

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 from 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 Beesock, 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.

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.

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.

tin, sugar and milk, 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.

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 a victim of the disease," said the 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.

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 his 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 heremepitrochical Liberal and an ensanguinated 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 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, 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 dead were taken and removed, the bodies being thrown on to solid ground and again buried there. 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 raising, 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

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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, and by the end of this century, Of the Globe says, it promises to be a rival of British Columbia as a producer, and though later in start may have a head start, in the course of this morning at 10 Front st. East did from \$25,000 to \$30,000 of damage to the wholesale gro premises of H. P. Eckardt & Co.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—A fire that broke out at 6:30 this evening in the B. theatre on Yonge street. The damage to the theatre is about \$10,000. The crowd, was standing on the sidewalk, and when the fire broke out, the horses attached to the stage became frightened and dashed into the crowd, knocking over and trampling down scores of people. Driver W. H. D. Miller, aged 25, of the fire engine, internal injuries, may die. Belle, English boy recently out, aged 12, injured, but will recover. Humphreys, aged 28, in the company, bruises; serious. W. H. D. Miller, 21, fracture left thigh and other inj. Charles Hodgins, Arch. Thompson, Fred Miller, badly injured.

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 C.P.R. British Columbia, 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 from the railway to the Rev. Dr. Talbot, Bishop of British Columbia, was here to-day en route 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 has also been received. The writer declares that everything at the time writing, was in a state of chaos. He says, 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 dict. Francisco Castillo, 'Barrios' colon, 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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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 the latter has been appointed land commissioner. Before returning Mr. Hamilton will decide on the location of a number of townships on the railways named.

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 today.

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 tonight 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.

The Cape York left Panama on July 24, direct for Port Townsend, and has had a slow passage. When she arrived this morning United States Quarantine Officer Stimson went aboard and made enquiries about her condition and the state of the health of her crew, and was not surprised to learn that she had fever on board. Captain Mitchell said he had fully expected to be placed in quarantine, and he was not surprised when the quarantine officer gave orders for him to proceed to Diamond Head.

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."

WILLIAM DEEPLY TOUCHED

At Sympathy From Russian Officials Over Torpedo Boat Accident.

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FOUR CARGOES OF ARGONAUTS.

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

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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."

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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."

WILLIAM DEEPLY TOUCHED

At Sympathy From Russian Officials Over Torpedo Boat Accident.

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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FAIRVIEW RICH IN GOLDEN ORE

Rapid Development of Many Remarkable Properties in this Provincial Clondyke.

Fairview Consolidated Gold Mining Company's Fine Properties—Camp's Future.

Since the days of the ever-to-be-remembered Roseland boom no mining camp in British Columbia has sprung into such sudden popularity as Fairview, and were it not for the fact that the Clondyke craze is monopolizing public attention just now, it is safe to say there would be considerable excitement aroused over the phenomenal richness of the mines at Fairview. As it is, the British public are evincing exceptional interest in the new camp, as witness the immediate success of the Fairview Consolidated Gold Mines Company (Lord Sedley's) in floating their enterprise in England a few days ago.

In previous articles Fairview's "wonder" the Tin Horn mine has received attention, and the progress of the work on that property noted, but great interest just now attaches to this mine inasmuch as in a few days the large stamp mill will be in operation.

In conversation with Hon. D. W. Higgins this morning a Times representative learned much that is of interest regarding Fairview—a district that is assuredly destined to occupy a foremost place among the great mining camps of this wonderful province. Mr. Higgins, during his recent visit to the upper country spent considerable time in Fairview and surrounding districts and inspected most of the mining properties in company with a number of experts who happened to be in that locality.

Mr. Higgins kindly consented to talk for publication regarding his observations in Fairview. He said: "I went into the camp on August 20th, remaining about ten days, during which I visited many of the most notable claims in company with J. H. G. Riley, M.E., and other practical mining men. We were most favorably impressed with what we saw.

"We visited the Tin Horn mine, a magnificent property, and found that three tunnels had been run in quartz highly mineralized. They are now cross-cutting the second tunnel, and although they have run a distance of 40 feet, the footwall has not been reached.

"Mr. Wills, the superintendent of the mine, is reported to have said that there was now sufficient ore in sight to keep a 50-stamp mill running for a generation, and I can readily believe the statement.

"The tin visited the mill. It is the most complete I ever saw, automatic in all particulars and most conveniently situated, an excellent supply of water being available in the immediate vicinity. Ore cars run right from the ore bin at the tunnel-mouth to a crusher without any handling whatever. The mill will, I understand, be running on or about October 5th, next.

"The character of the Tin Horn ore is bluish quartz, with streaks of sulphur, carrying a large percentage of free gold which are frequently visible to the naked eye. Assays, I suppose, have been previously noted, but I may say the ore is setting constantly richer."

"Did you make a close inspection of other properties, Mr. Higgins?" "Yes, a number of others. We visited the Winchester. This is a very fine property, and one highly spoken of by the mining engineers in the camp.

"The properties of the Fairview Consolidated Gold Mines Co., 10 full-sized claims situated in groups of two and four, scattered within a radius of three miles, are in most convenient positions and easy of working. The Fanny Morris and Nightingale have been opened up and present a remarkably good appearance. The rock is all well mineralized, and these claims are in no respect inferior to the Tin Horn or others which have been fully developed. We inspected the ore at the shaft mouth and my companions said they found no ore that it would not pay to mill.

"The Ocean Wave and Sundown are also fine properties. On the Silver Bow a tunnel has been run about 180 feet, and two shafts, 25 and 45 feet, respectively, all in mineral.

"The Rob Roy, Crown Point, California, Quartz Queen, Gray Eagle, Roundside, Reco, White Swan and Standard, also part of the Fairview Consolidated Gold Mines Co., 10 full-sized claims are all good properties, the three first mentioned adjoining the Joe Dandy mine, owned by the Fairview Gold Mining Company. I visited most of these claims in person and in other instances talked with mining engineers in whose reports I have confidence.

"The Fairview Consolidated Gold Mining Company has just been organized on a most liberal basis. In spite of the fact that they have 16 claims, with well defined ledges of great width and highly mineralized, the company has been floated with a capital of only \$975,000 in \$1 shares, and every precaution has been taken to secure perfect titles. Only after a thorough examination by means of practical tests with shafts, tunnels, etc., have they been placed on the list of the company.

"Within thirty days it is expected that that attention which would be turned towards Fairview. The chief value and importance of these properties lie in the fact that the rock carries free gold. All heavy expenses created by distant haul, freight and smelter charges, which Roseland and Sleean ores have to contend with are avoided at Fairview. "As an instance of the richness of Fairview ores and their adaptability to simple treatment, I may mention that the Morning Star mine, owned by a company who last year used an incomplete mill, cleaned up for the season \$32,000. The Flora, Western Hill and Steinswinder on the same ledge are fine properties and it seems a pity that they are not being worked.

"The Smuggler company have been using the Strathgry mill—a poor affair—and took out on an average \$70 per day from the plates alone. This company will, I understand, order a 20-stamp mill very shortly.

"The Comstock has a shaft down 95 feet and a tunnel in 50 feet. Another tunnel is to be run from below a distance of 1,500 feet. The Mammoth has a 100-foot tunnel, and is showing up well."

"Mr. Higgins is extremely enthusiastic regarding Fairview's future, considered from a residential standpoint. Said he: "The townsite, owned by Diet, Davidson & Russell, is an ideal place for a city—flat as a floor, fine water right at hand. This firm is now building a magnificent hotel—the finest in the interior and which will only be excelled by those in large cities.

"The view from the mountains looking toward the Okanagan river, which skirts the townsite, is charming, and I predict that Fairview will one day become a fashionable resort as well as an important business centre.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

The Coming Liberal Convention at New Westminster Discussed by the Province.

New Westminster, Columbian Determined to Expose the Colonist's Trickery.

On the 8th prox. will be held at New Westminster the first Liberal convention ever held in British Columbia. From present indications it bids fair to be well attended, and there is little reason to doubt that it will prove in every way a success. To Kamloops is due the credit of conceiving the idea of the convention. The Liberal Association in that town has taken a great deal of trouble in corresponding with kindred societies throughout the country with a view to testing public opinion upon the subject, in determining the date, the locality and the arrangements for the meeting.

The majority of those consulted fixed upon New Westminster during the exhibition week as the most convenient time and trying place, and they have certainly chosen well. New Westminster is conveniently situated to the Mainland and Island alike, and the reduced rates over land and water during the week of the fair will naturally enable many to attend who otherwise would not. Obviously, if Liberalism were to be brought down to earth, it would prove to be the piece de resistance. No other question can possibly come up for discussion of greater or even equal importance. The principal Liberalism has been throughout the country, on the 22nd of June last year, and since that date have been exemplified so far as existing conditions would permit by the administrative acts of the government that it is not to be denied. Obviously, if Liberalism be true to their creed, their aim must be to promulgate Liberal doctrines wherever and whenever occasion may offer, and we submit that there may be no more opportune moment and no fairer field for their application than the present in British Columbia. The government, lock, stock and branch, is Tory to the core. We have the assurance of the "Principal Conservative organ in the interior" that the Liberalism expressed views, the individual acts, of its members in corroboration of the assertion. They are altogether out of touch and harmony with the Dominion powers that be; they are animated by totally different principles; they look at matters from a totally different point of view. As well expect oil and water to mix as framers of a "potlatch" policy to march in line with men who hold their own political convictions. The Liberalism should be reserved for their rightful owners, the people.

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Mr. Clark went in by the Cassiar country, down the Deas, Liard and Francis rivers, and across the Arctic slope to the Clondyke. He was not in the vicinity of Dawson very long, but reports as to the quantity of gold that the seemingly fabulous stories of the richness of the creeks are true.

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The Monte Cristo mine has passed out of the hands of the old company and into the possession of the new company, arrived back from Spokane yesterday. Manager Pfunder reported that the mine shut down temporarily a few days since for the purpose of installing a 20-horse power hoist, which is to be used for the purpose of sinking shafts. The last payment was made on the mine on the 12th and the title passed from the old to the new company. The property is now owned by a syndicate of Montreal and Chicago capitalists. The old company's interest was withheld. The new company has ample capital to carry on the development work.

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PROVINCIAL POLITICS

The Coming Liberal Convention at New Westminster Discussed by the Province.

New Westminster, Columbian Determined to Expose the Colonist's Trickery.

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Kidney Trouble Cured

A WELL KNOWN HOTEL-KEEPER RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE.

He Suffered Greatly from Kidney Trouble and Indigestion—He Doctored for a Long Time Without Getting Any Relief.

(From the Standard, Cornwall.) The march of the world's progress is forced, protracted and continuous, the competition for supremacy is keen. The man of business must keep rank if he would secure any covetable measure of success. The watchfulness, vigilance and thought lavoyed in modern superlatively every produces a severe strain on the physical and mental powers of modern business men, and exposes them to the attacks of certain diseases. Considering that much depends on health in this struggle, it behooves those who would be victorious, to guard against the first approach of disease. Neglect of early adjustment of digestive and kidney disorders is often fraught with dire results, added to this is the unpardonable trifling with health by experimenting with all manner of worthless decoctions. It is simply invaluable to make the acquaintance of a safe and effective remedy such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. James M. Pherson, hotel keeper in the village of Lancaster, Lancashire county, has done business for a number of years in Lancaster, and having been called out for the patronage of the travelling public therefore is favorably known, not only at home, but also abroad. In conversation with a newspaper reporter he enumerated some of his ailments and how he was cured. "About two years ago," he said, "my whole digestive apparatus seemed to become disordered. Some days I could move around, then again I would be obliged to go to bed. I tried several things, but with indifferent success. Occasionally I felt relieved, but in a day or two the old symptoms would return with more depressing effect. This kind of thing went on until I became troubled with my kidneys, which was a very annoying addition to my sufferings. I was restless, with a sensation of sickness at the stomach, with intermittent pains in the small of my back. I was miserable enough when I consulted the doctor, who probably did me some good, because I felt relieved. The doctor's medicine was taken and his directions obeyed, but I did not improve. I had heard of the fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My wife believed in them and urged me to try them. I am glad I did, for after taking one box I felt better, and continued taking the pills until I was completely cured. This summer I had an attack of the same complaint and I found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as effective as before. I had this advantage, my kidneys were in better condition, and I was able to believe in the pills served me from costly and tedious experimenting, such as I had undergone previously. I may further add that both myself and Mrs. Macpherson have derived much benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I can cordially recommend them to those who are suffering similarly."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

A BLOODY REVOLUTION. Barrios Killing All Who Oppose Him—Prominent Merchant Shot.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—The following dispatch was received yesterday: Libertad, San Salvador, Sept. 24.—Barrios shot Juan Aparaceo in Quezaltenango the day the revolutionists took San Marcos.

A telegram received to-day by one of the leading merchants of this city gives the news that Morales and 12,000 or 15,000 victorious troops are in Antigua. Juan Aparaceo is the most prominent exporter and dealer of Central America, whose house is represented in London, Paris and New York. This news is confirmed by dispatches received from Aparaceo's business house in New York.

The members of the Central American colony of this city say that Barrios is bold enough to cause the execution of so eminent a man as Aparaceo he will not hesitate to carry out a wholesale slaughter among the people who oppose him.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The gravity of the existing insurrection in Guatemala is exhibited in the following telegram received at the state department to-day from Samuel T. Lord, acting United States consul general, dated at Quetzaltenango: "The city of Quetzaltenango is now in a state of anarchy. I am obliged to protect American interests. Communication with Guatemala capital is interrupted. The city of Quetzaltenango has been under bombardment for 24 hours, and is now in the hands of the opposition general. A bombardment by government forces is feared. There are great American interests in this town. Quetzaltenango lies about 75 miles inland, so it is hardly possible that our government will extend any relief in the way of naval forces.

The United States ship Alert is now on the way from San Francisco to Omas, which town was captured by revolutionists about a week ago, and when she reaches that point she will afford refuge to any Americans who may be endangered.

COMING TO B. C. Messrs. Tupper, Bowell and Walsh Reach Winnipeg En Route West.

But Portland, Sept. 25.—Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Major Walsh passed through on this morning's train en route for the west. Sir Charles and Sir Mackenzie Bowell appear to be enjoying the best of health. When the train stopped at the platform and were immediately welcomed by a number of friends who were present. Sir Mackenzie will stop over Sunday in Winnipeg and then leave for the coast. They are going through to British Columbia to see certain properties in which they are interested.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who have a weak stomach. Carter's Little Liver Pills may all be termed "Perfection."

"Are you in pain, my little man?" asked the kind old gentleman.

"No," answered the boy. "The pain's in me!"—Indianapolis Journal.

ROUGHT WITH PISTOLS.

The Austrian Premier and Dr. Wolf Engage in a Duel.

Vienna, Sept. 25.—A pistol duel was fought this morning between Count Baden, the Austrian premier, and Dr. Wolf, German Nationalist leader, arising from insults addressed by the latter to the premier during yesterday's session of the Uterhaus. Count Baden was wounded in the right hand.

Dr. Wolf fought with swords on May 8th last with Herr Horke, a member of the Uterhaus. This encounter grew out of violent scenes which occurred in the house between the Germans and Czechs, in which personalities were freely indulged in. Count Baden, formerly governor of Galicia, a young and able Pole, was very little known even in Austria until unexpectedly called upon to form a cabinet in September, 1915, when he assumed the duties of the president of the council of ministers and minister of the interior. Count Baden's wound is not serious. The bullet entered the wrist and went out above the elbow.

THE AMBITIOUS SULTAN. Scheming for Antonomy for Egypt Under His Suzerainty.

Paris, Sept. 25.—The Politique Coloniale publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg to-day saying that as a result of an exchange of views between the sultans of Turkey, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Constantinople, the question of the basis of the sultan's powers on the subject of Great Britain's evacuation of Egypt and Persia, supporting the sultan, will invite a conference at Constantinople or St. Petersburg with the object of settling the question of the basis of autonomy for Egypt under the suzerainty of the sultan.

BIG STRIKE PENDING. Chicago Street Railway Employes Threaten to Walk Out.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25.—Developments during the last twenty-four hours point to a general strike of all street car conductors, motormen and gripmen in the employ of the Chicago street railway company on Monday morning. The crisis may be delayed a day or two, but from the present outlook it seems that the only thing that will prevent a general walk-out would be the surrender of General Manager M. E. Bowler and the reinstatement of twenty discharged men, together with the recognition of the new union by the company.

SITUATION IN INDIA. Simla, Sept. 25.—Renewed activity is reported among the tribesmen in the Khyber region. The Orakzais have been persuaded to return and hold the pass while the Afridis are re-concentrating at Chitmal and Basar valleys. Syed Akbar, with representatives of the various tribes has gone to and persuaded the Ameer's commander-in-chief, who is an Orakzai, to help his colleagues.

THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIM

Further Evidence Given Before Commissioner Rothwell and Mr. Pooley at Nanaimo.

All the Witnesses Are Closely Examined at Considerable Length.

(From the Nanaimo Free Press.) At Tuesday afternoon's session of commission to take evidence of claimants of coal rights within the B. N. railway belt, James Patter-

I reside in Cranberry and Bright tracts. My land adjoins. I claim acres of land entire. I received the two patents from the district of Cranberry, section 1, range 8, the other scribbles, section 1, range 8, Combil these make 160 acres. The portion of the district of Bright adjoins that of Cranberry. It is homesteaded together in one block. I entered application on January 30, 1875, applied to the government agent, Fawcett. The government agent received my application to pre-empt land contained in these two patents. I told me that there was a dispute between the governments of Canada and British Columbia about railroads, asked him that if he wished to take the land for his homestead he would take out of these patents. He did not refuse my application. I was satisfied. I made improvements on the land. My wife was at the time sick at Nanaimo and I employed a neighbor of mine at the time named Mr. Cream to build me a log house, chopping and building a road, so that I could get into the land. I paid him \$100 and went there in the spring of '79. I left my family in Nanaimo and about the time when I saw a family out. I have continued to reside there until this day, continuing to prove the property. I also had the land surveyed by Mr. McMillan. I paid \$350. The piece in Bright was surveyed—60 acres. The piece in Cranberry—160 acres—was surveyed land brought in a card done by Mr. McMillan showing a plan of the land and left to the government office. I think it was with Mr. Prior, but I am not sure. A cardboard contained the whole area. There was not a word said to me by Mr. Prior. The next I had with the government agent on bush about the land was when I saw a representative of the various tribes has gone to and persuaded the Ameer's commander-in-chief, who is an Orakzai, to help his colleagues.

returned the pre-emption record to Bray when I got my deed. I got my deed from Mr. Bray. I did not get them and never opened them. I was not satisfied with the deed. I had a similar one previous to them and refused to take it. It was not issued. At the time I considered it getting nothing. I was beginning to get a little interest in the matter. I saw the act of 1884 and found everything therein and thereunder reserved. I got nothing but wind, but what was above the earth my title. I considered that I paid this land and all that it contained, copy me one true copy of the bill that nothing came to me by those means. The railway company put track through my land and to this they never paid me one cent. The commission was made up of a number of my hand which the tax paper show and I got nothing for the acres. The company did not erect stations or workshops on the property. In the patent all I got was what above the earth. When the company put the line through my land they left it there. I consider that I am no right to any thing but what the patent and when I paid for it, I expected that I would get it as other settlers on adjoining land objected first to Mr. Bray that it was worth nothing, and he told me he would throw it out if I didn't take it. I made other protests in different manners, protested to our member, Mr. Gordon and got nothing very favorable—received no benefit. For a long time was under the impression that the Dominion government would make an inquiry into the matter. After the Patent Act of 1884 I received a letter from Ottawa saying that the Dominion government would appoint a commission to inquire about the lands of settlers. I gave the letter to one of the settlers named Kennedy, who had the time that he sold out to me. I never had it after, but I still have strong faith in the government. It was not a commission appointed at that time. I wrote to Mr. Gordon for other-in-council that I understood to have passed. I understood from some government official that the order had been passed. I could not say that it was from the department of the interior. After I received the letter from Gordon I have seen it. I understood that I would find it. I thought that he liked it or not. I then wrote a letter to Mr. Laurier, Hon. Sir W. Laurier, at that time leader of the Opposition, and he was asked Mr. Laurier to try and find out if the order had been passed appointing a commission to inquire into the right of others along the B. & N. railway belt.

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BIG STRIKE PENDING.

Chicago Street Railway Employees Threaten to Walk Out.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25.—Developments during the last twenty-four hours point to a general strike of all street car conductors, motormen and gripmen in the employ of the Chicago street railway company on Monday morning. The crisis may be delayed a day or two, but from the present outlook it seems that the only thing that will prevent a general walk-out would be the surrender of General Manager M. E. Bowen and the reinstatement of twenty discharged men together with the recognition of the new union by the company.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

Sima, Sept. 25.—Renewed activity is reported among the tribesmen in the Khyber region. The Orakzais have been persuaded to return and hold the command of the Afridis are re-occupying at Chimas and Bazar valleys. Syed Akbar, with representatives of the various tribes has gone to try and persuade the commanding-in-chief, who is an Orakzai, to help his colleagues.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Dropsical Swelling, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in relieving the most distressing cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, etc. They also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. See if they only cure!

SOCK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in relieving the most distressing cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, etc. They also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. See if they only cure!

ACHE

ache they would be almost useless to those who suffer from Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in relieving the most distressing cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, etc. They also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. See if they only cure!

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

J. PIERRY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits

A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C.

WANTED.

Canvassers.—Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign. Has captivated the British Empire. Extraordinary testimonials from the great men; send for copy free. Marquis of Lorne says: "The best popular life of the Queen I have seen." Her Majesty sends a kind letter of appreciation. Selling by thousands; gives enthusiastic satisfaction. Canvassers making \$15 to \$40 weekly. Prospectus free to agents. THE BRADLEY-GARRIBSON CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.

Men and Women can work hard talking and writing for hours daily, for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly, address NEW IDBAS CO., Medical Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIMS

Further Evidence Given Before Commissioner Bothwell and Mr. Pooley at Nanaimo.

All the Witnesses Are Closely Examined at Considerable Length.

(From the Nanaimo Free Press.)

At Tuesday afternoon's session of the commission to take evidence of the claimants of coal rights within the E. & N. railway belt, James Patterson, sworn, said:

I reside in Cranberry and Bright districts. My land adjoins. I claim 100 acres of land entire. I received these two patents produced, both dated 9th July, 1886, issued by the Department of the Interior, one describing J. P. Patterson as of the district of Bright, E. 30 chains, section 1, range 8, the other describing him as of the district of Cranberry, section 1, range 8. Combined these make 100 acres. The portion of the district of Bright adjoins that in the district of Cranberry. It is homesteaded together in one block. I entered my application on January 30, 1873.

The government agent, Mr. Patterson, asked him if he wished to take a piece of land for his homestead which he did not reject my application. He was satisfied. I made improvements on the land. My wife was at that time sick at Nanaimo and I employed a neighbor of mine at the time named Oram to build me a log house. I could not get into the land, so that I chipped a path through the woods, and went there in the spring of '79 myself. I left my family in Nanaimo and about the last of May I moved my things into the house only to find that the only thing that will prevent a general walk-out would be the surrender of General Manager M. E. Bowen and the reinstatement of twenty discharged men together with the recognition of the new union by the company.

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have no copy. I received a reply from him and a Hansard. I do not know the date. I think it is at home. I will bring it in. It was about the year 1890. After receiving the letter I called a meeting of the settlers and told them that Mr. Laurier could not find this order-in-council. They had a meeting, contributing money, and employed Mr. C. O. McKenzie to correspond with Ottawa. The settlers contributed money, and as I was going myself to Ottawa, he said I had better represent their cases as well as my own. I went to Ottawa in 1891 on April 6th. My first stop was at Ottawa to see Sir John Macdonald. I saw him with no result but I might add, soft soap.

By Commissioner—The lion is dead. Witness resumed—I was not well. I caught a grip and I was in bed three or four days. I learned that Mr. Laurier had arrived in the city. I was staying at the Brunswick Hotel. I went asking for an interview. He answered that he would receive me the following day. I explained the case to him. As a result of my interview he brought the matter up in the house. I returned from Ottawa occasionally I wrote a letter or two to Mr. Laurier. I learned through Sir John Thompson while at Ottawa that the settlers here had never been allowed to make any application for land. When I returned I went with other settlers to the government office and received application with Mr. Prior's initials on them when we entered the land list. C. O. McKenzie made copies of them and I sent them to Douglas Smith, a notary public, Mr. J. Hilbert, the mayor of Nanaimo, who took affidavits of these papers and they were sent to Mr. Laurier. That was about all that took place of any importance before going to Ottawa. There were two petitions to the government, but he (Patterson) did not carry round the petition. The Marquis of Lorne came to British Columbia in the summer of 1882. I think the settlers presented him with an address. The settlers gave the address to Mayor Bate. I was present when they gave it to him. He said that he would read the address when he went aboard or ashore. The address I asked that the land be given to the squatters, the same as other settlers adjoining. The address was not signed by all but by a committee. It was arranged to meet on the following day at 9 a.m. at R. Dunsmuir's house. A deputation of W. Hinckman, A. Kennedy and myself went to an interview, he made the remark that it was proper to get a petition of all the settlers of the land, location and names. We explained that it would cost a great deal of money and that the time the boat only would be once a fortnight to Comox and once a week to Victoria. He said to get all we could and send in to get all. The petition now produced was got up. Mr. Kennedy took it around. I signed the petition. That is my signature. There was no petition after this that I know of. The E. & N. railway never asked me for the land that I know of. I did not get an offer. Mr. Malpass, Kennedy and myself went to the settlers' house and Mr. Dunsmuir said he would write a letter to Ottawa asking the government to take the settlers' lands out of the railway belt before it was handed over to the railway company, he would forward the letter and request to Sir John Macdonald himself. This letter was written by Mr. Kennedy and I handed it to Mr. Robert Dunsmuir, the then president of the railway company and my name never heard a word of the letter since. The Mr. Prior to whom I refer and whose initials were on my application, was the government agent at Nanaimo. I offered once to pay for the land prior to the deed. I offered the money to Mr. Bray. My name was placed on the government map by some government official.

By Mr. Pooley—I made application for the land in 1870 to Mr. Fawcett. Mr. Fawcett did not give me any pre-emption in the year 1884. I think it was June—after the passage of the Railway Act. I came in and made the application in pursuance of some notice published in the Nanaimo Free Press in June, 1884. I think I have not got a copy of the notice here. I came in and understood that the settlers' lands were protected. I came to town and paid my money, and I understood that everything in the manner that government lands were. In 1882 I had presented a petition to the Marquis of Lorne, asking that I might have my land conveyed to me on the same terms as lands outside the railway belt had been in previous years to pre-emption. I did not know that I would not get the minerals. My object in signing was to get the lands the same as other settlers, and I thought I should get them in the same way as other settlers. I did not know that I should not get them. I thought that I would not get the minerals. I would not have signed the petition. It was because of the Clements bill that I did not know that I should not get the minerals. I signed the petition. I signed my receipt for them. We had quite high words. I think it was April 6th, '91, that I went to Ottawa. I don't know that my name was placed on the map by any government official. I saw it there. I did state that I did not think that the deed was of any value because I had read the act. The words therein or thereunder are not on the patent, ore, coal, oil and all substances whatsoever in, on, or under the land are reserved. The reservation of these minerals does not interfere with the lands for agricultural purposes, and makes no less value. The company can at any time go upon the land and take any part of it. They would have to pay compensation if they wanted to leave. I would have no choice but to leave. My application in 1870 it was in writing—written by myself. The agent took it. I asked him some questions and he wanted him in a general way, if he wanted would he take this land. He said yes. There was a good deal of talk at that time, some saying that the land was open for settlement, some said it was reserved—the whole land was reserved. My doubt was whether I could get the land. I expected that if I got the land I would get everything in it. I never knew it was disputed at that time. I mean if a man got a piece of land and performed the duties of a settler that he would get all but the silver and gold

at \$1.00 per acre. When my application was received I was satisfied that I would get everything. I first feared that I would lose the minerals previous or about the time that the railway was built. It passed. That was the reason of the petition being signed by the settlers. When I read the notice to apply within 14 days I expected to get my rights, as well as the land, and thought we were protected. When we paid the purchase money for the land I expected to get all that was in the land but silver and gold. I saw the patent, about the time I paid my money. When I saw the patent I was afraid that I would get the same kind myself. That was the reason that I would not read my own title. I never asked who wrote the name on the government map. N. person told me. I saw the map and my name written on it, but I did not know who wrote it.

By Mr. Agnew—Fawcett, secretary of the Nanaimo Free Press, was at the time of the land adjoining the Belle Isle, section 12, range VII, Nanaimo district. I applied previously for the land in the fall of 1880, and sent Mr. C. O. McKenzie down to Victoria. He was a member of the provincial assembly at this time in 1880. I applied myself to Mr. Bray, the government agent at Nanaimo. I did not want to write an application. Mr. Bray knows the land. I asked for that piece of land adjoining the Belle Isle farm, on Nanaimo Island. He said that he would come in. I went in and said I wanted it. I asked the man's name. He said it's all right. As long as you want it it's all right. It is a piece of land that I have for about a little while, not adjoining my farm. I have occupied it ever since and paid taxes. I did not erect any buildings on it, but I erected a dyke last year. I did not have any conversation with Mr. Bray after that. I had some with Mr. Gore of the land near Victoria. He is the provincial collector. I paid taxes over twelve years ago. I have not got any receipt. The reason I know is that I leased the piece of land. I was used to be only 25 cents now it is 75 cents a year. I paid the taxes all together. They were not separated, they were paid all in one block. I am sure that Mr. Mate assessed Mr. Gore, but he says that Mr. Gore did not assess me for 250 acres of land. There was 1000 acres in my original farm, and that was all that I owned, except this piece that I am claiming. All that there is on the island. The piece that I claim—83 1/2 acres—is an island, because the little steamer Hyack can go all around it. The E. & N. railway has a right, with the exception of the two letters, claimed the land or minerals. The New Vancouver Coal Company on one side, J. Briggs next, with his coal rights, and the Indian reserve. These parties that I refer to live on the mainland of Vancouver Island. The Vancouver Coal Company claims the whole of the island, except the rights that I sold to the New Vancouver Coal Company. The small steamer cannot go where the tide is in the slopes, and it any time with a boat. It is continually surrounded by water at all stages of the tide and river. About a mile or two up the river there is a bridge. I did not go to the bridge. My claim is one mile to my farm, but it was carried away by the flood. I reach the place by boat by wagon or horse. The horse or horse and wagon for the coal rights. The island is not a part of Vancouver Island, as it is surrounded with water. I have not had any claim made on me by the government of British Columbia. They have not asked me to pay for it, and I have not received any other demand for it, except the two letters referred to. I can't exactly say, but it is four or five years since I got the letters, and I don't know that there is made since. I don't know that there is made since. I don't know that there is made since. I don't know that there is made since.

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that I could not have it, as it belonged to the railway belt. Except by those letters my right to the land has never been questioned by anybody but myself. No person has ever interfered with my grazing sheep or cattle on it, except a man across the river named Raines. He keeps a milk farm on Barton's place. He used to drive his cattle over to graze, but no person interfered with the land for the provincial government or the railway company, except those two letters. I never made application to the Dominion government at Ottawa. I once paid a subscription of \$2.50 when Patterson went to Ottawa. Nobody knew that the land was there.

According to the Nanaimo Free Press report, the claims of the following were examined by Commissioner Bothwell and Mr. Pooley: Daniel Webster Cochrane, sworn—I reside at Cedar district. I am claiming land and mineral rights to 100 acres. I have disposed of sixty acres. The deed referred to is dated 15th August, 1887, from the E. & N. Ry. Co. for Sec. 17 and west part of Sec. 18, range II, in Cedar district to John Craven for \$100 subject to the reservation in the deed of the minerals and the right to work the minerals. The 100 acres I claim under section 17, range II, described in the deed. The deed is made by the E. & N. Ry. Co. to John Craven, Andrew McKinnell, sworn—I reside at Cedar district. My claim is for sections 12 and 13, range I, Cedar district, containing 160 acres, but I only received 158 acres when I paid the E. & N. Ry. Co. I am claiming the mineral rights under the land mentioned by me. I took up the land in the spring of 1877. I took it up on the same conditions as the old pre-emptors. I made a written application to Mr. Fawcett, secretary of the Interior, sworn—I am the Hudson referred to by the last witness. I reside at Cedar district. I know the property under which Mr. Cochrane claims the mineral rights. My claim is the mineral rights in John Craven's name mentioned in the deed. I knew him about the year 1876, in Iowa, shortly before I met him here. We located our land together in 1877. I don't know as near as I can judge. I got it not later than 1880.

Samuel Jones, sworn—I reside at Wellington. My claim is for the land mentioned on this patent, or whatever it is called, dated 20th March, 1886, by the department of the Interior, Section 3, range I, amount not mentioned, 30 acres, section 2, Cedar district. I claim the land and all in, or on, or under the land.

6 TEMPLETON TALKS

Vancouver's Mayor Denounces Present System of Misrule and Corrupt Government.

Mr. Cotton's Pledge and That Interview in the Nelson Miner.

For some time past the chief members of the Provincial Opposition party in Vancouver, Liberal as well as Conservative, have been enjoying the comedy presented by the members of the government...

Mr. Templeton went on to express surprise that the views he had expressed had been twisted and distorted in the "Chief Organ"...

Mr. Templeton desires to take the public into his confidence, and as a result, a piece with a new title will be put on at the government theatre...

Acting at the request of Mr. Templeton, a representative of the News-Advertiser yesterday called upon that gentleman at his city home...

Mr. Templeton proceeded to show that the impression he meant to convey to the Miner reporter was that as a government supporter Mr. Cotton would not receive the votes of the Vancouver electors...

Mr. Templeton then produced one of these agreements, the identical one, in fact, signed by Mr. Cotton, and for the benefit of "Chief Organ"...

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THE FALL FAIR.

The Annual Exhibition of the Cowichan Agricultural Society.

Large Attendance and an Abundance of Exhibits—The Prize Lists.

Fine weather and a good showing in almost every class tended to make the annual exhibition of the Cowichan Agricultural Society the success that it was...

The society is at present offered by the following gentlemen: President, F. H. Maitland-Douglass; first vice-president, H. T. Fall; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Hadwen...

PRIZE LIST.

Draft Brood Mare with foal—1, G. T. Corfield. Middle Horse—1, R. E. Barkley; 2, F. H. Maitland-Douglass. Pony under 14-2—1, M. Howe; 2, T. M. Jackson...

WANT THE CLAIMS.

A British Syndicate Sends Mr. Partridge Out to Buy Clondyke Claims.

Mr. V. J. Partridge, of "Salior Bill," as he is known in London and Australia mining and financial circles, is here on his way to the Clondyke...

Mr. Partridge is a member of the firm of C. W. Scott & Co., of London, who operate mines and other properties in all parts of the world.

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BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

The annual meeting of the grand lodge A. O. F. is to be held at New Westminster on October 6th. Sidney Russell Almond has been appointed a registrar of marriages...

Chief Michael Cooper, of the Songhees Indians, is now mourning the death of his infant daughter, who died suddenly this morning. Mr. William Marchant has been officially notified of his permanent appointment to the position of customs appraiser for the port of Victoria.

Thirteen tons of ore taken from the surface in two shifts from the Champlain mine, Mineral Hill, Alton, and shipped without being sorted, was put through the mills of the Victoria Metallurgical Works. The result of the mill assay was \$28 a ton, and of this \$22.42 a ton was saved.

Mr. Bethel Huntley Kirkpatrick, of Port Renfrew, and Miss Ellen Pennington Clark, of Liverpool, Eng., were united in marriage at the First Presbyterian manse yesterday evening by Rev. Dr. Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick will leave at the beginning of next week for Port Renfrew, where they will hereafter make their home.

The names of fifteen candidates—the requisite number—have been secured for the preliminary examination in view of the incorporation of a fruit-growers' association for Vancouver Island. The delegates present are: Major Muttar, M.P.P., Capt. Barkley and W. B. Hadwen, for Cowichan district; Fred Turgoose, W. Thompson and G. Slaggett, for Saanich, and Messrs. Miller, Stevens, Campbell and Leeming, for Victoria and Lake districts.

The Jewish portion of the community are ushering in their new year—the 5,638th 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. Lenzner, the acting rabbi, conducted the services, and at those held this morning he delivered a discourse, taking for his subject the text, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Each service will be continued and again at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The reading circle instituted by Mrs. Day in connection with the National Home Reading Union, of which H. H. Marchioness of Lorne is president, at its first meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Day, elected the following officers: President, the Rev. Bishop of Columbia; vice-president, J. W. Laing, M.A.; and secretary, Miss Macnaghten Jones. The subjects chosen for this season's course are English, especially Sir Walter Scott, and Egyptian art and archaeology. Meetings will be held at the residences of members, commencing on October 5th.

Ab Sing, the Chinaman who was found in the city hall one morning last week, and who, according to his fellow countrymen, is "a little crazy," has been committed on a charge of attempt to defraud his creditors. It is \$2,000 personal, and two securities \$1,200 each, or four for \$800 each. The Liberals will meet on Saturday night to elect delegates to the convention to be held at New Westminster, Oct. 10. Messrs. Edward Bros. photograph claim that over 1,000 views of Columbia taken by them have been placed in the hands of the world's great number. When the list of other photographers is added, so can be got of the enormous amount of photography in the city.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

New Westminster Making Great Preparations for the Big Exhibition.

General Gossip from Nelson, Cowichan and Boundary Creek Districts.

The charge against Joseph Lester of cutting and wounding a Hans river Indian named David could not proceed with in the police court this morning as David is still confined to the Jubilee Hospital. The case will come up again on Tuesday. So far, there is not much evidence against Lester, although the Indian identified him as the man who did the cutting. It occurred last evening, David and another Indian were fighting, and according to the Indian's story, a white man stepped in and hit David in the side, the wound being an ugly one, but not serious. When Sergeant Hutton and Constable Carson, on information received, went to arrest Lester, they found him sitting in his room reading, looking but little like a man who had just committed a crime.

The death occurred yesterday at the residence of his mother, on Belcher street, of William E. Bittanourt, a young man of 27 years of age. Mr. Moore & Whittington have secured contracts to build three residences for Victorians, one for Robert Porter on Superior street, one for J. L. Lee 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 Skagway with Hon. Mr. Sifton and his party. Captain Carpenter is at work making temporary alterations to the saloon and cabin to make accommodation for the party. She will sail on Thursday next. 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: Major Muttar, M.P.P., Capt. Barkley and W. B. Hadwen, for Cowichan district; Fred Turgoose, W. Thompson and G. Slaggett, for Saanich, and Messrs. Miller, Stevens, Campbell and Leeming, for Victoria and Lake districts.

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