelters. This desire is an extremely laudable one, if it is really entertained, and it would be most satisfactory to see the company extend the same policy to all its dealings with this province. So far it has followed the "all-the-traffic-will-bear" policy, regardless of what effect it might have on the development of the province.

The Quebec bishops having found that their mandements had no effect on the people of their province, are now levying a tax to help Mgr. Langevin with his schools. They do not doubt believe that by touching the pockets of their parishioners they will touch their hearts and thus induce them to rise up against the school settlement. Judging from the reception Messrs. Laurier, Greenway and other Liberals received in Quebec, this little artifice, to assist the Tories, will fail.

Eight Conservative members have been unseated by the courts since the general election, while not one Liberal's seat has been successfully attacked. Certain Conservative papers might now recall their moralizings on the subject of Liberal bribery and corruption. There is not much comfort for our Tory friends in the fact that they have no chance whatever of making gains in the bye-elections, while they stand to lose ground. The memory of the Cornwall contest is rather a damper on their feelings.

It seems necessary to inform the Colonist that the man Jackson, sent to jail in Winnipeg for obtaining money on false pretences, is not a "notorious Liberal." He was in fact one of the active workers for the return of Mr. Hugh John Macdonald at the late election. It is well to stick to the truth even in small matters.

A Montreal dispatch says the Liberals are preparing a surprise in connection with the Quebec provincial elections. If the complete rout of the Tories will be any surmise there is no doubt of one materializing, despite the frantic efforts of the bishops to help out their allies. The report that Mr. Tarte will resign from the Dominion cabinet to lead the provincial Liberals is not at all likely to prove true.

Oakland, Cal., has a mud bat very similar to the Victoria eyegore. A few public spirited gentlemen organized what is known as the West Oakland Improvement Club and by continued agitation have succeeded in inducing the corporation to spend enough money to turn it into a park, a work which has already been commenced. Thereby Oakland gets rid of an eyesore and gains a park. Why cannot Victoria do the same?

He stopped in the Kootenay country and the first year he bought 18,000 deer skins. Then he went into mining, which he likes so well that he is going back to London to tell his friends about it and let them buy bonds.

This Fort Steele country, Mr. Venosta says, is not great sticks at present, but it has wonderful possibilities, and he is confident, if he has good luck with the bonds, that within a year the multitudes will be clamoring for Kootenay. Fort Steele itself has about 800 people. Only one mine in operation at present, the North Star. But the region about Fort Steele is full of mining claims merely waiting for the bonds to be sold to yield up their wealth of gold and silver and copper and lead. In the Perry creek country, where Mr. Venosta has staked out his Johannesburg, sixty mines have been located in which the veins will yield gold from a trace to \$250 a ton. Then there are other regions, Weaver creek and other creeks, all of them full of mining claims, where untold wealth may be had for the digging, or the purchase of bonds. And there are no Boers as a drawback to this country.

This is a new country, Mr. Venosta says. "Pleasant mining has been in progress since 1865, and men are still working for from \$3 to \$5 a day washing gold from the streams. But recently the ledges were discovered and it is these ledges that promise all kinds of prosperity to the region. Mr. Venosta's ledges contain all kinds of evidences of the wealth of the country. He has big rocks and little rocks, and every one of them has precious metal. The precious metal does not appear to be the platinum, but Mr. Venosta explains that the gold is concealed in the little black cubes, that the red spots show ruby silver, that the green streaks are copper, and that the heavy, black, shiny rocks are very rich in lead. Mr. Venosta also has a bag full of gold dust as an evidence of good faith.

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Alberni Mines. Favorable Results of Operations are Reported. Mr. Dan McKinnon, of Alberni, who is in Nanaimo, reports that the Alberni Consolidated stamp mill is now working every day and that it is running so satisfactorily that a double shift will probably be put on before the end of the week. No work has been started in the old shaft of the mine, but a new shaft for working purposes is to be started on the land immediately adjacent. Mr. F. B. Pemberton is taking an interest in the district and has bonded and purchased several properties. Two claims situated on the Alberni Canal have been purchased outright by Mr. Pemberton, and he will at once start a big contract for development work. Mr. Pemberton has also bonded six claims in the King Solomon basin and two on the Cowichan trail. The Minnesota group the property of the owners of the Duke of York shafts of men. A tunnel is being driven to strike the lead at 170 feet and had almost reached that distance yesterday. The Regina group is looking better every day and it is expected that it will ship another trial lot to the Tacoma smelter in a few days. A property owned by Mr. William Lindsay on the Cowichan road, about two miles from Alberni, has a good prospect, and the tunnel now being driven is expected to show something good. On the Duke of York claim a 50 or 60 foot face of gravel has now been secured and a large number of men are at work on it. The clean-up, which may be made in a few weeks now, is expected to be an ample return for the money that has been expended on it.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOURERS.

Low Rates to be Given by the Railways for the Convention. Chicago, Jan. 20.—A meeting of the transcontinental lines was held here today for the purpose of considering rates for the Christian Endeavor meeting at San Francisco. The Western roads have agreed to await the action of the transcontinental roads in this matter, and it is generally conceded that if the rate for the Christian Endeavor meeting is at all open it will carry with it nearly all, if not all, of this business for the coast this summer. The transcontinental roads are in favor of making a rate of one fare for the round trip, plus \$2, and this rate without any doubt will go into effect on all the roads handling the business.

REV. DR. CONATY.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The Very Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., was yesterday installed as the pastor of the Catholic University of America. This is a notable event in the history of the institution, and drew together a distinguished assemblage of churchmen and educators. At 4 p.m. Cardinal Gibbons, in his scarlet robes, headed the procession across the university grounds to McMillan Hall. He was accompanied by Mr. Martinelli, the papal delegate, and a number of visiting clergymen. Following these came the faculty and students of the university. McMillan Hall was handsomely decorated for the event, the panel colors and stars and stripes being intertwined above the platform where the ceremony occurred.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

The prices current in the city markets for meats and also flours is still unchanged. Fruits also are quoted at the same prices as previously. Eggs are very plentiful and they have a downward tendency. Oatmeal, per 10 pounds, 45 to 50c. Rolled oats, (O. or N. W.) 7lb. sacks, 30c. Potatoes, per pound, 14c. Cabbage, per head, 25c. to 30c. Cauliflower, per head, 15c. to 20c. Hay, baled, per ton, \$13 to \$15. Straw, per bale, 75c. Onions, per lb., 2c. to 4c. Beans, per lb., 3c. to 5c. Lemons (California), 25c. to 35c. Apples, Eastern, per lb., 5c. to 10c. Oranges (California seedlings) 25c. to 30c. Oranges (Japanese), per box, 40 to 50c. Fish—salmon, per lb., 10c. to 12c. Halibut,

ALBERNI MINES.

Results of Operations are Reported.

McKinnon, of Alberni, who maintains reports that the Alberni stamp mill is now working and that it is running so fast that a double shift will probably be before the end of the year.

B. Pemberton is taking an interest in the district and has purchased several properties. Two situated on the Alberni Canal purchased outright by Mr. Pemberton and he will at once let a tract for development work.

Minnesota group the property of the Duke of York has been sold. The tunnel is being driven at the rate of 175 feet and had reached that distance yesterday.

Duke of York claim a 50 or 60 feet of travel has now been made. A large number of men are at it. The clean-up, which may in a few weeks now, is expected to show something.

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Victoria Markets. Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

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FROM THE CAPITAL

Federation of Labor Pass Resolutions at their Meeting Last Evening.

To Interview the Premier Respecting the Engraving Contract.

Messrs Cox and Jeffrey have not Purchased B. C. Southern Charter.

Ottawa, Jan. 20. (Special)—At the Federation of Trades and Labor meeting last evening it was decided to send a delegation to the premier on the question of the Dominion engraving contract.

The Toronto Globe denies that Senator Cox and Robert Jeffrey have purchased the charter of the British Columbia Southern Railway, but admit that they have invested in coal mines in that province.

TARIFF COMMISSION. Evidence Submitted at the Quebec Session Yesterday.

Quebec, Jan. 19.—Before the tariff commission this afternoon, Lemoine, of the flour and grain firm of J. B. Beaudry, gave a statement showing the faults points in the present flour and grain tariff.

Yellorand, oil men, thought the refinery in Canada could make cheaper oil with American crude oil than with the Canadian product.

MINERS DECLINE. The Proposition to Settle the Strike as Submitted by the Owners.

Leadville, Col., Jan. 20.—The final proposition of the mine-managers to the striking miners of this district, which was approved by Governor Adams and E. V. Debs, was rejected by the miners.

ALASKAN STEAMBOATS. Increased service to the North During the Coming Summer.

Port Townsend, Jan. 20.—The steamboat business during the coming season between Puget Sound and Alaska promises to be the most extensive ever known.

CHARGE AGAINST COONEY. Original Documents Must be Produced in Court.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 20.—At the preliminary examination of ex-Notary Public J. J. Cooney, charged with perjury in connection with the Fair estate litigation, the court declined to permit the introduction of photographic copies of the pencil drawn in evidence regarding Mrs. Cooney.

POACHERS SHOT. Pitted Battle Between Gamekeepers and Boys in Indiana.

Crown Point, Ind., Jan. 20.—In a pitched battle between the Talliston Club gamekeepers and poachers on the preserves of the Talliston Club, of Chicago, near here, five men were shot, three of them fatally.

Seven gamekeepers, well armed with shotguns and revolvers, were on duty when fourteen young members of families of the neighboring farmers invaded the duck swamp and prepared for a day's sport.

Alex. Cully, Vancouver, is at the Dr. George C. Tunstall, Jr., Nelson, is registered at the New England. R. J. Blinner, provincial timber in-

THE BYE-ELECTIONS

Liberals and Patrons Endorse the Candidature of Graham in North Ontario.

Everything Points to an Easy Victory for the Liberals in North Brant.

Evidence Submitted by the Petitioners in the London Election Case.

Uxbridge, Ont., Jan. 20.—The contest in North Ontario rendered necessary by the withdrawal of Major McGillivray from the representation of the riding is now under way.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN WINS. The Suit Brought by Lillian Ashley Decided in His Favor.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—Superior Judge Slack this morning decided the suit of Lillian Ashley against E. J. Baldwin for seduction.

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Port Townsend, Jan. 20.—The steamboat business during the coming season between Puget Sound and Alaska promises to be the most extensive ever known.

CHARGE AGAINST COONEY. Original Documents Must be Produced in Court.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 20.—At the preliminary examination of ex-Notary Public J. J. Cooney, charged with perjury in connection with the Fair estate litigation, the court declined to permit the introduction of photographic copies of the pencil drawn in evidence regarding Mrs. Cooney.

POACHERS SHOT. Pitted Battle Between Gamekeepers and Boys in Indiana.

Crown Point, Ind., Jan. 20.—In a pitched battle between the Talliston Club gamekeepers and poachers on the preserves of the Talliston Club, of Chicago, near here, five men were shot, three of them fatally.

Seven gamekeepers, well armed with shotguns and revolvers, were on duty when fourteen young members of families of the neighboring farmers invaded the duck swamp and prepared for a day's sport.

Alex. Cully, Vancouver, is at the Dr. George C. Tunstall, Jr., Nelson, is registered at the New England. R. J. Blinner, provincial timber in-

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Spanish Gunboat blown up by a Torpedo Laid by Cuban Insurgents.

Practical Electrician Has Charge of This Part of the Campaign.

To Keep the Spanish Ships out of the Harbors Around the Islands.

New York, Jan. 20.—The Press this morning says: Glad tidings to Cubans in this city were those which announced the sinking of the Spanish gunboat Relampago by means of a torpedo, while the ship was hurrying to the assistance of the garrison at Fort Guanamo, on the Cauto river, the most important inland waterway of the island.

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BUTLER IN IRONS

That is the Impression after the Receipt of Late News.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The steamer Australia brought some definite news regarding the Swanhilda and Frank Butler, the Australian murderer.

Butler is now in irons on board the Swanhilda at sea and had given Captain Francis of the Swanhilda papers containing accounts of Butler's crimes.

SULLIVAN DYING. The Ex-Clamton Contracts a Severe Cold at New Bedford.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—A special to the Times-Herald from New Bedford, Mass., says: John L. Sullivan, the expugilist, is dying.

RUSSIA WANTS TO HELP. The Famine and Fever Stricken Natives of British India.

New York, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: Prince Alexander of Oldenburg, accompanied by two doctors, has left here for Marseilles, en route for Bombay, where he proposes to study the microbe of the Indian plague.

PRESS EXCLUDED. From the Trial of Prince de Chimay's Action for Divorce.

Charleroi, Jan. 20.—The action for divorce brought against the Princess de Chimay, who eloped last summer with a gypsy, was opened here yesterday.

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LATE MINISTER WILLIS.

His Remains Arrive at 'Frisco on the Steamer Australia.

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THE FIRST MEETING

The Council Holds its First Meeting—Standing Committee Appointed.

Mayor Redfern Delivers His Inaugural Address—Work for the Council.

There was a large audience of electors to greet the new mayor and aldermen when they took their seats for the first time at the council board.

The minutes of the late council were taken and read and Mayor Redfern read the following address:

Gentlemen: In submitting the following remarks for your consideration I do so in the full conviction that the adoption and carrying out of such a policy as that therein outlined would result in materially improving the condition of the municipality, and add to the comfort and convenience of its citizens, and I trust we shall, during our term of office, work harmoniously together to carry out whatever policy may be decided upon in our endeavor to satisfy fully the administrative affairs of this city and to advance its best interests.

The great necessity for better roads and sidewalks especially in the business portion of the city being very great and the municipal council having no funds for their improvement, other than the current revenue, the strictest economy should be observed in every direction of the public service in order that a sum as possible may be available for carrying on such work, and it will be for you to consider whether it will be better to continue the present system of macadamizing and concrete gutters, or to substitute some other form of pavement.

Whenever a street is made by the council the property owners should be required to bear a portion of the cost of constructing permanent sidewalks at their own cost.

If money were borrowed for the principal business streets, the whole of the amount available out of the revenue for street purposes could be spent in improving the streets outside those limits.

A considerable economy could probably be effected and better results produced in street cleaning by the use of a street sweeper than by the present system of sweeping with hand brooms.

The extension of the sewerage system is of vital importance to the health of the city, and as it would be desirable to raise money by loan for that purpose at present, and no money can be spared from the revenue, I would recommend that a by-law be prepared under the power given in section 110, clause 50, Municipal Clauses Act, for charging a reasonable rent for the use of sewers, and all money received from such rent should be for sewer extension and for no other purpose.

The condition of the waterworks at the lake and the best method to be adopted for bringing them to completion are matters that require the most careful consideration and although under ordinary circumstances it may not be necessary to have a water works committee, I have considered it advisable in this case to appoint a special committee to assist the mayor and the water commissioner in dealing with the matter.

The Point Ellice bridge disaster and its results will also require consideration, and I would earnestly recommend to the municipal council the desirability of endeavoring to ascertain whether without prejudice to the city's rights a reasonable compromise can be arranged with those who have suffered loss and injury through that disaster.

Should any such arrangement be effected it would have to be ratified by the legislature for power to carry it into effect.

To guard as far as possible against the recurrence of such a disaster, I would recommend the passing of a by-law defining the duties of the city engineer, more particularly with the view of placing all the bridges in the city in his charge and making him responsible for their safety.

Any feasible scheme for harbor improvement or for giving to Victoria better communication with the coast cities and the mining districts should receive the favorable consideration of the council and I am sure, receive at your hands all possible encouragement and aid that could be given with due regard to the interests of the city.

Application should be made to the legislature for power to make an appropriation for a house for the admiral on the station, and also for power to exempt active members of the militia from payment of road and revenue taxes.

A home for aged and indigent women is much needed, and the want could probably be best supplied by the addition of a wing to the old men's home, and would not entail a very serious charge upon the revenue.

A small appropriation for band concerts once a week during the summer months in the public park would be greatly appreciated by the citizens, and the council will, I hope, give the subject favorable consideration.

I would recommend that application be made to the government to transfer the person in property tax to the city as suggested by ex-Mayor Beaven in his address to the electors.

The estimates will be prepared and laid before you at an early date as possible.

AN ENGLISH VIEW

A Prominent Mining Paper Speaks of British Columbia's Mineral Wealth.

Smelter and Customs House Returns Furnish Indisputable Evidence.

London, Eng., Mining Journal.—The present year has been an eventful one for British Columbia, both as regards the rapid development of the Kootenay district, and the advent of the British speculator; and, moreover, it is now recognized in England that this province contains large ore bodies, some of established value, and others in which the prospects are sufficiently good to warrant the bestowal of some attention.

It was but a short time ago that British Columbia was believed to contain only some old placer diggings in out of the way districts, which were too inaccessible to be worth the attention of British capital.

But it is true that it is less easily reached than its southern rival, which lies between the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific railway systems, and is easily reached from either.

The chief camps in the Kootenay district have been examined this year by men whose opinions carry weight in financial circles, and recently the reports of the majority of the larger companies have been issued to the public through the columns of the financial press, and the account they have to give is most encouraging.

The mining industry in this portion of the province is quite in its infancy, and it is early yet to prophesy, but although it is hardly likely to reach the vast dimensions that the inhabitants of Rossland would fondly have us believe, it is more than probable that for many years to come it will support an increasing number of miners and will open the door for the remunerative investment of many millions of capital.

In the Nicola district alone this industry has assumed respectable dimensions in the space of two years; there are upwards of 100 power drills in use, a large quantity of costly machinery has been purchased, and very large orders are now being sent to the States.

The smelters is being constantly enlarged, and railway communication is becoming more extended every day; although the sub-division of the Kootenay into the Nicola and the Kootenay, which has been paid to this province by British investors, it contains but a small portion of the wealth of West Kootenay.

In the Nicola there are true fissure veins of considerable extent, containing argenteous galena of a very high grade. The value of every ton shipped from these mines averages \$90, and several shipping mines possess ore of which the value is \$200 per ton.

The Nicola Star and the Galena Farm are most valuable silver bonanzas; and, in spite of the depreciation in the value of the silver, the workings of these and several neighboring silver properties are greater than has been hitherto shown by the pyrrhic mines of Rossland.

The latter attention is being concentrated to the front, and large investments were made this summer by English companies, who have obtained at a very reasonable figure claims that will probably prove, in the course of the next twelve months, in the Nelson district some valuable discoveries of gold-bearing ores have been made this year, and but little can be expected from them this year in the way of results, but from the very large amount of hydraulic machinery that has gone up to the Quesnelle and Horsefly country this autumn, it may be reasonably expected that a much larger quantity of gold dust will be obtained next year than at any time subsequent to 1895.

The question of gold dredges has exercised the minds of several prominent miners in the Cariboo district during the past two seasons, and in spite of a higher state of prosperity, gold dredges have been brought to a higher state of perfection, a large quantity of gold may be obtained from the Fraser and its tributaries, but at present the quantity of gold obtained from this source is not large.

A rich strike of free milling gold was discovered this summer near Lillooet, in the Cariboo district, and picked specimens of this ore were recently exhibited in this country chiefly for immigration purposes. These specimens were undoubtedly very rich, but the region in which these ores were found is practically unexplored, and it does not yet appear

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Warning...

It has come to our knowledge that certain persons, for the purpose of helping off their unclean stock of clothing, have taken our guarantee cards from the pockets of garments of our make and have put them in the pockets of other goods of inferior make, thus leading the purchaser to believe he was getting Shurey's clothing and thereby damaging our reputation.

We therefore wish to give notice to our customers and the public, that we will prosecute, to the full rigour of the law, any one who can prove to have done this, and we will pay a reward of \$100.00 to the person who will give us sufficient evidence to convict any dealer of this offence.

H. SHOREY & CO., Montreal.

OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The letter of Wm. E. Curtis, from Washington, to the Chicago Record, is not taken seriously here. That President-elect McKinley is preparing a plan of attack upon Canada before even he takes up his residence in the White House, so as to force this country into annexation with the United States, is laughed at in official circles.

Your correspondent has been on the very best authority that Mr. Laurier was informed by Mr. John Charlton, M. P., who had pleasant and satisfactory interview with Mr. McKinley, that the new president had the kindest feelings and best intentions towards Canada and the Canadian people.

Instead of talking of raising a tariff wall between both countries so as to handicap trade, Mr. McKinley spoke on the desirability of extending the existing trade relations. That Canada and the United States should be on the best of terms commercially and socially was a matter upon which Mr. McKinley and Mr. Charlton were at one.

The interview was of an informal character and was upon that account all the more important, since each spoke without that reserve which is necessary when one knows that his words are going to be used officially.

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THE ORIGIN

Mr Trout's Paper B Letter from a Minister

A Theory Which Fits The Facts Here

The paper by Peter Trout, origin of gold found at the base of the North American continent, published on Saturday in the South papers, by A. L. Hutchison to the effect that...

It was during the winter of 1895-6, on a mining by Mr. Peter Trout, that the origin of gold in the North American continent was first discovered.

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\$100 REWARD

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H. SHOREY & CO., Montreal.

THE ORIGIN OF GOLD

Mr. Trout's Paper Brings Forth a Letter from a Seattle Miner

A Theory Which Fits in Well With the Facts Related by the Miner.

The paper by Peter L. Trout, on the origin of gold found in the sands and streams of the Northwest, which was published on Saturday and also appeared in the Sunday papers, has caused Rev. L. H. Hutchison to write as follows to the Seattle P.-L.:

"I was deeply interested in the paper published Friday morning by Mr. Trout, on mining by the Post-Intelligencer. I was interested because of information concerning placer gold deposits; and more especially because it comes from one who speaks from practical observation, because it is a remarkable theory of the 'Vulcan Theory of the Earth's Formation.'"

"I have been a student of Professor Vail's annual system theory for several years. To my mind it supplies the information given by Mr. Trout; and goes far also to support his view that placer gold does not necessarily, if ever, come from quartz veins."

"According to the annual theory the earth has passed through the various geological ages by a series of rings similar to the ring system of Saturn. Each of these rings formed a geological age by being precipitated upon the intensely heated globe, perhaps millenniums ago, and at intervals of long duration. The rings containing the heavier materials would naturally be the first to fall. This would set like smothering a fire in the stove with fine fuel; an explosion must necessarily follow, and the fiery energy thus set up by the explosion would naturally throw the finer or lighter particles of debris out into space. This is what occurred after each annual precipitation. These explosions carried into space great volumes of matter in various degrees of density. The telluric mass became suspended in space by the natural laws of centrifugal force and gravitation."

"Meanwhile the earth continues to revolve upon its axis and the suspended substance from its center is being flung, and thus take up the motion of the earth at a retarded rate of speed. The velocity of the earth's surface decreases as we approach the poles from the equator. Hence the suspended canopy would naturally drop to the position of lesser motion, and by and by lose the centrifugal motion and, yielding to the gravity, would in due time come to rest upon the earth, first at the poles."

"This opens to me a delightful field for study, but I will pass it by for the present and come to the placer gold. Now notice: If a great eruption took place, as I have indicated, the result would be that a great volume of meteoric dust would be blown into the atmosphere. It would contain metallic particles of granite substances, perhaps the ruby sand, among which would be found minute particles of gold—one of the most indestructible of the known metals. This meteoric dust would be present in a certain proportion in the atmosphere of the earlier annual systems, and hence will now be found in different geological formations."

"Now, the first precipitations of the overhanging canopy would occur at the earth's polar regions and take the form of snow. This would assume incertainable proportions; possibly miles in depth. This snow now contains our placer gold. The next annual system extends over the earth in suspension. The temperature of the polar snow of the former precipitation now greatly increases, and when the succeeding system falls our vast field of snow become the beginning of the great glaciers. This process is repeated until the Noachian age advances upon the earth."

"According to the annual theory the antediluvians lived in a hothouse climate, under the deluge canopy. After the deluge, which was simply the fierce precipitation of the annual systems, glaciation went rapidly forward, and many, if not most, of the glaciers now in existence are the products of the last age. Now, the older or dead glaciers we should expect to find covered with telluric substances, like meteoric dust. This is in fact the very condition which Mr. Trout describes in his excellent paper. As time passed on, the glaciers were doubtless carried by the newly-melted snows to great distances from their original homes. The rushing, eddy currents of the great ocean, and the ceaseless waves of the sea, would gather these glaciers into groups, piling one upon another, and leaving them in some unprotected section along the great shore line of the ancient oceans, or carrying them equatorward, as the laws of the earth's motion would require. These vast fields were deposited in the subsiding oceans or lakes, with their treasures of gold to be hidden away in the sands of the mountain ranges or dried-up ocean beds, just as Mr. Trout tells us in the fact in all this Western country—or at least in Eastern Oregon, Washington and British Columbia."

"Whether placer gold is found it may be worked for what it is worth, for in 90 per cent. of instances, it will have no direct connection with quartz deposits or ledges, but will be found to be the unloading of some ancient glacier or ice field, which vanished from the earth in that region."

"This theory alone explains the vast deposits of gold in South Africa. In this particular field of gold Prof. Vail, author of the 'Annual System,' writes as follows: 'The gold is found in the course of centuries it falls amid the snow piles of the arctic and antarctic continents. As time rolls on this continent of snow becomes a continent of ice piled mountain high. In its imagination thousands of great snow-corn bergs borne to this spot of ancient Africa, as in an eddying sea, just as we see them gather to-day off the banks of Newfoundland. There, in warmer waters, they melt and drop the gold.'"

"Now, I am not a mining expert, but Mr. Trout's facts and my theory seemed to fit so beautifully that I could not refrain from recording these conclusions."

"A PENNY APIECE—\$20,000. If you had as many pennies as there are natural holes through your skin, how many pennies would you have? You would have enough to make \$20,000. Now figure up the holes for yourself. Yet you couldn't afford to sell them for a penny each, even in hard times. They are worth more money. These holes, or sweat glands, pour out quarts of sweat every day—water mixed with salt and poisonous humors. Stop these holes, partly or entirely, and the skin's work is at once thrown on the lungs and kidneys, and you are ill with some disease or other. Now what disease depends on the nature and location of your weak spot. A lady, whose name we are permitted to mention, will not forget the spring of 1890. It was then that for the first time in her life she was afraid to be left alone; not from fear of enemies, but from sheer nervous excitement. She was obliged to have elastic put into her slippers to let them out; her feet were swollen so; and her hands were in the same condition. In the morning her face would puff up and large lumps form under her eyes and on her cheeks. Then a rash made its appearance all over her body, vanishing again almost immediately, as a bluish countenance and sores on the face. The endowment of this lady compares to the sting of a wasp or hornet. An intense itching accompanied it, so she could not lie in bed or be quiet in any position on account of it. She was in misery night and day and scarcely knew what to do with herself. Her legs got so painful and felt so tired she was put to it to get about. For eighteen months (it must have seemed like as many years) she was tormented in this way. Meanwhile she consulted two doctors and attended successfully at the Newcastle Infirmary and at the Dispensary. But nothing more than temporary ease came of the treatment they gave her. The doctors recommended a change of air, and in August, 1891, she went to North Sunderland. She found relief at that place, but not from the air. Now we must get back to the spring of 1890 and inquire what, if anything, preceded this strange outbreak. At that time the lady says, she first felt languid, tired, and constantly sleepy. She would be troubled with bad headaches and attacks of giddiness. Her appetite failed; she could eat but little, and after eating had a feeling of fullness at the chest and sides. Her whole system was depressed, and the life in her appeared to sink, as the water does in a clam when there exists a hidden lens somewhere. Then came what has already been described. At North Sunderland, when she went for a change of air, she met a gentleman named Cathcart, who expressed a most intelligent opinion of her case and advised the use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Convinced by his reasoning, she procured a supply of this well known remedy and began taking it. Her letter concludes in these words: 'After I had used the Syrup only a few days, I felt a decided improvement in all respects. My appetite revived, my food digested better, and soon the rash and lumps entirely disappeared. I returned no more. I have since enjoyed the best of health. You are at liberty to make my statement public if you think it will be useful to others. (Signed) Mrs. Mary Charlton, 27 John St., Arthur's Hill, Newcastle, February 7, 1893.' We congratulate this lady on her recovery and thank her for allowing us to publish the above details of her experience. The doctors called her ailment nettle rash, but it was more than that. Her blood was loaded with the poisonous acids generated by indigestion and dyspepsia—the same as the poisons of gout and of acute inflammation. The irritated nerves of the skin produced the rash, as the clogged pores were unable to excrete the poison. The purifying power of Seigel's Syrup expelled this poison through the kidneys and bowels, and by stimulating insensible perspiration over the whole surface of the skin. Of this disease an English physician says: 'When it becomes chronic all treatment fails.' Yes, all treatment except the one which cured Mrs. Charlton. Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of William H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: 'It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.' TELLER RE-ELECTED. He Will Succeed Himself in the United States Senate. Denver, Jan. 19.—Hon. Henry M. Teller was re-elected United States senator to-day by the almost unanimous vote of the Colorado legislature. All the members classed as Populists, Democrats, Silver Republicans and National Silverites voted strongly for him. There were several dissenting speeches by members of the various parties, all endorsing the senator highly for his independent action in the late campaign and for his earnest efforts in behalf of the free coinage of silver.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Farmers Give Evidence Before the Tariff Commission at Winnipeg

Large Flour Mill at Peterboro Destroyed by Fire Last Night

Peterboro, Jan. 19.—Fire broke out about ten o'clock to-night in the newly-equipped flour mill and elevator of the Consolidated Milling Company, situated on the Dickinson railway. The best efforts of the firemen were of no avail and the mill, elevator and contents and a large four story vacant frame building were completely destroyed. The loss will amount to between \$80,000 and \$70,000 with insurance of about \$55,000.

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The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.

A STORY OF ALASKA. Russian Residents Said to Complain of Ill-Treatment. New York, Jan. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the European edition of the New York Herald says that reports come from Alaska announcing the existence of a serious state of affairs. It is said that the handful of Russians remaining in the territory suffer under all sorts of vexations and ever oppressive acts on the part of American traders who "run" Alaska. It is claimed that a number of the company's agents entered a Greek orthodox church during service with firearms in their hands to drive the congregation out; work, and that the Russian teacher, having refused to give his lessons in English, the Americans threatened to burn down his school. General condemnation is brought against the government at Washington for leaving the administration of Alaska too much in the hands of a trading company which, it is claimed, finds its interests in debauching the natives.

FORTUNE IN PRESENTS. Gifts From America to Count Castellani's Son. Paris, Jan. 18.—The young son of Countess Castellani, and the son of the Franco-American alliance of nobility and wealth, may be said to be born with a golden spoon in his mouth. For week's an avalanche of priceless gifts has poured into the Castellani household. The richest and most tasteful of these come from his mother's American relatives. George Gould presented his noble nephew with a solid gold peringer antique, wonderfully engraved and crushed with gems. Mrs. George Gould gave a string of diamonds and sapphires and Howard contributed a toilet set, silver-mounted and set with uncut sapphires and diamonds. A silver basin and ewer are gifts from Edwin Gould, while Mrs. Kingston sent a silver bathtub. These and many more rare gifts were sent from America to the shrine of the new Countess Castellani.

MOB LAW PREVAILS

Two Alleged Murderers Hanged and One Burned at the Stake

New York Board of Health Declares Tuberculosis to be an Infectious Disease

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 20.—The seventh annual convention of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association is in session here with a large attendance. Several important questions are expected to come up for consideration and settlement. New Orleans, La., Jan. 20.—The Picayune's special from Amite, La., says: "Gus Williams, accused of murdering his wife, was taken from jail last night by a mob and lynched. John Johnson and Archie Joiner who, according to the confession of the former, are guilty of the murder of seven members of the Cotton family near here some time ago, were also victims of mob law. Johnson was burned at the stake and Joiner was hanged. New York, Jan. 20.—Tuberculosis has been declared by the board of health to be an infectious and communicable disease and physicians and heads of hospitals and other such institutions, whether private or public, are to be required hereafter to report all new cases of this disease within a week after diagnosis. This will be put in legal shape as an amendment to the code. Denison, Tex., Jan. 20.—The first snow storm known in three years fell in Texas yesterday. Reports from the western portion of the state say a heavy storm of sleet and snow is raging. It is feared that on unprotected ranges cattle have suffered. Denver, Colo., Jan. 20.—One hundred miners arrived here from Joplin, Mo., to take places in the Virginus mine and Revenue Tunnel, in place of the men who struck several weeks ago and who are now virtually locked out. About 100 old men were taken back. The mine owners intend "bringing in" 350 new men. Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 20.—Andrew Carnegie, together with other Pittsburg, Cleveland and Canadian capitalists, has acquired 4100 acres of coal territory in Monongahla valley. The price paid for the land was \$3,000,000. The object of the purchase is that the new railroad of Andrew Carnegie and assistants will not have to return with empty cars from which ores are brought to the Carnegie blast furnace on the lakes. New York, Jan. 20.—Bellevue hospital medical college, a three story building inside the hospital ground, was burned this morning. The loss on the building is estimated at \$15,000. Many valuable instruments were destroyed.

AN UNLIKELY RUMOR. Report That Hon. Mr. Tarte Will Enter Provincial Politics. Montreal, Jan. 19.—Several rumors of a sensational nature are current which would indicate that the Liberals are preparing a surprise in connection with the forthcoming campaign. It is stated that Hon. Mr. Tarte, whose illness, which was alleged to be of a serious nature, has caused considerable uneasiness, is not nearly so ill as reported, but is making use of this pretext to relinquish his portfolio as minister of public works and he will become leader of the Quebec Liberals. In the event of Mr. Tarte retiring from the Dominion cabinet, Mr. Beausoleil or Mr. Prentiss are mentioned as his successors.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating, is relieved by the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

FISH TRAP BILL. Measure to Stop the Use of Traps in Oregon Rivers. Salem, Or., Jan. 18.—The fish trap bill made its appearance in the senate to-day. Senator Smith of Clatsop introduced it, and it is his purpose to make every effort to pass it. It provides that it shall be unlawful to construct, own, maintain or operate any pound net, fish trap, fish wheel or other fixed appliances for catching salmon in any of the waters of the state after Jan. 1, 1899. Penalties are provided. The measure is the same as the one which passed the house in 1895, except that time until 1899 is given to remove the traps. Senator Smith also introduced a bill changing the beginning of the close season on the Columbia from August 10 to August 1. This is in accordance with the recommendation of United States Commissioner McDonald.

NO DANGER OF PLAGUE. Existing Regulations Sufficient to Keep it Out of the States. Washington, Jan. 19.—The European panic on account of the plague has induced the marine hospital service to take measures to allay any uneasiness which may arise in the United States. Surgeon-General Wyman is preparing a circular to be sent to officials of the marine hospital service and to United States consuls abroad, calling their attention to existing sanitary and commercial regulations, and urging them to take every possible precaution to prevent the importation of the plague. General Wyman says that the existing regulations are sufficient to keep the plague from the United States.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. The trial of Macdonald vs. the Trustees of the Pandora Street Methodist church is set down for Monday next. The plaintiff was the contractor for the building and sued for about \$7000 for extras on the contract. The case was tried about two years ago before Mr. Justice Drake, when the plaintiff was non-suited, but without prejudice to his right to bring a new action. The jury will be a special and was drawn by the coroner as Sheriff McMillan is a defendant. Further—You say you have been here before? I don't seem to remember your face. Victim—Probably not. It's all healed now.

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Toronto, Jan. 19.—The members of the Toronto University board waited on the local government to-day and asked for a vote of \$20,000. The deficit last year was \$18,000, and the university is in a bad way.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—The Lord's Day Alliance has petitioned the government for a statutory Saturday half holiday. Premier Hardy will secure the opinion of provincial merchants.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.

A STORY OF ALASKA. Russian Residents Said to Complain of Ill-Treatment. New York, Jan. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the European edition of the New York Herald says that reports come from Alaska announcing the existence of a serious state of affairs. It is said that the handful of Russians remaining in the territory suffer under all sorts of vexations and ever oppressive acts on the part of American traders who "run" Alaska. It is claimed that a number of the company's agents entered a Greek orthodox church during service with firearms in their hands to drive the congregation out; work, and that the Russian teacher, having refused to give his lessons in English, the Americans threatened to burn down his school. General condemnation is brought against the government at Washington for leaving the administration of Alaska too much in the hands of a trading company which, it is claimed, finds its interests in debauching the natives.

FORTUNE IN PRESENTS. Gifts From America to Count Castellani's Son. Paris, Jan. 18.—The young son of Countess Castellani, and the son of the Franco-American alliance of nobility and wealth, may be said to be born with a golden spoon in his mouth. For week's an avalanche of priceless gifts has poured into the Castellani household. The richest and most tasteful of these come from his mother's American relatives. George Gould presented his noble nephew with a solid gold peringer antique, wonderfully engraved and crushed with gems. Mrs. George Gould gave a string of diamonds and sapphires and Howard contributed a toilet set, silver-mounted and set with uncut sapphires and diamonds. A silver basin and ewer are gifts from Edwin Gould, while Mrs. Kingston sent a silver bathtub. These and many more rare gifts were sent from America to the shrine of the new Countess Castellani.

MOB LAW PREVAILS. Two Alleged Murderers Hanged and One Burned at the Stake. New York Board of Health Declares Tuberculosis to be an Infectious Disease. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 20.—The seventh annual convention of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association is in session here with a large attendance. Several important questions are expected to come up for consideration and settlement. New Orleans, La., Jan. 20.—The Picayune's special from Amite, La., says: "Gus Williams, accused of murdering his wife, was taken from jail last night by a mob and lynched. John Johnson and Archie Joiner who, according to the confession of the former, are guilty of the murder of seven members of the Cotton family near here some time ago, were also victims of mob law. Johnson was burned at the stake and Joiner was hanged. New York, Jan. 20.—Tuberculosis has been declared by the board of health to be an infectious and communicable disease and physicians and heads of hospitals and other such institutions, whether private or public, are to be required hereafter to report all new cases of this disease within a week after diagnosis. This will be put in legal shape as an amendment to the code. Denison, Tex., Jan. 20.—The first snow storm known in three years fell in Texas yesterday. Reports from the western portion of the state say a heavy storm of sleet and snow is raging. It is feared that on unprotected ranges cattle have suffered. Denver, Colo., Jan. 20.—One hundred miners arrived here from Joplin, Mo., to take places in the Virginus mine and Revenue Tunnel, in place of the men who struck several weeks ago and who are now virtually locked out. About 100 old men were taken back. The mine owners intend "bringing in" 350 new men. Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 20.—Andrew Carnegie, together with other Pittsburg, Cleveland and Canadian capitalists, has acquired 4100 acres of coal territory in Monongahla valley. The price paid for the land was \$3,000,000. The object of the purchase is that the new railroad of Andrew Carnegie and assistants will not have to return with empty cars from which ores are brought to the Carnegie blast furnace on the lakes. New York, Jan. 20.—Bellevue hospital medical college, a three story building inside the hospital ground, was burned this morning. The loss on the building is estimated at \$15,000. Many valuable instruments were destroyed.

AN UNLIKELY RUMOR. Report That Hon. Mr. Tarte Will Enter Provincial Politics. Montreal, Jan. 19.—Several rumors of a sensational nature are current which would indicate that the Liberals are preparing a surprise in connection with the forthcoming campaign. It is stated that Hon. Mr. Tarte, whose illness, which was alleged to be of a serious nature, has caused considerable uneasiness, is not nearly so ill as reported, but is making use of this pretext to relinquish his portfolio as minister of public works and he will become leader of the Quebec Liberals. In the event of Mr. Tarte retiring from the Dominion cabinet, Mr. Beausoleil or Mr. Prentiss are mentioned as his successors.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating, is relieved by the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

FISH TRAP BILL. Measure to Stop the Use of Traps in Oregon Rivers. Salem, Or., Jan. 18.—The fish trap bill made its appearance in the senate to-day. Senator Smith of Clatsop introduced it, and it is his purpose to make every effort to pass it. It provides that it shall be unlawful to construct, own, maintain or operate any pound net, fish trap, fish wheel or other fixed appliances for catching salmon in any of the waters of the state after Jan. 1, 1899. Penalties are provided. The measure is the same as the one which passed the house in 1895, except that time until 1899 is given to remove the traps. Senator Smith also introduced a bill changing the beginning of the close season on the Columbia from August 10 to August 1. This is in accordance with the recommendation of United States Commissioner McDonald.

NO DANGER OF PLAGUE. Existing Regulations Sufficient to Keep it Out of the States. Washington, Jan. 19.—The European panic on account of the plague has induced the marine hospital service to take measures to allay any uneasiness which may arise in the United States. Surgeon-General Wyman is preparing a circular to be sent to officials of the marine hospital service and to United States consuls abroad, calling their attention to existing sanitary and commercial regulations, and urging them to take every possible precaution to prevent the importation of the plague. General Wyman says that the existing regulations are sufficient to keep the plague from the United States.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. The trial of Macdonald vs. the Trustees of the Pandora Street Methodist church is set down for Monday next. The plaintiff was the contractor for the building and sued for about \$7000 for extras on the contract. The case was tried about two years ago before Mr. Justice Drake, when the plaintiff was non-suited, but without prejudice to his right to bring a new action. The jury will be a special and was drawn by the coroner as Sheriff McMillan is a defendant. Further—You say you have been here before? I don't seem to remember your face. Victim—Probably not. It's all healed now.

THE ORIGIN OF GOLD

Mr. Trout's Paper Brings Forth a Letter from a Seattle Miner

A Theory Which Fits in Well With the Facts Related by the Miner.

The paper by Peter L. Trout, on the origin of gold found in the sands and streams of the Northwest, which was published on Saturday and also appeared in the Sunday papers, has caused Rev. L. H. Hutchison to write as follows to the Seattle P.-L.:

"I was deeply interested in the paper published Friday morning by Mr. Trout, on mining by the Post-Intelligencer. I was interested because of information concerning placer gold deposits; and more especially because it comes from one who speaks from practical observation, because it is a remarkable theory of the 'Vulcan Theory of the Earth's Formation.'"

"I have been a student of Professor Vail's annual system theory for several years. To my mind it supplies the information given by Mr. Trout; and goes far also to support his view that placer gold does not necessarily, if ever, come from quartz veins."

"According to the annual theory the earth has passed through the various geological ages by a series of rings similar to the ring system of Saturn. Each of these rings formed a geological age by being precipitated upon the intensely heated globe, perhaps millenniums ago, and at intervals of long duration. The rings containing the heavier materials would naturally be the first to fall. This would set like smothering a fire in the stove with fine fuel; an explosion must necessarily follow, and the fiery energy thus set up by the explosion would naturally throw the finer or lighter particles of debris out into space. This is what occurred after each annual precipitation. These explosions carried into space great volumes of matter in various degrees of density. The telluric mass became suspended in space by the natural laws of centrifugal force and gravitation."

"Meanwhile the earth continues to revolve upon its axis and the suspended substance from its center is being flung, and thus take up the motion of the earth at a retarded rate of speed. The velocity of the earth's surface decreases as we approach the poles from the equator. Hence the suspended canopy would naturally drop to the position of lesser motion, and by and by lose the centrifugal motion and, yielding to the gravity, would in due time come to rest upon the earth, first at the poles."

"This opens to me a delightful field for study, but I will pass it by for the present and come to the placer gold. Now notice: If a great eruption took place, as I have indicated, the result would be that a great volume of meteoric dust would be blown into the atmosphere. It would contain metallic particles of granite substances, perhaps the ruby sand, among which would be found minute particles of gold—one of the most indestructible of the known metals. This meteoric dust would be present in a certain proportion in the atmosphere of the earlier annual systems, and hence will now be found in different geological formations."

"Now, the first precipitations of the overhanging canopy would occur at the earth's polar regions and take the form of snow. This would assume incertainable proportions; possibly miles in depth. This snow now contains our placer gold. The next annual system extends over the earth in suspension. The temperature of the polar snow of the former precipitation now greatly increases, and when the succeeding system falls our vast field of snow become the beginning of the great glaciers. This process is repeated until the Noachian age advances upon the earth."

"According to the annual theory the antediluvians lived in a hothouse climate, under the deluge canopy. After the deluge, which was simply the fierce precipitation of the annual systems, glaciation went rapidly forward, and many, if not most, of the glaciers now in existence are the products of the last age. Now, the older or dead glaciers we should expect to find covered with telluric substances, like meteoric dust. This is in fact the very condition which Mr. Trout describes in his excellent paper. As time passed on, the glaciers were doubtless carried by the newly-melted snows to great distances from their original homes. The rushing, eddy currents of the great ocean, and the ceaseless waves of the sea, would gather these glaciers into groups, piling one upon another, and leaving them in some unprotected section along the great shore line of the ancient oceans, or carrying them equatorward, as the laws of the earth's motion would require. These vast fields were deposited in the subsiding oceans or lakes, with their treasures of gold to be hidden away in the sands of the mountain ranges or dried-up ocean beds, just as Mr. Trout tells us in the fact in all this Western country—or at least in Eastern Oregon, Washington and British Columbia."

"Whether placer gold is found it may be worked for what it is worth, for in 90 per cent. of instances, it will have no direct connection with quartz deposits or ledges, but will be found to be the unloading of some ancient glacier or ice field, which vanished from the earth in that region."

"This theory alone explains the vast deposits of gold in South Africa. In this particular field of gold Prof. Vail, author of the 'Annual System,' writes as follows: 'The gold is found in the course of centuries it falls amid the snow piles of the arctic and antarctic continents. As time rolls on this continent of snow becomes a continent of ice piled mountain high. In its imagination thousands of great snow-corn bergs borne to this spot of ancient Africa, as in an eddying sea, just as we see them gather to-day off the banks of Newfoundland. There, in warmer waters, they melt and drop the gold.'"

"Now, I am not a mining expert, but Mr. Trout's facts and my theory seemed to fit so beautifully that I could not refrain from recording these conclusions."

"A PENNY APIECE—\$20,000. If you had as many pennies as there are natural holes through your skin, how many pennies would you have? You would have enough to make \$20,000. Now figure up the holes for yourself. Yet you couldn't afford to sell them for a penny each, even in hard times. They are worth more money. These holes, or sweat glands, pour out quarts of sweat every day—water mixed with salt and poisonous humors. Stop these holes, partly or entirely, and the skin's work is at once thrown on the lungs and kidneys, and you are ill with some disease or other. Now what disease depends on the nature and location of your weak spot. A lady, whose name we are permitted to mention, will not forget the spring of 1890. It was then that for the first time in her life she was afraid to be left alone; not from fear of enemies, but from sheer nervous excitement. She was obliged to have elastic put into her slippers to let them out; her feet were swollen so; and her hands were in the same condition. In the morning her face would puff up and large lumps form under her eyes and on her cheeks. Then a rash made its appearance all over her body, vanishing again almost immediately, as a bluish countenance and sores on the face. The endowment of this lady compares to the sting of a wasp or hornet. An intense itching accompanied it, so she could not lie in bed or be quiet in any position on account of it. She was in misery night and day and scarcely knew what to do with herself. Her legs got so painful and felt so tired she was put to it to get about. For eighteen months (it must have seemed like as many years) she was tormented in this way. Meanwhile she consulted two doctors and attended successfully at the Newcastle Infirmary and at the Dispensary. But nothing more than temporary ease came of the treatment they gave her. The doctors recommended a change of air, and in August, 1891, she went to North Sunderland. She found relief at that place, but not from the air. Now we must get back to the spring of 1890 and inquire what, if anything, preceded this strange outbreak. At that time the lady says, she first felt languid, tired, and constantly sleepy. She would be troubled with bad headaches and attacks of giddiness. Her appetite failed; she could eat but little, and after eating had a feeling of fullness at the chest and sides. Her whole system was depressed, and the life in her appeared to sink, as the water does in a clam when there exists a hidden lens somewhere. Then came what has already been described. At North Sunderland, when she went for a change of air, she met a gentleman named Cathcart, who expressed a most intelligent opinion of her case and advised the use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Convinced by his reasoning, she procured a supply of this well known remedy and began taking it. Her letter concludes in these words: 'After I had used the Syrup only a few days, I felt a decided improvement in all respects. My appetite revived, my food digested better, and soon the rash and lumps entirely disappeared. I returned no more. I have since enjoyed the best of health. You are at liberty to make my statement public if you think it will be useful to others. (Signed) Mrs. Mary Charlton, 27 John St., Arthur's Hill, Newcastle, February 7, 1893.' We congratulate this lady on her recovery and thank her for allowing us to publish the above details of her experience. The doctors called her ailment nettle rash, but it was more than that. Her blood was loaded with the poisonous acids generated by indigestion and dyspepsia—the same as the poisons of gout and of acute inflammation. The irritated nerves of the skin produced the rash, as the clogged pores were unable to excrete the poison. The purifying power of Seigel's Syrup expelled this poison through the kidneys and bowels, and by stimulating insensible perspiration over the whole surface of the skin. Of this disease an English physician says: 'When it becomes chronic all treatment fails.' Yes, all treatment except the one which cured Mrs. Charlton. Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of William H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: 'It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.' TELLER RE-ELECTED. He Will Succeed Himself in the United States Senate. Denver, Jan. 19.—Hon. Henry M. Teller was re-elected United States senator to-day by the almost unanimous vote of the Colorado legislature. All the members classed as Populists, Democrats, Silver Republicans and National Silverites voted strongly for him. There were several dissenting speeches by members of the various parties, all endorsing the senator highly for his independent action in the late campaign and for his earnest efforts in behalf of the free coinage of silver.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Farmers Give Evidence Before the Tariff Commission at Winnipeg

Large Flour Mill at Peterboro Destroyed by Fire Last Night

Peterboro, Jan. 19.—Fire broke out about ten o'clock to-night in the newly-equipped flour mill and elevator of the Consolidated Milling Company, situated on the Dickinson railway. The best efforts of the firemen were of no avail and the mill, elevator and contents and a large four story vacant frame building were completely destroyed. The loss will amount to between \$80,000 and \$70,000 with insurance of about \$55,000.

Winnipeg, Jan. 19.—The provincial legislature opens on February 11. The most important legislation will be amendments to the school law.

The provincial government will pay the expenses of forty farmers to come from different parts of Manitoba to give evidence to the tariff commission which meets here early in February.

McClulloch, of Winnipeg, champion skater of America, leaves to-morrow for Montreal to contest

ANNUAL MEETING

British Columbia Relief Society. Held this afternoon.

of the President and Secretary as to the Work Accomplished.

meeting of the British Columbia Relief Society was held this afternoon. The president, Hon. B. W. ... occupied the chair. There was in attendance, which included several city pastors.

and gentlemen: We have reached twenty-fifth anniversary of the ... During the year 1866 several ... cases have been relieved indirectly ... At the last annual meeting ... of amalgamation of the two ... was discussed and a committee ... to confer with the ladies of ... the appointment of four members ... that society to act in conjunction ... and details were arranged ... to the scope of work ... The ... have fallen off ... the multiplicity of ... societies during the fall ... now upon us has at least dampen ... ardour. The L. F. H. Association ... receives a large donation from the ... board, whilst this society receives ... How far the ... a charity ... society deriving its funds from ... source only, is right, is a question ... but it must be clear that such a ... if persistently adopted, must tend ... up charitable ... among the people, for love and ... which are spontaneous and volun ... are incompatible with forced ... tutions levied by law. It is howe ... apparent that our ... materially failed ... besides \$78 derived from the ... had the public market ... whereas in 1896 the total receipts ... from members \$306.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

ny Court is being held today by His Honor Judge Harrison ... the foreman Captain De Silva ... against Robert Ward & Co., Ltd. ... dismissed. The plaintiff seeks ... of wages due as master of a ... employed on the West Coast. The ... showed that they were only ... for the West Coast Packing Co. ... amount was ordered. W. E. O'H ... for the defence.

NEW MINING COMPANY

ized to work in the Omineca Mining District.

ing the past week a company ... organized for the purpose of British ... and develop mining properties ... at locality. Heretofore the efforts ... adventurous prospectors to penetrate ... unknown north have been in ... measure retarded by the want of ... consequent difficulty in making ... provisions into the district.

new company will be known as ... Caledonia (General Mining Association). Its incorporators are Ald. Mc ... Capt. C. E. Clarke, R. Erskine ... A. J. W. Bridgeman, John ... and Ald. Alex. Stewart. The ... stock is \$1,500,000. The ... have already acquired claim ... water rights on Germanan Creek ... the Omineca Prospecting and Development Company. The directors ... latter company accepted as property ... the Germanan creek, and a ... member of paid up shares in the Caledonia General Mining Association ... per usual method for receiving ... ment for property 800.

Woodbridge left town on the ... December for A. McGillivray's ... Campbell's Meadows. He ... searching for gold yesterday ... of his whereabouts was ... Seth has probably fallen a ... exposure and his body will not ... about, about two miles farther ... the present claims on Coal ... made a few days since, this ... a free-milling gold quartz

British Columbia

ROSSLAND. Two rich strikes ... The Coloma tunnel ... inches of clear copper ... which assay \$24 in gold and 10 ... copper. It is about 25 feet ... ever seen in the camp and if ... the next fifty feet will ... stays for the best of the ... Coloma among the best of the ... of the camp. The shaft ... of the mine, which lies just east ... and near the well known ... and shows three and a half ... of copper ore. It is the ... of the mine and silver. A ... of the vein will now be started ... management feels confident ... the surface showings that a long ... of the same kind of ore lies to ... drift from the shaft on the Sunset ... ledge to be four and a half ... It is all ore, but needs sorting ... into one or two tons of "clean" ... so per ton can be obtained.

ROSSLAND. The Rosland Miner ... the Rosland mines, from Jan ... to 16 inclusive, at 357 tons ... on Red Mountain, has two ... of pay ore in the shaft ... The outlook for the mine ... that a long crosscut tunnel ... the face of the drift on the ... Court Judge Foria was pre ... with an address by the local ... of the Kootenay bar at the ... of the court match, this being ... the appearance on the ... Rosland.

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ledge, carrying but little sulphur, and assaying \$0 in gold at the surface. The ledge is well defined in places for a distance of 8000 feet, and four claims have been staked on it. Work is contracted to begin on no less than fourteen claims in the next 30 days. This means a good deal of business in the near future and our mechanics, particularly those handling mining supplies, should make a note of it. We are told that every miner's pick in town was sold yesterday and one customer had to await a fresh supply.

F. P. Carey, of Rosland, who has bonded several claims around the Iron Mask in the interests of Butte, Montana, capitalists, has brought his family, wife and three children, here and purposes remaining personally in charge. The prospectus of the Big Six and Copper Mining Co., Limited, has just been issued. This company was organized by H. McCutcheon, a former Kamloops resident, and on the board of directors is Wm. Baillie, of this city. In addition to several Trail Creek properties the company have secured the Sunshower, Bonus and Prospect claims adjoining the Python on Coal Hill.

The whole width of the north tunnel on the Iron Mask is here and an average of one to two tons of "clean" ore has been taken out each shift. This is said to be high grade, and to judge from appearances such is the fact. The ore body is becoming more compact with prospecting and the present rate of improvement the whole face will in a few days be clean ore. A very rich streak of almost clean red oxide of copper came in on Saturday last on the hanging wall side. A prettier ore than this is when freshly broken would be hard to get, but it rapidly loses its bright metallic lustre on exposure. Samples we took with us became a dull brown by the time we reached the city. The ore is looking suggestive. The first iron sulphide may be seen mixed with a little quartz and spar in some samples, indicating high gold values, but no assays are being made at present.

Among the guests at the Grand Pacific hotel at present is Victor St. George. He is a mining engineer and expert, who is looking over the properties on Coal Hill elsewhere in this vicinity in the interests of Herschell Cohen, who is known the world over as one of the most successful of the South African Gold Field operators. Since the arrival of Mr. St. George, ten days ago, he has paid almost daily visits to Coal and Sugar Loaf Hills, and from all of the most promising prospects there he has taken fair samples of the ore, and forwarded them to Vancouver and elsewhere to be assayed. He has received the assayer's returns on a number of the samples forwarded, and while extremely reticent (as experts always are) about expressing opinions on the prospects, he freely asserts that if development should produce sufficient quantities of such ores as he has seen and had tested, the properties would undoubtedly be of great commercial value. The ore he pronounces to be high grade copper, and carrying some gold.

A report to the council showed that the fever epidemic was due to use of milk from a dairy located on the river bank, the surroundings being thus described: The dairy buildings, which ranged along what is the edge of the river at high water, is a row of Chinese houses and shacks, from which the whole of the garbage, and human excreta are deposited in the river, producing a condition of filthiness that was most disgusting alike to sight and smell. Further up the river, and as far as the Shuswap Milling Company's mill, the conditions on the river bank were found to be most unsanitary.

A notable entertainment was given on Christmas by Mr. and Mrs. Clifford at their residence within the Fort yard. The rooms were handsomely decorated and quite large and roomy enough considering the many guests who assembled here at 6:30 p.m. for dinner. The entire evening was spent in dancing, singing and card playing, and before departing three long cheers were given by the guests for Mr. and Mrs. Clifford.

An entertainment and Christmas tree were given on the 20th of last month by the Salvation Army in their barracks. After several songs and recitations by younger members of the congregation, the presents were distributed. The whites received Indian curiosities, while those presented to their own class were products of civilization.

New Year's day being stormy the sports were put off till the afternoon of the second. Water street was lined on either side by badged members of the temperance society, most of whom made speeches, while at intervals the band played and cannon were fired. A very good imitation of a Chinese funeral was given by some of the young fellows, while others figured in a nigger minstrel troupe. Performances were also gone through by the first grade. The evening a magic lantern show was given in the mission school house. The pictures illustrated the manners and customs of the ancient Tsimpsheans.

Another concert was given at the school house on Monday for the benefit of St. Catharine's church. It commenced at 7 in the evening and the programme ran as follows: Song, "Madeline," Mr. Jardine; song, "When the Robins Nest Again," Miss Alexander; duet, "Breathe Soft and Low," Rev. and Mrs. Stephenson; song, "Oh Promise Me," Mr. R. H. Hill; character song, "Tennis Jinks," Miss M. O'Neill; song, "True Love is Sweet," Mr. J. M. L. Alexander; song, "The Olden Days," D. Robertson; recitation, Mr. Clifford; duet, "Life's Dream is O'er," Miss Hall and Rev. Stephenson; song, "Say An Revolver," Mrs. Stephenson; character, Chinese song, Wm. O'Neill; duet, "Larchard Watch," Mr. Jardine and Rev. Stephenson; God Save the Queen.

Harold Crosby and one of the Home boys have nearly recovered from their severe attack of typhoid fever, but it is feared that Dr. Bolton has another case to attend to. Every one was glad to see the "old tub" (the Hoscovert) this evening, although slow she does not go back on us like the rest of them.

Samples of ore taken from the latest strike on Phillips Arm were on exhibition in the office of Messrs. Mackinnon, De Beck & Co. yesterday. The claim has been located by the Messrs. Bauer Bros., who have named it the Young Australia group. Assays show a return of 480 in gold and 13 ounces in silver.

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PORT STEELE. Mr. Bohart came in from Tobacco Plains with a load of hay which he sold for \$24 a ton. One thousand tons of ore have been moved from the North Star mine to McHenry creek and ten are being hauled through from the mine to the North Star landing. Development work on the Walsh property on Weaver creek is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The British Columbia Relief Society is holding a meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the hall on the corner of the Inlet. Constable Lister went out to Brockton Point with an officer of the city police force to intercept a man who was suspected of having stolen goods in the boat. Constable Lister waited some time the boat they were looking for came along, and Constable Lister embarked in pursuit. He had not gone far when he heard goods splashing in the water. He looked across the water and saw the boat. He therefore pulled with might and main, but just before he touched the other boat, he lost one of his oars and nearly upset. At the same time a blow on the face, and the other man jumped into the constable's boat and upset it, but not before the officer had fired several shots. Luckily the policeman on the shore had another boat, and putting out to help, rescued the man who had fallen overboard. The other man was gone with his boat, and has not been heard of since.

Young Hick, a half-breed, and Burr Cottle, an American, both of whom are employed on the Cariboo creek, stole a lot of goods and endeavored to set the place on fire by the use of coal oil. They were captured by Officer Bullock Webster of the provincial police and lodged in Westminister jail. He has received a sentence of six months in the reformatory for the same offence. A man named Lascelles was charged with having stolen goods in his possession. They consisted of about \$700 or \$800 worth of cloth, which is understood to have been stolen from a store belonging to B. L. Martin, in Lacanor, Wash., and was probably brought over here by Bruce Creighton and his gang, a member of which was a one-eyed man who has since been arrested on Seattle. A well attended meeting of the Anti-Mongolian Association was held in the city hall, with Mr. W. Hepburn presiding. Among those present were Mayor M. P. Templeton and Mr. Robert Macpherson. The police court Monday morning, a man named Lascelles was charged with having stolen goods in his possession. They consisted of about \$700 or \$800 worth of cloth, which is understood to have been stolen from a store belonging to B. L. Martin, in Lacanor, Wash., and was probably brought over here by Bruce Creighton and his gang, a member of which was a one-eyed man who has since been arrested on Seattle.

PORT SIMPSON. Port Simpson, Jan. 11.—The wet weather of the past three weeks did not in the least prevent the inhabitants of this place from celebrating their Christmas and New Years in the usual manner. The village was beautifully illuminated on Christmas and New Year's Eve, it being customary for the citizens here to decorate their houses without and within to place a dozen or more lighted candles in each window. Then at 12 o'clock on the former night the still air was broken by the singing of Christmas carols as the choirsters made their rounds. A concert was given the evening of the 26th ult., in the Rifle Hall by the natives, the proceeds of which were donated to the hospital. The band paraded from 6:30 till seven o'clock p.m., when the performance began. Part of the programme consisted of a representation by the old Indians of the arrival of the first whites here, their entertainment by the native chiefs and the reception tendered the chiefs in return by the whites, while the latter sang the various songs, dialogues and recitations.

A notable entertainment was given on Christmas by Mr. and Mrs. Clifford at their residence within the Fort yard. The rooms were handsomely decorated and quite large and roomy enough considering the many guests who assembled here at 6:30 p.m. for dinner. The entire evening was spent in dancing, singing and card playing, and before departing three long cheers were given by the guests for Mr. and Mrs. Clifford.

An entertainment and Christmas tree were given on the 20th of last month by the Salvation Army in their barracks. After several songs and recitations by younger members of the congregation, the presents were distributed. The whites received Indian curiosities, while those presented to their own class were products of civilization.

New Year's day being stormy the sports were put off till the afternoon of the second. Water street was lined on either side by badged members of the temperance society, most of whom made speeches, while at intervals the band played and cannon were fired. A very good imitation of a Chinese funeral was given by some of the young fellows, while others figured in a nigger minstrel troupe. Performances were also gone through by the first grade. The evening a magic lantern show was given in the mission school house. The pictures illustrated the manners and customs of the ancient Tsimpsheans.

Another concert was given at the school house on Monday for the benefit of St. Catharine's church. It commenced at 7 in the evening and the programme ran as follows: Song, "Madeline," Mr. Jardine; song, "When the Robins Nest Again," Miss Alexander; duet, "Breathe Soft and Low," Rev. and Mrs. Stephenson; song, "Oh Promise Me," Mr. R. H. Hill; character song, "Tennis Jinks," Miss M. O'Neill; song, "True Love is Sweet," Mr. J. M. L. Alexander; song, "The Olden Days," D. Robertson; recitation, Mr. Clifford; duet, "Life's Dream is O'er," Miss Hall and Rev. Stephenson; song, "Say An Revolver," Mrs. Stephenson; character, Chinese song, Wm. O'Neill; duet, "Larchard Watch," Mr. Jardine and Rev. Stephenson; God Save the Queen.

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