



THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Is it necessary or advisable at the coming Liberal convention to choose a leader, who shall be the standard bearer of the party during the next provincial election? Shall the members of the convention when organized proceed, after the adoption of the policy upon which they will appeal to the country, to nominate and elect a gentleman who will undertake the important and responsible task of organizing the campaign, issuing a manifesto and when the elections are over form the new government?

The question has been forced upon us for discussion through, as we deem it, the injudicious action of certain politicians as well as the unseemly exhibitions of personal jealousy. Leaders have been suggestively hinted at by interested parties, and their names freely bandied about in political circles. It is not, therefore, unreasonable that many of the rank and file of the party should be enquiring with natural curiosity as to the personnel of the foremost man of the Opposition party.

George R. Maxwell, M.P., appears by some of his latest utterances to be one of the Richmonds in the field. The names of C. Semlin, M.P.P., Hewitt Beacock, M.P., J. G. Brown, ex-M.P.P., F. C. Cottor, M.P.P., David Higgins, M.P.P., and E. V. Bodwell have all been spoken of in this connection. We venture to affirm that such speculations are entirely premature and out of order.

In the first place, it is not the usual custom in British or Canadian politics to choose a leader by popular convention. Neither Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Salisbury, Rosebery or Harcourt were selected by an organized popular body, nor were Mackenzie, Blake or Laurier, Macdonald, Abbott, Thompson or Tupper. All of these leaders were either selected by the elected representatives in parliament, or were chosen by Her Majesty to form a new government upon the advice of her outgoing ministers.

Next, it would be clearly out of place to elect a leader at a convention of one portion of a party, when the other portion is of necessity unrepresented. Further, the convention will receive no mandate from the people to choose their leader. American politicians choose their leaders by popular convention, but the people beforehand have the opportunity through their smaller associations to declare their preference. We submit, however, that this is a matter solely to be determined by the elected representatives of the people in the legislature. When that body assembles the representatives either tacitly acknowledge one of their number as leader or formally convene and elect him to the position. To select a leader now is to place the party in a most awkward dilemma. Supposing, for instance, that Mr. Maxwell should be chosen, and he was rejected by the constituency to which he appealed. What an absurd position for the party to be placed in. Mr. Beaven was thus rejected in 1894, and when the legislature assembled Mr. Semlin was selected and has been the recognized leader of the party ever since. And when the elections are over and the elected M.P.P.'s convene for business, there will be no difficulty whatever out of the abundant material that is certain to be found in the new legislature, to find an excellent and capable leader who would undertake the task of forming a new administration.

Lastly, Charles Semlin, M.P.P., is in the position now. By long service and ceaseless industry he has forced himself to the front, and in the absence of strong reasons to the contrary, we would respectfully suggest that he has paramount claims to consideration. And it appears to us indelicate to rudely thrust one man aside in order to put another in his place, unless it be clearly proven that the new man is far more competent than the old. True, Mr. Semlin is a Conservative, but we frankly wish that all Liberals and all Conservatives, too, were as fearless and as honest in their advocacy of reform as he has been in the local house. And without committing the Times to a positive declaration in favor of Mr. Semlin, we would remind the Liberal party again of our former objections, that the selection of a leader at a popular convention is both premature and out of order.

THE EAST ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

The Shareholder, a non-political journal, says that should the efforts of Messrs. Peterson, Tate & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to carry out the conditions of their contract with the Canadian government, ratified by parliament at its last session, be carried to a successful issue, it will not be attributable to the determined and persistent efforts of those who have sought by every possible means

to prejudice the financial community against the scheme. Scarcely a day passes that a cablegram from some unknown source is not sent to newspapers in this country expressing the opinions of anonymous individuals that the attempt to construct the line will fail. It is difficult to understand the object contemplated by the adoption of this course. No friend of the country would lend himself to such treachery, and no possible good can be accomplished by such a course but much evil can be done, and this is evidently what is aimed at. Were these dispatches sent to American newspapers, we could understand that anything which would retard the progress of this country would be regarded by us as a nugget of some value, but this is not the case. These dispatches are sent to Canadian papers. Their publication, even though devoid of the stamp of reliability, is calculated to raise difficulties for which there is no necessity. The government feels that the country needs such a service, and is determined to have it, and it will attend to the public requirements without the aid of irresponsible and unknown newspaper correspondents. That Messrs. Peterson, Tate & Co. should fail is, no doubt, the heart's desire of those who have been disappointed in procuring the contract for themselves at a greatly increased price. Under these circumstances it seems reasonable to conclude that the dispatches referred to emanate, if not directly, at least indirectly, from those whose interest it is to thwart the contractors. If there is a probability that the contract can be carried out, and that the country can be saved an annual expenditure of \$250,000, the exercise of a little forbearance will do no harm. Such an undertaking involves financial arrangement of no ordinary character, and any attempt at interfering with these arrangements is purely and simply an unkind act to the Dominion. We are told that the undertaking at the price mentioned in the contract will never pay the contractors. That is an assertion simply. It may serve to justify other contractors in having sought to extort from the governments of Canada and Great Britain a subsidy of \$400,000 a year in excess of that now agreed upon, but that is a matter with which the people of this country, as well as that of Great Britain, has in reality nothing to do. What is wanted is the best service at the lowest possible rate.

According to today's dispatches Lord Salisbury has notified the United States government that Great Britain will refuse to take part in the sealing conference soon to be held at Washington, if Russia and Japan are participants. Great Britain is to be commended for her action in this regard. For months past the envoys of the United States government have been endeavoring to secure the cooperation of other powers in the effort to impose further restrictions upon the sealing industry. After Russia and Japan had been "fixed"—their consent to act in accord with the United States on the question secured—the latter exhibited a desire to have a conference agreed upon and held immediately. Great Britain consented, but refuses to allow outsiders to take part in a conference which concerns only herself and the United States. We are glad to see that Lord Salisbury has put his foot down firmly.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.

This volume has just come to hand. From even a cursory glance it will be seen to be a most valuable publication, by far the best yet issued. One of the most important points to observe in the state of the agricultural barometer, the exports and imports of agricultural produce for the year. The reports in this connection have shown us weak where we should be strong. Our exports to countries outside of Canada have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value of Exports. Data for 1894, 1895, 1896.

The exports to other provinces in the Dominion have not been ascertained, but it is well known that it is confined almost entirely to fruit, and the total value is still very small. Our imports, unfortunately, tell a very different tale. For the three years mentioned the totals are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value of Imports. Data for 1894, 1895, 1896.

In other words, we are importing more than ten times the value of agricultural produce that we are exporting. Of course this enormous import is rendered necessary to supply the population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits of a productive and remunerative character, but that necessity would not exist and that money would not go out for such goods if even a moderate proportion of our agricultural land was being tilled. Looking a little closer into this report of imports we find that the two largest items are for grain and dairy produce. In 1896 the value of imported grain of different kinds and the products thereof was \$632,776, and the duty paid was \$75,749; the value of imported dairy produce was \$570,221, and the duty was \$19,371. The next item in magnitude is for imports of swine or pig products. The total value of these is \$377,972, and the duty paid on them was \$2,617. Yet these three lines are those in which the province should excel. As a dairying district it is unequalled in the Dominion, and hog raising is a necessary concomitant of dairying. True, we cannot always get the fine quality of grain in the Lower Fraser that can be grown in Manitoba, but our interior lands are said to be as fine grain lands as any in the Northwest.

The imports of condensed milk have greatly increased last year, doubtless owing to the large number of mining camps. For the three years the figures were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value of Imports. Data for 1894, 1895, 1896.

Yet in reference to this industry Mr. Hutcheson, Ladner, writes to the agricultural department as follows: "As regards the condensed milk business, this province uses double the output of the plant in question, and they can afford to present prices to pay from \$1 to \$1.25 per 100 pounds of milk, whilst the Delta territory is only paying 80 cents per 100 pounds. Everything in connection can be had here as cheap as in the East,

and with a duty of \$1.00 per case on foreign manufacturers I do not see why it should not pay." Regarding cheese the report has to state the humiliating fact that "there is practically no cheese manufactured in the province." Yet for a good quality of cheese the wholesale price is at present 12 1/2 cents per pound, which would represent a gross return of about \$1.25 per 100 pounds of milk. Last year the value of cheese imported, including duty, was \$48,682. But of course the great deficiency is in butter, and of that the total value of the imports was \$431,000, or about \$1,200 per day.

These matters of fact figures should lead men, and particularly our farmers and our legislators, to seriously think out the problems involved. Hard times came right down upon us, as we could not provide for this enormous drain on our resources. We have recovered strength owing to the activity in mining, but our resources are not altogether strengthened at the point which is, after all, the backbone of the country. The report now before us appears to have many practical suggestions from men of experience.

BRITAIN SAYS NO.

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JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

The directors of the Jubilee Hospital have been calling for applications for the responsible positions of medical officer and secretary, the two officials who formerly held these positions, having resigned. Of the office of secretary but little need be said; any ordinarily capable and industrious man would be suitable for the position. The position of medical attendant, however, is one of considerable importance. To him is given the entire responsibility of the administrative work of the hospital. The matron, nurses, steward and workers generally are entirely under his control. It is necessary, therefore, that the resident physician should be a man well qualified to control and manage others, as well as be a good executive officer. The chief desideratum should be that he be a first-class, efficient physician and surgeon, or as good as it is possible to obtain for the somewhat limited salary offered. The directors take the ground, and we think very properly, that the medical officer of the hospital obtains what is equivalent to a large salary, viz., the opportunity for an experience and observation that is unparalleled in ordinary practice. After a few years' residence in the hospital, as in the case of Dr. Richardson, such officer may leave the institution with such a practical knowledge of medicine and surgery that it is impossible to obtain in an ordinary practice. At some time or other every form of disease, every ill that flesh is heir to, is treated. And every physician in the city, more or less, is brought into contact with the medical

"I guess I've been victimized," said the guest of many a hard-working man who, worn-out, nervous and sleepless, has been for months paying exorbitant bills to a high-priced doctor without a dollar's worth of benefit. Frequently the guess is entirely correct. There are too many doctors who are only lifted out of obscurity by the size of their bills.

The business man or working man who gets run-down and in ill-health from overwork, needs the advice and treatment of a physician who is famous for the thousands of cases he has cured, and not for the thousands of dollars he has charged. In Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., he will find that kind of a physician. For thirty years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo.

He is the discoverer of a wonderful medicine known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a marvelous medicine for broken-down men and women. It cures nervous prostration and exhaustion, malaria, liver troubles, rheumatism, blood and skin diseases and 90 per cent of all cases of consumption, weak lungs, catarrh of blood, lingering coughs and kindred ailments. When you ask a dealer for the Golden Medical Discovery, be sure you are having it. A dealer is not a physician and has no right to advise some substitute. When the trouble is of long standing, or if surgical treatment, sometimes, makes necessary to come to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, for personal treatment and care. Dr. Pierce can be addressed there.

attendant, and if he be a man of but ordinary capacity he must improve his practice and enlarge his knowledge. At the same time no fear or favor should be given in the choice of the future resident doctor. The best man obtainable should be voted for, and the director who votes otherwise is unworthy of the grave trust committed to him.

We cheerfully bear testimony to the marked improvement in the general management of the affairs of the hospital in later times. Any person who visits the hospital now cannot but be struck with the great change for the better as compared with the regime of three or four years ago. The cheerful courtesy, the prompt attendance, and the business-like regularity of the administration is in marked contrast to that which was observed in the days now happily past. Above all, the unvarying testimony of the patients concerning the skill, ability and efficiency of the medical staff is in itself something not only to be thankful for, but also as a city to be proud of. To have two such institutions in the city of Victoria as the Jubilee Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital, both managed with excellent judgment and ability, is worthy to be noted as a monument to the sagacity and ability of those who have fostered them from their inception and who now guard them as part of Victoria's best heritages.

A DOUBLE-BARRELLED MINER.

"East Coast" calls attention to what will appear to most people a gross impropriety upon the part of a minister of the crown. The Hon. C. E. Pooley is a member of the Turner government, and the legal representative of the E. & N. Railway Company. Some thirty or forty settlers in Cedar district have had a claim for the minerals on their lands against the railway company ever since they received titles, said minerals having been reserved to the company in the deeds given to the settlers. The claim has been pressed for a settlement for years, and at length the Dominion government appointed a commission to take evidence and report the facts to the minister of the interior, who will decide according to the evidence. That commission is now sitting at Nanaimo, and the Hon. C. E. Pooley is in attendance in behalf of the railway company to oppose the claims of the settlers. We agree with our correspondent that it is no part of the duty of a minister of the crown to appear in court against the interests of a large number of struggling settlers, whose claims, whether good or bad, at least spring from legislation passed by a government of which the president of the council seems to be a worthy successor. It is not so long since Mr. Pooley appeared against the province in the precious metals case. Evidently this minister is indifferent to public opinion. His brief as a member of the government is prepared by himself as the law agent for the E. & N. Railway Company, and whenever his dual duties come in conflict the interests of the unfortunate public, which he is supposed to protect, are subordinated without any compunctions of conscience to the claims and pretensions of private clients. Whoever said that "a public trust is a private snare" must have had in his mind a minister who had the ability to serve two masters and continue to retain both jobs without provoking a universal protest against the duplicity that makes the tenure of both offices possible.

THE WORLD'S OPPOSITION.

To those who understand the motives and know the sources of inspiration which control and direct the utterances of the Victoria Colonist and the Vancouver World, there will not be anything surprising in the opposition which these twin advocates of Turnerism and Monopoly are giving the Liberal convention to be held on the 8th of October. It is, undoubtedly, a very proper alliance, this combination of a heremepitrological Liberal and an ennobled Conservative newspaper to defeat if possible the organization of the Liberal party of British Columbia. It is an illustration of the "cohesive power of public plunder" that the World, a professedly Liberal newspaper, should enter upon a crusade against Liberals who are opposed to the Turner-Dunsmuir government, simply because it has been thought expedient and right that a convention of the party should be held. There is nothing to be gained by the World, but very much to lose, by persisting in this policy of senseless vilification. The convention will be held, and it is very likely that it will prove a successful affair. Why should a so-called Liberal journal open its columns to Conservative slanders of prominent Liberals and disgrace its editorial page with a lot of personal rubbish, the only object being to defeat the convention? Is it because the World supports Turner? That is not a sufficient reason to satisfy the Liberals of the province.

The World is the only professedly Liberal paper in British Columbia that is opposed to the convention, but even the World will come around in time, and very probably before the convention is over the political versatility of its manager will discover a method to take back everything that he has said, which will enable him still to appear as the "big toad in the puddle." The Times is willing to make the prophecy that the World will support the next provincial government, it does not matter what the personnel of that government may be;

and the chances are two to one that its manager will adorn the convention by his presence and electrify it by his eloquence.

MINERAL CLAIMS ON THE E. & N. RESERVE.

The Wellington Enterprise is authority for the statement that every person who has staked off a claim on the lands of the E. & N. Railway Company, and which has been recorded with the gold commissioner at Nanaimo, "have received notices from the E. & N. Railway Company to the effect that a payment of \$125.00 must be made within one month from the date of the notice on pain of being considered trespassers, etc." Our contemporary expresses the belief that the company depends upon the Settlement Act, which gave them the base metals, to proceed against the claim owners. The Enterprise also takes the ground that the suggestion that these railway belt claims may be worked in spite of the company, by furnishing bonds to the gold commissioner to secure the company against damage, is incorrect, as such bonds are only given when the lands are occupied for other than mining purposes, and not being a portion of a railway grant. It adds:

"Under the Settlement Act the railway company were given the base metals, coal, etc.; but the court decided that the precious metals were still the property of the crown, or its representatives—the free miner. We believe the company contend that in those mining claims which carry base metals in some quantities besides the gold and silver, the free miner will not be legally entitled to remove the mixed ore without first paying for the base metals which, it contains. This is, of course, a matter which will require to be settled on a basis equitable to both parties, but strictly in the spirit of the legislation which reserved the precious metals to the crown; yet we cannot but think that if the company press this contention they will be acting in a penny wise and pound foolish manner. To remove all doubts upon this matter, it would be well at the next sitting of the legislature to introduce such legislation as will give the free miner the right to mine these precious metal claims. \* \* \* The terms demanded by the company are oppressive, not in the value which they place upon their lands per acre, seeing that the conveyance carries with it the base metals, but in the time limit within which they demand the first payment from the free miners shall be made. The threat of placing those who do not pay an installment on their claims in the category of trespassers is an empty one, and is but a clumsy bluff at least. The free miner has nothing to fear in the course of staking off and proving up his claim, provided always that his claim is a "precious metal one." Notices of the kind issued by the company can be simply treated with silence. The people of the province will not tolerate for one moment any interference with the rights of the free miner, and the company by this late action are creating a deeper feeling of ill-will on the part of the public than they at present enjoy."

Without subscribing to the legal interpretations of the Enterprise or endorsing the advice given to the miners, we most heartily sympathize with the general tenor of our contemporary's observations. If it is true, as stated, that the E. & N. Railway Company intend proceeding against claim owners as trespassers, they have taken a step that they will yet have cause to repent. Under the law of this country the precious metals, wherever located, are the property of the Crown, and subject to conditions imposed by the legislature, may be mined by the discoverers or by those to whom they assign their rights. That that law may be rendered null and void by the regulations of a private owner of lands, will appear to most people a monstrous wrong. It would be an abridgment of the privileges of free miners—a subversion of the rights of the Crown.

Evidently there is work yet to be done by the legislature in respect to the Island Railway lands. It should not be forgotten that the power that gave can take away, and that the time may come—in fact that it may not be very far off—when the enormous privileges granted to a private company may be declared a hindrance to development and a menace to the state. If the ballot box shall ever pronounce such an opinion, constitutional means will be found to remedy the mistake of fourteen or fifteen years ago.

We are glad to find that the Colonist is so ably supported from the interior by the Roseland Miner. The mere fact that James Hamilton is dead, Colonel Clapperton left this morning to hold an

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla, describing its benefits for various ailments like blood purification, rheumatism, and general weakness.

changed by supporters of the government in order to educate the poor benighted Roselanders—need not detract from the force of the Miner's laudatory remarks concerning its employers or its unseemly gibes at the Opposition. Formerly this paper was a free lance, fighting whom it would; to-day, alas, like Shakespeare's "Dickon," its master; it is a mountebank has an attraction for us still, and even in our declining years we secretly admire the games of our childhood, legerdemain, slight of hand, etc., and sincerely thank our neighbor for the pleasant exhibition it has given us in the last few weeks of the Roseland Miner's gymnastic and other feats. Once in the cold, cold days when Theodore Davis was chosen as premier, the Colonist itself, after fierce invective and tirade of denunciation of that gentleman, neckily swallowed its pill and wept tears of contrition upon the new premier's manly breast. To-day the Roseland Miner is sitting on the penitential stool, and the Colonist—well, a "fellow-feeling makes it wondrous kind."

Did our contemporary remark that the Opposition press was discussing the private affairs of its editor? The Times, at least, has not done so. We reprinted an article on the origin of a species, which was written by the editor of the Colonist about himself to prove that he was an American citizen. It was a case of our contemporary discussing himself, and he did it very well, indeed. Now, because the Opposition press reproduced that article, are they, to be charged with the sin by the sinner himself? Presently, our contemporary will be writing another article to prove that he is a British subject; he will shortly be taking the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen. When he does so the Opposition press, we feel quite sure, will give his rehabilitation as a Britisher as much prominence as it recently gave to his renunciation of Queen and country.

THAT LAND SLIDE.

The Great Danger Which Threatened Ashcroft—All Danger Over.

About 2 o'clock p. m. last Sunday the people of Ashcroft noticed a great outflow of dust rising from the river bank a mile below town on the opposite bank of the river. A puff of dust would come from one point, then from another a hundred rods away, and it was soon seen that an enormous mass of earth had sunk down many feet, and acting as a wedge, evidently had pushed the entire river bank for nearly half a mile into the stream. The area involved seems to be 350 acres or more, and it is a curious and interesting sight to see this monstrous slide gradually pushing its way into the Thompson river and being gradually washed away by the powerful current. An Indian burying ground, occupied one side of the moving ground, and on Tuesday the slides were taken and removed, the bodies being thrown on to solid ground and again buried. The character of the slide seems to be the same as on the opposite side of the river, where so much trouble has been had by the C.P.R. in keeping their track in shape and requiring, as it has, frequent removals and repairs, only a much larger amount of ground is involved. The present slide can in no way be attributed to the use of water, as there are no streams within a long distance, and no irrigation is done within several miles. The top of the middle section of the slide is higher than the ground immediately behind, and domes and pyramids are formed resembling the ones seen in the Dakota Bad Lands. Should the entire mass slide down suddenly into the river bed there might be a damming of the water temporarily, but there seems little danger of this, for the past two days the slide seems to be stationary.—B.C. Mining Journal.

A GRANITE CREEK TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Thos. Rabbit Kills a Miner in Self-Defence.

The Sentinel's Nicola correspondent sent in word on Wednesday morning, via Spence's Bridge, that he had just received information of a terrible tragedy at Granite Creek. From the particulars then to hand he could only give the bare facts, that on Saturday evening James Hamilton, a State creek miner, had attempted to assault Mrs. Thos. Rabbit. In self-defence Mrs. Rabbit shot at her assailant, inflicting a severe wound.

A later dispatch from the same source said: "A messenger reached here this morning from Granite Creek with word that James Hamilton is dead. Colonel Clapperton left this morning to hold an

From another correspondent the Sentinel received fuller particulars yesterday morning. About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening James Hamilton, one of the best known miners in the district, forced an entrance into the house of Mrs. Thos. Rabbit and attempted to assault her. There was a struggle, in which Mrs. Rabbit would have had no chance, her assailant being a big, muscular man, had it not been for a loaded shot-gun on the wall. This she seized hold of and discharged point blank at Hamilton, inflicting a terrible wound. Mrs. Rabbit then sought assistance. Hamilton was removed from the house and a messenger sent in hot haste to Nicola Lake for Dr. Suter. Hamilton died early Sunday morning. He made an able-bodied man, state-bred diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although discouraged by the failure of other medicines. Remember that

Mr. and Mrs. Rabbit are highly respected residents of Granite Creek, and they have the sympathy of the entire community in this sad affair. James Hamilton has resided in and around Granite Creek for a number of years. He was a mining crazy, but was otherwise believed to be sane enough. On previous occasions he had subjected Mrs. Rabbit to annoyance and he had been warned never to enter the house—Kamloops Sentinel.

JOHN BULL IS WAKING UP

Commencing to See That American Hostility Is a Force To Be Reckoned With.

St. James Gazette Sounds a Note of Warning—"Prepare for Practical Action."

London, Sept. 27.—The St. James' Gazette this afternoon remarks: "It is quite clear that no concession we can make and no display, however sincere, of our wish to be friendly, has availed one jot to disarm the bitter hostility of those Americans who are already ready for aggressive action; neither there a shred of evidence to show that the cold, passive dislike which so many Americans—friendly enough to individual Englishmen—feel for the British government has been warmed in the slightest degree."

Recalling that Secretary Olney's all-out concession between European and American states is itself unparliamentary, St. James' Gazette adds: "That some such doctrine is worked in the American mind is evidenced, many signs, of which the persistent nursing of the Behring Sea dispute not the least. This is in itself a fact of which we and the other governments interested in America must take note, and not as an excuse for losing our heads and rushing to meet the evil half-way; but as good reason for clearing minds and preparing for serious practical action."

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Mines of the West—Warehouse Burn—Wheat Deliveries.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—The Globe in article on the mining development the west points out that the product of British Columbia for 1897 promises to be double that for 1896, in spite of withholding in shipments in Rossland camp until the Crow's Nest Pass way is built. If the present rate of development is kept up the output will double yearly. Our mineral exports were the amazement of the world, by the end of this century. Of this the Globe says, it promises to be a rival of British Columbia as a producer, and though later in start may have a lead in the output of coal. This morning at 10 Front St. East did from \$25,000 to \$30,000 worth of damage to the wholesale grocer premises of H. P. Eckardt & Co.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—A fire that broke out at 6:30 this evening in the theatre on Yonge street. The damage to the theatre is about \$10,000. The crowd, was standing on the sidewalk, and the fire, which started from a fire, the horses attached to the carriage frightened and dashed into the crowd, knocking over and trampling down scores of people. Driver W. H. D. Miller, aged 25, was killed. The horses, however, were not injured. Both the driver and many others were injured. The following were taken to the hospital: Dead—Bertie Haskett, aged 9, less fractured; he was the only child of Charles Haskett, aged 11; likely die. Harry Atkinson, 6 years, engine, internal injuries, may die. Belle, English boy recently out, age 12, injured, but will recover. Humphreys, aged 25, 28, and 30, were bruised; serious. W. H. D. Miller, 21, fracture left thigh and other joints. Charles Hodgins, Arch. Thompson, Fred Miller, badly bruised.

Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—Land Commissioner Hamilton leaves to-morrow Golden, B.C., where he will confer. Col. Baker, minister of mines, regarding the transfer of lands granted the Canadian Pacific railway, the British Columbia Southern and the Columbia Kootenay railways, of which corporations he has been appointed land commissioner. Before returning Mr. Hamilton will decide on the location of a line of telegraph lines between British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. Rev. Dr. Talbot, Bishop of British Columbia, was here to-day en route to Victoria, B.C.

ANARCHY IN GUATEMALA

Revolutionists Capture Two Towns—Barrios Wild With Fear. San Francisco, Sept. 23.—Late night the following private dispatch received in this city from Champe Guatemala, via Acapulco: "Champerico and San Felipe are in the hands of the insurgents. They have shot and imprisoned prominent who sympathize with the revolution. The wives of the revolutionists have been arrested. Anarchy is feared in the hands of the city of Guatemala. A letter from the city of Guatemala has also been received. The writer declares that everything at the time writing, was in a state of chaos. He says, he has lost his head in fright and in a delirium of terror, and shooting all who are the slightest leaning toward the great cause. Loans are collected force and death is the penalty for financial assistance to the dictatorial Francisco Castillo. Barrios' collection, under orders of his superior, is

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Recalling that Secretary Olney's alleged concession between European and American states is itself unnatural, the St. James' Gazette adds: "That some such doctrine is working in the American mind is evidenced by many signs, of which the persistent nursing of the Behring Sea dispute is not the least. This is in itself a fact of which we and the other governments interested in America must take note, and not as an excuse for losing our heads and rushing to meet the evil half way, but as good reason for clearing our minds and preparing for serious practical action."

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Toronto, Sept. 24.—The Globe in an article on the mining development of the west points out that the product of British Columbia for 1897 promises to be double that for 1896, in spite of the withholding in shipments in Rossland camp until the Crow's Nest Pass railway is built.

That some such doctrine is working in the American mind is evidenced by many signs, of which the persistent nursing of the Behring Sea dispute is not the least. This is in itself a fact of which we and the other governments interested in America must take note, and not as an excuse for losing our heads and rushing to meet the evil half way, but as good reason for clearing our minds and preparing for serious practical action."

Fire this morning at 19 Front street East did from \$25,000 to \$30,000 worth of damage to the wholesale grocery premises of H. P. Eckardt & Co.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—A fire that proved to have very lamentable consequences started at 6:30 this evening in the Bijou theatre on Yonge street. The damage to the theatre is about \$10,000. While the crowd was standing on the street shortly after the alarm watching the fire, the horses in the carriage became frightened and dashed into the crowd, knocking over and trampling down scores of people.

Dead—Bertie Haskett, aged 9, both legs fractured; he was the only child of a widow. Charles Hodges, aged 11; will Harry Atkinson, fireman of engine, internal injuries, may die. Fred Belle, English boy recently out, aged 17, badly injured, but will recover. Wm. Humphries, aged 25, internal injury and bruises, serious. W. H. D. Miller, aged 21, fracture left thigh and other injuries. Charles Hodgins, Arch. Thompson and Fred Miller, badly bruised.

Winipeg, Sept. 24.—Land Commissioner Hamilton leaves tomorrow for Golden, B.C., where he will confer with Col. Baker, minister of mines, regarding the transfer of lands granted the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the British Columbia Southern and the Columbia and Kootenai railways, which concerns him. He has been appointed land commissioner. Before returning Mr. Hamilton will decide on the location of a number of townships on the railways named. Rev. Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Rochester, England, was here to-day en route to Victoria, B.C.

Lieut. Governor Patterson, who has returned from a trip to the shores of Endeavour Bay, says his trip was without incident. He found the Indians happy and contented. He is preparing a special report for the Dominion government.

Over 200,000 bushels of new wheat were delivered to Canadian Pacific stations to-day.

General Montgomery-Moore, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Canada, is here. He goes east tomorrow.

ANARCHY IN GUATEMALA. Revolutionists Capture Two Large Towns—Barrios Wild With Fear.

San Francisco, Sept. 23.—Late to-night the following private dispatch was received in this city from Champerico, Guatemala, via Acapulco: "Champerico and San Felipe are both in the hands of the insurgents. Barrios has shot and imprisoned prominent men who sympathize with the revolutionists. The wives of the revolutionists have all been arrested. Anarchy is feared."

A letter from the city of Guatemala has also been received. The writer declares that everything, at the time of writing, was in a state of chaos. Barrios, he says, has lost his head from fright and in a delirium of terror is imprisoning and shooting all who evince the slightest leaning towards the insurgent cause. Loans are collected by force and death is the penalty for refusing financial assistance to the dictator, Francisco Castillo, Barrios' companion, under orders of his superior, has it

is asserted, snarled the places of the civil officers. Barrios, himself, is in constant fear of assassination. Two hundred soldiers sleep in the palace day and night and he is constantly attended by a guard of picked men, who never leave him alone, accompanying him even to his bath. The residence of Mrs. Barrios is guarded by a large force of police. At the other country places of the president police cases are sent to prevent the destruction of property.

MARITIME LAW PROCLAIMED.

Austria-Hungary Has An Incipient Revolution to Deal With.

London, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Vienna says that owing to the disturbances which have recently taken place in Croatia, martial law has been proclaimed in twelve districts. The disturbance was attributed to the Hungarian authorities showing an inclination to deprive the Croats of their ancient privileges. Four thousand peasants, armed with farming implements, had taken up a fortified position. Two Hungarian officials have been killed, and troops have been summoned to quell the disturbance.

FEVER SHIP AT TOWNSEND.

The Cape York at Quarantine, Having Lost Sailors by Yellow Jack.

Port Townsend Sept. 25.—Port Townsend had a genuine scare this morning, when the British ship Cape York arrived in the harbor direct from Panama and was ordered into quarantine, the story being immediately circulated on the street that she had two or three cases of yellow fever on board. Upon investigation, it was found that there are no cases of yellow fever on board. Upon investigation, it was found that there are no cases of yellow fever on board. Upon investigation, it was found that there are no cases of yellow fever on board.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—Emperor William received a dispatch from the Russian minister of marine expressing condolence with the family of the young Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was drowned by the exploding of torpedo boat No. 26 off Cuxhaven on Saturday last and telegraphed:

"I am deeply touched at the expression of sympathy evidenced by the Russian fleet at the sinking of the torpedo boat and the death of the worthy young prince and the loss to me and the German navy. I look upon these expressions of condolence from my colleagues on the Russian navy upon this melancholy occurrence as an act of kindly comradeship."

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FOUR CARGOES OF ARGONAUTS.

They Will Sail From New York Around the Horn to Alaska.

New York, Sept. 25.—Four vessels will in a few days start on a trip to the Klondyke, and within the next thirty days they will set out. The Gloucester fishing schooner Nellie G. Thurston will be the first to sail. About October 15th she will start around Cape Horn. Her hold has been fitted to carry twenty passengers. The schooner S. A. Wood Currie will sail from this port a few days after the Thurston. The steamer Duke of Columbia, formerly of the Old Dominion line, has been chartered for the trip. The bark Lancia, which was used in carrying passengers to the west coast of Africa, will also carry passengers to Alaska. It is expected, he is able to carry from 120 to 150 passengers towards the Klondyke as far as they can go in the winter season.

CESSION OF KASSALA.

Arrangements Made for the Occupation of the Town by British Troops.

Rome, Sept. 27.—All arrangements for the cession of Kassala to Great Britain have been completed, and everything is ready for the occupation of that town by British troops.

Kassala, a town in Abyssinia, is situated, roughly speaking, half way between Khartoum and Massawa, on the Red sea; also only about 300 miles southwest of Suakin, which is the junction of three telegraph lines. Kassala has an Arab population of some 5,000 people, and was one of the towns occupied by Italian troops in their efforts to establish an African colony by co-operation with the British forces in Egypt.

REBELS VICTORIOUS.

Sweeping Everything Before Them Down in Guatemala.

New York, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to the Herald from La Libertad, Salvador, says: "The latest news received in this city from Guatemala is that several engagements have taken place between the government and rebel forces near Quezaltenango, and each fight resulted in a defeat for the government troops. The fighting in each instance has been caused directly by the government's effort to retake Quezaltenango from the rebels. General Socorro de Leon, who was sent by President Barrios into the fighting district with a large force of men, has gone over to the revolutionists, taking all his men. His first act after joining in the rebellion was to capture the city of Retalhuleu, which he now holds. The government has just sent 600 men by the steamship City of Guatemala to Champerico, which port is now in the hands of the rebels.

"The true story of the capture by the rebels of the seaport town of Ocos has just become known. It seems that when the rebels approached Ocos, the government authorities there made no attempt to defend the town, but took refuge on the steamship Barroco, and were brought to Salvador."

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The latest news from Guatemala, received in this city states that a price of \$100,000 has been put on the head of Prospero Morales, the revolutionary leader, and his

CAN SPAIN WHIP UNITED STATES

The British Newspapers Are Now Discussing This Very Interesting Question.

The Sunday Times Believes Uncle Sam Would Find a Foeman Worthy of His Steel.

New York, Sept. 27.—A special to the Journal from London says: "Several English papers publish a comparative statement of the strength of the fighting forces of the United States and Spain."

The Sunday Times remarks: "It is needless to say that the general American opinion is that in the event of hostilities the bearers of the Star-Spangled Banner will be quickly and easily successful. Such an assumption, however, is by no means justified, based upon a comparison of the ready fighting forces of the nations as they exist to-day."

"Spain has not, of course, nearly the population or wealth to draw upon which the United States has, but nevertheless, she has a much larger standing army of trained soldiers and a fleet which at the present time is little, if at all, inferior in force. What is more, she would be fighting for her very existence, as it were, and has already displayed a stubbornness which leads us to believe that she would not give up the struggle until her last pest of national wealth and credit had been expended."

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SHE BREAKS ALL RECORDS

Astonishing Voyage Across the Atlantic of the Leviathan Kaiser Wilhelm Der Gross.

Smashes the Record from Southampton to New York and the Days Run in Knots.

New York, Sept. 27.—The biggest and fastest passenger and freight steamer in the world—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse (tonnage 14,000, horse power 30,000)—has not only beat the record from Southampton to New York, but has exceeded the world's record in knots run in 24 hours.

Her time from the Needles, off Southampton, to Sandy Hook lightship, was 5 days 22 hours and 25 minutes. The previous westward record was held by the American liner St. Paul, and was 6 days 31 minutes.

The day's run on the new liner (in average) were: 508, 498, 512, 532, 504 and 188. The 564 record beats that of the Lucania by two knots.

The Kaiser Wilhelm's average hour's speed was 21 knots. This has been exceeded by the Lucania, 22.1, and the Campania, 21.88; but it is of note that the Kaiser Wilhelm made her astonishing record on her maiden voyage.

TACOMA WAS ASHORE

The Northern Pacific Liner Ashore Near Tacoma—She Was Not Damaged.

Topeka Arrives Down—Will Sail North on Wednesday—Local Vessels Are Busy.

The steamer Tacoma, of the Northern Pacific line, was not able to sail from this port on Saturday as her agents had intended, for soon after leaving Tacoma an accident occurred which, though luckily not resulting in any damage to the vessel, delayed her for eleven hours. She left Tacoma on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, and after coasting about five miles through the dense fog, arrived off Brown's Point. The whistle was blown to get an echo from the point, so that the ship's distance from the land could be ascertained. The whistle, however, was out of order, and no echo could be obtained. To be sure that the vessel cleared the point, the nose of the vessel was turned further from the shore. From what happened afterwards it was found that they were already far enough from the point and if anything too close to Yashon Island, for as soon as they turned outwards the ship grounded in the sand and in a few minutes was fast. There was no shock, and it was not for some time that the passengers realized that the ship was ashore. The ship's company did all they could to float her. The cargo was shifted aft and piled up on the saloon deck, and attempts were made to drag her off with her anchors, but all were unavailing, and there was nothing for it but to remain until the tide was at its height. As soon as the tide rose the steamer floated herself. The Tacoma made a good run down the coast to Victoria, arriving here at 11:30 on Saturday evening. On her arrival Diver Moffatt was summoned and he went down to make an examination of the hull. He found that no damage had been sustained. There were just a few scratches and a little paint missing. The Tacoma carried a heavy cargo of flour and general merchandise from the Sound, and from here she took 20 barrels and 150 barrels of salted salmon for Japan and a quantity of general merchandise. There were but two saloon passengers from here, R. de Malherbe, the man who is taking the horses to Japan for sale, and E. B. Alger. The purpose is very sorry these embarked, for as the saloon was already crowded, he was obliged to give up his own berth. There were also about 25 Orientals, Chinese, and Japanese returning to their homes, who were very anxious to get to their homes. The steamer Victoria, of this line, is expected to arrive from the Orient on Sunday next at Victoria. The Oriental Portland service has already been begun by the steamer Bremen having sailed from Hongkong for Portland via Yokohama on Tuesday, the 21st ult. The Bremen will not call here on her way back to the Orient as has been the custom of the O. P. & N. liners, as there being already a tri-weekly service to Victoria by the other vessels of the line, it was not considered necessary.

The steamer City of Topeka arrived at the outer wharf about two o'clock on Sunday morning, and after a stay of about two hours here she proceeded to the Sound. Like the City of Seattle, she had a large number of miners returning from SKAGWAY. She called at Wrangell on the way down and reports that there are a large number of miners there awaiting to start up the Stickeen to go in by that route. The large number of people there have forced down the value of labor the way mill cost considerably. Men are starting up the Stickeen daily in boats which they have built and canoes bought from the Indians. The news brought from Skagway and the trail practically the same as that brought by the Seattle. The Topeka will sail again for the north on Wednesday morning. She will take a number of passengers from here, including an expedition composed of the city members of the saw mill company Eugene passengers bound for the Copper river. This expedition is now outfitting here and getting all in readiness for the journey. Having heard of the

THE EUROPEAN "CONCERT."

The Grand Old Man Has a Poor Opinion Of It.

London, Sept. 27.—In reply to the accusation of inconsistency made against him for condemning the concert, or so-called concert of the powers, Mr. Gladstone writes:

"In 1880 we tried to make the concert act, and failed, and went on without it. We thus procured an enlarged territory for Montenegro, and Thessaly for Greece. This is exactly what we have desired as action in the east these two disagreeable years? Compare the results."

DENOUNCE AMERICA

Germans Full of Sympathy For Spain—Object to American Interference.

The London Spectator Thinks That War is Inevitable Between the Two Countries.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—The reported American ultimatum to Spain has been received with pronounced displeasure by the entire German press, and has been denied from Washington is generally disbelieved, and the denunciation of "Jingoism" and "Yankee insolence" and the ridiculing of the Monroe doctrine have filled the newspapers. The Conservative press, as usual, is the most violent in denouncing American aspirations. The Kreuz Zeitung, in an editorial on the Forum's article by ex-Secretary Herbert on the Cuban question, condemns the policy outlined therein and says: "If more sober afterthought does not dam the stream of American Chauvinism, we Germans shall not feel sorry in the event that the Americans finally reach a sounder judgment relative to their power, if, if they get a drubbing to teach them that nobody may disturb the peace with impunity."

The Strausburger Zeitung, another leading organ, says: "A coalition of all Europe is absolutely necessary to repulse the schemes of American patriotism and jingoism, as both are becoming more and more insolent."

The newspaper claims that Spain has been assured of Germany's support in the event of the United States taking hostile attitude against her. The correspondent of the Associated Press, here has made inquiries at the German foreign office and in other quarters, and learns that, while Spain has expressed German interest throughout the past year in regard to this, she has only been assured of the moral support of Germany in her struggle to quell the Cuban insurrection, and of the willingness of Germany to cooperate with the other big powers in re-establishing by peaceful means a better understanding between Spain and the United States. No other assistance has been given to Spain, and it is all likely that Germany will engage to do more in the future.

The speech of Herr Hausmann, the leader of the South German people's party, at Mannheim, early in the week, has caused intense interest throughout political circles. Herr Hausmann reviewed the actions of the Reichstag and the government during the last two years, and was particularly outspoken in expending Emperor William's attitude towards the policy of the Reichstag. Satisfying the emperor's divine right in a speech recently delivered at Coblenz, Herr Hausmann said:

"We are not afraid of a coup d'etat. German citizens know their strength. Nobody can withstand the will of the nation; neither man, minister nor emperor. Nobody is able to crush that which German spirit is not controlled by cannons, but by thoughts, and it won't be long before the people will be wiser. Things cannot continue much longer as at present. For the good of Germany there must needs come a change for the better."

Owing to the effects of the Dingley tariff, 5,000 textile workers have been locked out at Loeban and its vicinity. Baron von Strumpp's organ, the Post, publishes an article calling attention to the fact that the 2,000 workers imported from America during the first seven months of 1897, and insisting that this new import ought to be excluded. In the same article the Post claims that America sends a still greater number of deaf horses to Germany in the shape of sausages.

WAR IS INEVITABLE.

London, Sept. 25.—The Spectator, accepting as a fact that the United States has admonished Spain, thinks it impossible that war can be averted, saying: "Apart from the pride and ignorance of the consequence should Spain defy the United States, war is probably considered to be the best way out of the difficulty. Were the government to propose the abandonment of Cuba in cold blood, it would simply mean handing over the country to Don Carlos, so the government proposes to employ America as the surgeon to do the necessary amputation which will alone prevent the Cuban plague from spreading to the rest of the body politic."

After detailing Spain's iniquities in Cuba, the Spectator continues: "To prolong the war would be a crime, and if America chooses to stop these hideous cruelties, all Englishmen should applaud and refuse to inquire too narrowly into the reason which influences her in putting pressure upon Spain, which port is now in the hands of the rebels."

The Spectator concludes by referring to the objections of patriotic Americans to the admission into America of Cuba and Hawaii as states, and the consequent election of senators by degraded populations.

Jones—I suppose Brown's satisfied now. Smith—Satisfied! Why, I thought he was bribed last week? Jones—So he was. But he always wanted the earth, and now he's getting Chicago News.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Big Scramble for the Senatorship—Attending to Lumbermen.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—There is a big scramble for the senatorship which will become vacant when Sir Oliver Mowat goes to Toronto. There is a batch of old politicians after it, but the likelihood is that a young man will be selected. Laurier wants to put good fighting material in the senate.

The minister of marine and fisheries sent out a circular to-day to all lumbermen on the Ottawa river, informing them that there will be no further postponement of the act to punish dumping of sawdust into the river, and that it will come into force next July. The act was passed some four years ago, but it has never been allowed to go into operation, on account of the lumbermen wanting more time to change their machinery.

SLOCAN CITY.

Slocan City, Sept. 17.—A carload of Meteor ore was shipped on Wednesday last to Great Falls, Mont.

Mr. Coleman has sent out his lumber business here to Messrs. McCallum & Mallsap, and leaves for East Kootenay shortly.

W. Beach Wilcox, who for some time past has filled the editorial chair of the Slocan City News, has severed his connection with that paper and leaves for Spokane on Monday next. He intends to take with him samples of Slocan ore for exhibition at the Spokane fair.

Thomas Henderson, C. P. R. agent here, is about to join the noble army of benefactors.

The Hotel Slocan, with furniture and stock in trade, is advertised for sale on the 22nd inst.

There was almost a large sized row in Chinatown on Saturday night. The Chinese Benevolent Society were holding a meeting in their hall in the Joss house to discuss the shipment of the bones of their dead countrymen to China. A discussion ensued, and some of the Celestials considering that a representative of the family of Wong was having too much to say in the matter, proceeded to "call him down." Friends of both parties then began to get excited, and to cap it all one of the Chinese blew a police whistle which he had in some way obtained. In an instant a few well chosen words he succeeded in quieting the excited crowd within. The meeting then went on and the crowd dispersed.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. throughout the Dominion have instituted a movement to provide schools of education for deaf mutes, and in furtherance of this end they are making enquiries in order to ascertain the number of those so afflicted in the Dominion. Mrs. Jenkins, of the local union, will be glad to hear from the parents or friends of any deaf mute, as she is assisting in making up the census. Her address is 228 Yates street.

Crimsonbeak—The two most successful business men I know live in my town; one is a shoemaker and the other is a photographer.

Yeast—To what do you attribute their success?

"Why, one sells ladies' shoes two sizes too small for the wearer, and the other takes pictures which never look like the originals."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Duke of Westminster has more children than any other member of the British peerage. He has been twice married.

Counsel—What is your age, madam? Witness—I only know from what I've been told, and you just told me that my evidence was not valid in court.

—Pilegude Blatter.

More than 5,000 copies of Captain Mahan's "Life of Nelson" have already been sold in England.

CHANGED BY SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

In order to educate the poor benighted Rosslanders who had not detracted from the force of the Miner's laudatory remarks concerning his employers, or its unseemly gibes at the Opposition. Formerly this paper was a free lance, fighting whom it would; to-day, alas, like Shakespeare's "Dickon, its master, is bought and sold."

We confess that a mountebank has an attraction for us still, and even in our declining years we secretly admire the games of our childhood, legendarism, slight of hand, etc., and sincerely thank our neighbor for the pleasant exhibition it has given us in the last few weeks of the Rossland Miner's gymnastic and other feats. Once in the cold, cold days when Theodore Davie was chosen as premier, the Colonel itself, after fierce invective and tirade of denunciation of that gentleman, meekly swallowed its pill and wept tears of contrition upon the new premier's manly breast. To-day the Rossland Miner is sitting on the penitential stool, and the Colonel—well, a "fellow-feeling makes it wondrous kind."

Did our contemporary remark that the Opposition press was discussing the private affairs of its editor? The Times, at least, has not done so. We reprinted an article on the origin of a species, which was written by the editor of the Colonist about himself to prove that he was an American citizen. It was a case of our contemporary discussing himself, and he did it very well, indeed. Now, because the Opposition press reproduced that article, are they to be charged with the sin by the sinner himself? Presently, our contemporary will be writing another article to prove that he is a British subject; he will shortly be taking the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen. When he does so the Opposition press, we feel quite sure, will give his rehabilitation as a Britisher as much prominence as it recently gave to his renunciation of Queen and country.

THAT LAND SLIDE

The Great Danger Which Threatened Ashcroft—All Danger Over.

About 2 o'clock p. m. last Sunday the people of Ashcroft noticed a great volume of dust rising from the river bank a mile below town on the opposite bank of the river. A puff of dust would come from one point, then from another a hundred rods away, and it was soon seen that an enormous mass of earth had sunk down many feet, and acting as a wedge, it had pushed the entire river bank for nearly half a mile into the stream. The area involved seems to be 150 acres or more, and it is a curious and interesting sight to see that an enormous mass of earth had sunk down many feet, and acting as a wedge, it had pushed the entire river bank for nearly half a mile into the stream. The area involved seems to be 150 acres or more, and it is a curious and interesting sight to see that an enormous mass of earth had sunk down many feet, and acting as a wedge, it had pushed the entire river bank for nearly half a mile into the stream. 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PROVINCIAL NEWS

Carter arrested an Indian woman also for being drunk. At the meeting of Court Northern Light, A.O.F., held on Thursday evening, Messrs. S. A. Bantley and W. A. Fullerton were appointed as delegates to the district meeting to be held at New Westminster on October 6th.

New Westminster Making Great Preparations for the Big Exhibition.

General Gossip from Nelson, Grand Forks and Boundary Creek Districts.

Distinguished Russian Travellers Arrive at Vancouver—Nadlamann Committed for Trial.

New Westminster Preparing for the Fair—Nelson, Greenwood and Slokan Notes.

From Monday's Daily. The stock of the farm and the effects of the late George Brown were disposed of on Saturday at Beecher Bay J. P. Davies, the auctioneer. The death occurred yesterday at the residence of his mother, on Belcher street, William E. Bittanour, a young man of 27 years of age.

Steverson, Sept. 22.—We do not appear to have yet reached the end of the club prosecution business here. The club men seem to have a desire to get even some how on the men who became informers. Captain Atkinson, our worthy pound master, is looked upon as the chief instigator in the matter, and attention has first been directed to him, and matters have to-day reached a critical juncture.

Moore & Whittington have secured contracts to build three residences for Victorians, one for Robert Porter on Superior street, one for Mr. Sifton at Victoria West, and one on Chatham street for John Laurie. The Dominion government steamer Quadra is being put in order for her trip to Skeena Bay with Mr. Sifton and his party. Carpenters are now at work making temporary alterations to the saloon and cabin to make accommodation for the party. She will sail on Thursday next.

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A meeting is being held at the City Hall this afternoon having in view the incorporation of a fruit-growers' association for Vancouver Island. The delegates present are Messrs. J. B. Hedges, P. P. Cap, Barkley and W. B. Hedges, for Cowichan district; Fred Turgoose, W. Thompson and G. Suggart, for Saanich, and Messrs. Miller, Stevens, Campbell and Leeming, for Victoria and Lake districts.

On Thursday next, the 30th inst., the day of the Chinatown exhibition, the Transfer will make a round trip to Chilliwack, leaving here at 8 a. m., and arriving there in time for the opening of the exhibition which takes place at 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Mr. William Whalen will be ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic cathedral on Sunday morning. The ceremony will be performed by His Lordship Bishop Durfee.

The names of fifteen candidates—the requisite number—have been secured for the preliminary examination of the Victoria branch of Cambridge University local examination in Victoria. The examinations will be held here in December next. Those requiring any information in reference to the examinations should apply to Mr. J. W. Laing, M.A., secretary of the Victoria branch of the Cambridge University Local Examinations.

Our officials here have read with interest the Victoria sanitary inspector's views regarding the island recently sent from here to Darcy Island. So far as this man is concerned, they acted here on the instructions of Chief Constable Bullock-Webster, and it is to him your council will have to look for redress, if they think they can get any. But possibly they may find it nearer home, as the man was sent here direct from Victoria, although it was known there that he was a leper. The man's own statement, made to our police magistrate, may well be considered before they act. If our authorities made any mistake, it was in not sending the man back to his friends in Victoria who paid his way here, though he had been ill on their hands for some time.

The Jewish portion of the community are ushering in their new year—the 5,658th of their era—by holding divine services at the synagogue, the services began at 7 o'clock yesterday evening and were continued this morning, lasting from 7 a. m. to 12:30 noon. Rev. A. Leuzer, the acting rabbi, conducted the services, and at those held this morning he delivered an address, taking for his subject the text, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Each service was well attended. This evening they will be continued and again at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Miss Harriet Green, of the Society of Friends, London, Eng., is delivering addresses at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Louis Nadlamann has been committed for trial on a charge of receiving \$2,000 for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. The Vancouver Y.M.C.A. have again closed their doors for lack of financial support. The quarters are now to be used by the Post Abstinence Society.

A wealthy Vancouver Chinaman, Shing Kw by name, has instituted proceedings for the recovery of a twelve year old girl named Gool Shing, now a resident of the Chinese Refuge. Home in Victoria. Shing Kw has got out habeas corpus proceedings and procured an order nisi, which will in all probability be argued during this week. He claims that the girl, who is now being kept by her uncle in New Westminster, is his daughter, and that she was six years ago and since then treated her as one of his family. On the other hand the Refuge Home people claim that the girl is a slave in the home of Shing Kw. Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Holmcken are acting for the Chinaman and Mr. Thomson Fell for the Refuge Home.

Edward Bros., photographers, claim that over 1,000 views of British Columbia taken by them have been published in the magazines and newspapers all over the world. Bailey Bros. claim a similar number. When the list from other photographers is added, some idea can be got of the enormous amount of advertising the province has received in this way. At St. Clair, C. L. Brown has been nominated for alderman for the ward of the vacant occasioned by the death of Ald. Caldwell. Dr. Bonner, of the Northwest Mounted Police, arrived here yesterday. Dr. Bonner goes right through to the City at once to attend some of the cases reported to be sick. Dr. Bonner is in uniform, being six feet four in height and proportionately built. The resignation of Rev. W. M. Macdonald, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, was considered at a largely attended

meeting of the congregation on Wednesday evening. After considerable discussion it was unanimously resolved to request Mr. Melkie to withdraw his resignation.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Word has been received that Mr. W. Keay, of Trail, is better and that there is now every hope of his recovery. Quite a number of Westminister folks drove and rode over to attend the Surrey Centre fair yesterday. The bicycle turn out was only small compared with previous years.

Mr. R. C. Clark, of Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, who has just returned from Dawson City, Clonidye, was in town yesterday. It is his intention to return there in the spring.

During the exhibition the Tramway Company will give a reduced rate of 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children for the round trip.

The lacrosse tournament promises to be a great event. Three, if not four, clubs will enter for the junior championship.

The trades procession committee are working hard to make it a success, and so far the results promise well.

The decoration committee are going to make this year's display for head of the little ones. All the flags and bunting will be new.

The farmers are making enquiries about the entries for horse races, and these events promise to be very popular.

The sum of \$235 will be given in prizes for the amateur bicycle races. This is strictly for amateur events only.

The militia of Vancouver will be here about 150 strong, with their band consisting of 21 pieces.

Requests have been sent to the neighboring cities to make the children's day on Thursday, the 7th, a general holiday at the schools, so as to enable the children to attend the exhibition. Upwards of \$100 will be given in prizes to the little ones.

Mr. Thomas Leith, who has been for several years past a teacher at the public schools of this city, has resigned his position to assume a similar post in Vancouver. At a meeting of the board of school trustees, Mr. Sherman of Sanbury, was appointed to take Mr. Leith's place, and his duties will commence from the 1st prox.

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Mr. Wilson, representing the Edison Projectoscope Co., of New York, was in this city yesterday, endeavoring to make arrangements to give a display of their moving scenes in the exhibition building during exhibition week. The latest additions to their moving scenes are life-like representations of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, in London, England.

The entries for the dog show should be sent in to Mr. Alex. Bell, the secretary.

NEILSON.

Nelson, Sept. 20.—A great deal of placer mining is going on quietly on Hall creek, near the Fern mine. The creek is all taken up now, both white men and Chinamen being engaged in washing out the yellow metal. They are very successful as to the amount panned out, but it is known to be good, some rich pockets having been uncovered. There is a good deal of coarse gold. While the men were excavating for the new stamp mill for the Fern mine they came across a vein of great quantity of small nuggets, 50 cents to 70 cents, though many were larger. It goes to prove the assertion so often made that there is gold in paying quantities in every stream in British Columbia.

Work is progressing rapidly on the addition to the public school building, and it is expected that it will be completed by November 1st. This will give the building three rooms for the new room a teacher was engaged by the school board this week—Miss Annie Roth. Principal J. R. Green has one and Miss Dalmege the primary grade. There are 100 pupils enrolled, which will give each teacher 30, without counting the many who are expected to attend when the new room is ready.

The owners of the Ymir mine, near Ymir, stated to-day that the new wagon road into the property was nearly completed. The contractors building it being Noel & Thompson. They are also putting up a new building for the accommodation of the men. They have only been working 20 men, but as a much larger number will be employed now more work is needed. There is lots of good ore on the dump.

Nelson, B. C., Sept. 21.—At Monday night's meeting of the city council, finance committee recommended that the offer of the Nelson Electric Light Company to light the streets for a period of five years be accepted, provided the company agree to dispose of its plant, fixtures, etc., within one year to the city at a price not to exceed \$40,000. Mayor Houston said it would take a month to have the plant in working order.

A communication from Judge Forin, complaining of squatters' shacks, was considered at a largely attended

meeting to notify offenders to vacate by November 1.

Bragg & Co., the lowest bidders for the sewer construction, failed to comply with the conditions of the contract. The contract was awarded to the next lowest bidder who will comply with the conditions and put up a cheque for five per cent of the amount of the tender.

Nelson, Sept. 22.—Things are lively just now upon the right of way up at the Silver King mine. A force of 20 men are burning charcoal for use in the smelter, where large quantities are used. Over 3,000 cords of wood have been delivered at the mine, and 30 men are engaged still cutting timber at the mill. Next week the mill is to be moved about a mile from its present location to a vicinity. Several men will be left at the center station on the tramway as soon as the Painter patent ore filler is put in use, as it saves the work of three men.

L. M. Rodgers came in to-day from the Jones and reported that a rich strike of free gold had been made on the claim. Surface assays show a pay-streak of 20 inches, assaying \$50 in gold. A stamp mill will be put on the claim. The claim is one of a group of three, the others being the Butte and the Eureka. Surface assays on the latter show 24 ounces in silver, 40 per cent lead and 7 per cent copper.

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GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, Sept. 22.—J. D. Thompson, an expert in this section, came in from the hills this morning, bringing some white quartz with him that was literally covered with free gold. The sample was valued at \$15 worth of the precious metal, although the ore sample was only about the size of a small ink bottle.

Thompson says there is a lot of this gold in the exact nature of a certain hill to take up a block of claims. This new discovery promises to be the making of a great camp at an early date.

Indications in the case will last several days, yet, as witnesses will likely be brought from Christina lake before it can be settled.

C. A. Jones, one of the owners of the Gold Bell placer group, while sinking a testing shaft on the ground the other day, came upon some coarse gold, which he found a small nugget, worth \$100.

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ROSSLAND.

A letter was received last night by C. O. Lalonde, chairman of the local school board, from the Hon. Col. James Baker, minister of education, announcing that the government had decided to proceed with the erection of a new public school in Rossland, and that the latter part of the new school building, and the grants to be applied towards this purpose have been increased from \$4,000 to \$6,000. An informal meeting of the school trustees was at once held, when Colonel Baker's communication was read. The trustees decided to request the architect of the city to draw up estimates of the cost of the new building, which will be forwarded to the lands and works department for approval. They will also make an immediate effort to secure deeds of the lots already referred to on which to build the addition to the present school building. Work will probably be commenced on the new building about October 1st.

Duncan Penny, wood chopper, in the neighborhood of 60 years of age, was nicked by the police last night very badly smashed around the head. Penny was driving a horse-drawn wagon, which was overturned, and he was taken to the hospital. He was taken to the lock-up, and Dr. Reddie was called. He found a serious cut over the top of the head, and a contusion of the rest part of the skull. His wounds were dressed and he was left in the care of Jailer Aylwin over night.

Dr. Edward Bowers reports that there has been but little sickness in Rossland during the present year. There are only a few mild cases of typhoid fever, and a few cases of influenza, which are due to the heat and excellent drainage. When well water was largely consumed and before the dry closet system was generally adopted there were a number of accidents. Now there are a number of accidents. Now there are a number of accidents. Now there are a number of accidents.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

Boundary Creek, Sept. 22.—Good progress is being made with the work of erecting the necessary mine buildings on the B. C. claim, Skyrack Camp. The boarding house is 30x20 feet, and the bunk house of like dimensions. The two houses are substantial buildings, and they will be connected by a covered walk 20x15 feet, thus giving 75 feet in clear rock. Other requisite buildings will be at once erected so as to have everything snug and comfortable for the men who will be employed in developing the mine through the winter. The shaft is 20 feet in diameter, and the lode here showing a surface width of about 30 feet. The indications are that this property, which was recently bonded for \$60,000 by A. H. Harriott of Boundary Creek, representing English capital, will prove to be a paying mine within the next year or two.

The 8 inch vein of steel gale, carrying gold and ruby silver, recently met with a number of accidents. The last Chance claim, Skyrack camp, has so enhanced the value of the property that more prospecting has apparently been decided upon. The claim belongs to the Boundary Creek Mining Company. Mr. Spokola, the mine manager, Martin McGrath, last week received instructions to sink a vertical shaft—the old 100 foot shaft having followed the dip of the lode so far as it was compassed. It is calculated that the lode will not be encountered in sinking until a depth of about 175 feet is reached. The shaft is consequently intended for transportation, being close to Greenwood, within a quarter of a mile of a main wagon road and in open country.

LIBERAL CONVENTION

Meeting of The Vancouver Association to Select Delegates—Lively Discussion.

Rev. Maxwell and Mayor Templeton Opposed to Convention, but They Are in the Minority.

(From the News-Advertiser, Conservative.) In response to the notice calling a joint meeting of the Liberal Association and the Young Men's Liberal Association of Vancouver, about fifty gentlemen met last night at the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Metropolitan block, Hastings street, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Liberal convention to be held at New Westminster on October 31st. Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., was unanimously chosen as chairman, and Mr. J. H. Kerr was appointed secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting as above.

Mayor Templeton was quickly on his feet, in opposition to any such convention being held. He declared that to hold a Liberal convention at the present time would be an act of great indiscretion, and he certainly thought that the Liberal party should discountenance it. He did not know for a certainty where the idea had emanated from, but it seemed to have emanated from the Liberal party. He certainly thought the gentlemen there had made a mistake. The province was at the eve of a provincial contest, and he thought those present would bear him out in stating that they did not wish to mix up Dominion issues in that struggle. He did not think the convention proposed would be of any benefit to Liberalism in the province. He therefore moved, "That in the opinion of this meeting the time is not opportune for holding a convention on account of the near approach of the provincial elections."

Mr. R. Macpherson, M.P.E., seconded the motion. It would not be in the interest of the Liberal party to go to the next provincial election should be fought on party lines.

The chairman explained how the idea of the convention had originated at Kamloops, and that Victoria had called much convention because of resolutions from Liberal associations throughout the province.

Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., said there seemed to be something curious about this so-called convention. Two or three men in Kamloops took it upon themselves to send out circulars asking for opinions as to the advisability of such a convention being held. They got a considerable number of replies from the Upper Country, but very few from the Coast. A great many people were of the opinion that it would be in the interests of the Liberal party to have the convention delayed. When he was at Kamloops recently he discussed the matter with the gentlemen who sent out the circulars, who gave him his word that the convention would go no further. Mr. Templeman had practically assumed the liberty of calling the convention. There was a conflict of parties already. When a gentleman came there and said that for certain reasons "we do that thing and the other thing, I find it back in his teeth, and I say that this city has been ignored and insulted by men who tried to pull the wires. He went on to declare that Mr. Bennett, whose name appears on one of the circulars regarding the convention, was for years a deeply-rotten Tory.

The chairman suggested that it would not be in the interests of Liberalism in the province by their meeting there and saying hard things of Liberals in other parts of the province. Every man had a right to change his politics. A great many in this province are deserting the Liberal party, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Davis for presiding closed the proceedings at 10:30 p. m.

Mr. J. N. Menzies said that if party politics were introduced into the provincial campaign, the whole province would go Conservative. "Where," he exclaimed, "would the Liberals be? We would not have the best of a bad job. There would be only two Liberal votes in the west side of the Coast—in the Victoria House. What effect would that have on the Dominion campaign? It would be a terrible thing for us to face. I think the people who are calling this convention in the interests of Liberalism

have not figured out what it would cost the party."

Ald. McQueen brought the meeting back to its original road by the secretary. He did not see that there was anything wrong in attempting to organize the party. They had no reason to be ashamed of Liberalism. (Hear, hear.) He did not think they would have practical policies on satisfactory lines until they got down to straight party lines. (Loud cheers.)

Secretary Kerr spoke strongly in favor of the convention. The convention would be held, whether Vancouver was represented or not, and the city should not be left out in the cold. (Hear, hear.) He did not care whether they had as many delegates as Victoria or not. By all means let them get together and talk over matters and come to some decision, for it was badly needed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wilson claimed that to run the next election on party lines would not refund to the party its credit.

Mr. J. M. O'Brien took exception to the circular sent out by the secretary, the pleman. After some discussion at this point, Mr. McLagan complained that, though he was the oldest Liberal in the room, he had not been advised of these circulars, directly or indirectly. He agreed that Liberalism should not be ashamed of, and he believed that a convention should be called. The convention was going to be held anyway, and he did not think it well for the people of Vancouver to ignore it. Vancouver Liberals should send delegates over to Westminster to watch what is done. He had corresponded with many prominent people, but had not heard yet from one that the next election should be run on party lines; in fact, the opposite had been the case.

The chairman said he would like to take the unusual course of making a few remarks on the motion. It seemed to him that a convention was necessary, and that they should organize at once a Provincial Liberal Association. At the present time there was not an association that could take the initiative in calling a general meeting of the Liberals in this province. He considered that the chief purpose of the Liberal convention at the present time was to decide what position the party should take at the forthcoming general elections. If they were going to have splits in the provincial elections, they were going to have splits in the Dominion elections. He did not say they were run provincial elections on party lines, but the Liberals ought to decide on what course they would pursue. The question was not merely a party one, and was one also about which the Dominion leaders would like something to say. It was possible that at the convention steps would be taken to have their views found out. The convention was going to be held, and they would be in an awkward position if Vancouver was not represented.

Mr. Maxwell said the cleavage represented at the meeting was the cleavage present in the country. If they could not agree at little meetings, they would not agree at a convention. He was extremely pleased to see the enthusiastic outburst of Liberalism. Possibly if it had been shown at some other time the country would have benefited.

The chairman said Mr. Maxwell was not in order.

Mr. Maxwell—So far as I am personally concerned, I will not recognize the convention in any shape or form, and I will not be bound by its resolutions or form. They can pass any resolutions they like, they won't have any influence on me. He went on to say that he represented 600 or 700 Conservatives in the city, and it would be suicidal for him to have any connection with the convention at the present time. Talk as they like about Liberalism here, Liberalism as an issue was at a discount in Vancouver.

Mr. Senkler's amendment was then carried by 25 votes over the Dominion. A gentleman whose name could not be obtained thereupon cried: "You are going to ruin your party," and after a few more remarks he left the room.

The election of thirty delegates was then proceeded with, the following being chosen. It should be mentioned that Mr. Maxwell and Mayor Templeton refused nomination. Messrs. J. C. McLagan, Ald. McQueen, Mr. McPherson, Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., W. Hepburn, D. C. McGregor, Geo. Bartley, J. H. Kerr, R. P. McLennan, J. M. O'Brien, F. Burnett, D. G. Macdonell, H. J. Senkler, Ran Stewart, G. W. Grant, C. Woodward, J. H. Watson, John Johnson, Les Fraser, W. L. Menzies, William Braid, Brydson-Jack, O. H. Mount, J. N. Menzies, W. Prentice, Geo. E. Macdonald, W. McHaffie, S. G. Faulkner, J. Ramsay and Sam Thompson.

The election over, Mayor Templeton moved a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting the introduction of provincial politics at the Westminster convention will not be in the interests of Liberalism.

Much discussion took place on the resolution, the chairman and others declaring that if the delegates were to be bound down they would not act.

Mr. Maxwell remarked that the 40 members present represented a very insignificant part of the city of Vancouver. Were they going to expect that the Liberals of the city would be bound by the 30 delegates when they refused to accept any instructions. The wisest course would be for the meeting to be adjourned till next week.

Mr. Senkler moved an amendment that the delegates be allowed to vote freely.

The amendment was carried. Mr. Templeton declared that the amendment did not defeat his motion, so that was put and lost.

The association then decided to send Sir Wilfrid Laurier an address of congratulation upon his election to the dignity of G.O.M.S., and a vote of thanks to Mr. Davis for presiding closed the proceedings at 10:30 p. m.

GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, Sept. 18.—There is quite a spirit in building in Greenwood at the present time. J. Hamill is adding to his business block a three story hotel, to have 80 bedrooms, with access to ten more rooms in the building already erected. Another store is being erected, and additions are being made to other business premises, while several more commodious buildings for residence purposes are also being built.

