

Exorbitant Freight Rates on the Great Canadian Octopus Under Discussion

At a Meeting of the Members From Manitoba and the Northwest.

Interview With Minister of Agriculture on Questions Affecting Settlers in the West.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The debate on the issue of the government's warrant for a million dollars the day before the house commenced yesterday.

The agricultural members of parliament had a meeting yesterday at which they decided to bring before the government the importance of securing better transportation facilities on ocean and land, as well as cheaper freight rates for farming products.

Mr. Morrison, on behalf of the West-Canadian Farmers' Association, presented an invitation to luncheon, etc., in July of his going west with Li Hung Chang. Sir Henri, however, finds that he cannot leave Ottawa for some time, consequently he is compelled to decline.

Hon. Mr. Foster has made a tactical blunder in moving a vote to censure the government for raising money to carry on the business of the country by the governor-general's warrant. The independent members of the house will all vote against it, and it is said that some strong Tories are kicking against voting for it, as they feel that the government did the only feasible and sensible thing possible under the circumstances to prevent a hardship to the country and immense public annoyance. It was thought a vote would be reached last night, but as many members announced their intention of speaking on the motion the government consented to adjourn the debate. John Ross Robertson has announced his intention to support the government.

The house will adjourn to-day till next Monday in reference to Labor Day. Most of the members will take the opportunity to visit the Toronto Industrial exhibition.

Two questions appear on the order paper to-day, the first being the intention of the government in re St. Andrew's Rapids. One by Mr. Richardson and the other by Hon. John Macdonald.

Mr. Richardson is also asking for the correspondence relating to the establishment of a luncheon at the Battledore Industrial School, supposed to be caused by confinement.

A meeting of the members from Manitoba and the Northwest was held in the Northwest room to-day to discuss with the minister of agriculture questions affecting the interest of settlers of the Northwest, with a view to formulating some definite policy in the interests of the West to be laid before the agricultural and immigration committee. Messrs. Macdonald, Richardson, Oliver and Douglas are on the committee.

Over thirty prominent members interested in agriculture attended. Dr. Dreyfuss was appointed secretary. Messrs. Oliver, Macdonald, Richardson and Dr. Douglas participated in the discussion.

Mr. Macdonald urged the establishment of a bureau of information. Mr. Richardson discussed freight rates and the tariff showing how the farmers of the West were greatly handicapped and how it was difficult for them to succeed, giving figures showing how the West had suffered. Dr. Douglas made a strong plea for help from the exorbitant freight rates.

Dalton McCarthy made an excellent speech. He said the farmer had relief from the tariff. The important point, however, was the freight rates. It was difficult, but not impossible for the government to deal with the question. He studied the question carefully and had no hesitation in affirming that the C.P.R. at present derived all its profits from the grain and cattle business in Manitoba and a small portion of the Territories. The settlers in this small district are being held in order that dividends may be paid. In other parts the road may pay running expenses, but Manitoba pays all the profits. The people of this little province of Manitoba were in bondage to the C.P.R. and until the means were devised for her relief she could never prosper or obtain any degree of success. Some means, Mr. McCarthy said, must be devised to relieve the farmer, and enable him to succeed. A third necessity was the provision of cold storage accommodation to enable the Northwest farmers to get a decent price for their animals. This could not be done without government aid. He suggested the appointment of a committee to formulate a scheme to be laid before the government to obtain relief along the lines suggested. Enormous unfairness was practiced by the railway company, and its customers are afraid to complain. Nonpareil, at Newport, Monmouthshire, yesterday, that Captain Albert Dreyfuss had escaped from prison on the island of Grand Saucier.

Zanzibar, Sept. 4.—It is now considered probable that the leading Arabs who supported Said Khalid in his attempt to usurp the throne of Zanzibar will be banished and their property confiscated. In addition it is believed that portions of the property of others concerned in the revolt will be confiscated and devoted to a settlement of the claims, amounting to £30,000, arising from the looting of stores and residences, which followed the escape of the insurgents from the palace after the beginning of the bombardment.

There is no article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous street-sweeping plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plaster.

Guns, ammunition, fishing tackle etc. Shore's Hardware.

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A HIGH OLD TIME

Delegates to the Irish Convention in Dublin Jeered by a Crowd of 1,000 Roughs.

Shouts of "To H— With Dillon" Followed by the Song "God Save Ireland."

Comments of the Dublin Press Upon the Result of the Convention.

Dublin, Sept. 3.—With the Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell in the chair the third day's session of the Irish National convention opened at 11 o'clock. Mr. O'Donnell said the convention, up to the present, had been a success. The end which they hoped to attain was the uniting of all warring factions in the Irish parliamentary party and out of it, and it cannot be denied that when the delegates assembled this morning they were taking unity as they were the calling of the convention was first decided upon.

The session to-day opened with a dramatic scene. Dan Harris, of Toronto, being recognized by the chair, immediately commenced a heated attack upon the Dublin newspapers, asserting indignantly that they "foolishly insulted" one of the delegates from Ottawa, Mr. Heany, in charging that he was a "companion and consort of the spy Le Caron."

In a moment the air sounded with yells of "Cowards! traitors!" etc., etc., and much tumult followed.

Order being somewhat restored, Dan Harris described Mr. Heany's career in Canada, asserting that it was a most honorable one, and finally called upon the offending delegate to stand up.

Mr. Heany did so and made a telling speech, during which he hotly repudiated the charges made against him by the Dublin press. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Heany was loudly cheered and was warmly congratulated by a number of his friends. The regular business of the day then commenced.

Following the close of the Irish convention to-day there was almost a riot in Sackville street, and Mr. John Dillon and a number of his followers were compelled to seek refuge at the Imperial hotel.

After leaving the Leinster hall, Mr. Dillon, escorted by 50 or 60 members of the convention, walked up Sackville street, which was densely crowded. The delegates were followed by an Irish mob of about 1,000 roughs, evidently not in sympathy with the Dillonites. The leaders of the mob kept shouting "To H— with Dillon," etc., stones and other missiles flying through the air. The Dillonites replied by singing "God Save Ireland," increasing the riotous demonstration and largely adding to the number of the mob following them up Sackville street. The police on duty were not able to cope with the roughs and reinforcements were hurried to the scene. The police soon turned into Sackville street in strong numbers, just in time to stop what without doubt a growing riot, which might have had most serious consequences. There were threats of lynching, thrashing and ducking Dillon, causing him and his party to hurriedly take refuge in the Imperial hotel, which afterwards was surrounded by a strong force of police, which kept the rioters at bay.

The Daily Express, commenting upon the Irish situation, says: "The report sentatives of the Irish abroad all talked arrant nonsense, because they knew nothing of the conditions of life in Ireland."

The Independent remarks: "The convention is a thing to be laughed at, notwithstanding that it is patronised by a bishop."

The Irish Times expresses the opinion that the convention is "foreign and sectional" and that the speeches are not academic.

On the other hand the Freeman's Journal thinks that the convention is a monumental success.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

Alarm Felt Over the Report of a Great Earthquake and Typhoon.

Yokohama, Sept. 4.—Much alarm is felt here over the meagre report of a great earthquake which occurred in the northeast provinces of the main island of Japan on Monday evening. The town of Kokago has been entirely destroyed and several other towns severely damaged. Many persons are reported to have been killed by the earthquake and still larger numbers injured, while a multitude have suffered severe losses by damage to property. The provinces visited by the earthquake are the same as those devastated by the terrible earthquake and tidal wave of June 15th last, when a large number of towns were wiped out and the estimated loss of life was 40,000. The provinces of Reikuzen and Rikichu along the coast of the island of Kinkasan northward were the principal sufferers then. The recollection of the havoc to human life wrought by that awful disaster causes grave anxiety as to what further reports may show of the results of Monday's earthquake. On the same day a typhoon caused extensive damage in southern Japan.

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ABDUL THE DAMNED

Is the Title Given the Sultan of Turkey by the Staid London Journals

Who are in a Rage Over the Apathy Displayed by England.

Canadian Government Completes Arrangements for Steamship Service to Antwerp.

London, Sept. 5.—Probably no head of a European state, certainly not Napoleon at the height of his death struggle with England, has been more openly hated and insulted in England than the Sultan of Turkey at this moment. "Abdul the Damned" is the title given him by staid journals in whose police reports they are careful to cover "swear words" with dashes.

Mr. Gladstone this week talked of the "assassin who sits on the throne at Constantinople. The Chronicle this morning called the sultan "A criminal lunatic." The Speaker says he and his government are "colossal criminals," yet this outburst largely explains the English rage. As the speaker says: "One of the bloodiest deeds in history has been committed in the face of Europe yet Europe finds nothing better to do than punish the perpetrators than refusing to put candles in the windows on the sultan's fête-day in September. The massacre of the French revolution was not one-fourth of the slaughter at Constantinople, yet England sighs and does nothing."

The Chronicle says: "Lord Rosebery, being still titular leader of the Liberal party, it expects him to lead and not wait to be pushed. Let him follow Gladstone's splendid example, who, when others were timid and distrustful, was intrepid and triumphant over one."

London, Sept. 5.—Arrangements have been completed between the Belgian S.S. Co. and the Canadian government for a steamship service between Antwerp, Cologne and Canada. The British steamer Gretchen will open the service. Steamers will sail fortnightly from each terminal port.

An Athens dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says fighting occurred in the Euboean district of Macedonia, during which the "Turks" were reported to have killed and the insurgents lost heavily.

Constantinople, Sept. 5.—Great anxiety still prevails here, but there have been no further disturbances. The ambassadors sent a collective note to the Turkish government, dwelling upon the organized character of the massacres and citing several cases bearing on this. They quote the declarations of two Mussulmans who were requisitioned by the police to provide them with weapons and sent them to kill Armenians. Other and similar evidence was also presented and the ambassadors finally demanded a strict inquiry into the causes of the outbreak and the steps taken to suppress it. They also insist upon the severe punishment of the culprits.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Globe and Hugh John—Laurier Denies the Pope Story.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—The return of Messrs. Blair and Patterson was gazetted to-day.

The Calgary and Edmonton railway company meets in Montreal on October 7th for the election of officers.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The Globe says: "The Manitoba Free Press is wrong when Hon. Hugh John Macdonald announced his change of view on the school question long before he was asked to join the Tupper government. For one part we have never supposed he was the sort of a man who would change his opinions in order to obtain office. A desire to help a friend out of a hole would be a much stronger temptation to him. His change of base cannot be explained by the second judgment of the privy council because he declared in 1893 that he would oppose remedial legislation even if the second judgment of the privy council would be in favor of the appeal. As shown in Hansard of 1893, the criticism we would make upon Hon. Hugh John Macdonald is not that he is corrupt, but that he does not hold his views with sufficient firmness to be a safe guide in public affairs."

Hon. Mr. Laurier was asked to-day what he had to say about the Mail's story that he had sent an emissary to Rome regarding the Manitoba school question. "It is one of the Mail's usual canards," said the premier, "and not a word of truth in it." This straight contradiction is scarcely necessary to the Mail's story, which was concocted to draw attention from Archbishop Langevin's doings at Rome in the interests of Tupper and the Ultramontanes of Quebec.

THE WEATHER FOR COLDS.

This is the time when colds are in the fashion—everybody who is anybody has one, if not himself there's one in the family. For no complaint under the sun are there more remedies than for a cold in the head, but of the thousands Chase's Catarrh Cure is the best. "In twelve hours I was cured of a bad cold in the head by Chase's Cure," writes Miss Dwyer, Alliston, Ont. 25c. of all druggists, with blower free.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Opening of the General Synod of the Anglican Church at Winnipeg

English Capitalists After Famous Josie Mine—Five Women Burned to Death.

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—The general synod of the Anglican church in Canada was opened here this evening in Holy Trinity church. Delegates and bishops were present from all the dioceses of the churches in the Dominion and marched in procession to the church from the school house near by. Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia, delivered the opening sermon, and after formal exercises an account was made till this morning, when the business sessions will begin in St. John's College. The various committees or synod were assembled to-day preparing work for the business sessions. The most important committee was that on missions, which met in the library of St. John's. The Primate was in the chair and Rural Dean Burman was selected as secretary. The morning was spent in discussing a scheme for the consolidation of the mission funds of the church under one board. This will be one of the most important matters coming before the synod, and will doubtless be debated at considerable length on the floor of the house.

Every train from the east that passes through the city has on board capitalists who are turning their attention toward the rich gold fields of British Columbia. Among those who went west to-day was Messrs. Macpherson, of the St. John's bankers, who spent some time in Rossland and Kootenay district with a view to taking up a few favorable locations. Accompanying him were two experts, D. D. Tay and W. D. Manly, who will prospect.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—A special from Rossland, B. C., to the World says: "It is understood that English capitalists have opened negotiations for the purchase of the famous Josie mine for \$300,000. This would bring the stock to over \$1, and it is already high in anticipation of the completion of the deal. These capitalists are after other mines as well. Messrs. Jones, Warren and Burke, who control the West End and Josie, will sell to General Warren said the price was higher than had been reported, and that the deal would be completed on Monday."

It was reported here last evening that the Josie mine in British Columbia had been taken over by a wealthy English syndicate, which for some time has held an option of a million dollars on the property. Official news was expected by cable from London yesterday.

Yesterday Messrs. Oler and Hammond received word that a gold brick, representing the wash-up of the season of the Cariboo Gold Mining Co., amounted to \$81,600.

Vankeek Hill, Ont., Sept. 3.—The Commercial hotel here owned by Geo. Constantine, was partially destroyed by fire last night. Five women employees were burned to death. Miss Louisa Yandean, Christie Villeneuve, Josephine Dechamps, Mrs. T. Finlay and Kate McLeod. The fire started in the kitchen, over which the women were sleeping, and spread so rapidly that they were smothered before help could reach them. The outbreak was very disastrous and the main part of the hotel was badly damaged. For the time the main street of the village was in great danger.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Captain Delaney Hamilton, one of Toronto's oldest inhabitants, is dead. Lieut. Col. R. B. Hamilton, late of the Queen's Own, and Harry C. Hamilton, of Sault Ste. Marie, are sons of the deceased.

Kingston, Sept. 3.—While attending a steam threshing machine at Inverary yesterday Adam Barr, a farmer aged 55, fell into the feeder, receiving injuries from which he died within an hour.

Walkerville, Sept. 3.—Andrew Mitchell, a farmer near here, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He had been suffering from melancholy for some time.

Montreal, Sept. 3.—Molson's bank here has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, and a bonus of 1 per cent. This is the eighty-second dividend of this institution.

Kingston, Sept. 3.—A man named Chateworth, of Perth, was killed last night by a Canadian Pacific train near Arden. He was employed in the ballast pit.

St. Catharines, Sept. 3.—William Laferriere was struck by Niagara Central train this morning and fatally injured.

Chatham, Sept. 3.—Broderick and Morley, importers, merchant tailors and furriers, with branches in Windsor and Victoria, have assigned. The position of the firm's affairs is not known, but it is believed they will be able to resume business.

LI HUNG'S TRAVELS.

Likely to Have an Important Effect Upon China's Trade Policy.

Shanghai, Sept. 4.—Reports are in circulation here among people in the highest authority, which, if correct, show that the travels of Li Hung Chang in Europe are likely to have in the immediate future a most important effect upon the policy of the Chinese government, and that the Chinese Empire will shortly be thrown open to the trade of the world. When the great Chinese statesman was in England an official attached to his staff said the main object of his visit was to sound the European governments regarding a customs tariff for China. It is also pointed out that the time of the Anglo-Chinese treaty expires in two days, consequently it was to Great Britain's interest to make the best possible terms now and wait until the treaty expired.

It is further hinted that China's acceptance or refusal of the suggestions of the British Premier depended on the action of the British financiers who had been approached on the subject of a proposed Chinese loan of considerable magnitude. What the proposals of Lord Salisbury were, is a question probably known to but few people. On the other hand it is asserted here by people in a position to have accurate information regarding the policy of the Chinese government, that the latter is inclined to concede the conditions set forth by Lord Salisbury. As a preliminary agreement there will be an increase in the tariff. All transit dues in the interior of China will be abolished, and later on free trade will be established throughout the Chinese Empire. It is also intimated that Great Britain advances the money required by China for a number of boats of battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats of various descriptions at British shipyards, and further, that British officers will be detailed to reorganize the Chinese army. It was at first proposed to entrust the task to German officers, but it is believed that Li Hung Chang while in Germany was not successful in driving the bargain which was contemplated. Of course this view of the case may be modified by future events, for a great deal depends still upon the opinion of Li Hung Chang upon his return to China.

It is finally understood that the Chinese government has practically decided to take steps at an early date to make a considerable extension in the railroads of the empire, and a foreign railway board, organized on a basis of a customs committee, is entrusted with this task. The Emperor of China is known to be favorably disposed towards the extension of the railroad service of China, and with free trade, the abolishment of all transit dues and an improved system of taxation, the travels of Li Hung Chang may be the means of awakening China into new life and prosperity, and open up to the commerce of the world markets which have hitherto been useless by being closed.

AT RIDEAU RANGE

Miller, of British Columbia, Among the First Twenty for the Bissley Team.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—There was pleasant weather on Rideau range to-day. The Governor-General's prize of \$250 and badge was won by Private Forbes, 13th Batt., N. B.; 2nd prize, Lieut. Ross, 37th Batt., \$150 and badge; 3rd prize, Private Simpson, R. C., \$100 and badge.

The following get badges: Staff-Serg. Harp, 48th; Lieut. Cartwright, 47th; Lieut. King, 41st; Private Vanden, 41st; Capt. Pope, Vics.; Capt. Weller, 50th; and Sergt. Blair, 7th. Forbes and Ross tied for first place with 94 points in the shoot off Forbes had 24 and Ross 17. Harp and Simpson tied for 3rd place with 83 each, and Simpson won in the shoot off.

Following is the first 20 for the Bissley team: Sergt. Blair, 78th; Lieut. Davidson, 8th; Lieut. Kinross, 8th Hussars; Trooper Langstroth, 8th Hussars; Sergt. Broadhurst, Scots, Montreal; Col. Sergt. Skedden, 13th; Corp. Kerr, 48th; Lieut. King, 45th; Lieut. Ross, 13th; Surgeon Ross, 77th; Capt. White, 14th; Sergt. Garson, 14th; Sergt. Marks, 8th Fusiliers; Corp. Wyndatt, R. G.; Capt. Davidson, 8th Royal; Gunner Miller, 5th Regt. R. C. A.; Sergt. Smith, 59th; Sergt. Drysdale, 1st Prince of Wales.

It is actual merit that has given Hood a Sarasparilla. The first place among medicines. It is the "One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic."

Old Bramble—Want to marry my daughter, do you? Let me say first, you are not exactly the sort of a man I should like for a son-in-law.

Young Gentleman—Well, you are not the sort of a man I should like for a father-in-law, but then you know, we needn't be chummy unless we want to.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor—Please inform my readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure by which I was permanent restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak sunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness, I promise you perfect secrecy, and as I do not wish to expose myself either, please address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

ing der... HERN SEAS... Australian line steamer... British Columbia... P. RESERS... OS., Ld... BRIS... per lb. \$8 per cent... \$1.35... \$2.25 sack... per hbl... Flour, \$5 per hbl... strictly Spot Cash... SON, Victoria, B.C.

GRDSHAM'S LAW AGAIN. In a recent interview the Mexican minister of finance said: "Mexico has always had free coinage. The ratio is 16 2/3 to 1. Theoretically our standard is bi-metallic, but, of course, it is really a single silver standard. It is not possible to have a double standard under free coinage. Any gold we have is immediately exported, and I have never seen any gold in circulation in Mexico. Gold is at a premium of nearly 200." It is not possible, he says, to have a double standard under free coinage; the cheaper metal drives out the other. Mexico furnishes but another evidence of the correctness of Gresham's law pronounced some two hundred years ago. Gresham, being an unusually keen observer for his time, made known the economic truth that when two metals circulate with equal authority in any country the cheaper inevitably drives out the dearer. If our American friends want silver mono-metalism, such as Mexico enjoys, they can have it by endorsing the Bryanite platform. But they should not expect to find that platform securing bi-metalism for them. They may be strong, but they are not strong enough to overcome the economic laws which have so thoroughly withstood the test of time.

PARTISAN OFFICIALS. Hon. Mr. Davies' dismissal of some civil servants who had taken an active part in the recent election on the Conservative side was the occasion for a discussion in the house of commons, in which, of course, Conservative members endeavored to show that the new government has resorted to the "spoils" system. The reports of the discussion certainly do not show that they met with any success. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries thus gave his own view of the rule that should prevail: "I would not discharge a man for voting for his party; that is a sacred right which ought not to be interfered with. But when a public official takes an active part in an election and makes himself politically offensive, he takes his official life in his hand, and if the party which he actively supports is unsuccessful his political head comes off." This seems to us a doctrine to which exception cannot well be taken, and nothing was made known in the course of the debate to show that Mr. Davies had gone beyond the limits he laid down in regard to partisan officials. A contemporary in dealing with this matter asks whether the minister would be ready to apply the rule to civil servants displaying partisanship on the Liberal side. It must be assumed that he would, since he has stated that his desire is to keep the service free from such displays. It will, at all events, be time enough to condemn him when he shows himself ready to depart from his rule for the benefit of any Liberal member of the service. A new government anxious to keep the public service in a state of efficiency must find more or less difficulty in selecting the proper course of procedure. There is no considerable number of men on the Liberal side willing to see the "spoils" system adopted, or to see competent and faithful officials removed. On the other hand, any official who displayed bitter and offensive partisanship in the election wrote himself down at once an incompetent and unfit member of the service—one whom the incoming government could not very well trust for the proper fulfillment of his duties. Such persons can have no just cause of complaint if removed from office, though, of course, every man charged with such offence has the right to a fair trial.

LORD ABERDEEN'S ACTION. A good deal of pother has been raised by the Conservative leaders over the action of the governor-general in refusing to confirm certain appointments made by the Tupper government after its defeat at the polls on June 23. Lord Aberdeen is accused by the Tory politicians and press of having acted as a partisan on behalf of the Liberals and of having violated the constitution. One Conservative paper, the Hamilton Spectator, goes so far as to threaten him with a mobbing similar to that which Lord Elgin suffered at the hands of ultra-Tory Tories in the streets of Montreal. It is quite open to the Conservatives to criticize Lord Aberdeen's action, but surely it ought to be done decently and temperately. The whole truth of the matter is that our Tory friends like to read into the constitution just what they want to find in it. When Governor Letellier of Quebec dismissed his advisers the Tories found his action to be entirely unconstitutional and unjustifiable. When Governor Angers followed Mr. Letellier's example the Tories declared that he had done just what was right, though the two cases were completely parallel as far as the constitution was concerned. Now Lord Aberdeen comes in for censure when in the exercise of his well recognized constitutional prerogative he refuses to sanction the acts of ministers from whom the confidence of the country was so emphatically withdrawn. It is evident the constitution can afford our Tory friends no comfort in this matter; the only question debatable in connection with it is whether the governor-general pursued the course most in the interest of the people. Of that the people must be left to judge, and there can be little doubt as to what their judgment will be. As Lord Aberdeen pointed out in his letter to Sir Charles Tupper, the ministry headed by the latter was formed after the last parliament had expired; it never had the approval of the people, either directly or indirectly. Therefore its acts were rightly considered as of an

unusually provisional character, and the governor-general was bound to treat the situation as an exceptional one. If Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues had possessed the great respect for the constitution which they now pretend to have they would have resigned office immediately when the will of the country was made known. There was no mistaking the expression of that will, and the governor-general was acting both constitutionally and wisely when he made it his guide. The Pall Mall Gazette strikes the keynote of the situation very accurately when it declares that "so far as Sir Charles Tupper is concerned, had there been a statesman at the head of the government the ministry at that time would have at once resigned," and it is no doubt his correct explanation of the failure to do so when it adds that "Sir Charles has been so long in office that he has become rather too much of a politician."

THIEVES AS DETECTIVES. The alacrity with which certain newspapers of the Opposition persuasion have acted upon the partisan principle that "the first duty of an Opposition is to oppose" is not the most pleasing feature of the overthrow of the Conservative government. Eighteen years of experience as defenders of shortcomings, weaknesses and incapacity of a government it might be supposed, would have taught them the virtue of forbearance. Writers who for years have been apologizing for extravagant expenditure, ought not to assume too suddenly the role of financial critics and political purists, for the transformation is too great to readily command respect for the converts or confidence in their sincerity. It takes time to convince the public that they are not solely influenced by a senseless partisanship embittered by a crushing defeat.

The Vancouver organ, which never uttered a word of protest against the corruption of the Conservative leaders, now objected to the alarming annual growth of expenditure—which increased over ten millions a year under Conservative rule—with Heep-ish humbleness and hypocrisy, professes to see the advent of "an era of lavish expenditure" which "will be delightful to the minds of crowds of contractors, jobbers and schemers." And why are these "Meek-Greevyite's fears thus aroused? Heed the Laurier government has adopted, with some modifications and changes, the estimates prepared for submission at last session by the Tupper government! The Hon. Mr. Fielding, the new finance minister, gave a fair and reasonable explanation when he said that the government, not having had time to prepare estimates of their own, had taken those of the late government as a basis, and that the responsibility therefore would be upon both parties. But the responsibility for the expenditure of the sums voted will rest with the new government and for that expenditure they are willing to be judged. Under the conditions the Liberal administration assumed office, it will not be the sums voted, but the amounts expended, and the method of the expenditure, that will be the true test of its ability and desire to economically administer public affairs. If that important truth could find favor with the carping Conservative critics, it would help to relieve them of the nervous dread that the Liberal government is about to initiate the example of its predecessor. At least it ought to have the effect of keeping them quiet until their new found zeal for economy and reduced expenditure has a fitting opportunity to display itself. It is an absurd waste of energy to cross the stile before coming to it.

RIGHT AND CONSTITUTIONAL. Principal Grant puts the Aberdeen-Tupper controversy very clearly and forcibly when he says: "It is rather a delicate question, though not one of much practical importance. Constitutional pedants could write volumes on it, and quote precedents by the score that do not apply. I think the average Canadian will have little difficulty in making up his mind on it. Constitutionally the governor-general is surely not a mere figure-head; if he is, he has no alternative but to sign whatever orders his advisers place before him, then we have no use for him. A registry clerk would do, or an automaton could be constructed that would do the work without costing us one dollar a year. If that is really the meaning of his position, no self-respecting man would take it. Canadians being a practical people, would soon abolish the office altogether. Now, as to the merits of his case, it is very clear to me he acted rightly as well as constitutionally. Take the most important point of filling vacancies in the senate. The senate is one of our legislative chambers. In order to discharge its functions under responsible, i.e., party government, there must be in its supporters of the government of the day, as well as of the opposition. Things had come to such a pass that the former opposition had become all but extinct. Another lease of power given to the Conservative party would doubtless have extinguished it altogether. We have not the remedy that they have in Britain. There are two checks there, the hereditary principle, which practically ensures a continuance of two parties; and secondly, the British government can make as many peers as it likes. It is simply outrageous that the senate should be held as an addition to the bribery fund of the government in power, and they be able to take men out of and put them back again when the purpose is served. I say this with the great respect for the two gentlemen concerned. They are victims of the illegi-

minate and most reprehensible practice growing up, and which needs to be checked."

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. H. M. Whitney, who forty years ago founded the Honolulu Gazette and Advertiser, is at present in Victoria awaiting the sailing of the Mowera. Mr. Whitney's residence in the "Paradise of the Pacific" has given him an intimate acquaintance with the political, commercial and social life of the Islands for nearly half a century, during which time they passed through several political crises and changed a native monarchic into a semi-republican system of government. As to the present political status of the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Whitney is of opinion that the new administration is for the present firmly established and that all fear of plotting or scheming on the part of the Queen for restoration is forever at an end. That interesting personality—interesting principally because she is the last of a line of hereditary rulers—is now living a quiet life, free from any restraint, being at liberty to go and come as she pleases or to leave the Islands if she desires to do so. She receives no subsidy from the government, but is the owner of property in Honolulu, which brings her an income of four or five thousand dollars a year, sufficient for the modest requirements of dethroned royalty among a people who still retain their primitive tastes and simple habits.

The census of the Islands, now being taken, it is expected will show a population of about 105,000, of which the natives will number from 35,000 to 40,000. The Hawaiians, like all Indian, or native races, are rapidly diminishing in number, and the time can now be calculated when they will have disappeared as a distinctive nationality. The Japanese number 25,000 and are rapidly increasing, there being no legislative or treaty impediment in the way of their coming to the Islands, as is the case in respect to the Chinese. Among the problems that the Republic government will have to solve before many years, the most delicate will be the race question, for it is evident that 30,000 white people, which includes a large number of Portuguese, cannot rule over twice that number of other peoples, who are not accorded full rights of citizenship, without an occasional revolution, or at best more or less serious disturbances provoked by racial antagonisms. Safety for the Islands lies in annexation either to the United States or Great Britain, and until a union of that kind is accomplished the attempt to establish a government in the Hawaiian Islands—on the broad democratic principle of "by the people and for the people"—must still be considered an unsolved problem.

According to the Brooklyn there are published in the United States about 20,000 papers and periodicals. Of this number 14,000 are issued weekly and 2,000 daily. If each inhabitant took one paper, there would be a separate publication for every 3100 of population. It appears that ex-Minister Foster has asked the house of commons to condemn the new government for issuing government warrants in order to raise funds for the payment of the civil servants' salaries for July and August. If Mr. Foster had been able to point out any other possible method of securing the money he might have got support for his motion of censure. As it is he can hardly expect to find any large measure either in the house or in the country—and especially among the men who would have been left without their pay but for the warrants.

Li Hung Chang is represented as having asked the New York reporters whether it was fair to exclude his countrymen from the United States. Li conveniently ignores the fact that his own country practices exclusion itself in pretty good measure. He should have been asked what would happen to an American or European landing in China and making his way inland for the purpose of finding work. If perfectly honest he would at once reply that any "foreign devil" would make a mistake in adopting such a course. Toronto Star: Manitoba's census returns reflect little credit on the Dominion. The fact that after ten or fifteen years' booming, so promising a province has only a population as large as Toronto, and that the greater part of the increase for ten years is composed of people from Ontario, is evidence of the need of some radical measures to make Canada attractive.

The National Democrats, otherwise that portion of the Democratic party which rejects the free silver policy, have nominated a ticket and put forth a platform of their own. Senator Palmer of Illinois, is their candidate for the presidency and Gen. Buckner of Kentucky for the vice-presidency. "These two are described as veterans of the war. Gen. Palmer on the northern side, Gen. Buckner on the southern side. In point of the personnel the ticket should be fairly strong, and the platform is apparently acceptable to this wing of the Democracy. How much support "sound money and tariff for revenue" will find among the people it would be difficult to say, but there would seem to be little chance of the ticket securing election. It may nevertheless take enough Democratic support from Bryan to make McKinley's victory sure.

According to a document signed by the governor-general's secretary, 453 orders-in-council were submitted to his Excellency by the Tupper government

after their defeat at the polls. Among the appointments were the following: Appointment of J. T. Mellish, revising officer, West Queen's, P.E.I. Appointment of Charles R. Smallwood, revising officer, East Queen's, P.E.I.

Appointment of the Hon. A. R. Angers, senator for Quebec. Appointment of Mr. Geo. Gooderham as senator for Quebec. Appointment of the Hon. A. Desjardins as senator for Quebec. Appointment of Mr. N. W. White as senator for Nova Scotia. Appointment of James E. Wyatt, revising officer, West Prince, P.E.I. Appointment of Judge Doherty, revising officer, St. Anne's, Montreal. Appointment of C. E. Gagnon revising officer, St. Hyacinthe. Appointment of G. P. Chateaufort, revising officer, Quebec. Appointment of F. G. Faucher to be deputy collector of inland revenue, Nakusp, B. C. (a new appointment). Appointment of Mr. J. B. Walkem, the Kingston barrister to be deputy registrar, Toronto admiralty district, (a new appointment).

All these and others his excellency referred to sign. He only signed 17 in total. The list of unsigned orders of course includes the appointment of Hon. Mr. Eberts as a judge of the supreme court of this province. It is shown by the list that the Tupper government not only wanted to fill vacant offices but to create new ones and fill them. The Hamilton Spectator, a good Conservative journal, is distinguishing itself by abusing the Governor-General. As a sample of conservative argument, he writes a long Latin treatise on the new monarchist and no doubt wished he had not a furious controversy started up—the bishop was called a liar in half a dozen different languages, and for a century "Pontoppidan's kraken" was made much fun of. These Linnaeus took it up, and made it clear that the alleged monster was a huge "cuttlefish," as there was abundant evidence that these had formerly visited the north coast, and while many were small, some were of great size and capable of doing much mischief. The smaller ones confined their malignant strength to uprooting the anchors of fishing boats—and this they do to-day along the west coast of Florida. In the light of modern knowledge the old Bishop is vindicated, but for obvious reasons cuttlefish as big as the kraken have not come to market lately; in fact, the capture of a very small one is a serious matter, not likely to be undertaken even by the means of collecting the millions I represent, facilitating the introduction of these very means and ends of civilization into China, and annihilating the old civilization of the far east with the most modern of the extreme west.

"I have only one word to add, that the Hon. J. W. Foster, in his manifold abilities, has to me rendered most valuable assistance in China's most critical moments. America, whether as a government or as an individual, has a friend indeed. So, gentlemen, I propose a toast to a friend to China—John W. Foster." Practically Li Hung Chang took his leave of the western republic as the sun set on his eyes. The party left the Arlington hotel at about half past five o'clock under an escort of cavalry, and went directly to the Pennsylvania depot. Ex-Secretary Foster accompanied Li Hung Chang to the train, where he said farewell. Gen. Ruger, with his staff, will escort the governor to the limits of the United States. At six o'clock a start was made for Niagara Falls, where the Canadian representatives will meet them.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning the Chinese ambassador, Li Hung Chang, left the United States through the door by which so many of his countrymen illegally and illegally enter the country—the suspended bridge. He travelled on a special Canadian Pacific train which had been brought to this side (the first ever brought into the United States in this way) especially for Earl Li's convenience. The train will arrive at Toronto this afternoon, where an attempt will be made to induce Li to appear at the Toronto exhibition, but the wily old diplomat, who avoids crowds when he can, is not likely to accept the invitation. As his purpose now is to get to the Pacific coasts as rapidly as is consistent with safety, he will make most of his inspection of Canada from the car windows.

Boils. It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

Blood. I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our blood, and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband's boils, and we regard it as a wonderful medicine. MRS. ANNA PETERSON, Latimer, Kansas. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

might learn something from the Victoria Conservative members, who, during the same general election—according to their agents' statements—did not expend a cent.

MONSTERS OF THE DEEP. In the year 1838 the month of one of the floods off the coast of Norway, near the Lofoden Islands, was blocked for a month by the body of some huge marine animal that had drifted in from the sea. The stench was tremendous and the superstitious fishermen of the neighborhood were afraid to make an examination until a great storm had cleared the channel, and then all vestige of the monster had disappeared. Not a bone nor a scrap of flesh or hide was left. Bishop Pontoppidan, a learned Swede, came to the place a month after and made a careful examination. Questioning all the fishermen who had witnessed this singular occurrence, all agreed that at long intervals there appeared in the northern seas a huge marine animal or fish that most of them had seen, but none could tell anything of its habits. Its presence was always known by the sudden coming of great shoals of fish, especially cod, that they could be seen a quarter of a mile away. It was white in color, but showed very little above the surface of the water. It seemed to be from a quarter to half a mile in length, and propelled itself by thrusting out innumerable arms that caught the water like a man swimming. When it sank there was plainly heard a sucking sound, and the body must be very large. So Pontoppidan called this the "kraken," and concluded that it was one of the creatures that had been stranded in the fjord. He also wrote a long Latin treatise on the new monster, and no doubt wished he had not a furious controversy started up—the bishop was called a liar in half a dozen different languages, and for a century "Pontoppidan's kraken" was made much fun of. These Linnaeus took it up, and made it clear that the alleged monster was a huge "cuttlefish," as there was abundant evidence that these had formerly visited the north coast, and while many were small, some were of great size and capable of doing much mischief. The smaller ones confined their malignant strength to uprooting the anchors of fishing boats—and this they do to-day along the west coast of Florida. In the light of modern knowledge the old Bishop is vindicated, but for obvious reasons cuttlefish as big as the kraken have not come to market lately; in fact, the capture of a very small one is a serious matter, not likely to be undertaken even by the means of collecting the millions I represent, facilitating the introduction of these very means and ends of civilization into China, and annihilating the old civilization of the far east with the most modern of the extreme west.

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"Though I regret that my time does not allow me to make as long a sojourn in this country as I wish, in order to appreciate more fully the accomplished character and the progress of the United States of America as a nation, I cannot but during my brief visit here, being struck and impressed by the liberty and freedom enjoyed by the people; by the welfare and prosperity in the agricultural, industrial and commercial pursuits, by the characteristics of their classical, historical, philosophical and poetical literature; by the manner of application of the scientific discoveries and inventions for promoting the happiness of mankind, and by the display of their artistic taste in the architecture of the buildings, the sculpture and painting of the fine arts, and the facts which my old friend, Hon. John W. Foster, has been kind enough to show me. These impressions I will carry home, not only as augmentations to my store of knowledge, but as the means of collecting the millions I represent, facilitating the introduction of these very means and ends of civilization into China, and annihilating the old civilization of the far east with the most modern of the extreme west.

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EX-GOV. FLOWER HARD ON BRYAN.

Gives Notice That Democratic Party Has Not Surrendered to Populism and Anarchy.

Calls Bryan an Ambitious and Unsafe Man, a Demagogic and Word Juggler.

Vigorously Denounces the Chicago Convention and Free Silver Candidates.

Indianapolis, Sept. 3.—Following is the speech delivered by ex-Governor Flower, the temporary chairman of the national convention of Gold Democrats:

This gathering is notice to the world that the Democratic party has not surrendered to Populism and anarchy. The true principles of Democracy, expounded by Jefferson and exemplified through a century of national history are not dead because those principles have been repudiated by a convention calling itself Democratic, but controlled by undemocratic influences. These are true Democrats who remain true to the principles of their party and who refuse to be bound by party declarations which betray party faith and threaten both party and country with disaster.

By our presence here we emphasize the genuine character of our Democracy and demonstrate the patriotic nature of our partisanship. There have been numerous instances in political history where in the name of the party loyalty, men have justified their non-support of party platforms or candidates and in too many cases has the movement failed because when analyzed its inspiring influence was found to be nothing higher than a desire to avenge disappointed ambition or to overthrow a political organization. No such sordid motive can be charged against this gathering. No one here has sought honors from those who framed the Chicago platform. Every Democrat here has only political humiliation to expect in the event of the success of the Chicago ticket. No Democrat honors the platform of the Chicago convention and no Democrat can look forward with any reasonable hope to an election. None of us who help to nominate him can expect to be participants in any distribution of political favors. We are here because we love the Democratic party and because we love our country. That is the inspiration which has drawn us together and encourages our action. That is the fact which induces our sincerity and makes our cause strong with the people. For myself, I can say that for over half a century I have been undivided in my support of Democratic principles, and I do not propose to give them up now, even if I have to bolt my party platform and the ticket in order to maintain those principles. I have lived and worked for my party in a town and country where Democrats were so few that it was only by accident that we have elected even a constable once or twice in a decade. The chief complaint which my political critics have made against my acts and public life have been that I have been too much of a Democratic partisan devoted to the interests of my party. But in no test of partisanship have I been a better friend of the Democratic party than I feel I am to-day in joining with those who would save the party from the abyss toward which it has thrown itself.

"Dear to me in the Democracy upon whose principles I have been reared, and for whose success I have labored in season and out of season, are the teachings of those great Democrats, Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden, who, if alive to-day, would stand with us for party and public honor. And because I love my party and my country, I desire to do what I can to shield them from dangerous attack.

"The danger of the Chicago platform does not alone or chiefly lie in its declaration for a financial policy which would be ruinous. The danger lies in the revolutionary influence which controlled the Chicago convention and animated its platform. Men may justly differ as to the best scheme of national finance and may debate the differences without recrimination or without questioning the honesty of motives. But when men, led on by ambitious politicians, their minds fired, not by the example of American patriots, but by that of radicals of the French revolution, overturn party precedents and pack a convention to secure an effective majority, then by aid of that majority raise aloft the incendiary banner of the people against the rich, attack the integrity of the supreme court, threaten the subversion of national institutions and the direct perversion of constitutional guarantees, incite disrespect of law and authority, suggest and in substance recommend the repudiation of national and private debts, and reject by intended implication the fundamental principle of Democracy that that government governs best which governs least—then it is time not only for Democrats to forsake that motley and un-American gathering, to reject that un-American and un-American enunciation of doctrines, and to join, in such manner as may seem best, with all patriots who cherish their country's honor and wish to protect the welfare of its people.

"I mistake the moral sense of the American people if the action of the Populists at Chicago, reinforced and emphasized by the action of the Populists at St. Louis has not rekindled the spirit of American patriotism and awakened the American conscience to the national dangers which lurk in the forces and influences behind Bryan and Sewall or Bryan and Watson. The real issue in this campaign is an issue of patriotism. In many a presidential election has the fight waged fiercely between the advocates of different political doctrines, and the ruin of the country freely predicted if either set of doctrines were established as the policy of the government—such predictions being merely the extreme expression of party politics; but in this election around which the battle is being waged, involves the integrity of our institutions and the sacredness of our national honor; and when men have stirred that deep well of sentiment, ordinary party differences disappear, the moral issue predominates, and all good citizens

stand shoulder to shoulder against those who would destroy the American name and undermine the walls of her present structure.

"Mr. Bryan reiterates, in about every second speech, that he stands squarely upon the Chicago platform and supports everyone of its planks. He has not yet announced his acceptance of all the planks of the Populist platform, but inasmuch as these are only different in degree, and he has been identified with Populism quite as much as with Democracy, it is but fair to assume that he stands upon both platforms. Not quite so radical in his views, perhaps, as Altgeld or Tillman, not quite so frank as Tom Watson, he is nevertheless representative of the revolutionary forces behind him—forces ambitious, unsteady and unsafe. There is nothing in his career or in his present utterances to encourage the hope that if elected he would rise above his surroundings and destroy the hand which threatens to destroy him. An untried man, a demagogue, a word juggler, he will perhaps represent the restless mob from which he rose, and with characteristic recklessness, does not hesitate to appeal to base human passions, in order to attract votes.

"That, in this incendiary role, standing, as he professes to stand, on principles as un-Democratic as those of Herr Most, he should deserve, by any conception of party regularity, the support of Democrats, is past comprehension, and explainable only by the ignorance of the man and his platform or disloyalty to genuine party life. No sound conception of party regularity can justify encouragement to social disorder. Not even the honest believer in a silver standard or the most enthusiastic bi-metallicist can, if he be a patriotic citizen, conscientiously support the forces of political anarchy. Even the advocacy of free silver coinage by Bryan and his adherents is only a cloak for the spirit of revolution behind. Every true bi-metallicist must blush to have his cause dependent for success upon those who would reorganize the supreme court when its decisions do not please a party convention, who would repudiate the national debt if free silver coinage did not accomplish bi-metallicism, who would attempt to destroy the sanctity of private contracts, who would have the government take and operate the country's railroads and telegraph, who would restrain the strong arm of the law in the suppression of disorder.

"Even if I believe that the free coinage of silver by the United States, independently and alone, would, under the conditions of the present, restore to our country the conditions of the past, I could not bring myself to undertake so delicate and important an undertaking to men of Bryan's inexperience and associations, and I would suffer forever the alleged evils of a gold standard before I would have a party to contend for law, to an attack on our highest court and to a subversion of our form of government by loading it down with unworkable functions. Before such a spectacle, how would the shames of Jackson and Tilden shudder and shrink.

"While, as I have said, Mr. Bryan boldly professes to stand on every one of the strange planks of the Chicago platform, he adroitly attempts to divert the attention of his hearers from the revolutionary spirit which pervades most of that document by confining the larger part of his public utterances to what he calls bi-metallicism; and he evidently hopes by magnifying the importance of this issue and by distorting his phrases so that it will appear to be the movement of the masses against the classes, to make Democrats forget their dislike of the plainly un-Democratic features of the platform, and concentrate their attention on the economic issue involved, and this should not justify a breaking of party ties. But that kind of tactics should deceive no one. We believe that Mr. Bryan's arguments for free silver are fallacious and demagogic, but we oppose his candidacy not chiefly because he favors free coinage, but because his advocacy of that policy is but a feature of his support of a set of doctrines which have been repudiated by the very party which he represents. He has been a Democrat, and the support of his associates for positions of public trust.

"Let not this fact escape Democratic attention. Every aspect of the Chicago platform is an appeal to support the Bryan ticket, and every plank of the platform is an appeal to support the government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, to attack the independence of the federal judiciary, to abolish the credit system as a test of fitness for public office, to refuse to uphold the national credit by an issue of bonds when necessary, to scale down the public debt by repudiation. To incite not only the evils which would follow a silver standard, but those which would follow irremediable paper money—for even purely fiat money seems to be recommended in the Chicago platform. The men who represent such a conglomeration of party principles and radical notions are not Democrats. They have no claim on Democrats, and all over the land to-day Democrats are rising to overthrow the party fetters, which mean slavery, and to stand between the people and the certain injury which the party's rash leaders would inflict upon the nation.

"The revolutionary spirit, which forced Bryan's nomination is manifest in his speeches now being delivered throughout the country. His conspicuous failure at Madison Square Gardens to advance the cause of silver by close argument has induced him to abandon the weapons of the logician and statesman, and to employ the arts of the orator. From the rear ends of cars he has been throwing out social and political firebrands among the people. He appeals to the base instincts of the ignorant or the misery of the distressed. He strives to array class against class, to incite employes against employers, to stir up debtors against creditors, to make this a contest of the poor against the rich. May God prevent this incendiary work. In this broad land it has been our proud boast that the avenges of successful election have been open to all. The rich to-day were the poor of yesterday. No families of inherited wealth dominate our politics or our society. Before the law all men are equal. The same opportunities do not come to all men; some succeed, many fail, but no barrier to success or position is created by law. Industrial conditions may be affected by unwise laws, and when this is demonstrated we attempt to change them through the opportunity which every man has to register his vote at the polls.

"But though some men succeed and

many fail, this is the lot of life, and no candidate for the presidency has over dared before to use this fact to arouse men against men and to kindle the fires of social discord. The disorder and diminished demand for commodities, closing mills, lack of employment, poverty and distress.

"Against the progress of this certain series of events no man nor measure can stand. No kind of relief is afforded except the conviction of the people that the money which measures the exchangeable value of their commodities and services, and underlies the structure of their system of credit, is sound and stable and will remain so.

"One characteristic of the political remedies administered and recommended by quick political doctors, is that they are alleged to cure all diseases. To every man in distress in any part of the country the demonization of silver is pointed out as the cause of his misery, and the re-education of silver as his remedy. By reason of perfectly simple causes the prices of wheat and corn and other agricultural products have declined; but this decline is attributed to those political quacks to the demonization of silver, and the farmer, along with every man who finds it hard to make both ends meet, is told that by re-educating silver wheat will go to a higher price and other farm products will rise proportionately. If this were true, rising prices would affect the commodities which a farmer buys, the interest he pays on his debts, the freight rates which determine the cost of getting his produce to market, and he would be relatively no better off than before.

"To expect the farmer to expect so great a delusion is to presume upon his intelligence. Ask the farmers of my State why they are giving up the production of wheat and corn, and they will not tell you that it is because of the depreciation of silver. They will point to these great western prairies and tell you they cannot compete with these in the growth of staple cereals, and they will tell you that the farmer crops which are more profitable and less competitive. The same tendency is the case throughout the agricultural world. Not only have thousands of acres of western lands in America been thrown open to the growth of other crops, but in Russia, India and the Argentine Republic railroads and enterprises have brought large additions of acreage under cultivation and poured millions of additional bushels upon the markets of the world. The cost of boots and shoes, of hats and coats and other clothing which has followed excessive production in the manufacture of these articles, has been manifest in excessive production of agricultural products.

"It is the old familiar law of supply and demand. In my State of New York hay is selling at \$15 a ton; last year it was \$10. Do our silver friends attribute that to the demonization of silver? The correct answer is that it is because the supply of hay is abundant and the demand is limited. The same law applies to the price of wheat and corn. The price of wheat in 1870 was 80 cents per bushel in gold. To-day it is 56 cents, a reduction since 1870 scarcely half as great as the reduction of freight rates—Mr. Bryan's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The Atlantic cable has produced the same result as regards the rate of interest on our silver friends' claim, but the extension of our transportation facilities and excessive production have produced in the price of wheat and corn. It taps the money supply of the world and brings it to our service. The Atlantic Telegraph & Cable Company, the Burlington & Quincy, the Pennsylvania were all bonded 25 years ago, bearing from 7 to 10 per cent. interest per annum. Who paid the interest? The farmer when he paid his freight, the merchant when he paid his freight, the bonds placed in London and Europe, in an average of 4 per cent. per annum, so that the man who had gold to loan in this country or in Europe in 1873 could get nearly double the rate of interest per annum that he can get to-day.

"Is not the value of the gold dollar regulated by the price you get per annum for it? If that is the case, then the price of the gold dollar is not 200 cents, as our silver friends claim, but has reduced by one-half, because it will only bring to the owner about one-half of what it did twenty-five years ago. There is a natural reason for this reduction in the price of gold. Why? Last year the world produced over \$200,000,000 of gold, nearly one-fourth of which was produced in the United States, and the production is steadily increasing year by year. Now, this \$200,000,000 amount for its entire output of gold and silver and gold and silver produced in the world in 1873.

"The rate of interest in every country where they have a solid and fixed standard is nearly half of the rate prevailing in the United States. A good illustration is found in the adjoining states of British Guiana and Venezuela. In British Guiana, where the standard is gold, the rate of interest is from 4 to 6 per cent. In Venezuela, where the standard is silver, the rate is from 10 to 12 per cent., and this will follow in every silver country. The reason is plain: When you loan money under a fixed standard, and agree to pay under the same standard, the lender can afford to loan his money at a cheaper rate than when he loans it in a currency that may depreciate before the return of his money. A silver standard would work particularly well for the wage earners. The rich and well-to-do can usually take care

will avail nothing to prevent the contraction of loans and refusal of accommodation. These mean business failures, losses, savings, distress, diminished demand for commodities, closing mills, lack of employment, poverty and distress.

"Against the progress of this certain series of events no man nor measure can stand. No kind of relief is afforded except the conviction of the people that the money which measures the exchangeable value of their commodities and services, and underlies the structure of their system of credit, is sound and stable and will remain so.

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Shorey's Clothing is always Satisfactory.

Every garment is warranted to give satisfaction and has a little guarantee card in the pocket. Their materials are all good and every seam is sewn with the best linen thread. Shorey's Clothing is cut on such a variety of patterns that any figure can be perfectly fitted. All Shorey's Bicycle Suits and Spring and Fall Overcoats are Waterproofed by the Rigby Process and no extra charge for it. All dealers sell Shorey's Clothing now because their customers insist on having it.

AN EGYPTIAN SCHEME.

According to a recent article in the New York Herald, "The Egyptian government will shortly proceed to excavate the Raihan canal on plans prepared by Mr. Cope Whitehouse, of New York. The Raihan canal is to be 10 miles long, and will connect the Nile river with a tract 250 square miles of land a few miles southeast of Cairo and 120 feet below the level of the Nile. By draining the surplus flood waters of the Nile into this tract it is estimated that crops worth \$70,000,000 can be raised on what is now a desert, and that better control will be given of the Nile floods with favorable effects on the sanitary conditions of the Lower Nile. Mr. Whitehouse discovered this tract while traveling in Egypt, and having bought the tract has had plans for its development before the Egyptian authorities since 1891. It is estimated that the canal will cost \$3,000,000.

Feed the Nerves. Upon pure, rich blood you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

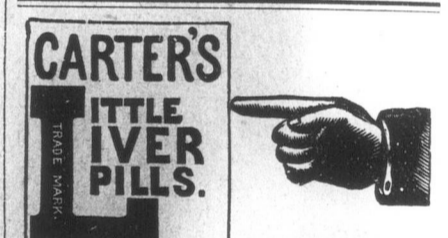
HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate. Mrs. Carlo Bossi has invited all the members of the Pioneer Society to join in the ceremony of unveiling the monument to the memory of her late husband. The invitation was accepted and the officers and members will meet at the hall on Broad street at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon. They will march to Ross Bay cemetery where the officers will unveil the monument and deliver appropriate addresses.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, which they relieve in all its forms, and they stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEADACHE.

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vial at 25 cents, five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

ACHE.

is the name of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vial at 25 cents, five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME.

...ALL GOES...

"Merry as a Marriage Bell"

IN HOMES WHERE

White Star Baking Powder

IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion cannot resist the pure and wholesome baking which so uniformly results from the use of this matchless powder.



CIVIL SERVICE.

The Matter of T. In Elections the E. Some Recent Dismissed to by Oppos.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—Sir Charles Hibbert a bill to amend the act which will be introduced in the House of Commons of an English publication of false statements for the purpose of influencing the election of a candidate for the public office. The bill is a continuation of the act of 1884, which was amended in 1887 and 1890. It is now proposed to amend it so as to include the case of a candidate for the public office who has been convicted of a crime which renders him disqualified from holding office.

Mr. Davin introduced an act which was introduced in the House of Commons of an English publication of false statements for the purpose of influencing the election of a candidate for the public office. The bill is a continuation of the act of 1884, which was amended in 1887 and 1890. It is now proposed to amend it so as to include the case of a candidate for the public office who has been convicted of a crime which renders him disqualified from holding office.

Mr. Davies—The Minister of the Interior. Daily Directly opposed. Mr. Davin—I do not but certainly it ought to be changed. The change that is proposed is that of whose names were listed should not be a oath at the polling booth. Mr. Davin wants that lowered, and says that the act of 1884 is not sufficient. Mr. Gibbon introduced the railway act so as and labor put into a railway a first list. Mr. Laurier moved the motion of the session. After private bills and this was amicably the floor, and on Thursday it was adjourned. The effect from private members of proceeding with the matters. The bill was passed. The bill was passed. The bill was passed.

Mr. Fielding replied here his intention to present a bill of the hon. gentleman. Where they differed of economy, and the amount something less. Mr. Foster's proposal presented last session said he would frankly not been in office long that familiarity with which the hon. gentleman would vote the estimates as proposed them asking money as was thought while the responsibility was in a way. Mr. Foster's proposal ministry would be so the expenditure of money. Upon the motion of Mr. Hibbert a discussion of the question of the government's expenditure was had. Mr. Hibbert advised that public officials who the right of citizens' money, but who had no that they were regarded as being guilty citizenship. He also said that every public official who had a fair trial before Sir Hibbert asked the explanation why the life of a man and two laborers of had been discharged. Mr. Davies said that the Intercolonial were courted of the superintendent. The captain was dismissed in the while the sub-agents were turned out because known to be active in that they were members of the Tupper's committee, a his campaign and employment to defeat Sir Davies at the late and Mr. Davies went on to say that he saw public officials platform and active campaign against him. Mr. Foster—It is my belief that Mr. Foster—It is my belief that Mr. Foster—It is my belief that

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SEIZED SCHOONERS

Ainoka and Beatrice Arrive—Their Captains Report to Collector of Mine.

The Legality of the Seizures Hinged on the Question of Their Position.

Late Saturday night the seized sealing schooner Ainoka and Beatrice anchored off the customs house, after having been towed nearly all the way from Race Rocks by the men in sealing boats, as there was not sufficient wind to bring them in. This morning Captain Hunter of the Ainoka and Captain Jones of the Beatrice reported to Collector A. R. Milne and delivered to him all the official documents in connection with the seizures. Captain Smith, of the U. S. cutter Perry, in his letter to Captain Albert Allen, commander of H. M. S. Satellite, states that both vessels were seized for contravention of Clause 1 of the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration, which reads as follows: "That the governments of the United States and of Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture or pursue, at any time and in any place whatever, the animals common to the Pribiloff Islands, inclusive of the territorial waters."

The seized sealers left Uunalaska on July 27 but did not lower a boat until August 1. A violent gale arose followed by a dense fog. No observations could be taken and the schooners were navigating by what marine men call dead reckoning. The last observations were taken on August 2. On August 5, the date on which the schooners were seized, the captains of the Beatrice, Ainoka and J. G. Swan came to the conclusion that they were in lat. 55.34 and long. 171. 7, or about 18 miles outside the limit. They lowered anchor and began sealing. The Ainoka's boats were lowered twice and but 139 skins were secured. The Beatrice secured 52 skins. The captain of the Perry claimed that the Ainoka's chronometer was out of seconds. Captain Allen of the Satellite, when the schooners reported to him, had no authority to use discretion in the matter. He ordered the captains to report to Admiral Palliser, and they delivered the same this morning, also delivering the same from the men-of-war in Behring sea.

Captains Hunter and Jones are of opinion that the cutter Perry was out in her reckoning and think it hard that the loss of their whole season's work should hinge on the hatching point of who had the correct position. They say that if they were within the prescribed limit, they schooners they saw in the distance also were and they think it unlikely that a dozen sealing schooners would knowingly run the risk of seizure by getting within illegal waters by a few miles.

But few sealing schooners were spoken since the season opened, consequently the reports of the schooners brought but little news from the rest of the fleet. On the 6th the Victoria Beatrice was spoken with 65 skins and on the same day the Fawn had 50 skins. On the 4th the Mary Ellen was spoken with 40 skins and the San Jose with 20 skins.

The Northern Pacific liner Olympia sailed at nine o'clock this morning for the outer wharves with the chemist and Hong Kong. She had on board a full cargo of freight and about 65 passengers. Her cargo is made up principally of cotton, flour and lumber. The saloon passengers were Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown, Mrs. Schiller and daughter and Mrs. A. Fried.

The largest ship in the world is building at the Vulcan shipyard in Breton, near Seattle, German engineers have built a new monster steamer has a length of 625 feet on the waterline, and is therefore considerably larger than the Campania, which is 600 feet in length between perpendiculars. The engines will have 27,000 horse power, and a speed of 22 knots is expected.

The steamer Walla Walla, which arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday, reported having passed a vessel that looked like a steamer under sail, about three miles northwest of Point Reyes. The steamer's smokestack was gone.

The O. R. & N. Company have two large steamers on route from Japan. The Chittagong is due at Portland in about a week and the Monmouthshire left Yokohama on September 1.

The Australian steamer Miowera sails for the south to-morrow. She will have a full load of freight and a number of passengers.

The British bark Kosciusko was yesterday towed by the tug Holyoke from Port Angeles to Chemung where she will load lumber.

The latest development of the new woman is as a mariner. The colony of Victoria boasts of one woman who is ambitious to become a second mate on a foreign going steamship. She made formal application for examination, which was refused by the marine board, but she is not discouraged, and intends to try in England.

George Booth and bride returned to Victoria on the noon train to-day.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial New in a Consistent Form.

From Friday's Daily. Mr. John H. Bannerman and Mrs. Jane Jones, both of Nanaimo, were united in marriage by Rev. Dr. Campbell at the Hotel Victoria, yesterday afternoon.

Notice is given in the Gazette that at the next sitting of the house a company will seek incorporation for the purpose of building a railway from Kaslo to the headwaters of Duncan river.

E. Raulle was charged in the city police court this morning with assaulting Alexis Tromblay, the latter alleging that Raulle hit him with a rock. The case was adjourned until to-morrow. A drunk was convicted and discharged.

Notice of the incorporation of the Teredo Proof Pills Co. Vancouver, is given in the current issue of the Gazette. The capital stock is \$100,000. The Mainland Logging Co. Ltd., of New Westminster, has also been incorporated with a capital of \$5000.

The E. & N. railway company have notified the mayor and aldermen that they cannot permit their bridge to be used for mechanical traffic after October 1. Therefore, unless something is done regarding the Point Ellice bridge, Victoria West will again be without direct communication with the city.

Several new companies have been recently organized for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of the province, among them being The Badger-Tourmalin Consolidated Gold Mining Company, of Rossland; the Mount Mable Mining and Smelting Company, of New Denver; the Noble Five Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, of Spokane; and the Seymour Creek Gold Mining Company of Vancouver.

The C.P.R. evidently do not wish to "play fair" with Victoria in regard to the sailing of the Empresses. When the Empress of China arrived here on Tuesday she did not call at the outer wharf because, as it was explained, "the tide was not favorable and the captain wished to catch a favorable tide at Vancouver." This was at noon on Tuesday, but now it turns out that the Empress did not arrive at Vancouver until 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. If she could wait in English Bay for twelve or fifteen hours, why could she not spend an hour at the outer wharf?

In the provincial police court this afternoon Ernest Dunderdale was charged by W. J. Taylor with following a number of locks and window fastenings. It appears that Dunderdale and Taylor built a house on Mr. Taylor's farm at North Saanich under a partnership arrangement. Mr. Dunderdale supplied the locks, and some disapproval arising, he left taking the locks with him. The magistrate held that there was no dishonest intention on Mr. Dunderdale's part, and he therefore dismissed the information. The decision was received with applause.

Here is a whooper: The Olive Gold Mining Company, capital stock \$15,000, filed articles of incorporation this week. The incorporators are A. B. and W. L. Knowlton, Seattle lumber dealers, and the officers are Edward Blewett, Seattle; Niels Larson and John May, citizens of the United States; A. P. Curry, Harry W. Treat, S. P. Shope and John C. Shope and John C. Mithras, of Chicago, Illinois. The company owns the mine near Grand Forks that has an 800-foot outcropping. The incorporators have their own fish line out—Western Mining World.

J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, has been placed in charge of the official premium list of the Spokane Fruit Fair in which the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia has decided to take part. Cash prizes for fruit and agricultural products from Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and British Columbia; also cash prizes for rock drilling contests, open to teams from the United States and British Columbia, amounting to \$900, divided as follows: First prize, \$350; second prize, \$250; third prize, \$150. The fair opens on Tuesday, 6th October, and closes on Saturday, the 17th October.

At an early hour yesterday morning the attention of the employees of the electric light station was attracted by a bright blaze across the harbor. They turned in an alarm and the fire department with the chemical engine went across the railway bridge to the scene of the fire. It proved to be in the Star shipyard and was blazing brightly when the department arrived there. It was quenched, however, before any damage was done. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. It looked as if the yard had been approached by water and the fire kindled among the shavings near the shore. Had it obtained any headway, a considerable amount of damage would have been the result, as there is no hydrant in the vicinity and consequently no means of coping with a big fire. In the yard at the time there were Mr. Charles Spratt's new steamer, the hull of which is just completed; a partly finished sealing schooner for the West Coast Fishing and Trading Co., and several scows belonging to the department of public works. Had these been consumed the loss would have amounted to thousands of dollars.

From Saturday's Daily. About a week ago Dave Roy caught with a spoon hook in front of Royal Beach, a silver salmon 3 feet 9 inches long and 29 inches round, estimated to weigh 85 pounds.—Comox News.

Several specimens of railway ties made from B. C. fir will be shipped by the next Empress, for inspection by the Chinese government. Should they prove satisfactory, they will be used in the construction of a new railway in China.

A militia general order has just been issued dividing the Fifth Regiment into two divisions. Major Gregory will command the Victoria battalion with the rank of Lieut.-colonel and Major Towley will be in command of the Vancouver battalion.

The police magistrate spent a couple of hours this morning trying to fathom the case of F. Raulle, charged with assaulting Alexis Tromblay. A couple of drunks furnished the only evidence before the court. One got ten days and the other was discharged.

A sad accident occurred last Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock. Little Joseph Tobacco, aged 3 years and 3 months, was playing on an ash heap on the side of the railway track near the water tank. He was holding a stick of dynamite in his hands, which had been placed over the face of an ash pit. The logs had been slowly burning, smouldering underneath the ashes, so that the weight of the little fellow broke through buying him up to the waist. Everything possible was done for the little sufferer who died at nine o'clock the next morning.—Comox News.

From Monday's Daily. The next Empress will carry a carload of Manitoba butter to Japan.

The funeral of the late James Haslam took place yesterday afternoon under the auspices of Court Vancouver, A.O.F.

The contract for the supply of fresh meat and vegetables to H. M. navy at Esquimalt for the ensuing year has been awarded to Robert Porter & Sons.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia, flagship of Rear-Admiral Beardslee, and the Monterey, are expected at Esquimalt on the 16th instant to remain two days. They are now at Port Angeles with the Monadnock and Bennington, where manoeuvres are being held.

prevented the corrosive action of the water; then, again, in the course of the time, organic matter, and the acids caused in forming a protective oxidized surface which prevented further corrosion.

THEIR CHARTER THEIR ASSETS.

The mania for company forming and stock selling which has lately developed in this camp seems to know no bounds. Canadians were a little piqued because so many companies incorporated under the laws of the state of Washington and then registered to do business in this province. These company promoters do not go contrary to public sentiment. If a British Columbia charter is preferable they are quite willing to get one, but those at a distance who feel disposed to buy stocks should remember that the owners of a valueless claim can become incorporated under the laws of this province as well as under those of any other country, and can sell their shares just as readily—if any will buy. Very little is required now upon which to organize a company. A mining location—no work is necessary—and an active ruster are all, with a ground floor of about \$150 will have the articles drawn up, registered published in the British Columbia Gazette, secure a seal and stockbook. Nor are the promoters required to have this amount ready money. To raise this sum a few are now using a very low price, and one cent or two cents a share being the usual figure, for their subscription toward these cash expenditures, and usually the necessary amount can be got on short terms. Everything is then ready for the gullible investor. Treasury stock is put on the market, usually a limited amount and subject to withdrawal without notice, work commences and all else done that is necessary to make the stock attractive, but a little consideration will show how much security the buyer of stock has and how soon he is likely to secure a dividend from ore shipped. The way some companies have conducted their business by incorporating before they have obtained Crown Grants for their properties, and before showing that they have any merit, and by offering treasury stock at one price while the promoters are itching to unload, and usually do, at half that price, then making a handsome profit, and then making the public conclude that money is expected to be got out of the stocks rather than out of the ground. If a mining property has merit, the proprietor is able to obtain assistance from the government, without resorting to the roundabout expedient of incorporating, then when a Crown grant is obtained and work done to demonstrate to an investor whether or not the property of value, the stock can be sold without apology, or explanation is offered to the public. The multiplicity of companies is going to hinder rather than help the development of mines, and only now is the evil beginning to be felt.—Rosslander.

Several immense bush fires and innumerable small ones are raging in the mountains between Goldstream and Shawanigan. Mount Finlayson is one of the most famous and there is another fire west of Shawanigan Lake. The latter is in the heart of the Shawanigan Lake Lumber Company's timber limits, and has already destroyed a large amount of valuable timber.

This evening at sundown will be ushered in the year 5637 of the Jewish era. Divine service will be held in the synagogue at 7 p.m. To-morrow evening at 7 p.m. will be devoted to the memory of the late Mrs. Shoshannah, or New Year, is the first of the two days of penance according to the Hebrew law, and they terminate with Yom Kippur, or the great day of atonement, which most rigorously carried out by abstaining from all kinds of nourishment, either solid or liquid, and by prayer in the synagogue in which services are continued all day.

Yesterday the officers of the B. C. Pioneer Society, at Ross Bay Cemetery unveiled a monument erected by Mrs. Bossi to the memory of her late husband, Charles Bossi. The design, by Mrs. Bossi, was executed by G. G. Gilchrist, sculptor. The ceremony was witnessed by upwards of 200 old friends and pioneers. The president, Wm. Humphrey, and R. Ridley, a charter member, unveiled the monument. The Mount, Mr. A. Graham, made a short address in which he related some of Mrs. Bossi's early experiences in British Columbia and the part he took in building up the city of Victoria.

Reports that have reached Ottawa from British Columbia say that prospectors who have gone searching after the gold fields in the most remote regions are liable to be left destitute and unable to make their way back to civilization. One of the British Columbia representatives in parliament who was asked on the subject corroborated the story. There is a report that there have gone inland one thousand miles north of the Kootenay district and their supplies giving out report has reached Victoria that unless something is done to bring them back they are liable to perish when the winter season comes. Which story is another illustration of the saying that one must go from home to hear the home news.

The civil suit of C. L. Lowry, of Snohomish vs. Frank Adams of this city, arising out of the purchase by Mr. Adams from J. A. Johnson of the trotting horse Snohomish Boy, had been settled. The matter was settled last week by Mr. Adams paying Mr. Lowry an agreed amount for the horse. Immediately after this payment was made Mr. Lowry was served with a writ by Mr. Johnson, who claims that Mr. Lowry owes him \$200 for expenses in connection with training the horse. Mr. Lowry put up a cash bond and was released. He, however, did not rest with that, but immediately turned round yesterday and had Johnson arrested for stealing the horse. Johnson was bailed out and the case will be heard in the police court to-morrow.

CORROSIVE POWER OF WATER.

The corrosive power of pure water on new or unsealed boilers was well illustrated in the city of Glasgow when a new water supply was introduced from Loch Katrine, one of the purest waters in the world which are available for city consumption. The former supply had been poor and calcareous, and had been much coated with lime scale. To the dismay of the users, those who had put in new boilers or new tubes found them rapidly corroding, while the old sealed and coated boilers remained as before; those, too, who had removed every possible trace of incrustation from their old boilers by mechanical or chemical means, tended thus to get, as they expected, the full benefit of the pure water, were also badly troubled; by corrosion; and even in the old boilers, as the scale was gradually removed by the unvaryingly soft and pure water from the lake, were more or less corroded when no means were taken to prevent it. It was found, however, in this case, that introducing a little lime from time to time—enough to give the boiler a slight calcareous coating—usually

prevented the corrosive action of the water; then, again, in the course of the time, organic matter, and the acids caused in forming a protective oxidized surface which prevented further corrosion.

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DEATH TO THE BEARS.

In the Yellowstone National Park there is a locality which was given the appropriate name of Death Gulch. It was discovered in July, 1888, by W. H. Weed, of the Geographical Survey, and the writer. It is situated in the extreme northeastern portion of the park, about 10 miles from the mouth of the Snake River, several miles above its confluence with the Snake River, on the east fork of the Yellowstone, as the creek is called. It is easily reached by a horse-back ride of about five miles from Butte, the main station on the route between the Mammoth and Springs and the Hot Springs and Cooke City, and the mining town of Snake River. In the centre of the former hot spring area of Cache creek the creek makes a broad pool which 'boils' furiously from the action of escaping gas, and is, in fact, a natural fountain. Small particles of sulphur also float in the water, and are being deposited about the edge of the pool. Just above the pool the creek has cut through a bank of sulphur and gravel, and a few yards beyond is the gully, containing a small lateral gully or gulch, containing the gulch water from the mountain side. Following this gulch we come within a quarter of a mile to the end, or rather, beginning of the gulch, which is a basin about 200 feet above the creek, and is the source of the gulch, except at the head, are very steep, and in the water flows a tiny stream of cold, clear water, sour with sulphuric acid.

We were making our way up the gulch and had just entered the terminal portion when our attention was directed to a huge silver-tipped grizzly bear within twenty feet of us. He was in a natural position that we supposed him to be asleep. As we approached he showed his teeth and body was perfectly fresh and could hardly have been dead two hours. We examined the body carefully for bullet holes or other marks of injury, but beyond a few deep scratches on the nose, not the slightest trace of violence could be found. But during this examination we were conscious of the near presence of other decomposing matter, and a strong sulphurous odor was present. On a subsequent visit, however, there was no wind, and the presence of carbonic acid gas was more manifest.

It is likely from the nature of the surroundings, that there is a very great accumulation of this deadly gas, for it would naturally tend to flow down the ravine and be rapidly dissipated. If the head of the gulch was a more marked basin, the accumulation of gas would have undoubtedly been very marked and the consequent fatalities very numerous. The first animal doubtless wandered in and was overcome, and thus served as a bait to lure the others in turn to their

destruction. Certain it was the body of the bear that was fresh on our first visit was a widely advertised bait on a second visit some weeks later.

Since the discovery in 1888, Death Gulch has been visited by people in the vicinity and it stands without a peer as a natural bear trap.

TOWED BY A WHALE.

Tacomans Chasing a Leviathan around the Sound.

Tacoma, Sept. 3.—The pursuit of whale hunting has heretofore been restricted largely to northern waters, as far as this part of the world is concerned. For the past three weeks, however, a giant whale has been growing fat on the squid and jelly fish of Puget sound in the vicinity of Henderson bay and Fox Island. Numerous attempts to capture the big mammal have been made, resulting in failure, until last Monday Capt. H. H. Alger and a party of four adventurous men went in search of the whale with all the latest weapons used by whale hunters. Shortly after midnight Tuesday night, the party, which had been following the whale about persistently for more than twenty-four hours, succeeded in landing a harpoon on the whale in the thick hide of the leviathan. The monster gave a snort of rage and carried the hunters in their frail boat at a rapid rate through the waters of the bay. Attached to the harpoon was 200 fathoms of good, stout rope, and the end of which was fastened a large cask. Till early morning the whale lashed the blue waters into a white foam, carrying the plucky hunters to and fro, sometimes at a gallop that made each individual hair on the heads of the men stand on end. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the hunters managed to land a second harpoon, and it is expected that by to-night, they will be able to end the career of this monster in the party are: Capt. H. H. Alger, Charles Alger, Carl Evans and E. B. Purple. They left here Monday by steamer for the whale pastures.

The first news of the capture of the whale was brought to this city, who have been rusticated at Delano beach, and who returned to the city this morning on the steamer Typhoon. Mr. Balkwill, who had the novel pleasure of being towed in a fishing boat several miles by the whale. In company with Mr. William Fraser, of this city, Mr. Balkwill was fishing in the vicinity of Fox island yesterday. They sighted the Alger party with a line strung from the huge black body. They rowed over to the whale hunters and their boat was attached to that of the hunters by a line. For several hours they enjoyed the sport of being towed about the Sound with a harpooned whale furnishing the motive power.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a lance was put into the whale, and the blood spurted several feet above the water. The plan of the whale killers is to wear their prey out, and bleed him as often as possible. When they get close enough they will finish him with their guns. This accomplished they will bring the carcass to this city, and place it on exhibition, and there it does not take long to be sold.

The whale has been variously estimated as to size. Two weeks ago, when the first attempts were made to capture the monster, a party including Isaac W. Anderson, Charles Reeves, Theodore Hosmer, A. C. Brock and Postmaster A. B. Case, chartered a steam launch and accompanied the hunters in their pursuit of the leviathan. The gentlemen in this party have furnished the largest estimates of the size of the whale, running from 100 to 500 feet in length. The variance in these figures is said to be due to the fact that the launch was provisioned with all the luxuries of club life, and, on the second day, the whale, remarkable for its double size—at least so it appeared to the party in the launch. Mr. Hosmer had charge of the commissary, and he per-

British Midway

Messrs. Kelly are sinking a shaft on top Camp. The shaft is 300 feet deep, and the bottom of the shaft is 100 feet from the surface. The ore body is 100 feet thick and this is the ore body. After a season of work it is to be put to work. Arrangements are being made for the working of the shaft. The stock of the company is \$2,000,000. It will have its head and tail in the Black Hawk. The company will have its head and tail in the Black Hawk. The company will have its head and tail in the Black Hawk.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permits us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In It Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms. Castoria allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Cud. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles. Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or any other narcotic. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of J. C. Watson is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 71 N. BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

hops could account for this peculiar phenomenon. The most reliable reports give the mammal's length at sixty feet.

STEADY DEMAND FOR NAMES.

The market for names has firmed up wonderfully since the days when Iago said there was nothing in them. Chicago is one of the biggest name-jobbing centers in the country. There are a great number of concerns, large and small, in the city which are engaged in this traffic. With some of them the name business is a kind of side line in connection with a clipping bureau. One of the largest has confined itself mainly to names of business houses of various kinds, which are furnished to other business houses for advertising purposes. The quotations for names of this character range all the way from \$1.25 to \$5 per thousand, depending upon the number of concerns engaged in the particular line for which the names are desired, and the time and trouble required in securing them.

The bicycle's far-reaching influence that newspaper clipping bureaus, both in Chicago and in the East, publish a sheet once a week giving a list of all bicycle factories reported since the last issue. As might be imagined, this business presents a number of curious phases, and clipping bureaus frequently get all sorts of queer orders from people who want the names of persons who are likely to be interested in some given subject or article. For a long time one of the clipping bureaus had a standing order from a manufacturer of artificial limbs for the names of all who might lose their legs or arms in accidents. Another man, a maker of artificial eyes, takes the name of every one who has lost an eye.

Another man, a baby-carriage manufacturer in Michigan, takes the names of all newly-wedded couples, and in the course of time forwards a very neat pamphlet describing and illustrating his goods.

People doing a mail order business sometimes sell to other concerns not in a competing line the names which they accumulate. The advertisement of one of these mail order concerns has shown thousands of names received with cash within a few months. Names of people who are in the habit of ordering goods by mail and accompanying the order with cash have an obvious value. The secretaries of associations of a certain character have their lives made miserable by constant requests for a list of their members. The Western City Directory association furnished a notable case. No doubt there are some 200,000 unfortunates in the United States who begin to sneeze about the 1st August and keep it up at pretty regular intervals until frost comes. The number of philanthropists who would like to cure them of the malady is almost as numerous as the sufferers themselves, and each is anxious for these names for the purpose of presenting his particular nostrum.

Repeated instances in the history of Chicago burglaries go to indicate that professional housebreakers keep well informed as to the movements of people who have jewelry to steal, and whenever the plans for a new mansion are published the information is carefully noted for future reference. There may be a private news agency which furnishes burglars the intelligence of this character, but there it does not advertise.—Chicago Tribune.

The members of the James By Athletic Association on Saturday evening held a reception at the club rooms to celebrate the victory of the club's representatives at Vancouver. Speeches were made by the organizers and other members. Refreshments were served and a smoking concert held.

The city council will hold its regular meeting at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, and a special meeting at 4:30 the same afternoon.

Johnnie-Tommy Jones doesn't know how to swim because his mother don't want him to go near the water. Momma—Well, Tommy, if you don't swim, you'll be a good boy. Johnnie—Yes, he'll go to heaven the first time he falls overboard.

The Work has been started at Gladstone on Champion Spokane parties, with a strong one, from which \$2,50 to \$17, in gold have been taken. On the Black Hawk on a contract is to be let for a shaft in the 10 feet shaft which has been along. For 47 feet

British Midway

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British Columbia

MIDWAY ADVANCE

Messrs. Kelly and Frazer Bros. are sinking a shaft on the Siskiwit, Wellington Camp. The shaft is now down 100 feet with two feet of solid, rich looking ore at the bottom. The indications are that the ore body will widen with depth, and this the owners intend to prove.

After a season of inactivity men are to be put to work on the Last Chance in the Siskiwit camp. Mining claims are being perfected for arrangements of the volcanic claim upon the North Fork of the Kettle river with a capital of \$2,000,000. The company, which has its headquarters in Spokane, will have its headquarters in the company and among possible enterprises the construction of a pulp mill and refinery plant on the property.

Messrs. Atwood and Wake have recently bonded the Crown Point, their recent discovery on James creek. Uncertainties are fully consummated and the present owners do not wish the details to be made public, hence it is only to be said that both are eminently satisfied, and that everything points to the deal being brought to a successful termination.

For the fourth time recently the diamond drill being operated on the Gold Drop claim, in Greenwood camp, under Turner's direction, who is the representative here of the company holding the bond on the property, the Montreal and British Columbia Promoting & Prospecting Company, has been run into two different angles and depths.

Some kind of disease is making its presence felt among the horses of the neighborhood, several cases of sickness being reported and some deaths having taken place. The uninitiated are ready as usual to declare the disease pink eye, but whether or not it is so we are not in a position to say. Of whatever nature the disease, certain it is of a somewhat virulent nature, as it seems to attack the animals very suddenly.

Every effort is being made by the authorities to discover the author of last week's highway robbery. Valuable time was lost in finding the spot where the theft took place, and it is concluded that the mistake was made in obliging Mr. McAuley in their search. The saddle bags in which the gold bricks had been placed were found a few days ago hidden in a bush. They contained two empty whiskey bottles, and these may serve as a clue, if their sale can be traced to any particular person on the date of the theft.

VERNON NEWS

The Chance mineral claim on Trout creek is showing up remarkably well. Mr. Wm. Dure, one of the owners, was taken at a depth of twenty feet, which assayed \$107 in gold and 32 oz. silver. Mr. G. A. Barclay, another of the proprietors, left last week for England, where he expects to interest capital in this claim.

Mr. J. A. Mohr, who has spent the summer in the Similkameen district, reached home on Tuesday. He is very much pleased with the mining prospects of this section, and is contemplating railway connections, which is expected in the near future, it will be one of the richest districts of the province.

The first attempt at robbery ever perpetrated in Arrow Lake was made at the residence of Mr. O. McPherson last Wednesday night. The would-be robbers crawled in through one of the windows and proceeded to cross the room, but on hearing a slight noise up stairs they decided to quit with a little experience and a great deal of fright.

An aged resident of Salmon Arm named David Ross has been missing from his home for over three weeks now, and his friends have about given up all hope that he is still alive. He wandered out in the bush one afternoon with his gun, and since then nothing has been seen or heard of him, though the neighbors have kept up a continued search, and several well organized parties have scoured the country in all directions.

Work on the Morning Glory mine is being steadily pushed forward, and the company now have more than enough to secure their crown grant. On the discovery ledge they have sunk a shaft about thirty feet deep, which shows the ledge to be in place and of an average width of eight feet. The rock seems to be steadily increasing in value, and carries a large percentage of gold and copper, with some silver. Assays have been obtained showing it to go as high as \$200 per ton, and there is no doubt in the minds of several of the mining men who have visited the claim that it is a good mine. A second ledge has been discovered on the claim and laid bare to an extent of about 200 feet. The ledge now being worked. The discovery of this mine deserve praise for their energy and perseverance, and as it has now been placed in the hands of a joint stock company, which has recently been incorporated, it is probable that sufficient stock will at once be sold to get in a mill this fall and work things on a paying basis. There is now on the mine a sufficient quantity of ore of brought in at once. A meeting of some of the shareholders was held in Pounds' building on Tuesday evening, when it was decided to secure an agent to handle the larger number of meetings, which has been done. With this and other arrangements, Vernon will yet see some of our citizens prospering.

Several flocks of wild geese have also been seen in an appearance, which is earlier than in the past, and is generally the sign that winter is approaching. It is reported to be anything but plentiful this fall.

ROSSLAND

Work has been started again on the Gladiolus on Champion Creek, owned by Spokane parties, with the intention of carrying it on all winter. The vein is a strong one, from which assays from \$250 to \$17 in gold have been obtained. A contract is to be used to continue the present shaft in the 100-foot level, on the vein which has been followed along. For 47 feet the shaft was in

a sulphide ore mixed with calcopas, but as 60 feet of the vein turned to be solid ore and that is to be followed down. The Heather Bell and surrounding mines on Upper Sullivan creek are attracting some attention. On this claim, from the work done, as good showings have been obtained as anywhere in the camp. At a depth of 13 feet the shaft is in a solid body of dark-colored sulphide ore, much similar in appearance to that from the Jumbo, and assaying 1 per cent copper and from \$9 to \$33 in gold.

Work on a still larger scale will be carried on at the Crown Point, of which Volney Williamson continues as superintendent, than heretofore. The main tunnel is now in 100 feet and will be continued. A shaft will be started further up and sunk in the vein to meet the tunnel, and the tunnel which is now in 200 feet on the Tiger will also be continued. A seven-drill compressor has been ordered to be delivered within six weeks, but that will only be the beginning, as a 20-drill machine will be installed later. The power house will be placed on the Tiger ground, and from there power will be carried to the three workings. Ore has been shipped at the rate of one car a day, but that has been discontinued pending the arrival of the machinery.

Another fraction has been found by that enterprising youth, J. J. Hand, who has located two within two miles of town within the past three weeks. The last found is as large as a full-sized claim under the old act, being 1500x600 feet. It is in the vicinity of the Commander, and the ledge found on it is believed to be the same as the Commander. The Hand fraction will be equal to any claim to the east of the town, samples from the outcrop assaying \$23.80 in gold.

As work advances the Evening Star continues to show up better than ever. The tunnel has struck the ledge and from it ore is got which runs from \$35 to \$40. Starting up the hill a shaft is being sunk following the vein and a depth of about 20 feet has been reached. When the shaft was down about 10 feet the vein was found almost horizontal, but now it approaches the perpendicular. Though no great depth is yet attained this ore can be shipped with profit. It is the intention to carry this shaft down to meet the main tunnel and the shaft a small exploring tunnel was driven, to cut what was thought to be the ledge. This supposition proved to be correct, and it was in this drift that free gold was discovered. The chamber has been opened, the roof of which sparkles with ore. Here, too, average assays of \$40 and \$45 have been obtained, while some of the pieces in which the free gold occurs runs up in the hundreds. W. E. Blackmer, of Trail, who is a member of the company as up this week, and interviewed Supt. Gutelius of the C. & W. railway with a view of getting a spur built to the mine.

KAMLOOPS

Inland Sentinel. Martin Beattie, provincial tax collector, returned from an official tour through Salmon River Valley, Grand Prairie, the country between here and Ducks and the west side of the North Thompson river. He reports that everywhere the crops are magnificent, being in many places unequalled in any former year.

LETTON

B. C. Mining Journal. The Globe hotel, owned by A. F. Haulier, and occupied by S. Adler, was completely destroyed by fire at three o'clock Thursday morning. The occupants of the house, Mr. D. F. Creighton, Thos. Dwyer and the Chinese cook, had a very narrow escape, Mr. Dwyer being severely burned about the head and hands in making the escape through the burning building. The cook was compelled to jump from a second story window and cut and bruised himself in so doing. Only a few articles of furniture were saved from the office, the fire spreading rapidly. Mr. Stevenson's store and the postoffice were in danger for some time but willing hands with a few buckets of water soon quenched the flames in that direction. Mr. Adler estimates his loss at about \$1400. Mr. Haulier's loss will probably be in the neighborhood of \$2000. No insurance.

ASHCROFT

B. C. Mining Journal. The B. X. Company have completed the contract for forwarding the pipes for the Cariboo Gold Fields Company and will freight it by team to Soda Creek and by steamer to Quesnelle. Several teams are already loaded. The total weight of the pipe is 640,000 pounds, and the total distance from Ashcroft to deliver the same is 280 miles.

STANLEY

B. C. Mining Journal. Hay makers have been very busy for the past three or four weeks and have had on the whole, splendid weather. The Beaver Pass crop will amount to about 80 tons, including 25 tons of timothy. On the Morgan & Beedy and Timon ranches average yields are reported.

The Rablin company on Lovatt creek is doing good work. The tunnel is now in over 350 feet with pure slum in the face, except in the bottom, which is a little coarser, indicating the approach of gravel which will probably go to bedrock. They ran into another prospecting shaft last week which was put out in early days but never bottomed on account of water and slum. Numerous attempts have been made in the past to prospect this very likely looking creek, but the present company is the only one that has tackled it with the determination of seeing the bottom, which most of us think will be good.

The Discovery Co., J. Thomas, formerly on Jack of Clubs creek, is still following up the slope of the mountain which continues to be smooth and hard, and wherever a good crevice or level piece of bedrock is encountered good showings of lead gold are obtained. Prospecting that not far ahead of them and on the higher level there is a good chance for a rich bench.

GOLDEN

Golden Era. How's this for a record breaker? A fair sample of Golden's population: John McMillan, 262 pounds; Mike Carlin, 255 pounds; Geo. Carlin, 245 pounds; W. Miller, 230 pounds; total, 992 pounds. They are all very active men too, considering the weight they have to carry.

NEW DENVER

The following were the quotations for mining stocks, as published in New Denver, on the 3rd inst: War Eagle.....\$1 75 Jumbo.....1 05 Josie.....50 Iron Mask.....71-2 West Le Bon.....12-12 Poorman.....27 Virginia.....27 Le Bon.....6 00 Great Western.....15 Nest Egg.....12-12 Caladont Consolidated.....65-12 Mayflower.....16 Lily Mine.....16-12 Minnehaha.....10 Falo Alto.....95 Montgomery.....10 St. Elmo.....13-12 Gowling.....95-12 Gertrude.....15 Evening Star.....27-12 High Ore.....20 Phoenix.....10 St. Mary.....20 Monte Cristo.....20 Silverline.....12-12 Commander.....10 Deer Park.....10 Bureka Consolidated.....65-12 Comstock.....10 Crown Point.....38 Butte.....10 Ivanhoe.....10 Young America.....65 Yale.....10

Nearly sixty men are working on the Galena Farm, above and below ground. The wagon road to the Currie will be finished next week at a cost of \$1,800. Machinery will then be brought in and placed in position on that property.

Men are working on the Grover and Peers, and the Noonday, under the management of W. Warren, will be making the rock fly next week. The syndicate operating on the Galena Farm are having their various bonded claims surveyed. The Currie is being worked in two places and promises to be a bonanza.

Due to the unsatisfactory condition of the price of silver, it is probable that some of the large properties in the Siocan will close down until after the election in the States. The mine owners are thinking that the white metal is sure to advance after November, and that they can make money by holding back shipments.

Seneca G. Ketchum, one of the bright literary lights of the west, and formerly editor of the Idea at Vancouver, is arranging for a newspaper at Sandon. The secrecy of sunlight in that town will not be felt, unless Seneca G. handles the lever that moves the universe.

The new British Columbia articles of incorporation, Monday, it starts out with a capital of \$20,000,000. The officers are: President, S. P. Sheep, Grand Forks; vice-president, J. A. Mealy, Chicago; secretary, H. A. Mealy, Grand Forks, B. C.; secretary, H. A. Mealy, Grand Forks, B. C.; secretary, H. A. Mealy, Grand Forks, B. C.

The marriage of Miss Mary Cooney to Mr. John Norfolk was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, at Tranquille. The Rev. E. P. Flewelling officiated at the ceremony. The wedding party consisted of the bride, the groom, the bridesmaids, the best man, the officiating minister, the organist, the choir, and the wedding party.

Last Tuesday the members of the Presbyterian church held a meeting, for the purpose of voting on the call of a minister. Rev. C. Stewart, who has occupied the pulpit some time, received the unanimous call. The Kamloops Presbytery will meet at Enderby next Tuesday and deal with the call. Mr. Stewart graduated this spring at Montreal, and this will be his first permanent appointment.

Victor Guillaume, one of the owners of the Tete Jaune Cache mica mines, and who left here about a month ago with a party who had bonded the mines, had one of his arms broken by a falling tree three weeks ago. The party were then within two days' travel of the mines. Mr. Guillaume had the arm set and started at once for Kamloops, arriving here on Wednesday afternoon last. The trail in some places was impassable and had to be repaired. The rest of the party were well.

SOME COLONIZATION IDEAS

An Englishman's Views on the Disinfecting of Vancouver Island Settlements. The following letter appears in the Canadian Gazette of Aug. 20: Some simple scheme of colonization is one of the wants of the day, and though such schemes exist amongst the German and French people, there are none that have been started by British subjects. The Monniettes, the French-Canadian, the Moravians and a Danish colony or two are examples that can be pointed out, but beyond a few small groups of people scattered here and there with no plan in common, there are no organized settlements, and there are no organized plans for settling or even assisting British people to found settlements where the advantages of community can be carried out and agriculture developed.

Some of the blunders may be thrown, perhaps, on our increasing love of city life and the hastening to get rich, which has made us forget the solid and beneficial advantages of agricultural life. Whatever the difficulties, a great effort should be made by the province of British Columbia to overcome them and secure population, for at present we in this province of great fertility are actually importing most of our food. The United States shows that 72 per cent of the whole income of that country is derived from agricultural produce, while British Columbia, with equal facilities for raising the same kinds of grain, meat, and most of the necessities of life, annually imports millions of dollars worth of agricultural produce to feed a population altogether about equal to that of a second or third sized English town.

The obstacles or pitfalls that prevent colonization or settlement here can be easily summed up as follows: 1. The want of some government security for the settler in the outlay of his money and labor. 2. The speculation and monopoly in land that exists in British Columbia. 3. Distance from markets and high freights.

So many people are totally unaware of the difficulties that beset a new comers to this province that perhaps before a plan for a colony or scheme of settling small groups of industrious families is broached it will be well to indicate the dangers that must be avoided by those who come with a little capital, boundless hope, and every desire to possess a home.

If these difficulties could be overcome the country would soon be settled and a revenue secured, and the drain of the resources of the people by the importation of goods of worth of agricultural produce stopped.

The land speculation has caused, and will continue to work, ruin so long as the settler has no other medium through which to invest his money, and the incoming settler invests at once all or most of his little capital in the purchase of land, and the real estate agent or the man who holds land only for the purpose of selling it to the highest bidder, and who is constantly deceiving the new comers as to its value, and he who came full of hope and energy, after borrowing on his new purchase sufficient money to carry on clearing and cultivation, finds his capital and energy all gone, and he is left in the hands of the speculator in real estate. Left without hope, he either sinks into an existence little removed from Old Country pauperism or he returns to his fatherland to curse the by-

as advertisements and all those who for self interest have spread glowing reports of this province and have hidden the drawbacks.

The Island of Vancouver, except in the case of one or two very remote and very rough settlements, is in consequence of the land monopoly, useless for the purpose of settlement.

Distance from markets is an obvious matter for the serious consideration of anyone coming to this vast province. Of course a community might for a time do without much intercourse with the outside world, but directly prosperity and the increase of agricultural and garden products began, any distance from a railroad, river, or good highway of some sort would be felt severely, and the consideration of freight is one that must always take a foremost place in any question of settlement of the land.

As to the security for the settler's capital, it is a lamentable fact that many people have left this province ruined and disgraced by the way that some of the legalized "land sharks" have wronged them. They have invested their all; they have toiled on for years, and they have found that some legal flaw exists in their title deeds and that they have lost their money and, what is worse, their belief in the administration of law in this province. Before anyone takes up land the greatest caution should be taken to draw up such legal agreements that both the settler and present owner shall have perfect security in their investments.

Of course there are other questions of great importance to be considered, but these seem to be sufficiently suggestive for anyone who is contemplating settlement in British Columbia. The topic will bear further reference.

HEAVY PACKS

A French Miner Credited With Carrying 225 Pounds. The New Denver Ledger recalls some "packing" incidents of the early days. Few men, it says, can pack 100 pounds on their backs over the mountains of this province. Yet, years ago, Lemoreus, a Frenchman, is credited with packing as high as 225 pounds on his back into the Big Bend country, above Revelstoke. In the flush times of that camp, he upon more than one occasion, carried women upon his back into the roughest town near Death Rapids. He had a chain made expressly for the purpose and would trot along and chat with his female freight at the same time.

He was in Barkerville at the time Cariboo Cameron's wife died, and for \$200 he packed the corpse to a point near the stage for Yale, could be met by this strong man died from disease and dissipation years afterwards, and it is safe to say that no other man in B. C. ever performed the feat that he did in the early days.

SLOCAN'S FIRST CLAIM

A Reminiscence About the First Prospectors in the Silver Country. In the latter part of 1891, says the New Denver Ledger, Eli Carpenter and Jack Seaton were prospecting along the low places between Kootenay and Siocan lakes. Jack did not wish to climb very high as he was rather weak. Plenty of float was picked up on the way through the hills. At a point about one mile below Three Forks, Eli and his partner discovered that their provisions were getting scarcer than was advisable, and they doubled back for Kootenay lake. On the return trip they found the Slocan, which they afterwards sold to Steve Bailey for \$2,000. This, the first claim in the Siocan, was located on September 9th, 1891. After the claim was staked the two pioneers ate their last meal and resumed their journey down the lake. It took them nearly three days to get to Altonah, and all they had to eat on the way was one chicken. Eli says that when they reached Altonah, Jack swore he would never return, and he determined to return home. He procured a supply of provisions at Nelson, and went in by way of the Siocan river. When he arrived he found that Jack Seaton and another party had got in two days in advance of him and staked the Noble Five and other claims. The old miner was sore but he could do nothing. An early fall of snow compelled him to return to Nelson. Before leaving he made a cache of supplies in two places. The first being becoming finer, Eli for the third time went into the Siocan country, only to find that someone had raised the cache. He was mad, and what he couldn't swear in English he did in French. He was another three days without anything to eat, and all he ever made out of his voyage was a supply of \$1,000 Bailey paid him for his interest in the Payne Snell is a prospector's luck.

AFRICAN ETIQUETTE

In African travel it is always wise to visit the biggest chief in any part of the country. One can always learn from the chiefs at a distance who they are and something of their character. In approaching them, always send word of your coming, and get, if possible, information in advance of the feeling of the chief towards whites. Upon nearing the village, send an ahead to announce your arrival. One can always learn from the chiefs at a distance who they are and something of their character. In approaching them, always send word of your coming, and get, if possible, information in advance of the feeling of the chief towards whites. Upon nearing the village, send an ahead to announce your arrival. One can always learn from the chiefs at a distance who they are and something of their character. In approaching them, always send word of your coming, and get, if possible, information in advance of the feeling of the chief towards whites. 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