

\$20,000 A WEEK
BRING CASH AND GET BARGAINS.
SUMMER SUITS, FLANNEL SUITS, BICYCLE SUITS, SOFT HATS
STIFF HATS, STRAW HATS, "Christy's," "Barrington's," "Stetson's,"
OUTING SHIRTS FINE SUMMER UNDERWEAR, BOYS' SUITS,
BOYS' BLOUSES, Etc.
B. WILLIAMS & CO. Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters, 68-70 Yates Street



Sale Prices for Cash.

RENEWEL VIGOR
 Men who lack the vigor and snap of youth, who have "grown old" too soon; who have been debilitated and weakened by mental overwork, worry, youthful errors or later excesses, who would care for an honest opinion as to the possibility of having such power returned—to these I am pleased to offer my advice and consultation free.
 During my 30 years' experience as a specialist I have tested all medicines known to science for such disorders, and I pledge my word that not one case out of every hundred can be cured by drugs. The reason is that stimulants must be used, and after treatment is left of the trouble returns. The best and surest remedy I have found to be the pure galvanic current of Electricity PROPERLY applied. I would have no reason for saying this were it not true, for I can give medicines if the patient desires. I pin my faith to Electricity because it is a NATURAL cure, and does not STIMULATE, but STRENGTHENS; hence the results are permanent. Every one has heard more or less of the Dr. Sander Electric Belt, but I now offer in my 1901 Dr. Sander

HERCULEX BODY BATTERY,
 an appliance which is far superior to any electric belt that was ever made. This Herculex is worn comfortably about the waist nights while you sleep. The organs drink in the electricity like a sponge does water. It is this continuous flow of the gentle, soothing, strengthening current that tells. Over 500 cured in 1900.

FREE BOOK. FREE CONSULTATION.
 To those who live near by I would request a personal call, as I am here to offer free advice, and will thoroughly explain my Herculex Body Battery and give test of current. If at a distance write for my descriptive book, "Health in Nature," sent sealed free by mail. It gives much valuable health advice and also fully describes Herculex with suspensory attachment. Herculex with special attachments may be used by women as well as men in Nervousness, Lame Back, Rheumatism, etc. Write or call to-day.

Dr. A. W. Sanden, 474 Main Street, Winnipeg. Office hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Bridge By-Law Introduced
 Provides for Borrowing \$60,000 to Build Steel Bridge at Point Ellice.

Gas Company Makes Offer to Light Civic Buildings—Grant to Riflemen.

Lakes Still Ice Locked
 Yukon River Steamers Were Still Held Fast at Lake LeBarge

Lots of Freight at White Horse—Steamer Tees Returns Here.

The regular weekly meeting of the city council was held last night. The most important item of business was the introduction by Ald. Beckwith, of a by-law to provide for the building of a permanent steel bridge at Point Ellice. A communication from the Victoria Gas company, offering inducements to the city to use gas for lighting the city buildings, was taken by Ald. Brydon as an indication that the city was in a fair way to secure cheap lights. A proposition to vote \$120 towards defraying the expenses of British Columbia's representatives on the Bialay team caused a good deal of discussion, but was finally recommended.

COMMUNICATIONS.
 The Victoria Gas company wrote as follows: To the Mayor and Council, Corporation City of Victoria: Gentlemen: Noticing that the question of lighting the city by electricity has been referred to the consideration of the council, after the council had practically decided on the score of economy to light the municipal buildings themselves, now the Victoria Gas Light Co., Ltd., are prepared to supply the corporation with gas for illuminating purposes at the rate of five cents per cubic foot, and to supply the city with gas for lighting the city buildings at the rate of one-half of a cent per hour for a 16 c. p. electric lamp, or practically incandescent gas lighting will give you four times the light at one-half the cost of electricity.

Although street lighting has not been mentioned, if the council so desires, the company can place figures before you, based on the fact that gas, by adopting which, the city could obtain a considerable economy over the present system of street lighting, and would give the greatest satisfaction to the citizens, owing to the greater diffusive power and steadiness of incandescent gas lighting over electric arc lighting.

Yours truly,
VICTORIA GAS CO. LTD.,
 F. H. HOWLAND, Mgr.

Referred to electric light committee. From Frank A. McKenzie, advertising agent for the British Columbia Agricultural association, pointing out the advantages of advertising in the official price list of the exhibitors and quoting rates. Referred to finance committee.

D. D. McConnon, secretary of the Fifth Regiment Rifle association, asking for a grant towards the expenses of the Bialay team.
 On motion of Ald. Beckwith, it was resolved to recommend a grant of \$150 to be divided equally among the four members of the team going from British Columbia.

Ald. Brydon said the provincial government should provide funds. He did not approve of the indiscriminate voting of funds to all kinds of objects, while many public works were so greatly needed.

Ald. Yates and Ald. Kinsman supported the motion.
 Ald. Beckwith explained that the provincial government made an annual grant to the Provincial Rifle association, but not sufficient to cover the outfit.
 From John Anderson, asking connection with the water system for his premises on Duchess street. Referred to water committee.

REPORTS.
 The electric light committee reported as follows: To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, in Council Assembled: Gentlemen: Your Electric Light committee having considered the communication submitted, hereto to report as follows: That as the wire inspector has tendered his resignation, your committee before recommending that it be accepted, would like the inspector to be re-elected to finish the council with the record work also a detail of the work done by the committee sections 36 and 44 of the Electric Wiring By-Law.

COURT OF REVISION.
 A motion appointing Mayor Hayward, Ald. Yates, Cooley, Kinsman and Hall to act as a court of revision, was adopted.

POINT ELICE BRIDGE.
 Ald. Beckwith's by-law to provide for raising \$60,000 to build a steel bridge at Point Ellice was introduced and read a first and second time, and considered clause by clause in committee. Progress was reported, the by-law to be recommitted at a meeting to be held tonight.

STREET WIDENING.
 The Mendies street improvement by-law was passed on motion of Ald. Cooley. The council then adjourned.

BELONG TO CANADA.
 Chilliwack, June 10.—(Special)—The most intense feeling has been engendered in Chilliwack over the recent claim jumping on the boundary line in the Mt. Baker mining district. There are but two hotels in the place, and the jumpers and the jumped have had to eat, sleep, and glare at each other in at close quarters through the long wet days since the United States survey party announced that the boundary line was 3,480 feet south of the observation post which had been ascertained as the boundary line several years ago. The correct line pushes the rich Anderson properties and the Seattle owned Golden Chariot and Gold Star half way over the line. As soon as these facts were known claim jumpers sailed forth from Chilliwack and re-staked all the mineral lands close to the line on both sides, and deliberately squatted on the boundary, starting a town which they called Boundary City. Mr. Saviers, superintendent of the Golden Chariot and Gold Star split in half by the new survey, has received letters from members of the provincial legislature and from E. V. Bodwell giving it as their opinion that the original locators of the properties now declared in British Columbia, but staked as United States territory, will be protected by Canada, as in the similar cases of Roseland and Astla, and that they will be required to register their claims over again and work them under British Columbia laws. All work has been stopped on the boundary, and it is suggested by those who have had claims jumped, that it is to the interest of British Columbia to have the matter settled, as large sums of money appropriated to work the mines now split in halves have been wasted. The Lone Jack mine on the Washington side has an immense quantity of ore, partly free milling in sight. This mine was recently sold for \$550,000 cash. The only difficulty is that of access, and in time this difficulty will be overcome. The large amount of mineral lands pushed into British territory will help trade in Chilliwack, for supplies must come from here.

TEES RETURNS.
 From Northern British Columbia Points.—Smallpox or Measles at Naas.

Capt. Hughes, of the steamer Tees, which returned yesterday morning from Northern British Columbia, points, reported that a disease which some be-

lieved to be smallpox, had broken out on the Indian reserve on the Naas river. It was introduced from Ketchikan on the Alaskan coast, where it was prevalent all last winter. While all precautions have been taken by the officials, there is not believed to be any danger, in fact the symptoms developed in the patients would go to show that the disease is not smallpox at all, but a form of measles. The doctors at Ketchikan declared that the disease among the Indians there last winter was not smallpox, and that at Naas is the same. The patients are sick but a few days, and always recover. Those afflicted on the Naas reservation have been isolated, and the cabins in which they lived when they took the disease, destroyed by fire. Capt. Hughes will report to the provincial health officer, although he was careful not to take any passengers when he had been on the reserve.

Among the passengers who came down were Mr. C. W. D. Clifford, M. P. P. who has been up the Skeena to look at the road construction around Kisdias canyon; Mr. F. A. Devereau, who was in charge of the work, and some of the men engaged in the work. The steamer Hazelton had made one round trip to Skeena, and was to have left on Wednesday but had been delayed. Up to the time of the departure of the Tees, there had been no fishing on the Naas, but the run of spring salmon on the Skeena was very light. Neither was there any fishing on Hivers Inlet.

The passengers by the Tees for Victoria were: E. A. Devereau, James Mackie, George Speers, D. W. Bell, R. Williams, W. Williscroft, F. O. Well, Dempster and Bonetz.

GARNISHED THE MONEY.
 Amount Sent to Winnipeg to Help Lighter Has Gone

ORE BAGS FOR SALE
 Turner, Beeton & Co.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies' and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. sent-by & w.

EPPS'S COCOA
 Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour Superior Quality and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd. Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA
 BREAKFAST SUPPER

FARMERS ATTENTION
 The Victoria Creamery will be ready to accept cream on and after MONDAY, JUNE 3rd. Patrons may obtain cans at the Creamery at cost prices

The Victoria Creamery Association Limited
 CAREY ROAD VICTORIA, B.C.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, DUBLIN
 "Own-cased" very old Black Bottle WHISKEY

PLEASE SEE YOU GET WITH METAL CAPSULES
 BLUE.....ONE STAR
 PINK.....TWO STAR
 GOLD.....THREE STAR
 OFF ALL DEALERS
 Sole export bottling agents to J.J. & S. C. DAY & CO., LONDON

DYNAMITE EXPLODED.
 Trains in Collision Cause a Wreck, Killing Two Men.

They Last
 A Good brush will outlast its inferior brother twice over. They may look alike and sell for the same money, but the one is good and the other is bad.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST.
 86 Government St. - - Near Yates St. Open all the Time.

The Singer Sewing Machine
 \$55.00 cash for 5-drawer drop-head; \$65.00 on instalments, at \$3.00 per month. From \$5.00 to \$20.00 given for old machine in exchange of these prices.

APOLIOPHOBIA
 Superbly Bitter Apple, Pili Cochia, Penicillaria, Ac.
 Order of all Chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & BONS, LTD., Victoria, B. C.
 A REMEDY FOR IRRREGULARITIES.

MINERAL ACT
 CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE—Magic Fractional Mineral Claim
 situated in the Victoria Mining Division of Seymour District.
 Where located: On the western slope of Mount Sicker.
 Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for the Tyea Copper Company Limited, free miner's certificate No. 3,482, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1901.

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Berliner
 It is Better than a Piano
 Because you need no instructor. It reproduces the PIANO, VIOLIN, CORNET, TROMBONE, BASSO, MANDOLIN, FLUTE, PICCOLO, as well as SOUL'S BAND.
 It sings all the late songs, popular hits, comic songs, patriotic songs and sentimental ballads, as well as hymns by church choirs, and every word is plain and distinct. It costs much more than this, and we'll be glad to send you full price lists and record sheets, FREE.

E. BERLINER
 2315 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.
 The Gram-o-phone complete \$15 including 3 records and 16 in Concert Horn.
 The Jewel Gram-o-phone complete \$7.50 including 3 records and 16 in Concert Horn.

GRAM-O-PHONE
COLONIAL HOUSE
 MONTREAL.
 Carries the largest lines of Silks, Dress Goods, Muslins, Prints, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Millinery, White wear, Shoes, Hosiery, Etc. of any house in the Dominion, and will send samples until customers are suited.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
 MONTREAL.
 THE CHEAP BINDING.
 One important point in a well made skirt—the edge—is not always the most conspicuous.
 But if a worthless "binding" is used the hidden weakness becomes intolerably noticeable long before the garment itself ceases to be sightly.
 A little care—in insisting on Corticelli Skirt Protector will save the annoyance of a ruined skirt, to say nothing of the loss.
 Every dress goods shade. Sold everywhere.
 This brand.

Hotel Balmoral
 EUROPEAN PLAN
 Refurnished and 1 remodeled with all modern conveniences. Cuisine and table service unsurpassed. Comfortable and commodious parlors for guests, and a large sample rooms for commercial men.
 Special accommodations are provided for the comfort of officers and their families while in town.

Wilson Hotel
 Yates St., bet. Broad & Douglas Sts. First-class in every particular.
 M. J. G. WHITE, Proprietress

Our Mail Order Department.
 This is a special feature of our business. All orders are executed with care and promptness thus avoiding any mistakes.
 All goods invoiced at the lowest possible price on day shipment.
 Be sure to send enough money as it is an easy matter to return any sum that is over.
 Our Terms—Cash With Order. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write for Prices.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO

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 C.A. was brought
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 of the company,
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 His Worship,
 Mayor Hay-
 ward, Ald.
 Kinsman,
 Williams,
 Cameron,
 Boyd,
 Beckwith,
 Stewart,
 Yates,
 Cooley and
 Hall were
 present. The
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 and the city
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COMMUNICATIONS.
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Yours truly,
VICTORIA GAS CO. LTD.,
 F. H. HOWLAND, Mgr.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C. PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at the following rates: One Year \$10.00 Six Months \$5.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.50 Six Months .75 Three Months .40 Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE VISIT TO ADVERTISERS. All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted, should be handed in to the business office not later than 8 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

\$10 REWARD Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist from the doors of subscribers.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The visit of Her Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, deserves special interest from the fact that it is undertaken by the express command of the King. The Australian tour was planned by Her Majesty, the Queen, but it will be recalled that the King announced that the carrying out of the original plan and the inclusion of Canada in it was his own suggestion. This invests the visit to the Dominion with a character that no other royal tour in this country has possessed since that of His Majesty when Prince of Wales, but it is also to be borne in mind that the Duke is the heir apparent. His coming is consequently the most exalted official function possible within these realms, except a visit from the King himself.

It must also be remembered by the citizens of Victoria, that the stay of the royal party in this city is a very important feature of the Dominion. They will have crossed the continent, traversing thousands of miles of plain and mountain, and when they arrive here will be at the most westerly city in the Empire as well as in the Dominion. It is an event of itself to stand here on the threshold of the Pacific after crossing a continent, to leave the ramparts of Quebec on the east and not turn face homeward until one has gazed out from the fortifications of Esquimaux. There is a sentiment about this, which can hardly fail to impress our distinguished visitors and those who accompany them.

These considerations ought to impress the citizens of Victoria with the very important responsibility resting upon them to make their reception to the Duke and Duchess in keeping with the exceptional character of the visitors and the place visited. We cannot hope, nor would any one expect that we would try to vie with what the people of such great cities as the Australian capitals have done. We cannot afford it. But we ought to be able to devise a programme that will create a favorable impression. The effort should be to have that is done characteristic of the country. Let us be careful to avoid anything which is trumpery in its character. Whatever we may decide to do, let us resolve that it shall be well done. Let the effort be to make the reception as broadly popular in its nature as possible.

MONEY WANTED.

The City Council has decided that \$288,500 must be borrowed for public improvements. With this it is proposed to build a house for the accommodation of the High School. Some people seem to be under the impression that the proposal is to establish a High school, but such is not the case. We have the school now, but as the accommodation within the city for pupils is not sufficient for the requirements of the growing population, and therefore a new structure of some kind must be put up, the decision arrived at is to design the new structure for a High school. It is also proposed to build a permanent bridge at Point Ellice. This is something which must be done. There is no use in saying that we can put it off, for we cannot. The bridge must be erected. It is also proposed to fill in the James Bay flats, and erect a causeway instead of a bridge. This cannot be postponed. The James Bay bridge has outlived its term of life, and it must be replaced. Sanitary and other improvements also made the proposed improvement imperative.

Under these circumstances we should suppose that the by-laws will pass. Those who think otherwise ought to show the reasons for their opinion. A prominent ratepayer said to the Colonist a day or two ago, that he would vote for the bridges, because they were necessary, but he was not going to vote for a High school. He perhaps represents a class of ratepayers. But if he or they will take the trouble to look into the facts of the case, he will see that the erection of the school house is as much a necessity as the other improvements of which he approves. We shall have more to say about this matter, but for the present will only express the hope that the ratepayers will not be misled by the arguments of those who are opposed to the proposed improvements.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Tenth Article.)

We have described the North Central Mainland as lying between the 54th and 56th parallels, and west of the Rocky Mountains. Its length from north to south therefore is in round numbers 140 miles; its breadth from east to west is about 250 miles. The southern half of its western border is on the ocean; the northern half is shut off from the sea by Southeastern Alaska, according to the contention of the United States. The surface is broken, but on the whole is lower in altitude than the Central Mainland, and this difference in altitude more than compensates for the difference in latitude.

Its rivers are the Skeena and the Neas, which flow into the Pacific Ocean, the Parsnip, which is the chief tributary of the Peace River, numerous tributaries of the Fraser and minor streams. It contains numerous lakes, some of them of considerable size. Babine lake is nearly 100 miles long, with an average width of perhaps 5 miles, Stuart lake is about 50 miles long and 4 or 5 miles wide. Francois lake and North Tatla lake are each about 50 miles long, but are narrower than the others. Besides these there are numerous smaller bodies of water. The whole district is splendidly watered.

This great district has been by no means fully explored, but what is known of it justifies the claim that it will become one of the richest portions of the province. It possesses mines of gold, copper, iron and coal, some of them now being opened up. The placers of the Omineca are situated in this district. They have yielded considerable gold, but at present the output is not great, that of last year having been only \$12,527, but extensive hydraulic plants are being installed and in the course of a year a very much larger showing may be confidently looked for. The area available for hydraulic operations is large, but they are so remote from railway or steam navigation that the installation of plants is accompanied with great delay and expense. The same reason prevents the known deposits of copper and silver ores from receiving any attention whatever, and has made it useless for prospectors to seek for anything except placer ground, the discovery of which is in so many cases accidental. The part of the Omineca Mining Division in which these operations have been carried on, lies on the west side of the Rocky Mountains more than 250 miles in a direct line from the nearest railway, and more than 200 miles from the sea. The difficulty of exploiting a country so situated will readily be understood. In that portion of this district, which lies near the coast several good placer deposits have been worked, and one or more hydraulic plants are being installed. There have also been opened several valuable deposits of ore carrying gold and copper in paying quantities. Very excellent coal has been found in apparently large quantity not far south of the Skeena river, and within easy reach of the sea. There is a large area of good agricultural land in this district. The Babine valley, which extends southward from the Skeena, near Hazelton, contains fully 600 square miles of good farming land, and another valley extending to the north has fully half as large an area. The land is very fertile. It produces hay in great luxuriance and a considerable quantity is cut every season. The grass stands as high as a man's head. There are also wheat, wild barley grows, and it is as tall as the grass. The winters are colder than on the coast, but there is no wind worth mentioning. The Skeena freezes up in January, and spring opens about May 1, that is, planting begins then. This gives a long season, and as there is plenty of sunlight and moisture, vegetation flourishes.

Dr. Dawson describes the climate of this region as much like that of the neighborhood of Quebec or Montreal, with the exception that the winters are shorter. Speaking of the acreage of land around the Babine and Stuart lakes, which is available for cultivation, the same authority describes it as large. That in sight from the lakes aggregates, he thinks, fully 500 square miles. The soil is described as fertile. The growth of grass and pea-vine he says is luxuriant, and in fact the only open question as to its adaptability to agriculture is the climate, and this can only be determined by experiment. Such little farming as had been done in this section at the time of Dr. Dawson's visit indicated that potatoes and other vegetables and barley would be successful crops with a possibility of wheat proving profitable in some places. We quote from his report: "In the valley of the Babine and Stuart lakes the summer season seems to be sufficiently long and the absolute amount of heat great enough to bring all ordinary crops, including wheat, to maturity, but the question remains to be determined as to what extent the inability to summer freeze may interfere with the cultivation of some plants, more especially wheat. Though this valley may be regarded as a continuation of the Lower Nechaco, its vicinity to mountains appears to render it somewhat inferior to that district in climate, and in that regard in that regard in the same position with the country bordering Francois lake." Of the Lower Nechaco valley he estimates its area at 1,000 square miles, and says the soil is uniformly fertile. He says it will support a considerable population, and that all the crops usually grown in the North Temperate Zone can be grown in it, with the exception of wheat, and in favored localities that grain can be raised with success. The Nechaco valley thus referred to is partly in what we have called the Central Mainland. These observations will show that in the North Central Mainland there is a large area of very fertile well adapted to farming. It is useless to approximate its extent, because it lies in detached areas, but it must be a great deal more than a million acres. In addition there are very extensive tracts that afford exceptionally good pasturage. There will undoubtedly be a large agricultural and stock-raising population here, when the country is opened by railway, because the development of a country like this will provide a market for its products, and the products of its soil will be in demand.

Beginning at the head of Bute Inlet, Mr. Bell describes the land in the valley of the Homathcoo river as good but not very fertile. The climate is probably unequalled for the production of cereals, fruits and roots. The eastern flank of the Coast range he pronounces to be pastoral lands of exceptional excellence, the winter feed giving it a highly favorable character. This feed can be cut on the extensive natural meadows. Some of the land in this section only requires irrigation to make it admirable for farming purposes, and there are streams at hand to supply the water. Mr. Bell thinks that it is only the lack of means of communication which keeps this section from being immediately occupied by settlers. He estimates that there are about 80,000 acres of good farming land in the district, including the Homathcoo valley. In this the pastoral area is not taken into account. East of the section just described, Mr. Bell reports a large tract containing many natural meadows, the higher lands being all that can be desired for sheep raising. North of this and extending all the way to the north coast, he describes a large area of level, fertile land, which he estimates to be about 100,000 acres. This is a good pastoral country, with a large area capable of cultivation. These observations cover the whole country between the Coast range and the Fraser. East of the Fraser, he says, "there are many creeks and river bottoms which contain good pasture available for dairy purposes, and also for the cutting of hay," and he states facts which show that hardy grains and vegetables can be successfully grown. In this part of the district mining will be the chief industry.

Speaking generally of the central portion of the Central Mainland, which is a district having an area of approximately 30,000 square miles, it may be described as being suitable for cattle and sheep raising, and also for agriculture. The agricultural land includes the low benches of the Fraser valley, where irrigation is often necessary, but all the products of the North Temperate Zone can be grown in great luxuriance, the valleys of the smaller rivers where mixed farming can be successfully carried on, although sometimes irrigation is necessary, and generally all portions of the country where the elevation is less than 2,500 feet. With the data at present available it is impossible to approximate the extent of this cultivable land. Mr. Bell says that there are opportunities for carrying out irrigation schemes on a much larger scale than any that have hitherto been attempted in this province. It is evident that the observations made by engineers in traversing so vast an area must necessarily fall short of covering the whole of it. Experience elsewhere shows that when once a country begins to be settled, the area of tillable land is found to be much greater than appears at the outset. On the whole, it is a region, when opened by modern means of communication will be attractive to the farmer and the sheep and cattle raiser, while the mines in and around it will afford an ample market for everything that will be produced.

UNTOLD AGONY FROM SALT RHEUM.

Mr. Charles Palmer, Ontario, says: "I suffered from salt rheum for years with salt rheum in my foot. I tried almost every remedy, but nothing would cure it. I was told by the best physicians I could find that I should use Dr. Chase's Ointment. After using it a few applications I received great relief, and when I had used only two boxes I was completely cured. At all dealers, 50 cents a box."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Ninth Article.)

The undoubted resources of the Central Mainland of British Columbia are such that the problem of providing adequate transportation facilities has attracted a great deal of consideration. Several surveys for lines of railway have been made across it, the most important of which was that of Mr. Marcus Smith, who reported favorably on the route from Yellow Head Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, to Bute Inlet, on the Coast, as the best one available for the Canadian Pacific. There is no doubt as to the excellence of the route and the magnitude of the business which could be built up along it. The C. P. R. having been located by its present route, which was known as the Canadian Western, or British Pacific, railway was proposed to follow Mr. Smith's line. This enterprise fell through by reason of the great depression which set in about a decade or so ago, and when the time came when capitalists were quite ready to carry it out the charter had expired and could not be renewed owing to the attitude of the legislature of that time in regard to land subsidies to railway companies. The Canadian Northern Railway Company now contemplates the construction of a line across this district from the Rockies to the Coast, although the line to be followed has not yet been determined. A proposal has also been taken preliminary shape for the building of a line from Aheron, on the C. P. R., northward to some point in Cariboo. It is also proposed to build a line from Kitimat harbor, near the northwestern corner of the district east and north towards the Yukon and Omineca. This would be the most part in the North Central Mainland.

In 1895 Mr. H. P. Bell, C.E., by direction of the provincial government, made what is called the Northwest Colonization Survey, and his report is to be found in the Sessional papers of 1896. It contains a great deal of very valuable matter, some of it being derived from original exploration by Mr. Bell, and the rest being taken from the reports of other explorers. Mr. Bell laid down on the map accompanying his report what he calls a "colonization base line or route of the proposed railway." It begins at Frederick Arm, an inlet a little north of Bute Inlet. Here Mr. Bell contemplated a railway connection should be established with Vancouver Island. The line then extends to Bute Inlet, and thence in the most direct route available to Queeno, on the Fraser river, whence it continues easterly after crossing the Fraser, reaching the valley of that river again after going about 130 miles across country, and then follows the Fraser to Yellow Head Pass. It takes generally Marcus Smith's line, except where it diverges from it on the 130 miles east of Queeno. The distance from Frederick Arm to Yellow Head Pass is 477 miles.

Beginning at the head of Bute Inlet, Mr. Bell describes the land in the valley of the Homathcoo river as good but not very fertile. The climate is probably unequalled for the production of cereals, fruits and roots. The eastern flank of the Coast range he pronounces to be pastoral lands of exceptional excellence, the winter feed giving it a highly favorable character. This feed can be cut on the extensive natural meadows. Some of the land in this section only requires irrigation to make it admirable for farming purposes, and there are streams at hand to supply the water. Mr. Bell thinks that it is only the lack of means of communication which keeps this section from being immediately occupied by settlers. He estimates that there are about 80,000 acres of good farming land in the district, including the Homathcoo valley. In this the pastoral area is not taken into account. East of the section just described, Mr. Bell reports a large tract containing many natural meadows, the higher lands being all that can be desired for sheep raising. North of this and extending all the way to the north coast, he describes a large area of level, fertile land, which he estimates to be about 100,000 acres. This is a good pastoral country, with a large area capable of cultivation. These observations cover the whole country between the Coast range and the Fraser. East of the Fraser, he says, "there are many creeks and river bottoms which contain good pasture available for dairy purposes, and also for the cutting of hay," and he states facts which show that hardy grains and vegetables can be successfully grown. In this part of the district mining will be the chief industry.

Speaking generally of the central portion of the Central Mainland, which is a district having an area of approximately 30,000 square miles, it may be described as being suitable for cattle and sheep raising, and also for agriculture. The agricultural land includes the low benches of the Fraser valley, where irrigation is often necessary, but all the products of the North Temperate Zone can be grown in great luxuriance, the valleys of the smaller rivers where mixed farming can be successfully carried on, although sometimes irrigation is necessary, and generally all portions of the country where the elevation is less than 2,500 feet. With the data at present available it is impossible to approximate the extent of this cultivable land. Mr. Bell says that there are opportunities for carrying out irrigation schemes on a much larger scale than any that have hitherto been attempted in this province. It is evident that the observations made by engineers in traversing so vast an area must necessarily fall short of covering the whole of it. Experience elsewhere shows that when once a country begins to be settled, the area of tillable land is found to be much greater than appears at the outset. On the whole, it is a region, when opened by modern means of communication will be attractive to the farmer and the sheep and cattle raiser, while the mines in and around it will afford an ample market for everything that will be produced.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Eighth Article.)

We have described the Central Mainland as that part of British Columbia lying between the 54th and 56th parallels, and west of the Rocky Mountains. Its length from north to south, therefore, is in round numbers 140 miles; its breadth from east to west is about 250 miles. The southern half of its western border is on the ocean; the northern half is shut off from the sea by Southeastern Alaska, according to the contention of the United States. The surface is broken, but on the whole is lower in altitude than the Central Mainland, and this difference in altitude more than compensates for the difference in latitude.

Its rivers are the Skeena and the Neas, which flow into the Pacific Ocean, the Parsnip, which is the chief tributary of the Peace River, numerous tributaries of the Fraser and minor streams. It contains numerous lakes, some of them of considerable size. Babine lake is nearly 100 miles long, with an average width of perhaps 5 miles, Stuart lake is about 50 miles long and 4 or 5 miles wide. Francois lake and North Tatla lake are each about 50 miles long, but are narrower than the others. Besides these there are numerous smaller bodies of water. The whole district is splendidly watered.

This great district has been by no means fully explored, but what is known of it justifies the claim that it will become one of the richest portions of the province. It possesses mines of gold, copper, iron and coal, some of them now being opened up. The placers of the Omineca are situated in this district. They have yielded considerable gold, but at present the output is not great, that of last year having been only \$12,527, but extensive hydraulic plants are being installed and in the course of a year a very much larger showing may be confidently looked for. The area available for hydraulic operations is large, but they are so remote from railway or steam navigation that the installation of plants is accompanied with great delay and expense. The same reason prevents the known deposits of copper and silver ores from receiving any attention whatever, and has made it useless for prospectors to seek for anything except placer ground, the discovery of which is in so many cases accidental. The part of the Omineca Mining Division in which these operations have been carried on, lies on the west side of the Rocky Mountains more than 250 miles in a direct line from the nearest railway, and more than 200 miles from the sea. The difficulty of exploiting a country so situated will readily be understood. In that portion of this district, which lies near the coast several good placer deposits have been worked, and one or more hydraulic plants are being installed. There have also been opened several valuable deposits of ore carrying gold and copper in paying quantities. Very excellent coal has been found in apparently large quantity not far south of the Skeena river, and within easy reach of the sea. There is a large area of good agricultural land in this district. The Babine valley, which extends southward from the Skeena, near Hazelton, contains fully 600 square miles of good farming land, and another valley extending to the north has fully half as large an area. The land is very fertile. It produces hay in great luxuriance and a considerable quantity is cut every season. The grass stands as high as a man's head. There are also wheat, wild barley grows, and it is as tall as the grass. The winters are colder than on the coast, but there is no wind worth mentioning. The Skeena freezes up in January, and spring opens about May 1, that is, planting begins then. This gives a long season, and as there is plenty of sunlight and moisture, vegetation flourishes.

Dr. Dawson describes the climate of this region as much like that of the neighborhood of Quebec or Montreal, with the exception that the winters are shorter. Speaking of the acreage of land around the Babine and Stuart lakes, which is available for cultivation, the same authority describes it as large. That in sight from the lakes aggregates, he thinks, fully 500 square miles. The soil is described as fertile. The growth of grass and pea-vine he says is luxuriant, and in fact the only open question as to its adaptability to agriculture is the climate, and this can only be determined by experiment. Such little farming as had been done in this section at the time of Dr. Dawson's visit indicated that potatoes and other vegetables and barley would be successful crops with a possibility of wheat proving profitable in some places. We quote from his report: "In the valley of the Babine and Stuart lakes the summer season seems to be sufficiently long and the absolute amount of heat great enough to bring all ordinary crops, including wheat, to maturity, but the question remains to be determined as to what extent the inability to summer freeze may interfere with the cultivation of some plants, more especially wheat. Though this valley may be regarded as a continuation of the Lower Nechaco, its vicinity to mountains appears to render it somewhat inferior to that district in climate, and in that regard in that regard in the same position with the country bordering Francois lake." Of the Lower Nechaco valley he estimates its area at 1,000 square miles, and says the soil is uniformly fertile. He says it will support a considerable population, and that all the crops usually grown in the North Temperate Zone can be grown in it, with the exception of wheat, and in favored localities that grain can be raised with success. The Nechaco valley thus referred to is partly in what we have called the Central Mainland. These observations will show that in the North Central Mainland there is a large area of very fertile well adapted to farming. It is useless to approximate its extent, because it lies in detached areas, but it must be a great deal more than a million acres. In addition there are very extensive tracts that afford exceptionally good pasturage. There will undoubtedly be a large agricultural and stock-raising population here, when the country is opened by railway, because the development of a country like this will provide a market for its products, and the products of its soil will be in demand.

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Speaking generally of the central portion of the Central Mainland, which is a district having an area of approximately 30,000 square miles, it may be described as being suitable for cattle and sheep raising, and also for agriculture. The agricultural land includes the low benches of the Fraser valley, where irrigation is often necessary, but all the products of the North Temperate Zone can be grown in great luxuriance, the valleys of the smaller rivers where mixed farming can be successfully carried on, although sometimes irrigation is necessary, and generally all portions of the country where the elevation is less than 2,500 feet. With the data at present available it is impossible to approximate the extent of this cultivable land. Mr. Bell says that there are opportunities for carrying out irrigation schemes on a much larger scale than any that have hitherto been attempted in this province. It is evident that the observations made by engineers in traversing so vast an area must necessarily fall short of covering the whole of it. Experience elsewhere shows that when once a country begins to be settled, the area of tillable land is found to be much greater than appears at the outset. On the whole, it is a region, when opened by modern means of communication will be attractive to the farmer and the sheep and cattle raiser, while the mines in and around it will afford an ample market for everything that will be produced.

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BRITISH EMPIRE POSTAGE.

(In the ordinary course of events the time cannot be far distant when the present issue of postage stamps of Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies will be replaced by new ones, bearing the portraits of King Edward VII. and his Royal Consort, Queen Alexandra. Such being the case, it has occurred to the Colonist that an excellent opportunity is afforded to the British people throughout the world to signalize the event by adopting a uniform "Empire" stamp, which shall be used universally wherever the Union Jack flies. This might be done without sacrificing the identity of any of the countries interested and still be made very effective. Thus, Canada could have her stamps in any design desired, but with the distinctive words "British Empire" printed on them, and so with the other colonies.

Some of our readers may look upon this as a small matter, but we submit, that the adoption of such a system would do a great deal of good in conveying an idea of the solidarity of the British Empire to everyone who posted a letter within its limits, and that it would be an excellent lesson in geography to many who have vague notions concerning the extent and importance of the great world power to which they bear allegiance.

LOOKING TO CANADA.

The interesting article from the Oregonian, which we printed a few days ago, describing in a general way the resources of Canada, and expressing a warm appreciation of the future greatness of the Dominion, is only one of many similar articles which have lately appeared in the United States press. Our neighbors have recently been paying a very great deal of attention to our country. This is a new departure on their part. When about fifteen years ago Erasmus Wilson published his notable articles, entitled, "The Greater Half of the Continent," in which some of the facts bearing upon the vast resources of Canada were set out, the statements were accepted with a very great deal of reserve. About the year 1880 the present writer, at the request of the Century Magazine, prepared a paper treating in a general way with the same subject, and especially with the commercial importance of the United States of Canada future business, and the editor of the Magazine submitted the paper to the chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics. The latter declined to endorse it, saying that he would not like to say it was greatly exaggerated, but such was his impression. As a matter of fact, the article was an extremely moderate statement of the case, and would be regarded now, in the light of what has more recently been learned about the Dominion, as exceedingly meagre. How great the change has been since then can be seen at a glance by the Oregonian's estimates, for it is far stronger in its favor of Canada than that which the editor of the Century Magazine published with hesitation a dozen or more years ago.

The fact of the matter is that the people of the United States are beginning to feel crowded. They ought not to be, for as compared with European countries, the republic is not thickly populated. But in land, as in everything else, our neighbors are most extravagant. They are exceedingly wasteful. They require more acres of land per head of the population than any other people in the world. It is the same in respect to everything else, and now having reached the limit of what at one time seemed limitless possibilities of expansion, they are turning their eyes northward to discover new fields for investment and enterprise. They have been, as we have said, slow to recognize the possibilities of Canada, but the American people, when once they admit anything, never stop half way. They are altogether likely to be some ardent advocates of what they formerly condemned, and now that they have begun to realize what Canada is like, they will be just as likely as not to exceed Canadians themselves in advocating the claims of the country as a field of enterprise. An immense amount of capital has been accumulated in the United States during recent years, and it is seeking an outlet. There is a very good prospect that Canada investments may become as popular in New York as West African mining stocks are at present in London, and as the American people understand the better than those of Great Britain the

THE DAILY COLONIST.

conditions under which money is invested in Canada. They are not greatly averse to those with which they are accustomed in their own country. We are much inclined to regard the great interest which the press of the United States is taking in Canada as the precursor of an equal interest in this country on the part of the investing public south of the 49th parallel.

MONEY FOR MINES.

Any newspaper man, known to take an interest in mining matters, will have several propositions brought to his notice every week, which look as though they would repay any one who would take hold of them with a little capital. Then he reads in the press of the vast amount of capital seeking investment, and he very naturally wonders why it is that some of this capital cannot be secured for the development of these prospective mines. This is really one of the urgent questions of the hour in British Columbia. The amount of outside capital invested in this province has not been large as compared with the enormous sums that have gone elsewhere. What is the reason? One gentleman writes to the Colonist to lay a large measure of the responsibility upon the condition of our mining laws. Another says it is because of the unwise manner in which investments already made here have been managed. But there are many people who know nothing about our laws, and care little about the fate that has befallen improvident management. Eastern Canada and the United States contain many such, who have abundant means. What about them? Why cannot they be attracted towards British Columbia?

There is no doubt that much mischief was done in the days when the wild-cat was abroad in the land, and it was a poor wretch that did not see a dozen million-dollar companies put upon the market. Just a word as to the promoters of the wild-cats. Most of them were acting in good faith. They believed they were promoting legitimate investments. It is quite legitimate for a man, who thinks he has a good prospect, to spend all his money in developing it, and if he gets nothing, no one accuses him of dishonesty. They may express doubts as to his judgment, but that is as far as they will go. It is equally legitimate morally to persuade a number of people to risk a little money in developing a property. We are not disposed to remain awake at night to lament the misfortunes of the man, who buys mining stock at 5 cents on the chance of the money being spent in work that will make his 5 cents worth \$1. He stood to make a 20 to 1 profit, instead of which he made a loss. He ought to have known that in the very nature of things the chances were against him. But the wild-cats hurt the province. The men who gambled in them and lost took a great deal about it, and thus created an unfavorable sentiment. Bad management doubtless had a prejudicial effect. In many cases the expenditure has run ahead of any possible results in sight. The instead of dividends there is a collapse, and once more the country gets a black eye.

The days of the wild-cat are passed, or nearly so. What we all now want to see is money forthcoming for the legitimate development of mines—not millions of dollars, but simply thousands. There are men who have worked patiently at their discoveries until they are almost, and in many cases, quite, at the end of their resources. Can any one devise a plan whereby money can be secured to take hold of promising properties of this description? There are many of them. They are not mines yet, but there is every prospect of their becoming mines. A few cases can be cited where the owners of a prospect have stood by it until it became a mine, but in nine cases out of ten, to do this costs a good deal of money, very much more than the average discoverer of a mine can get together. Can any one suggest a plan whereby the prospector of small means, but a good showing of mineral, can be brought in touch with men who are able and willing to put a little financial risk against what he has risked? Doubtless there are many such people, just as there are many prospects which they could take hold of. Doubtless also there is risk attending such expenditures, but that is true of every line of business.

The British Columbia government will doubtless see that fair play is accorded those who staked mines in the Mount Baker district, believing that they were in the United States.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Seventh Article.)

We have described the Central Mainland as that part of British Columbia lying between the 54th and 56th parallels, and west of the Rocky Mountains. Its length from north to south, therefore, is in round numbers 140 miles; its breadth from east to west is about 250 miles. The southern half of its western border is on the ocean; the northern half is shut off from the sea by Southeastern Alaska, according to the contention of the United States. The surface is broken, but on the whole is lower in altitude than the Central Mainland, and this difference in altitude more than compensates for the difference in latitude.

Its rivers are the Skeena and the Neas, which flow into the Pacific Ocean, the Parsnip, which is the chief tributary of the Peace River, numerous tributaries of the Fraser and minor streams. It contains numerous lakes, some of them of considerable size. Babine lake is nearly 100 miles long, with an average width of perhaps 5 miles, Stuart lake is about 50 miles long and 4 or 5 miles wide. Francois lake and North Tatla lake are each about 50 miles long, but are narrower than the others. Besides these there are numerous smaller bodies of water. The whole district is splendidly watered.

This great district has been by no means fully explored, but what is known of it justifies the claim that it will become one of the richest portions of the province. It possesses mines of gold, copper, iron and coal, some of them now being opened up. The placers of the Omineca are situated in this district. They have yielded considerable gold, but at present the output is not great, that of last year having been only \$12,527, but extensive hydraulic plants are being installed and in the course of a year a very much larger showing may be confidently looked for. The area available for hydraulic operations is large, but they are so remote from railway or steam navigation that the installation of plants is accompanied with great delay and expense. The same reason prevents the known deposits of copper and silver ores from receiving any attention whatever, and has made it useless for prospectors to seek for anything except placer ground, the discovery of which is in so many cases accidental. The part of the Omineca Mining Division in which these operations have been carried on, lies on the west side of the Rocky Mountains more than 250 miles in a direct line from the nearest railway, and more than 200 miles from the sea. The difficulty of exploiting a country so situated will readily be understood. In that portion of this district, which lies near the coast several good placer deposits have been worked, and one or more hydraulic plants are being installed. There have also been opened several valuable deposits of ore carrying gold and copper in paying quantities. Very excellent coal has been found in apparently large quantity not far south of the Skeena river, and within easy reach of the sea. There is a large area of good agricultural land in this district. The Babine valley, which extends southward from the Skeena, near Hazelton, contains fully 600 square miles of good farming land, and another valley extending to the north has fully half as large an area. The land is very fertile. It produces hay in great luxuriance and a considerable quantity is cut every season. The grass stands as high as a man's head. There are also wheat, wild barley grows, and it is as tall as the grass. The winters are colder than on the coast, but there is no wind worth mentioning. The Skeena freezes up in January, and spring opens about May 1, that is, planting begins then. This gives a long season, and as there is plenty of sunlight and moisture, vegetation flourishes.

Dr. Dawson describes the climate of this region as much like that of the neighborhood of Quebec or Montreal, with the exception that the winters are shorter. Speaking of the acreage of land around the Babine and Stuart lakes, which is available for cultivation, the same authority describes it as large. That in sight from the lakes aggregates, he thinks, fully 500 square miles. The soil is described as fertile. The growth of grass and pea-vine he says is luxuriant, and in fact the only open question as to its adaptability to agriculture is the climate, and this can only be determined by experiment. Such little farming as had been done in this section at the time of Dr. Dawson's visit indicated that potatoes and other vegetables and barley would be successful crops with a possibility of wheat proving profitable in some places. We quote from his report: "In the valley of the Babine and Stuart lakes the summer season seems to be sufficiently long and the absolute amount of heat great enough to bring all ordinary crops, including wheat, to maturity, but the question remains to be determined as to what extent the inability to summer freeze may interfere with the cultivation of some plants, more especially wheat. Though this valley may be regarded as a continuation of the Lower Nechaco, its vicinity to mountains appears to render it somewhat inferior to that district in climate, and in that regard in that regard in the same position with the country bordering Francois lake." Of the Lower Nechaco valley he estimates its area at 1,000 square miles, and says the soil is uniformly fertile. He says it will support a considerable population, and that all the crops usually grown in the North Temperate Zone can be grown in it, with the exception of wheat, and in favored localities that grain can be raised with success. The Nechaco valley thus referred to is partly in what we have called the Central Mainland. These observations will show that in the North Central Mainland there is a large area of very fertile well adapted to farming. It is useless to approximate its extent, because it lies in detached areas, but it must be a great deal more than a million acres. In addition there are very extensive tracts that afford exceptionally good pasturage. There will undoubtedly be a large agricultural and stock-raising population here, when the country is opened by railway, because the development of a country like this will provide a market for its products, and the products of its soil will be in demand.

Beginning at the head of Bute Inlet, Mr. Bell describes the land in the valley of the Homathcoo river as good but not very fertile. The climate is probably unequalled for the production of cereals, fruits and roots. The eastern flank of the Coast range he pronounces to be pastoral lands of exceptional excellence, the winter feed giving it a highly favorable character. This feed can be cut on the extensive natural meadows. Some of the land in this section only requires irrigation to make it admirable for farming purposes, and there are streams at hand to supply the water. Mr. Bell thinks that it is only the lack of means of communication which keeps this section from being immediately occupied by settlers. He estimates that there are about 80,000 acres of good farming land in the district, including the Homathcoo valley. In this the pastoral area is not taken into account. East of the section just described, Mr. Bell reports a large tract containing many natural meadows, the higher lands being all that can be desired for sheep raising. North of this and extending all the way to the north coast, he describes a large area of level, fertile land, which he estimates to be about 100,000 acres. This is a good pastoral country, with a large area capable of cultivation. These observations cover the whole country between the Coast range and the Fraser. East of the Fraser, he says, "there are many creeks and river bottoms which contain good pasture available for dairy purposes, and also for the cutting of hay," and he states facts which show that hardy grains and vegetables can be successfully grown. In this part of the district mining will be the chief industry.

Speaking generally of the central portion of the Central Mainland, which is a district having an area of approximately 30,000 square miles, it may be described as being suitable for cattle and sheep raising, and also for agriculture. The agricultural land includes the low benches of the Fraser valley, where irrigation is often necessary, but all the products of the North Temperate Zone can be grown in great luxuriance, the valleys of the smaller rivers where mixed farming can be successfully carried on, although sometimes irrigation is necessary, and generally all portions of the country where the elevation is less than 2,500 feet. With the data at present available it is impossible to approximate the extent of this cultivable land. Mr. Bell says that there are opportunities for carrying out irrigation schemes on a much larger scale than any that have hitherto been attempted in this province. It is evident that the observations made by engineers in traversing so vast an area must

ESS

How It About the His Clever Scenes.

Mr. Milne perfected his education at Marshall College, Aberdeen, coming to Canada when he was twenty-one...

The following extract taken from a local paper at the time of his appointment conveys the public expression of opinion as to his abilities as a public servant...

The knowledge Collector Milne acquired in the early nineties in relation to the sealing industry placed him in the front rank of the government in relation to the friction and unpleasantness between the people of Canada and the Kettle River Indians...

On visiting Collector Milne's office in the custom house, he is nearly always engaged directing some importer...

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Sir—However vivid and minute the description which you have given of the southern portion of the Kootenay Coast...

To the observer who travels through that wonderful land of the fact that very much remains to be done by the railway companies in the matter of the Kootenay coast...

Perhaps the most interesting of all the railway lines in the upper country is the Columbian and Western, which extends from West Robson, on the Columbia river, to Midway, on the Coast Range...

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