

LIBERALISM IN PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

The Liberal party of Canada declare that they are actuated by certain clear and well-defined principles. Upon those principles as applied to local or national affairs they have from time to time invited the citizens of the Dominion to exercise their franchise. Especially since the time when Sir John A. Macdonald flung prudence to the winds, and with a reckless disregard of the rights and interests of Canada introduced the worst evils of the protectionist system have the Liberal party stood out to demand the recognition of those principles which are instinct with vitality and the world over.

Liberalism is not a name, it is a creed; not a party flag to wave over blind devotees, but the guiding star of intelligent and independent thought. The name may express different legislation in different countries or provinces, but the thing itself, the germ which, in the same in every country or clime, to every race or people. Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Greece, Holland, Italy, all have had uprisings of the people, who have struggled and fought, very often with blind infatuation, for the expression of those principles and for the betterment of their race.

Shall the Liberal party as a party interfere with local politics, or shall Liberalism be introduced into provincial affairs? To both forms of the same question we answer in the affirmative.

Now, this does not necessarily mean that the same party lines shall be drawn as in Dominion politics. It does not mean, for instance, that the gentlemen who both voted with and worked for the Conservative party at the last election shall be ignored or ostracized from the Liberal ranks when organized for work in the provincial arena.

What, then, shall the Liberal party do? How shall the Liberal convention act under the peculiar circumstances of this province?

As stated in a previous article, the convention will meet primarily to consider organization for Dominion purposes alone; but the convention may, and we think it should—declare by resolution the desirability of discussing provincial affairs.

We reiterate our former statement that Liberalism is the expression of certain clear and well-defined principles. For instance, it is opposed to monopoly, that is to one man or set of men being allowed privileges denied to other men. It is opposed to class legislation, that is, one law for the rich and another for the poor. It maintains equality in religion and race. It is the exponent of freedom for all men, of equal rights and liberty for the exercise of industry. It proclaims democracy in government, the right of the people to control their own affairs.

It declares that the great sources of potential wealth—land, water, minerals—should remain the inheritance of the people, and can only be used by any subject to the interests of the people. This, and much more, is understood by intelligent Liberalism. Now, let these principles be applied to local affairs, and in what light would the legislation of the provincial government appear? Would the enormous giveaways of the Island railway, the Columbia & Kootenay, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, the Canada Southern, the Cassiar Central, and other railway schemes have been attempted? If the principles of Liberalism were embodied in local politics? Would the huge grants of land, of monopolistic privileges to electrical companies and railway charters ever be made if our legislators were influenced by Liberal principles?

And in this the great crisis of the history of this province, when the vista of enormous industrial expansion appears on every hand, it is certainly necessary and wise that those who in the future will frame its legislation and guide its destiny shall have an intelligent and conscientious grasp of those principles which will make for the lasting happiness and benefit of the great masses of the people. Let the convention therefore frame its policy; let it declare its aims and purposes; let it formulate its basis of action. The Liberal party opposed coercion of Manitoba, and deprecated the introduction of religious controversy into the schools, and the same principles are equally applicable to British Columbia. The Liberal party opposed monopoly in commerce, and monopoly in railways, mines, lands, water rights should be equally opposed. The sovereignty of the people, the rule of the democracy is as applicable to this province and to its cities as it is to the affairs of the empire, and the Liberal party must not forget the treachery to the municipalities by Hon. G. H. Turner and his colleagues.

Is there anything in such a programme that any honest Conservative may not endorse? Have not their principles in one form or other been advocated by the members of the present Opposition? And if the Liberal party is the only organized part of the Opposition party, is it not wise for them to declare a policy upon which they will invite co-operation and upon which they will appeal to the country. The present Conservative M.

P.P.'s have nothing to fear but everything to gain from the organizing of the Liberal party for provincial purposes. They will see a powerful wing of the Opposition host acting in concert for the overthrow of the Turner administration. And without any jealousy, pique or distrust of each other, both organized Liberals and unorganized Oppositionists should march shoulder to shoulder, supporting each other in their various constituencies, whether the choice of the combined party should select as candidates Liberals or Conservatives, each and all having one common aim and purpose, the overthrow of the Turner-Dunsmuir combination, and the triumph of good government and honest administration. At such a convention should the Liberal party choose its leader in provincial politics? We may, in another issue, refer to that question.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

The cablegrams a few weeks ago gave information of a most extensive strike and lock-out in the engineering and ship building trades in the United Kingdom, and later news to hand has been to the effect that 195 firms, employing 15,500 hands had granted the demand for an eight hours day. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which was principally concerned in the dispute, is one of the oldest, most prosperous and most powerful of all British trade unions. Its membership is 89,563, and it has 536 branches scattered throughout the world. The societies next to it in importance are the Bootmakers' Society, and the Carpenters' Society, which have each a membership roll of less than half that of the Engineers' Society. Its general fund stands at close upon a million and a half dollars, and its superannuation fund at \$277,500. It distributed during the first quarter of this year in donations and benefits close upon seventy thousand dollars, and its sick fund stood at about the same figures. Instituted in 1850 it enjoyed during its earlier years the honor of having its affairs managed by a man of exceptional tact and ability. This was Mr. John Burnett, who was formerly connected with the Newcastle Chronicle staff. In 1871 the society entered upon a strike for nine hours, and the conflict lasted for nine months, ending in a victory for the men. Mr. Burnett conducted the campaign with such signal ability as to earn the acclamations of the Times and the Spectator, which sided with the operators. This success stampeded Mr. Burnett as among the foremost labor leaders in the kingdom, and he was subsequently appointed chief labor correspondent to the board of trade. There were three disastrous years in 1878-80, and during these the society paid away to unemployed members \$1,437,980. Altogether it had paid away up to 1890, for funeral allowances \$1,050,000; sick pay, \$3,400,000; superannuation, \$2,410,000. The magnitude of these sums indicate that the society has devoted its attention largely to thrift. It has studiously stood aloof from aggression, and when it has made any demands it has done so in a dignified manner and upon such good grounds that it has invariably carried with it public opinion. The society, in short, has represented the best type of the British artisan, and it has never permitted its organization to be made a tool of for political purposes, while progressive liberalism, with its recognition of right versus might, has been its creed. If all the trades unions were amalgamated upon such principles and run upon such lines there would be no need of strikes. As a matter of fact, the society earned great unpopularity among trades unions by its avowed hostility to strikes, which, its general secretary declared before a royal commission in 1876, were a complete waste of money, not only in relation to the workmen, but also to the employers. A strike to a trade is that which war is to a country; even victory may be bought too dearly. The victory that Capital (with a capital "C.") has won in Pennsylvania last week has been at the sacrifice of more than a score of lives and a score of men who are maimed for life. Fortunately, in Canada we have never been cursed with any sectional warfare between capital and labor. Whenever the workman here has been satisfied he has betaken himself across the border in order to better his condition. Now, however, since the old order of rank conservatism with its concomitant evils has passed away there is for labor under a progressive Liberalism the dawn of a brighter day. The law of an eight hours day must be binding, a minimum rate of wages to prevent sweating

A NEW FRUIT.

Notices of a new fruit or berry have been appearing in English and American journals, devoted to horticulture. The new fruit is called Loganberry, and is so named because the originator of the berry was Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, California. It is intermediate between the raspberry and blackberry, and is described as possessing the color and flavor of the former with the size and shape of the latter. It lends itself very readily to cooking, and is more enjoyable than when eaten fresh. The berries are said to be as large as any of the small fruits, very attractive in appearance, and of pleasant flavor and quality. The originator has never received any reward for his discovery, except the very doubtful one of perpetuating his name in connection with it, and if it proves all that it is declared to be, it still more doubtful reward of posthumous honors and blessings from the vicarities of food-varieties.

It is further stated that enormous sales of this plant have been made in California. We have not heard as yet of this plant being introduced into this country, and do not know whether it would be suitable or not, although judging from the fact that it has been introduced with success into Great Britain, notably on the Duke of Bedford's experimental fruit farm at Woburn, there seems no reason why it should not be equally successful in British Columbia. If any of our readers have tested this new plant we shall be pleased to hear from them.

'CLOSED' VOTERS' LISTS.

The Vernon News defends Mr. Leonard Norris, collector of voters, from the charge of ignorance of the law and partisanship, which were implied in the criticisms of his announcement that on the revision of the voters' lists said lists would be closed and "will be the voters' lists for the ensuing year." Mr. Norris was, in our opinion, guilty of nothing worse than a doubtful use of language in the notices attached to the lists, posted up for the information of the public. As a matter of fact these "closed lists" would not be the voters' lists used at elections during the ensuing year, since every voter whose name is added to them up to within two months of the election will have a right to vote at the next election. The announcement of the collector of voters was not, therefore, strictly accurate; it was, in fact, misleading, although no doubt unintentionally so. If he had said, "and such lists, with any additions and amendments, will be the voters' lists for the ensuing year," Mr. Speaker Higgins would not have felt called upon to correct the announcement. The Times having published Mr. Higgins' letter and commented upon it, desires only to say that it believes Mr. Norris was actuated solely by a desire to carry out the law. He could have no object in doing anything else.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Some misapprehension seems to have arisen respecting the object and scope of the Liberal convention, which is announced to meet at an early day. The purpose of the gathering is first and foremost to unite the Liberal party in the province, to create common aims and methods, and to draw together the forces which spread over a large area are apt to become disintegrated. Such gatherings are common in Great Britain, the United States and Eastern Canada. A great party that has comparatively but little opportunity to consult and discuss the principles that bind them together is very likely in certain portions of a vast territory to become local and sectional. Meeting upon a common platform the recognized leaders can better formulate the programme of their party and suggest to each other and to the country at large the lines of action they propose to take. The convention is called by the Liberals for Liberal party purposes. That is to say, it is not primarily called to discuss any other subjects but those which range around Dominion politics and the best means for consolidating the party in this province.

Many, however, of the active workers of the party are exceedingly anxious to introduce questions that are of a provincial character, or in other words provincial politics. This, we may point out, can only be done by leave of the convention when organized. There is no person, nor set of persons, who can fairly claim the right to thrust questions upon

a party for discussion without leave being given by the party, and to introduce provincial affairs upon a platform which is dedicated to Dominion affairs without such authority is out of order. Necessary, the summoning of a party convention for the first time is of a provisional character. No one person can possibly arrogate to himself this right. The Kamloops Liberal Association acted with considerable care and prudence in the primaries and did all that seemed possible to avoid friction. Possibly a few members of the party may feel grieved or disgruntled because they were not consulted or their advice acted upon. Usually such persons are those whose advice is to do nothing but let things drift. The drifting policy is the policy that has ruled both men and parties, and the Kamloops association will have done immense good to the party if they have but quickened and energized the Liberals of this province.

Shall the Liberals as a party enter upon provincial politics? The discussion of this question may be resumed in a future issue of the Times.

A WORD OF WARNING.

The promotion of companies for various purposes is usually a very profitable industry, that is for the promoters. Occasionally, also, the investing public obtain a share of the profit, although it may be predicated that the lion's share will go to the astute gentleman who arrange the preliminaries. The Times has before sounded a note of warning in this respect, urging prospective shareholders to test the financial soundness of the company about to be formed. It goes beyond question that many companies have been honestly formed for the purpose of carrying on an industry already in existence, and even where there is no actual work in progress, but only proposed to be done, the company promoters may be acting in genuine good faith.

It has been, however, but too common in this province, for two or three gentlemen of considerable tact and influence to act in concert for the purpose of placing some plausible scheme before the public. Some years ago "railways" afforded a rich harvest. The C. P. R. proved an excellent duck decoy. Then hard speculation was rife and not a few syndicates either made fortunes for the promoters or compelled their friends to seek refuge in the United States, where a friendly and sympathetic welcome awaited them.

Lately, mining shares have been on the boom. There were those who predicted that on the London Stock Exchange, British Columbia mining shares would obtain as great notoriety as the famous African boom or "Caffre Circus." Fortunately, the province was saved that disaster, although certain influential politicians have done their very best to bring the fair name of British Columbia into disrepute in this way. We call the following extract from the London Times, which may both act as a beacon and a schoolmaster to those who are anxious to get rich quickly by speculation rather than obtain an honest livelihood by industry:

"A winding-up order having been made against the West African Estates and Development Company (Limited), the shareholders met on Monday, Mr. G. S. Barnes, senior official receiver, presided, and said that this was another of the companies which had recently come before him for winding-up. The Messrs. Dunsmuir appeared to have been the issue of shares to Mr. L. S. Lupton with a view to the resale to the public. The nominal capital was £90,000, in shares of 5s. each. According to the minutes-book an agreement was made with Mr. Edwin Worfold under which the company were to acquire certain lands. Mr. Worfold was Mr. Lupton's office boy. On September 20, 1895, the company entered into an agreement by which it

"I guess I've been 'limed.' That's the guess of a 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 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.

One of the discoverers of a wonderful medicine known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a marvelous medicine for broken-down men and women. It whets the appetite, purifies the blood, makes the digestion perfect and the liver active. Through the blood it acts directly on every organ of the body, driving out impurities and disease germs. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve-curer. It cures nervous prostration and exhaustion, malaria, liver troubles, rheumatism, blood poisoning, and all the troubles of long-standing cases of consumption, weak lungs, spitting of blood, lingering coughs and kindred ailments. What you ask a dealer for the Golden Medical Discovery? Insist upon having it. A dealer is not a physician and has no right to advise some substitute. When the trouble is of long standing write to Dr. Pierce, who will answer letters from sufferers without charge. Very serious or complicated cases require special surgical treatment, sometimes made it necessary to come to the Invalids' Hotel, Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, for personal treatment and care. Dr. Pierce can be addressed there.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—During the five years that I have been engaged in newspaper work in this state, I have frequently been made the subject of a

purchase of the right of Mr. W. G. Duncan to certain land with all mines in the district of Nanxun, on the west coast of Africa, the consideration being all the shares in the company credited with 4s. per share paid up. The amount was therefore £47,968. This gave the promoter the control over the whole of the shares, and he forthwith began to sell them. The name of "Duncan" did not appear in the list of shareholders. A market was created for the shares, and about 10,000 were either sold or transferred, the name of Edwin Worfold appearing as the seller. So far as could be ascertained, the consideration was about £28,100, per share. On January last the promoters accepted a surrender of the unpaid shares from the vendor and released him from the liability of 1s. per share, he having notified his liability to financially assist the company. By these means 253,443 shares were cancelled, and the promoter was relieved of a corresponding liability. Throughout the history of the company Mr. L. S. Lupton was an undisclosed bankrupt. He (the chairman) had the severest doubts whether the company actually acquired even a shadowy claim to any land. The company made no attempt to develop any property it had; it never had any working capital, and the only cash received beyond transfer fees represented advances from the promoter or from companies under his direction, as follows: Jas. V. Turner, Lupton & Co. (Limited), £608; Noltzyok Gold Mines (Limited), £768; and the Coolgarie Central (Limited), £367. The directors had drawn fees to the amount of £376, and they had also received presents of vendors' shares to the following extent: Capt. Mercer, 750 shares; Mr. Halgh, 250 shares, and Mr. Eldrid, 250 shares. Those gentlemen were liable to repay the face value of the shares to the company. The liabilities were returned at £1,910 and the assets at 18s. 8d. As regards contributions there was a deficiency of £4,219. The facts would be reported to court with a view to obtaining a public examination. It seemed to him that a very gross fraud had been perpetrated.

The modus operandi is a life-deferred in this province. Usually a mine is stocked for one million dollars, that is one million shares of the nominal value of one dollar each and perhaps one-quarter or 250,000 shares are offered as treasury stock for the development of the mine. Hence it follows that 750,000 shares are retained for the benefit of the company promoter and his friends; and 250,000 goes to the public. All the actual work is done by the sale of treasury stock, whilst one-fourth only of the profit can possibly benefit the same stock. It is fair to say that the vendors or promoters usually pay all costs of the discovery of the mine, which is usually a bare prospect, for if it is developed sufficiently to be properly described as a mine there would be no need to issue anything in the shape of treasury stock.

That there are bona fide companies doing business in mines there can be no legitimate doubt. That many persons honestly seek by the formation of a company to properly acquire profit out of the results of the working of the mine is equally true. At the same time we urge investors to act with ordinary caution and business prudence before they pass to irresponsible persons the savings they have acquired by frugality and thrift.

MEMORANDUM OF THE COLONIST. "IN" THE COLONIST. The Times has frankly admitted that the employment of the stone cutters alleged to be aliens on Broad street for a Colonial office by the Messrs. Dunsmuir was justifiable. It will go farther and admit that the charge that the men are aliens has not been sustained; in fact, the charge has been distinctly denied by the men, who ought to know.

Now, we would have preferred to let the subject drop at that, for at its worst it is not a very serious matter. But we have been invited by the Colonist to continue the discussion, in the following paragraph: "The Times has had its fourth editorial on the workmen on the Colonist building. On this occasion it drags in the Messrs. Dunsmuir. The Messrs. Dunsmuir have not hired a single workman on the Colonist building, alien or foreigner. Now, let us have article number 5 on this intensely interesting subject."

This, then, according to our contemporary's computation, is article number 5. That we have changed our ground slightly will not affect the point at issue, for the principle cannot be affected by the fact that we use the word "in" instead of "on" in referring to the place where the "alien" is employed, so long as it is around or about the Colonist building. Now, if our contemporary does not attach a great deal of value to the word "on" in the second last sentence in the above paragraph and will permit us to substitute "in," so that it will read as follows: "The Messrs. Dunsmuir have not hired a single workman in the Colonist building, alien or foreigner," we are prepared to prove that the statement, to be put courteously, is an error; and we will prove it out of the mouth of the pen of the editor of the Colonist. We assume, of course, that it will not be disputed that Mr. Dunsmuir hired the editor of the Colonist. Now, the editor of the Colonist was, as recently as last year, the editor of the Seattle Times, and he was then taking a somewhat prominent part in the politics of Washington. That was his privilege and his right, as he very clearly proved in the following article, which appeared in the Seattle Times of April 20, 1896:

"I was born in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, where my father's family have resided for four generations. The first of the name to settle there being Simon Lugin, the Roman Catholic, Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, his wife being Marguerite de Betram, of Belgium. My mother's brother was John Steves, of Massachusetts, a member of a New England family that has been in many distinguished men to the United States, and among them one of the governors of the territory of Washington. My mother's mother was descended from the Lawrence's, of New York, two families which are not unknown in American history.

I came to this state five years ago this month, to visit my wife's father, and his relatives, who, to the number of several score, reside in this state, where they are well known. As an extended visit I believed it to be the duty of every man who enjoys the protection of the laws of a country to accept the responsibilities of citizenship, no man as I had reached this conclusion I felt my interests in becoming an American citizen. I was then a superior court of Lewis county, where I was then residing, and subsequently applied to Judge Roberts, of Thurston county, for admission to the bar, and was duly admitted, a full record whereof will appear by reference to the records and files of Thurston county.

If these statements convict Governor McGraw of falsehood and sin, it is not my fault. I apologize to the readers of the Times for making my personal affairs the subject of reference in the columns of this paper. It has not occurred to me, and under no amount of provocation will it appear again. CHAS. H. LUGNIN, Editor of the Seattle Times.

I have never thought of my nationality, (English, but when a governor of a community deals with a subject of a community of his own faith against him made by well known citizens, I am perhaps called upon once and for all to make a personal statement. An expurgated report of the governor's remarks in regard to myself which was printed in the Post-Intelligencer on Sunday, and was as follows: "Notwithstanding the charges published by an expurgated paper in this city, editor, more intensely English than the English is themselves, and who is not a citizen of the United States, and does not wish to become one, I am with you in this issue."

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It is not our purpose to question the motive of the writers of the above in becoming an American citizen; nor will we comment on the effort made in the reference to the family history, to prove that what was not Swiss was American for four or five generations. We are simply writing "article 5," at the special request of the Colonist, on the question of the employment of aliens "on" or "in" the Colonist office, and having accomplished the task in a more or less acceptable manner, we will leave the subject, which, perhaps, has received more consideration than its importance merits.

A Methosin "scouter" calls attention again to the tactics of the government in squandering public moneys in building private roads in that district. Our correspondent also refers to a rumor that a wharf is to be built on private property with public money; but that is a species of misfeasance which the Times would not charge the government with excepting upon the clearest evidence. There seems, however, to be but one opinion in Methosin as to the object of the expenditure of money for roads upon private property. Even the settlers benefited do not defend it upon public grounds.

Our Methosin correspondent repeats what was said by a correspondent in Sooke the other day, viz, that the government have been building roads for some settlers on their private property. There are several instances where this has been done. In one or two cases, the roads so constructed are for the individual use of the settler and run from the public road to the settler's private residence. There is really nothing extraordinary for years for the government to spend money in bribing a certain class of voters in the rural districts. The most regrettable part of the business is that by entrusting the matter to the hands of the settlers so treated are successfully bribed.

The fear is expressed that Major Walsh will not be able to reach Dawson City this winter. Commissioner Herbold, at Regina, has the nineteen policemen who are to go with Major Walsh ready to march, and one hundred and twenty dogs with harness and outfit have been procured. The commissioner is afraid that the dogs will not be able to haul sufficient provisions for the party. Sleds are being made at Junction and Vancouver. The party will consist of thirty persons, counting the police, and will include: Major Walsh, administrator; Mr. Justice McGuire, Mr. Registrar Wade, Mr. Maguin, secretary; Mr. Bliss, accountant; and the two Woodstock typewriter. The supplies necessary for this party, together with provisions, will probably amount to between three and four thousand pounds. The best time ever made on Lake Tagish to the Dawson City with dogs was thirty days. The quantity of food required for eighty dogs, which must be taken along, will of itself be a heavy item of transport. The Indians at Regina have made about a thousand pounds of pemican to be taken along. Fresh meat pemican for men and horse pemican for the dogs, mixed with shorts, and other provisions such as fluid of beef and some other campaign rations, will be taken in the event of the supplies which the North American Transportation Company undertook to get to Dawson City, they could before the ice set in, fail to arrive and a shortage will be felt. These things may be used in case of emergency. Altogether, the journey is not a mere holiday trip.

STEVESTON NOTES

An Address by Judge Pierson—Pleasant Evenings Association Formed.

Opening of the New School Under Favorable Auspices—Japs in Trouble.

Steveston, Sept. 20.—Wong Gong Chinaman, was on Saturday convicted of selling liquor without a license, sentenced to pay \$25 fine and \$25 costs. There was an excellent attendance at Mr. Pierson's lecture on Saturday evening. In absence of Rev. Mr. B. Mr. Philip was called to the chair, introduced the lecturer, Mr. Pierson, a very rapid and happy manner gave an account of experiences he had in 26 years during the time of the Zulu war. He also narrated the events which led up to that war and the difficulties British forces had at the outset to contend with in carrying it on. He then dealt with in respect of the experience of the British forces, and made a defeat, by his skill and bravery he promptly brought the war to a close. Boer war was briefly referred to, as was the outcome of the Boer war, condemned strongly the imperial government for not pursuing it till the Boers were defeated. During the evening songs were sung by the sailors present and one of them played organ accompaniment. At the close of the lecture of Mr. G. W. Walker, seconded by Mr. Claudeman, hearty thanks were accorded to Mr. Pierson for his lecture and to the sailors for their contribution to the evening's entertainment.

After the lecture a meeting was under the presidency of Mr. Deane when it was resolved that the Steveston Pleasant Evenings Association be organized and the following were appointed a provisional committee to organize a meeting: Messrs. J. P. McKelvey, Peirson, Philip, Orlow, Kelley and Dr. Claudeman. It is understood that several gentlemen willing to deliver suitable lectures these and debates, readings and musical evenings to provide enough for a weekly series of happy gatherings.

Our new school was opened this morning under very agreeable conditions. Twenty-eight scholars were present, all ready and eager for the new session. Miss Sweeney, the teacher, was also in her place, disappointed that she had not got down to work earlier, but ready for any amount of work. There were present at the school, a number of parents, friends, the school was gaily decorated with flags and all was in apple-pie order, except that there was a great deal of seats, a want of an appropriate name for the school. J. P., secretary of the school trustee board, presided, said that he had waited a long time for a school in Steveston. For a year and a half he had been actively working in that direction, at last their efforts were successful, and the result they in the school they now occupied. The school was not a large one, but it was easily enlarged as their requirements of land for school purposes, and would soon have the playground good order. The land and the building were all paid for, which was some to be proud of. As this was the first year it might be an appropriate name for the school. He believed that there long their present building would be a small annex of school buildings they would require was glad to say that the council agreed to lay out the school on the plank roads at the opera house and Fourth avenue. He hoped that by the time they would connect also with 9 road for convenience of scholars the country. They had been contemplating of having an Arbor planted to get shade trees planted around playground. They thought it would defer planting till a suitable fence was put around the school. He declared that the school was opened and feasted by the presence of Miss Sweeney with the body of the keys.

Judge Pierson was then called to a speech, and he addressed a few remarks to the children present, and the trustees by the children for the efforts in obtaining the school and after the work of the day commended. The secretary of the school, Mr. J. P. McKelvey, then gave a report regarding the school building. The grant of \$600 for the building included in the estimates for the year, but nothing could be done until negotiations the B. C. Land & Investment Agency agreed to offer for the site of \$325 a block of land containing two acres, which was very moderate estimated as worth \$500. This offer the government accepted on obtained early as possible tenders for the building were obtained and Cont David Mackey got the job at \$520. Work has now been finished in a creditable manner and to all credit. The balance of \$74 of the grant has been judiciously expended on construction of foot paths, ditches, fences, etc. The trustees are complimented in the expedition with which the work has been completed. They have secured a completed structure within the short period of eight weeks after the site was obtained. The government has also some amends for previous tardiness. It is hoped that they will soon complete their good work by an early party for a suitable fence and for a supply of comfortable seats.

Mr. Hutcherson, nurseryman, has promised good encouragement for Day when it comes. We hope not to be long before we require to

Insist Upon Hood's Sarsaparilla. Upon having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insistent to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Remember that all efforts to induce you to buy an article you do not want, are based simply upon the desire to secure more profit. The dealer or clerk who does this cares nothing for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate.

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An Address by Judge Pierson—A Pleasant Evening's Association Formed.

Opening of the New School Under Favorable Auspices—Japs in Trouble.

Steveston, Sept. 20.—Wong Gong, a Chinaman, was on Saturday convicted of selling liquor without a license and sentenced to pay \$25 fine and \$25.75 costs.

There was an excellent attendance to hear Mr. Pierson's lecture on Saturday evening. In the absence of Rev. Mr. Baer, Mr. Pierson was called to the chair and introduced the lecturer. Mr. Pierson in a very rare and happy manner gave an account of experiences he had in Zululand during the time of the Zulu war. He also narrated the events which led up to that war and the difficulties the British forces had at the outset of the war in carrying it on. He thought that Lord Chelmsford had been hardly dealt with in respect of the experience, as though he had made a mistake at the outset which led to a military defeat, by his skill and bravery he had promptly brought the war to a close after reinforcements came to hand. The Boer war was briefly referred to, and as to the outcome of the lecture, Mr. Pierson's conclusion was that the imperial government for not pursuing it till the Boers were defeated. During the evening several songs were sung by the sailors present and one of them played organ accompaniment. At the close of the meeting, Mr. G. W. Walker, seconded by Dr. Clouston, hearty thanks were accorded to Mr. Pierson for his lecture, and to the sailors for their contributions to the evening's entertainment.

After the lecture a meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. DeWille, when it was resolved that the Steveston Pleasant Evenings Association be organized and the following were appointed a provisional committee and secretary: Messrs. DeWille, Pierson, Pierson, Critchley, Killey and Dr. Clouston. We understand that several gentlemen are willing to deliver suitable lectures during the season, and it is hoped with these and other readings and musical series of happy gatherings.

Our new school was opened this morning under very agreeable conditions. Twenty-eight scholars were in attendance, all ready to enter for the work of the school. Miss Sweeney, the teacher, was also in her place, disappointed only that she had not got down to work earlier. There were present also the school trustees, Mr. Wm. McGuire, secretary of the school, and all was in apple-pie order, except that there was a great scarcity of seats, a want soon to be supplied. Mr. Wm. McGuire, secretary of the school, said that he had waited a long time for a school in Steveston. For a year and a half they had been actively working in that direction. He said that the school in the school they now occupied. The school was not a large one, but it could easily be enlarged as their requirements grew. They had got an excellent piece of land for school purposes, and they hoped soon to have the playground in good order. The land and the buildings were all paid for, which was something to be proud of. As this was the jubilee year it might be not inappropriate to call it the jubilee school. He believed that the school would be a long time before they would have a better building than this. He was glad to say that the council had agreed to lay three-foot sidewalks along the plank roads at the opera house and at Fourth avenue. He hoped that by and bye they would connect also with No. 9 road for convenience of scholars from the country. They had been considering the property belonging to an Arbor Day tree planting, they thought it well to defer planting till a suitable time is put up. That they hoped to get ere long. He declared the school open and formally accepted Miss Sweeney with the custody of the keys.

Judge Pierson was then called on for a speech, and he addressed a very happy and creditable to the children present. A cordial vote of thanks was given to the trustees and the children for their efforts in obtaining the school and thereafter the work of the day commenced.

The secretary of the school trustees has kindly given us the following figures regarding the school building: The building grant of \$600 for the building was included in the estimates for the current year, but nothing could be done till a site was obtained. After prolonged negotiations the B. O. Land & Investment Agency agreed to offer for the sum of \$225 a block of land containing about two acres, which was very moderately estimated as worth \$500. This offer the trustees accepted on 24th July last and the deed was at once obtained. As early as possible tenders for the new building were obtained and Contractor David Mackey got the job at \$523. His work has now been finished in a manner creditable to himself and to all concerned. The balance of \$74 of the building grant has been judiciously expended in construction of foot paths, division fences, etc. The trustees are to be complimented in the expedition in carrying through the work after they got the power as they have secured a completed structure within the short space of eight weeks after the site was purchased. The government has also made some amendments for previous tenders and it is hoped that they will soon complete their good work by an early provision for a suitable fence and for a full supply of comfortable seats.

Mr. Hutcheon, nurseryman, Leader, promising good encouragement for Arbor Day which it comes. We hope it will not be long before we require to make a substantial inroad on the treasures of his fine nursery stock.

Sept. 21.—The excessive activity of a number of our Jap citizens has brought them into trouble and loss. Fishery Guardian Robinson has to-day seized four boats and nets and a number of gear nets, all of which were being operated by Japs. They will miss their gear badly after the 25th inst., when the coho season opens.

Yellow Fever Spreading. It is of a Mild Type, But Cold Weather is Dreaded. Edwarda, Miss, Sept. 22.—Eight new cases of yellow fever are reported, with a total of 80. The disease is rapidly spreading, and while it is regarded as of a mild type, yet it is feared that it will become more malignant, owing to the cool weather.

New Orleans, Sept. 22.—There were no morning reports of any new cases of yellow fever in New Orleans. Three cases, however, are under close investigation, and one of these is Mrs. A. T. Wimberly, wife of the Republican member of the national committee. Captain Wimberly has been wired of his wife's illness. Among the cases reported yesterday were Judge Lee, one of the secretaries of the cotton exchange, and E. F. Reynolds, freight agent of the Mississippi railroad. Forty patients are considered out of danger. Three are dangerously ill.

New Orleans, Sept. 22.—Two new cases of yellow fever were reported to the board of health this afternoon. The city has decided to give \$25,000 to the board of health.

Anstis, Tex., Sept. 22.—Governor Culbertson received a telegram from State Officer Swearington today, announcing a genuine case of yellow fever at Beaumont.

Winnipeg, Sept. 22.—E. Farrer, the well-known newspaper man, is here en route to Fort Macleod and thence to the Kootenay mining regions. Mr. Farrer will write a series of articles on Western Canada for an English and American newspaper syndicate.

George Hague, general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal, returned to-day from a trip to the Brandon wheat fields. Mr. Hague is greatly impressed with his observations and the general air of prosperity noted in the west.

Lieut.-Governor Patterson returned to-day from a trip to the shores of Hudson's Bay.

On and after October 1 the price of gas in the city will be reduced from \$3 per 1,000 feet to \$2.50 with 10 per cent. off.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—An official statement has been issued showing the present status of smallpox in the province. Montreal has had sixteen cases and eight deaths.

John A. Greese, general manager of the Dominion Burglary and Guarantee Co., has resigned to go to Clondyke to manage a trading and mining company for a number of Montreal capitalists.

McDonald Bros. sold a seat on the Montreal stock exchange this morning to L. J. Forget for \$3,900. It is understood that the seat was purchased by the Hanson Bros.

Hull, Sept. 22.—Rev. Theodore Crossman, D.D., aged 90, the oldest Lutheran minister in Canada, died at Lunenburg to-day.

Winnipeg, Sept. 22.—Six stalwart Indians from the Fort William mission country, Indian Agent Donnelly has received instructions to have a half dozen of his most desirable braves in readiness for the Major on his arrival at Fort William en route to Alaska.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—P. C. Kerr, a highly respectable man, was arrested this morning for stealing a bicycle from a stable. He pawned the bike after stealing it.

Woodstock, Sept. 22.—The jury in the Cotnam murder case returned a verdict of manslaughter.

CHINA ALARMED. Native Syndicate Buying Up Silver—To Exchange it for Gold.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—The steamship City of Peking belongs the following news from China and Japan: "Russia has obtained from the Korean cabinet permission to use part of Zetsu island as a coal depot. Japan already occupies the larger part of the island."

It is stated by a Japanese newspaper that the Chinese have formed a syndicate and are buying in all the silver obtainable in anticipation of the adoption of the gold standard after October 31. It is feared sufficient silver may be collected when Hongkong and Singapore are taken into consideration, to purchase all the gold coin needed.

The government is alarmed at this prospect, and it is studying to avoid the catastrophe. Some advise it to stop exchange altogether, while others suggest that restriction should be placed on the aggregate amount of exchange, and that should not exceed 50,000 yen daily.

On August 31st a tunnel on the line of the O. U. railway in Japan caved in and buried alive twenty-one persons. Seven were excavated, three of whom were dead. The remaining fourteen were still entombed at last advices.

Dabley-Well, I suppose your son will soon begin his last year in college? Parks—No, he isn't going back this fall.

Dabley—Oh, that's too bad. He ought to go through now that he's got along to the last year. What's the matter? Parks—Why, didn't you know he had a fever and that his hair had all come out?

"I'm surprised to find that you're keeping a dog, Tomkins. Why, you can't keep a dog, Tomkins. Why, what on earth do you feed the dog on?" "Well, I gives 'im cats' meat, and when can't afford that why 'e 'as to 'ave wot we 'ave."—Punch.

Hewitt—My wife was looking for a dry goods store yesterday and by mistake she walked into a saloon next door. Hewitt—That was terrible! Hewitt—Yes, she found me inside.—Truth.

CARTWRIGHT AT MONTREAL

Speech by Sir Richard Cartwright at the Banquet to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Ho Gives Canadians Good Advice as to their Relations With Americans.

At the Montreal banquet to Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier Sir Richard Cartwright spoke in reply to the toast of the House of Commons. He said:

Mr. President, My Lord, ladies and gentlemen: In returning the compliment of the interior branch of the legislature, I desire to say that I sympathize most heartily with every word that has dropped from your lips, Mr. President, and from the lips of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It regards the enormous advance which has been made by the people of Canada within the last few months, and I am glad to be able to say that it has been largely in consequence of the action of the parliament of Canada. (Hear, hear.) There may be, and no doubt there will continue to be, differences of opinion among all of us as to the various methods by which we can best promote the welfare of this country; but there is no man who knows anything at all of what has passed, both here and in Europe, within the last few months, but who says that I have already said, and our countrymen are well aware of it, that the parliament of Canada within the last few months has been far the most notable political feature in this Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign. (Applause.)

It is a perfect truth, that just as in former years I demanded upon all occasions a full recognition of the rights of Canada, so now I advise my comrades in parliament to advise the people who send us there, to have always in mind the position of the confederation of Canada, both as and in one which entitled it to very unusual weight in the councils of the empire, for coming with my honorable friends, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and our comrades, we have striven in parliament for many and many a day, and it is with no small sense of gratification as Canadians that we are able to stand before you to-day, before many years have come and gone, we may be able to add to the good work we have already begun. There is one other matter to which I desire to call your attention. As you are aware, we are not yet established on the eve of the great development of Canada, particularly in the matter of our mineral resources. From that some of us expect a good deal. I think the present generation may fairly claim this for themselves; they are endeavoring to put their power so to administer the resources of the country, so to administer the great wealth which it appears to be likely to develop, that the people at large, the people to whom the benefit of the wealth which is likely to flow into our laps, I believe that will mark a new and important departure in the fiscal policy of Canada, and it is very largely relying ultimately the burden under which at present we have some reason to complain. For the best I can but join my congratulations to those of some of the other gentlemen here, and to the good prospects that appear to await us. In former times, as you know, the odds were against the Liberal administration. We were credited with bad harvests, poor crops, and with a possible misfortune that could be called down to afflict the country. I do not claim that we have been the author of the good fortune which appears to await the people of Canada, but I think I must say that I took the liberty of saying a few months ago in this hall, that it is a very pleasing coincidence at any rate that these good things coincide with the Liberal administration.

From all circumstances I gather that all fair and honest men, who are true to ourselves, we need not fear what even the Dingley tariff, or any other hostile measure, can do to Canada. The government of Canada do not attempt to stand aloof from the other gentlemen on your part must do your best, to avail yourselves of the new markets when they are found for you, and when, at any rate, you are assured of a fair field and a good deal of favor. I feel we have indeed made a very great stride upward towards national life, and although some of our friends were still rough with Mr. Rudyard Kipling for the language in which he enlivened our feelings, I for one think with him we are also a nation, and the British people, and the whole community of nations with whom the British people are brought in contact from day to day, have realized at last that a nation has been born in North America, and it is disposed to stand firmly and fearlessly by the parent country from which it sprung.

Sir Richard resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

Deceased Miss Yeats For Tetter. Mr. James Gaston, merchant, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes: "For nine years I have been afflicted with tetter on my hands and face. I have spent hundreds of dollars with doctors and tried scores of remedies. At last I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It helped me from the first application, and now after using it for two months I believe I am permanently cured, as my skin is now healthy and soft and free from every blemish."

For sale by Dean & Hancock and Hall & Co.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR Agnew's Ointment For Table and Dairy, Purset and Best

ASHROFT ALARMED. A Big Gravel Mountain Threatens to Sweep Away the Town.

Portland, O., Sept. 22.—A great excitement was shown here to-day when it was announced that the big gravel mountain one mile below the city had suddenly become dried of its place of residence and determined to move.

At one o'clock a large portion of the mountain broke off and started with a rumbling noise towards the Thompson river.

The portion now in motion is about one-half mile square and some 300 feet high. It is moving slowly, but just as surely it is closing the channel of the river. The continued advance of the mass of motion for several hours longer the river will be completely closed and Ashcroft in danger of being inundated as it was in 1880, when a large slide occurred farther down the river and was held the water in check for one week and caused great damage.

COWICHAN DISTRICT ROADS. To the Editor: The season's season has just about passed, and a little review through the shades of the principal moving spirits may be of interest to the public. Just see a road built by some of the early settlers in Shawinigan district that runs on a gravel ridge on good soil for about one mile and is a poor grade that it would not produce enough to feed one of our M. P.'s blues; said road was such that money could not be wasted on it and so a parallel road on the section line to catch two hills and a good piece of low land; that made work in cutting hills and filling low land road up. But second new road has to be raised a big hill and begins and ends near the old road. Both roads are on the gravel ridge in a big hollow, a long distance from any resident's place. P. McLennan some three years ago planned and placed this monument to the credit of the credit of the government with government agent's approval; also, P. McLennan, the then road boss, previously built another road. Old Telegraph road about two miles long and stuporily crooked. Our worthy school teacher asked Hon. Thomas Davie at a public meeting nearly four years ago to have a part of said road straightened and earnestly declared he was a Conservative in Canada and was it was still the same and was not opposed to the government; it was the system he was against and not the men, etc. Whereupon the Hon. Premier Davie's big government heart was glad for such a road and he was in the meeting. He said he would take a note of Mr. Hoy's complaint and would see if it was right. Now, behind the screen some stronger power is wrought. Like all sciences, strange things materialize and so through the mists and shades the great power of Premier Davie and backed by a Major's movements the government agents red tape mysteriously opens the government treasury box, and instead of Premier Davie, a new convert getting a little piece of a crook on P. McLennan's road straightened, he is presented with a government present of a two-mile plank new road. Yes, a second line of gravel ridge, this is road duplicated. For two years past the government road gang worked on this new road, and now it is all let out by government contract to be finished. The road foreman has told me the grades on some of said road were not fit for a road, and at a public meeting since I have heard him say the roads were good. Science again, you cannot believe what you have a look and see. A fitted major has a hold-over and strong of Premier's coat-tails, and lo! he vanishes from his grasp and the mantle of a chief justice slides off the political stage but it indicates a mystery of more power for sure here where the mantle vanished a big naked foot appears—votes; a big five foot foot-five votes. If I did not say a good word for that road I would lose five votes for road foreman next Premier's first and Minister's Minister's votes; so by this misrepresentation of our M. P. this district and the province, five voters are getting a fourth road; roads duplicated, roads paralleled, expensive roads, roads important in dividends. Surely the government agent and red tape have great power in this Cobble Hill locality. One of these voters is so old he don't use a road to walk over in months; another is out worthy school teacher, whose time is well employed in school duties; another has a wagon on the roads sometimes, not often, and two brothers who are great favorites of the government agent, and so got work in two or three road sections, and say road work pays better than ranching, and one says the grades on the new road are not fit for a road. Well, he will not allow the old or new road to be built, and he will run past some four settlers' doors some of them will kick against the closing of the present road. So two roads to keep leveling at the hills, for no traffic; but papers in the hands and work sufficient show the appropriations of money have been expended on those roads, without giving their relative bearings or usefulness. It reads well on paper in the lands and works office, but is reckless waste of the public moneys. Why this waste on roads not needed and roads of every day traffic neglected? As per Province and Colonist publications, calls have been made by Mr. F. McLennan and J. Nightingale, I. E. for road investigation. More to follow, with kind permission of the press, may be very interesting to the public.

JAS. DOUGAN, Cobble Hill.

The Province Co. has erected a monument at the corner of its office, of loose stones collected from the street in front of the Province office. The monument is a three-sided pyramid, and while not as large or as indestructible as Cheops, it is nevertheless large enough and durable enough to serve its purpose, and that is all any pyramid can do. The Province people "want good roads," and all good citizens do, and they want them in the immediate vicinity of the Province office. Imbedded with that idea a couple of boys were set to work collecting the loose stones from the street, but how to dispose of the stones after they were gathered became a very serious question. A fertile brain solved the problem, and they were used to build a pyramid, upon the top of which the following "epitaph" was placed: "Erected to the Memory of the 'Good Roads' By-Law, which was lost in a snow storm at Victoria, B.C., August 30th, 1897. R.I.P. This monument is composed of loose stones picked off Courtney street in front of 'Province' office by two boys in half an hour."

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THE BANK CENSURED

London Bankers Strongly Disapprove of a Policy Favorable to Bimetallism.

Clearing House Association Formally Protest Against Announcement of the Governor.

London, Sept. 23.—The protests which the London bankers drew up at their meeting in the Clearing House yesterday against the policy of the governor of the Bank of England announcing a willingness to maintain a fifth of the bullion reserve in silver, was presented to the bank to-day. The resolution was accompanied by a formal letter. The resolution is as follows:

"The meeting entirely disapproves of the Bank of England agreeing to exercise the option, as permitted by the act of 1894, of holding one-fifth or any proportion whatever of silver as reserve against the circulation of Bank of England notes."

"That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Bank of England, the prime minister, first lord of the treasury, and the chancellor of the exchequer."

An organized movement has begun to induce other commercial bodies to protest against the announcement of the governor of the Bank of England. A high official, who was a participant in the negotiations between the United States Bimetallist Commissioner and the British cabinet, said to-day to a representative of the Associated Press: "I fear the bankers will frighten the government into receding from its stand for bimetallism. They have forgotten that parliament unanimously resolved 'on measures to secure a stable par of exchange between gold and silver, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, pledged himself to do all in his power to carry the resolution into effect."

"The English public have forgotten, also, that ten of the fourteen members of the Agricultural Commission signed a report recommending bimetallism as a palliative for the agricultural depression in England."

"The public and newspapers seem to think that the government is indecisive by a desire to secure the goodwill of the United States when attempting to carry out the declared policy of parliament."

FROM THE CAPITAL. Chief Justice Davie Arrives—Tupper's Western Tour.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—Chief Justice Davie arrived here to-day from New York, where he was seeing his daughter-off to England. He will go to Quebec for a couple of weeks before going west. He saw Sir Oliver Mowat this afternoon.

Major Walsh left to-day for the Yukon. He waits at Winnipeg the arrival of Sir Sifton, who is here on Saturday. W. P. King, astronomer of the interior department, goes west with Mr. Sifton.

The report which comes from Montreal that the Hon. Charles Tupper is not likely to return to Ottawa much before January. He will spend the next three months in Victoria and Vancouver arranging for the departure of men who will work for the Clondyke company, with which the opposition leader is connected.

The timely presence in Montreal last week of one of the officers of the department of agriculture prevented the sending forward to England of a carload of fruit from the St. Lawrence valley, which was in a sadly demoralized condition. Despite the explicit instructions of Professors Craig and Robertson to leave space between each tier of boxes in the refrigerator car, the Grimé men, who were in charge of the fruit, failed to do so, and the result that the fruit became heated and commenced to rot. Ontario fruit men have much to learn yet in the way of packing.

Sir Richard Cartwright declines to say anything regarding the status of the Atlantic mail service contract which expires in November.

The premier has taken up his permanent residence in Ottawa.

Twenty-five thousand persons visited the Central Canada fair yesterday. The city was crowded with excursionists.

Several members of the British Association are in the city en route to England.

Mr. Fielding leaves for England on Saturday in connection with his proposed western tour.

TROOPS FOR ALASKA. U. S. Soldiers Now on the Way to St. Michael's.

Portland, O., Sept. 23.—Lt.-Col. Randall, Eighth Infantry, U.S.A., with 27 men from the same regiment, left here last evening on a special train over the Northern Pacific, en route to St. Michael's by way of Seattle.

THE FRENCH SHORE. Trouble Threatened Over Closing of Lobster Factories.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 22.—There is intense indignation on St. George's bay over the action of the British government in closing down the lobster factories of the realists and confiscating the products. A repetition of this proceeding is threatened from the French shore. The people threaten to resist the marines.

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NEW ONTARIO GOLD FIELDS

The Michipicoten District Attracting Much Attention and Many Prospectors.

Rich Samples of Free Milling Ore Discovered—Believed To Be a Great Find.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—Remarkable gold discoveries have recently been made in the Michipicoten district, in Ontario, which is easily reached from Sault Ste. Marie, and many people think the locality will turn out to be a second Clonk.

It is believed that the next few weeks will witness further valuable finds. One of the richest properties seems to have been acquired by a North Bay man, but it is thought that the whole of the Michipicoten region abounds in free-milling gold.

In view of the discoveries which are reported, the Ontario bureau of mines has determined to take prompt action, and to lose no time in having a more accurate survey of the region obtained than now exists.

Mr. Archibald Blue, director of mines, was asked for a statement with respect to the precise locality of the new gold region and its probable resources.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Blue, "we have no information concerning the region. The latest geographical report made upon that part of the province was by Dr. Bell in 1875.

Mr. Blue said that the first discovery known to us was made in June of this year, when Mr. Dickinson of North Bay, a well-known newspaper man, applied for a location on Wawa Lake.

"The first discovery known to us was made in June of this year, when Mr. Dickinson of North Bay, a well-known newspaper man, applied for a location on Wawa Lake.

"A number of samples of ore taken from veins near Wawa have been shown me. Some of these were from the Dickinson location, and others from locations applied for yesterday by a party of explorers from the American Sault.

"Another fact pointed out by Mr. Blue was that the Michipicoten river is broken up by waterfalls and rapids, which would be of great value in providing power for the running of stamp mills.

It is reported that shares in the Dickinson location have been sold to Mr. Fee, a hotel-keeper of North Bay, and Mr. Coverhill, of Montreal.

ers that they have acquired a regular bonanza. Chapman, Ont., Sept. 14.—The recent influx of strangers here en route for the Wawa gold fields is causing much excitement.

THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIMS

Evidence Given by Claimants to Coal Rights Within the E. & N. Railway Belt.

A Number of Witnesses Examined Yesterday by Commissioner Bothwell and Mr. Pooley.

(From the Nanaimo Free Press.) Mrs. Nancy Stewart, sworn—I am the widow of Chas. Stewart, of Cedar district. He had property in Cedar and Cranberry districts. The lands under which I claim the mineral rights are contained in this deed, granted by the Dominion government, dated 20th March, 1886, in favor of Charles Stewart, section 1, range IV., Cedar district, and east 30 chains of section 4, range VIII., Cranberry district.

The land was first located before Mr. Haslam died. I was the widow of Richard Haslam before I married Charles Stewart. Mr. Haslam did not apply for it, but he did in 1865. I lived on it with my second husband, Charles Stewart. My second husband commenced to live upon it in 1877. He commenced to live with me upon the property until his death. He died in September, 1885.

After his death I continued to live on it. I know that the whole of the land was applied for in 1879 for the land. I have not got the application, as all the papers went for the crown grant before my husband was dead. When the crown grant came to me all papers had been delivered up. I can't say that my husband applied for this patent, not from my own knowledge, but it is proof positive that he applied, as he got the grant. This Cassidy is a good witness, and he has applied. I have lived on this property since 1865. My husband offered to pay for the land before he died. Before the estate was settled he paid all the taxes. I have no tax prior to the date of the deed. They can tell at the government office. I personally did not pay any taxes until after my husband's death, and my own knowledge is to that effect. I don't know that Mr. Stewart paid taxes on this land. In 1877 when I was married the second time we had seven or eight acres cleared and sowed down. The house and barn were in place, all under one fence. We never put any buildings on Stewart's land; they were on Haslam's land. The Stewart land about \$100 an acre to clear it. We kept improving it until we died. I know how many acres T. Cassidy would know. He lives adjoining me. I don't know how many acres are cleared now. About 10, or 12, or 15 acres; I don't know how much.

By Mr. Pooley—The piece of land included in the deed was not applied for by my first husband; he did not get any title. He applied for the land that I claim the mineral rights in. He was those in the patent to Charles Stewart. Mr. Stewart did not leave a will. He had administration papers of the estate. He died about a year or a son 15 years of age. In 1877 there were eight acres cleared. In 1883 there were 10, 12 or 15 acres cleared. He worked upon it. I have 200 acres more land. My husband pre-empted 100 acres and bought 100 acres. He pre-empted the land about the year 1872. I know Mrs. Stewart. She is in the present time. I know her name. I know the government office. Marshal Bray keeps them. The 200 acres we got from the provincial government, and that carried over to the Dominion government. Section 1 and 2, range I, in Cedar district, and section 5, in range I, I purchased in the same district.

By the Commissioner—Mr. Stewart applied for everthings with me, as any pre-emption and tendered the money account of the purchase to Mr. Bray, the local agent of the provincial government. Mr. Stewart died about my time. They were all included in the patent. Haslam settled upon this land on this patent in 1865. You are right in thinking that it is the Stewart patent we are settling upon. He lived upon the whole block in 1865. There were no improvements in 1865. We commenced to live upon it in a cabin. The improvements were upon both lands.

Thomas Cassidy, sworn—I live in Cranberry district, on Vancouver Island. I know Mrs. Stewart. I live on the adjoining land. I know her name. I know to whom this patent is made. I know him at his home in Cedar district in 1878. I know the land referred to in the patent. He was the first to clear it. I knew him, and in 1878 there were between seven and eight acres cleared. There is now about twelve acres cleared. Mr. Stewart died about twelve years ago. He was drowned coming up from Victoria. The expense of clearing the land adjoining would be \$250 an acre. I will pay that for some now. From my experience some land is very hard to clear. I should judge from my knowledge of that land I should say \$125 per acre as the lowest figure for clearing it. Chas. Stewart and I came into town at the time of the share of the Clements hill, and we wanted the land the same as before—the minerals attached to the land. We did not get them. We proffered the money—Stewart did. They said they could not take the money at the present time. Mr. Bray was the agent. The government agent would not take any taxes for the land until we got the patent. Before we came to Mr. Bray Stewart applied to Mr. Fawcett, the agent, and he took the application, but what he did with it I don't know. He said it was like throwing it into the waste basket.

By Mr. Pooley—I was present when Mr. Stewart first applied to Mr. Fawcett. I did not see him throw it into the waste paper basket.

By the Commissioner—When Mr. Stewart and I applied to Mr. Fawcett at the time there was a man named York. Mr. Stewart, Jas. Gordon and myself applied for 1,000 acres of mineral lands. Fawcett said, "If you don't ever get mineral lands, you will never get more than \$500 each." This was in 1878 he told Stewart the same thing. Mr. Stewart left his application to me.

By Mr. Pooley—This was an application to purchase 1,000 acres of mineral land, not to pre-empt.

By Mr. Cane—The first application of Stewart was to pre-empt, the other application of four of us was to purchase. Mr. Fawcett said the land is ever thrown open you will never get more than 100 acres with minerals. This was when Mr. Stewart applied to pre-empt.

By the Commissioner—The application to pre-empt which Mr. Stewart made is that mentioned in the patent—100 acres in Cedar district and 60 in Cranberry. The \$500 application for us applied to purchase is not the same as that in the patent.

By Mr. Cane—I do not know that the application had been made for the patent before we went with the number of the section. The government agent said it was no use applying at present.

This finished Mr. Stewart's case, except Mr. Cassidy's. Mr. Cassidy, who was examined on all the cases at the end of the examination.

THE NEXT CASE CALLED was that of Thos. Cassidy, and the following evidence taken: Thos. Cassidy, sworn—I reside in Cranberry district, Vancouver Island. I have a patent for the crown, dated 20th March, 1886, section 2, and 30 chains south part of section 3, range VIII. I reside on the land mentioned in the patent produced, and have done so since 1875. I went first to live on the land in 1875.

THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIMS

Evidence Given by Claimants to Coal Rights Within the E. & N. Railway Belt.

A Number of Witnesses Examined Yesterday by Commissioner Bothwell and Mr. Pooley.

(From the Nanaimo Free Press.) Mrs. Nancy Stewart, sworn—I am the widow of Chas. Stewart, of Cedar district. He had property in Cedar and Cranberry districts. The lands under which I claim the mineral rights are contained in this deed, granted by the Dominion government, dated 20th March, 1886, in favor of Charles Stewart, section 1, range IV., Cedar district, and east 30 chains of section 4, range VIII., Cranberry district.

The land was first located before Mr. Haslam died. I was the widow of Richard Haslam before I married Charles Stewart. Mr. Haslam did not apply for it, but he did in 1865. I lived on it with my second husband, Charles Stewart. My second husband commenced to live upon it in 1877. He commenced to live with me upon the property until his death. He died in September, 1885.

After his death I continued to live on it. I know that the whole of the land was applied for in 1879 for the land. I have not got the application, as all the papers went for the crown grant before my husband was dead. When the crown grant came to me all papers had been delivered up. I can't say that my husband applied for this patent, not from my own knowledge, but it is proof positive that he applied, as he got the grant. This Cassidy is a good witness, and he has applied. I have lived on this property since 1865. My husband offered to pay for the land before he died. Before the estate was settled he paid all the taxes. I have no tax prior to the date of the deed. They can tell at the government office. I personally did not pay any taxes until after my husband's death, and my own knowledge is to that effect. I don't know that Mr. Stewart paid taxes on this land. In 1877 when I was married the second time we had seven or eight acres cleared and sowed down. The house and barn were in place, all under one fence. We never put any buildings on Stewart's land; they were on Haslam's land. The Stewart land about \$100 an acre to clear it. We kept improving it until we died. I know how many acres T. Cassidy would know. He lives adjoining me. I don't know how many acres are cleared now. About 10, or 12, or 15 acres; I don't know how much.

By Mr. Pooley—The piece of land included in the deed was not applied for by my first husband; he did not get any title. He applied for the land that I claim the mineral rights in. He was those in the patent to Charles Stewart. Mr. Stewart did not leave a will. He had administration papers of the estate. He died about a year or a son 15 years of age. In 1877 there were eight acres cleared. In 1883 there were 10, 12 or 15 acres cleared. He worked upon it. I have 200 acres more land. My husband pre-empted 100 acres and bought 100 acres. He pre-empted the land about the year 1872. I know Mrs. Stewart. She is in the present time. I know her name. I know the government office. Marshal Bray keeps them. The 200 acres we got from the provincial government, and that carried over to the Dominion government. Section 1 and 2, range I, in Cedar district, and section 5, in range I, I purchased in the same district.

By the Commissioner—Mr. Stewart applied for everthings with me, as any pre-emption and tendered the money account of the purchase to Mr. Bray, the local agent of the provincial government. Mr. Stewart died about my time. They were all included in the patent. Haslam settled upon this land on this patent in 1865. You are right in thinking that it is the Stewart patent we are settling upon. He lived upon the whole block in 1865. There were no improvements in 1865. We commenced to live upon it in a cabin. The improvements were upon both lands.

Thomas Cassidy, sworn—I live in Cranberry district, on Vancouver Island. I know Mrs. Stewart. I live on the adjoining land. I know her name. I know to whom this patent is made. I know him at his home in Cedar district in 1878. I know the land referred to in the patent. He was the first to clear it. I knew him, and in 1878 there were between seven and eight acres cleared. There is now about twelve acres cleared. Mr. Stewart died about twelve years ago. He was drowned coming up from Victoria. The expense of clearing the land adjoining would be \$250 an acre. I will pay that for some now. From my experience some land is very hard to clear. I should judge from my knowledge of that land I should say \$125 per acre as the lowest figure for clearing it. Chas. Stewart and I came into town at the time of the share of the Clements hill, and we wanted the land the same as before—the minerals attached to the land. We did not get them. We proffered the money—Stewart did. They said they could not take the money at the present time. Mr. Bray was the agent. The government agent would not take any taxes for the land until we got the patent. Before we came to Mr. Bray Stewart applied to Mr. Fawcett, the agent, and he took the application, but what he did with it I don't know. He said it was like throwing it into the waste basket.

By Mr. Pooley—I was present when Mr. Stewart first applied to Mr. Fawcett. I did not see him throw it into the waste paper basket.

By the Commissioner—When Mr. Stewart and I applied to Mr. Fawcett at the time there was a man named York. Mr. Stewart, Jas. Gordon and myself applied for 1,000 acres of mineral lands. Fawcett said, "If you don't ever get mineral lands, you will never get more than \$500 each." This was in 1878 he told Stewart the same thing. Mr. Stewart left his application to me.

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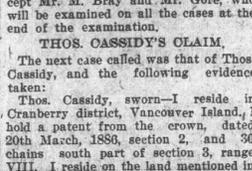
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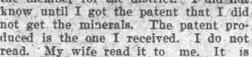
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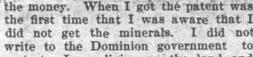
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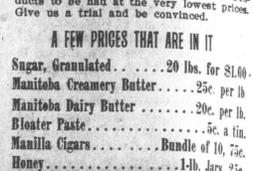
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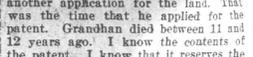
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THE NANAIMO FAIR

The Annual Agricultural Exhibition at the Coal City a Huge Success.

Complete List of the Fortunate Winners in the Various Departments.

The exhibition of fruits and tables at the Nanaimo fall show will be the most successful of all previous displays, and the attendance were both good and fair.

The complete prize list follows: DIVISION A—FRUITS.

- Collection 10 varieties named, five each—Jas. Patterson, 1; W. Hilbert, 2.
Collection five varieties named, five each—Jas. Patterson, 1; Ed. Tweed, 2.
Keswick Collins—J. W. Graham, 1.
Duchess of Olenburg—Jas. Patterson, 1.
The Gravenstein—Jas. Patterson, 1; Mrs. McLay, 2; Jas. Hamilton, highly commended.
Wealthy—J. Handie, Jr., 1; J. Dickson, 2.
Bilston Pippins—H. Cooper, 1; G. C. Bell, 2.
Alexandria—J. Patterson, 1; E. Cook, son, 2.
Baldwin—J. Dickinson, 1; E. Cook, 2.
Rhode Island Greening—G. C. Bell, 1; J. Patterson, 2.
Golden Russet—C. O'Brien, 1; J. Dickson, 2.
Ben Davis—E. Cook, 1; J. Dickinson, 1.
Any fall variety—E. Tweed, 1; W. Hilbert, 2; J. W. Graham, 3.
Nolleman—Jas. Patterson, highly commended.
Any winter variety—Handie, Jr., 1; Hilbert, 2; H. D. Calverly, highly commended.
Lord Suffield—E. Tweed, 1; A. Hoghighly commended.

PEARS.

- Collection, five varieties, five each—Tweed, 1; I. Snowden and J. W. St. John, 2.
Bartlett—Mrs. R. McLay, 1; W. Brown, 2.
Eugenie Boume de Jersey—G. C. Bell, 1; B. Hardy, 2; A. Hoghighly commended.
Beurre Clairge—G. C. Pannell, 1.
Any fall variety—J. W. St. John, 1; Mottishaw, 2.
Any winter variety—Ed. Tweed, 1; Cooper, 2.

PLUMS.

- Collection, five varieties, five each—Tweed, 1; I. Snowden, 2.
Yellow Egg—E. Cook, 1; I. Snowden, 2.
Gold of Golden Drop—Ed. Tweed, 1; Pond's Seedling—L. Horne, 1; J. Wick, 2.
Peach Plum—H. A. Hoghighly commended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Italian Prunes—S. Mottishaw, 1; W. Lomas, 2.
Peaches grown out of doors—M. Hamilton, 1; E. Quannell, 2.
Largest single bunch of grapes grown out of doors—J. W. Graham, 1; Mrs. McLay, 2.
Duchess—E. Pimbury, 1; J. Dickson, 2.
Hyslop Crab Apples—J. Thomas, 1.
Transcendent Crab Apples—Jas. Patterson, 1.
Any other variety of Crab Apples—Gibson, 1.
Collection of Blackberries—Ed. Tweed, 1; Hodgson, 2.
Dish of Red Currants—G. C. Pannell, 1.
D

THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIMS

Further Examination of Witnesses by Commissioner Bothwell and Mr. Pooley.

The History of Each Case Reviewed—Some Interesting Points Developed.

At the sitting of the commission on Monday afternoon at Nanaimo, to take the evidence of the claimants to coal rights within the E. & N. railway belt, Archibald Hamilton, being sworn, said: I reside at Nanaimo. My claim is for farming and mineral land in Newcastle district. It used to be called Qualicum district. I received a deed for the property, the patent referred to me issued on the 20th March 1886, Newcastle district, Vancouver Island, section 3 in that district, containing 160 acres. I located this land about the 15th June, 1875. I went to work on it. I made an application later, about the 26th July, 1875. I made application to Mr. E. G. Prior. He was then government agent. He is the present member of parliament for Victoria city. The application was to record for farming and mineral land. The land referred to is patented. I applied in person—not a written application—it was verbal. I did not put any written application in. I gave a description of the land to Mr. Prior. The plan attached to the patent is the plan of 100 acres. Mr. Drabble, of Comox, prepared the plan. My brother, Style Hamilton, caused it to be prepared. The land was not surveyed when I went on it. It was surveyed by my instance, the survey has not been changed by my knowledge. This plan attached to the patent refers to the property that I am now claiming under. Mr. Prior said to me that he would not record it. To the best of my knowledge he said he would make an item of it. I did not have this survey at the time. I did not hand in a survey of the property until it was made by Mr. Drabble. I did not hand in any survey myself. I did not make any further application to any agent. I got the patent through Mr. Bray, government agent. I applied the time Mr. Drabble had surveyed it. I am not aware of any written or personal application for the deed. I received it from Mr. Bray, the government agent. When I met Mr. Bray the patent was already drawn. When I got there he told me that he would let me know as soon as he got it, and he passed it to me by hand. I did not sign any paper at the time I got the deed when I got home. When I read it I did not think very much of it. I was not satisfied with because they had not given me the minerals with the lands. I expected it because I had located for long years the land. I thought I would get it from the post office or the land office. At the time I got the deed. I cannot say now if I got a receipt at the time I paid the money. I paid the money before I got the patent—some time before. I could not say if I got a receipt. My brother and I have claims adjoining. He did the business for both of us. We did not do much work. We were disappointed because the E. & N. Railway Company could not take the take off the land whatever they wanted without any compensation. We could not do anything. We only talked about it. I made no protest, except by talking to my neighbors. We talked to our members at the time Mr. D. W. Gordon was here. He could not credit but what he got the mineral rights with it. He wished to see the patents. After seeing them he was satisfied that it was so. I did not make any protest by petition or otherwise. I got my brother's deed. I lived on the property for about two or three months in 1878. Then two of my brothers and a son were on it for about two years. We held it by crown grant after 1888. The crown grant was granted seven and a half years after we located it. We used to go up and work on it occasionally. We had roads to build and did draining. We cleared several acres by draining and ploughing. We put in several crops. We were pre-emptors. We built a good sized log house to live in, besides one for the oxen and corral. Mr. Pooley—When I applied to Mr. Prior in 1875, I did not get any pre-emption record from him. D. made my application to Mr. Prior verbally. I applied for farming and mineral land. I did not apply for the minerals separately. I applied for the land as it was at that time. I do not know when Mr. Drabble made the survey for me. At the time I received the deed I was aware of the existence of the Island Railway bill. When I received the deed from the government I knew that the minerals were reserved. I had heard of the reservation of the minerals discussed, but I thought it did not apply to my land. My land is situated in Newcastle district. I do not know whether there is coal under the ground or not. I cannot see into the ground. We were pre-emptors. I said that I did not receive any pre-emption record from Mr. Prior. When I received the deed I cannot say that I signed a receipt for it. Before I got the deed I took out a certificate of improvement. I got the certificate from my neighbors that I had done the required amount of work. There is no one occupying the land at present. I did not write to the Dominion government when I got the deed protesting against the minerals not being included. By the Commissioner—I located the land in July, 1875. I mean by locating that we took it up; went to work on it building roads and draining it. The land was occupied by myself or some one for me about two years. I did not reside on it except occasionally from 1875 to 1886. I have not resided on the land since I got the patent. The only protest that I made after receiving the patent was the protest I made to Mr. Gordon. My brother protested through Mr. Patterson.

I think I paid into the fund to help Mr. Patterson go to Ottawa, but not an amount. The company has not interfered with the land. I cannot say that I know of any person who located land at the same time as I did who got the under rights. Mr. Prior said he would not give any record, but would make an item of the application. I expected that when I paid for the land that I was getting the mineral as well. Later on I heard that the minerals were reserved. I heard so before I got the deed. The reason was that because when Mr. John Macdonald made the proposition to build the Island railway the proposition failed, and I thought the reservation was cancelled. I never consulted a lawyer. I did not work for the railway company then. My brother referred to it in Styrie. He is on the way to the Yukon. He has been absent a little over seven weeks. There were not any qualified lawyers in Nanaimo in 1886. The writing on the petition is Styrie's handwriting. I signed in my brother's handwriting. The petition is to the governor-general. I do not recollect it personally.

TUESDAY MORNING.

George Vipond, sworn—I reside now at Nanaimo City. My claim is for the surface and minerals. This is the only deed that I ever got from the E. & N. Railway Company dated 1st October, 1888, for 151 acres for \$151, being Lot 22, Wellington District, Vancouver Island. The land under which I claim the mineral rights is the land described in the deed produced to me first went on the land in November, 1875. I made application to the Provincial Government office in Nanaimo. Mr. Fawcett was the agent. I made a written application to pre-empt the lot. He said that the land was opened we would get it under the land act in force at the time we made the application. I went back and improved the land. I lived on the land until 1888, until after I got the deed. Improved about twenty acres, built a log house and a large barn, and fenced in about thirty acres. The way I got the deed was after the Clements bill was passed. We applied for it in writing. I went and took in my certificate of improvements. I gave the certificate to Mr. Bray. The certificate got two improvements to be signed by two settlers, who certify that we have a certain amount of improvements done. I passed it into the government office, and paid for the land. I did not receive anything from Mr. Bray. I paid for the land. I paid Mr. Bray for the land. I think it was the year '87. I am not sure, and I received the deed. The land was surveyed twice—first by Mr. Landale, next by Mr. Heyland. I went and got Mr. Landale to run the lines. The land had not been surveyed before I had the work done. I did not have it surveyed until after I had applied to Mr. Fawcett. I handed the survey to Mr. Fawcett. Then it was transferred to Victoria. The land was unsurveyed land. That was my neighbor's land. The land being surveyed for the other people came over the line which I had run, that caused me to have it surveyed again. The map attached to the deed is the plot of the land paid for—the last survey. The deed was sent up from the railway company's office at Victoria. I could not exactly say who I secured it from. I could not say that I got it from the post office or the land office. I paid the money to the government agent here. I read the deed as soon as I got it. I was disappointed in one way, but not in another. I was disappointed because he did not get the minerals, and the other way was the same such deed as was issued by the railway company. When I paid for the land to Mr. Bray I expected to get the minerals as well as the land. I had no notice that the land or mineral right was reserved. When Mr. Fawcett spoke to me upon my application he said that the land was reserved at present, but to all actual settlers their rights would be respected. I expected to get the minerals as well as the land because I asked the agent, and he told me that all applications made while that act was in force we would get the land. That was in November, 1875. I did not pay anything in 1875. I could not exactly say when I paid. I did it in 1887 when I first paid. I did not pay any taxes. I had no intention before getting the deed that I would not get the minerals as well as the land. I don't think that Mr. Bray said anything about it. I got a receipt for the money paid. The receipts were all returned to the office when I got the deed. I will not swear to the deed from the time I got it. I was returned to Mr. Bray. It is such a long time ago that I am not certain. I believe Mr. Bray was acting for the E. & N. Railway Company and the government.

Mr. Pooley explained that the bill commonly known as the Clements bill is chapter 15, 45 Victoria, section 19, Vancouver Island Railway Company Act, 1883, by that all farming squatters were entitled to the surface rights of the land only. Witness resumed—I did sign one petition asking that we should have the land on the same terms as before it was reserved. I signed a petition to get the land thrown open for settlement. I do not remember signing a petition asking for this land to be reserved previously. The name on the petition is not my signature. I do not remember having heard the question discussed in the district with regard to the reserve of the mineral rights of the E. & N. Railway Co. The land was first reserved for the Island Railway in 1883, and I heard it discussed before I got my deeds. I knew prior to getting my deeds that the mineral rights were reserved. I don't remember signing a receipt for the deed. I did not write to the Railway Company any protest about the reservation when I got the deed. My application for the

land entitled me to the minerals. No one suggested to me to claim the minerals. Didn't come with crowd to make my claim. I did not know there was one man coming here to apply for the minerals. I don't know there was a commission coming to enquire about these claims, and I came. It did not occur to me to make a claim for my minerals until a few weeks ago, when I came down from the north with the commission sitting, and I engaged Mr. Crane to attend to my business. That was not the first step I took to apply for the minerals. I was one of a party who got interested in the matter to attend to it. I could not say what year he went to Ottawa. That was the first time we solicited the Ottawa government. I think I paid Mr. Bray for the land. I don't remember that he said that I would not get the minerals. I could not say whether I signed any application when I paid the money. I do not know when Mr. Bray ceased to be the agent for the lands. A squatter, as far as I understand is a man settling on a piece of land without permission from anybody, but a settler is a man who settles on the land, and he has a license or application to the government agent, and is permitted to take up the land. I have seen section 19 of the Clements bill referred to by Mr. Pooley, and don't think it refers to our land, but the assurance from the government agent that we would get the land under the land act in force at the time of the application. We did not apply for the land under the Clements bill, we applied for it under the land act in force in 1875. I knew of the land act when I paid the money. I first took the land up in 1875. I applied to the government agent for it in writing. I then had possession of the land. The agent said that when the land was open we should have it under the act in force when we took the land. On that we improved it, and built on it a log house 15x30 feet. I hired to have it built right away, as soon as I made application. I built a barn and fences and outhouses and did some cultivation. I cleared about 20 acres, and continued improving and living on the land from 1875 to 1888. Up to that time I made no other application, until I was requested to get my deed. There was a notice issued that we must go our land and show the settlers or settlers were coming in on the land. The notice was in the Press. I don't know who issued it. I could not say that it was the E. & N. Railway Company. I got two men to go with me to see if I had enough to get my deed. I gave the certificate in the paid part of the money. I got my deed when I paid the money. I did not receive anything from the purchase money. When I paid the purchase money, I received it from the post office or the land office. I was paying for the land and minerals, notwithstanding the provisions of section 19 in the Clements bill. I depended upon the promise made by the government agent. The minerals were reserved for the squatters. I considered myself a settler under the land act in force when I first made application for the land. I had no notice that the minerals were taken from me as he did not accept the money. I did not ask a lawyer about it. I did not ask Mr. Bray before I paid the money. I did not know that the land was reserved until after I had applied to Mr. Fawcett. I did not know that the land was reserved until after I had applied to Mr. Fawcett. I handed the survey to Mr. Fawcett. Then it was transferred to Victoria. The land was unsurveyed land. That was my neighbor's land. The land being surveyed for the other people came over the line which I had run, that caused me to have it surveyed again. The map attached to the deed is the plot of the land paid for—the last survey. The deed was sent up from the railway company's office at Victoria. I could not exactly say who I secured it from. 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Special services in commemoration of the sixth anniversary of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, will be held next Sunday, and the usual anniversary observance on the Monday following. The funeral of the late Mr. R. J. McDonald took place today at 10 a.m. at the family residence, Birdcove Walk, and later at the Roman Catholic church, where the Rev. Father Nicolaj and Althoff officiated. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. Thos. Garvin, W. R. Jackson, D. Phillips, J. B. Jones, B. Chaffie and W. Jones.

—The street railway company are making arrangements to double track Government street. No signposts are to be put for the work, and as soon as the contract is awarded work will be begun. —Messrs. William Munroe, Oloroy, J. M. McKinnon and W. R. Robertson left for Lillooet yesterday evening to see the working of the new stamp mill on the Golden Cache. Mr. Munroe will remain at Lillooet for the next ten days.

—H.M.S. Imperieuse will sail southward to-morrow, her destination being the Bay of Islands. No signposts are attached to the visit of the warship to the southern port, as nothing is happening at present in that part of the world. —The following card is published in the Glasgow Weekly Mail of August 28th: "Mrs. Ashwood, Schoolyard street, Kilmorie, desires the addresses of James, John and David Smith and Mrs. Mary Smith, who were last heard from in Victoria, B. C."

—A special meeting of the board of school trustees was held yesterday evening at the office of the secretary. The only business of any importance discussed was the appointment of Miss Black of the advice of the board of trustees. Valdez Island, and a salary of \$50 per month. She has been assigned to the North Ward school. —Henry Fairall, who threatened to make a legal fight against the demand of the city that he pay a wholesale liquor license for selling beer, this morning applied to the city clerk for a license and also \$2. The Milwaukee Brewing Company, have not yet paid their license and their case has been remanded until Thursday. Mr. J. P. Walls appears for the company.

—J. Bowker, when getting off the train on Friday last at the E. & N. railway station met Provincial Constable McKenna, and that gentleman promptly arrested him on a charge of being drunk. He was carrying. He appeared before Mr. Haisted, J.P., at Shawnigan Lake on Saturday, charged with killing grouse out of season and pleaded ignorance of the law. He was fined \$5.00 and a settler could kill grouse at any time. Haisted imposed a nominal fine.

—Harry Harris, formerly of the Colonial Hotel, leaves by the Rosalie to-morrow for Teslin Lake, there to establish an hotel. The hotel will be built near Mr. F. M. York's sawmill. A license has been granted to Mr. Harris by the Provincial Government. It is also said that the Government has granted a license for an hotel at Lake Bennett, to be built by Mr. Peterson, who recently returned from the British Yukon country.

—When the steamer City of Kingston arrived from the Sound this morning after the other passengers has come ashore, a large contingent of Swishers. There were 125 in all, and they made up a returning pilgrimage of Cowichans, who have been over to the spot growing districts of the Sound to preach the gospel in the gold fields of the Yukon, will occupy the pulpit of St. Paul's Presbyterian church next Sunday morning. —A Chinese gardener has been summoned to appear in the police court for dumping up a natural water course and thereby causing a nuisance. A number of houses drain into the water course, which runs from Cadboro Bay road through Spring Ridge and then across the Cedar Hill road in the Chinaman's garden. John damned it up, using the water and sewerage on his garden. It might be good for the garden, but according to the city health authorities it is not conducive to good health and therefore they have taken recourse to the courts in an effort to make the Chinaman remove the dams.

BRIEF LOCALS.

—Upon opening the city hall this morning Janitor Creed found a Chinaman comfortably settled in one of the chairs in the hallway. Constable Carter was sent for and locked John up. It was later found that the intruder was quite inoffensive, he having been locked in the city hall last evening while there looking for the police magistrate to protect him against some supposed enemy. The Chinaman will be examined for insanity, and if there is no hope for him he will be sent to China by his friends.

—At 58 Quadra street last evening Rev. Dr. Campbell united in marriage D. J. McIntosh, one of the ushers of the First Presbyterian church, and Miss Florence Lily, eldest daughter of Mr. William McKerrick, a member of the choir of the same church. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss E. McKerrick, while Mr. A. McCrimmon supported the bridegroom. The bride was attended in a very becoming travelling costume of grey, the bridesmaid's dress being electric blue, trimmed with cream lace and shot silk. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh left on the steamer City of Puebla last evening for California, where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will take up their residence at 105 Johnson street.

—An interesting decision has been rendered by Judge Coffey, of San Francisco, in settling up the estate of Jennie Parsons, who with her husband was lost in the wreck of the Pacific in November, 1875. The matter came into court through the filing of a will said to have been found in a bottle picked up at sea. The heirs of Parsons claimed the estate on the ground that in law, when a husband and wife die together in a disaster of any kind, the husband is presumed to be the survivor. It was shown that at the time of the wreck Mrs. Parsons was placed in a life boat, while her husband remained on the deck of the vessel, which went down first. This fact was stated by Neil Hender, quartermaster of the steamer and the only survivor of the wreck. The judge accepted this evidence and awarded the property to the heirs of Mrs. Parsons. She once was well-known on the stage as one of the Manderville sisters.

—El. M. S. Ampton returned to Esquimalt at 4 this afternoon from Comox. —Next Sunday anniversary services will be held at St. Paul's Presbyterian church, and on Monday evening the anniversary social will be held.

—Another large contingent of Cowichan Indians came over from the Sound this morning on the steamer City of Kingston. They joined the 128 who came over yesterday morning at the E. & N. station and all left for Cowichan on the morning train.

—The Rev. Mr. Dickie, the first missionary appointed by the General Assembly's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church in Canada, to preach the gospel in the gold fields of the Yukon, will occupy the pulpit of St. Paul's Presbyterian church next Sunday morning. —A Chinese gardener has been summoned to appear in the police court for dumping up a natural water course and thereby causing a nuisance. A number of houses drain into the water course, which runs from Cadboro Bay road through Spring Ridge and then across the Cedar Hill road in the Chinaman's garden. John damned it up, using the water and sewerage on his garden. It might be good for the garden, but according to the city health authorities it is not conducive to good health and therefore they have taken recourse to the courts in an effort to make the Chinaman remove the dams.

—There was a very large attendance at the funeral of Christian William Kammerer, which took place this afternoon from his late residence, Pandora avenue. Citizens of all classes, but principally pioneers and business men, attended to pay their last respects to one whom in life they had always highly respected. Many beautiful floral offerings also testified the regard in which the deceased had been held by his friends. Rev. Bishop Oridge read the funeral service at the residence and at the grave. The bearers were: Mayor Reidner, John Graham, W. H. Bone, Alex. Wilson, T. J. Partridge, John Robertson, Richard Ollister and Thos. Sherbolt.

JEWISH NEW YEAR.

A Series of Holy Days to be Observed During the Coming Month. The holy days of the Jewish fraternity are near at hand. The first, Rosch Hoshanah, the New Year's day, falls on Monday next, September 25th. This will be the first day of the year 5658. Services will be held at the Jewish synagogue, on the corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets, beginning at sundown on Sunday, the 26th inst., and at intervals for about a month from that date. The New Year's services will last for two days. A rabbi has been secured to conduct the services in the person of Rev. Dr. Linszer, of Oakland, Cal. He has been installed for the holidays at least, and if possible arrangements will be made to have him installed at the synagogue as the permanent rabbi. At the close of the New Year's services there will be ten days' days of atonement—and during that time the orthodox Jews will taboo all festivities. After these ten penitential days are at an end, comes the holiday of Yom Kippur, the day of atonement. This comes on October 8th, and is a holiday that is most strictly observed. It is a fast day of solemnity. A week later comes the Feast of Tabernacles, and the month of sacred days is brought to a close a week after that holiday with the celebration of the day of the "rejoicing of the law" the anniversary of the day on which the Jewish community firmly believe that the law was given to the prophet Moses on Mount Sinai. Thus it will be seen that the Jews of Victoria have a month of prayer and fasting before them.

JAPAN WANTS HAWAII

Believed To Be Secretly Preparing to Resist Forcibly Annexation by United States. Japanese Naval Officer Hints That an Alliance With Japan Is Not Unlikely.

San Francisco, Sept. 23.—If the stories told by the passengers and crew of the steamship City of Peking, which arrived from Hongkong via Honolulu on Tuesday evening, be true, a state of affairs exists in Hawaii which demands the attention of the state department. When the City of Peking arrived at Honolulu the attention of the passengers on board was attracted by the remarkably symmetrical movements of 174 Japanese steerage passengers in disembarking. Although classed as laborers they were drilled and had a military appearance too palpable to escape observation. The Japanese were apparently under the command of a veteran sergeant and divided into squads of twenty. It was generally believed that they were sent to the islands for the purpose of forcibly resisting annexation if necessary.

According to advices brought by the steamer China, the possibility of an alliance between China and Japan is being talked of by military men. Captain Kurokio, of the Japanese warship Naniwa, stated recently that the Japanese orders procured by American ship builders were merely sentimental. He further said that in the opinion of experts the hulls alone of the two cruisers being built at San Francisco at the Union Iron Works and cramps' ship yards on the Delaware coast as much as the hulls and armament combined would cost in England.

LONG JOHNSTONE.

Two More Victorians Forsake Their Single Blessedness. Rev. Dr. Campbell performed the ceremony by which another Victoria couple were united for life at the residence of Mr. D. F. McCrimmon on Tuesday evening. Mr. Levi Long, an employee of the Electric Railway Company, was the groom, and Miss Mary Johnstone the bride. Mr. A. McCrimmon acted as best man, while the bride was supported by Miss E. C. McCrimmon. At the conclusion of the ceremony the newly married couple drove to their future residence, No. 44 Princess street, where they will immediately begin housekeeping. The usual shower of rice, mixed with old shoes, followed them as they left the McCrimmon residence.

BEST WEEK ON RECORD.

Mineral Exports of South Kootenay for Seven Days Aggregate in Value \$273,018. The week just closed has been the best shipping week in the history of Southern Kootenay. Since last report there were entered for export 2,065 tons of ore and matte, valued at \$271,018. Of this amount the mineral exports for the week contributed \$148,944, the Hall Mines smelter and the Trail Creek smelter contributing the balance. The exports for the last half of September were by this means shipments carried past the \$500,000 mark, which means that Southern Kootenay is creeping close to the point when its exports will aggregate \$1,000,000 per month. The value of the mineral exports for the current year is \$5,540,243. The entries at the port of Nelson for the week were:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Pounds, Value. Total so far for 1897: 39,200 \$5,540,243

They were speaking of a recent slight earthquake in the south of France. "Did you tremble?" a bystander asked one of the ladies. "Oh, yes, I trembled, but the earth trembled worse than I did."—Le Monde Comique.

LIBERAL CONVENTION

A convention of the Liberal Party of British Columbia will be held in the CITY HALL, NEW WESTMINSTER COMMENCING ON Friday, Oct. 8, '97 at 10 o'clock a.m. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THOROUGHLY ORGANIZING THE LIBERAL PARTY THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE AND DISCUSSING ANY MATTERS AFFECTING LIBERAL INTERESTS.

Each Liberal Association in the Province is requested to send delegates as previously arranged for. Liberals resident in localities where Liberal Associations do not exist are earnestly invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

J. T. Wilkinson Back from England A Salmon Containing a Gold Ring.

Work at Camp Fairview from Nelson and Grand Forks.

T. F. Trapp of New Westminster accidentally Injured—Trail Mail Escaped.

Vancouver, Sept. 22.—Ex-Police agent Hayward wires from Seattle follows: "Sold Stewart river and \$50,000." This means that Hayward will arrive in Vancouver tomorrow \$100,000 wiser in the Clondyke three months' absence. A marvellously rich strike has been made on the Ida May, Bridge river, acquired by the Alpha Bell Company. The average assay across the cross at the cross is 808 parts per million. The Gold Fields of British Columbia are cross-cutting on the of the Tanager, near Albert owned by the company, with success. They are in twelve feet out reaching the wall. John Grant, erstwhile of the company, claims to have a body of ore twenty feet thick. Assay certificates show the ore runs an average \$270 in all values. O. Waverly a wagon road is nearly completed, and they are digging out and piling it up. Mining men in vicinity claim that no such other ore has been exposed in the past. The Golden Cache Company state their mill is finished; the tram completed this week, and crushing commences almost immediately. At a meeting of the city council, ex-Mayor Collins was appointed assessor.

H. Remington has written a council staff that no notice that his offer to accept \$1 a ton 10,000 tons of ore he would smelt smelter he contemplates erecting his smelter on the whole of the council to hasten this, and being in the matter. A special meeting was held. Vancouver, Sept. 22.—Mr. J. T. Kinross of Chilliwack returned from England yesterday. While in London was active in bringing the mining bills of this province before the of the city people. His trip was not ren of results, and several proposals have been brought to the attention of capitalists are to be investigated. Wilkinson seems to have been im with the vastness of everything. 'Old' Country. It astonished him to see a city like London, which has a population greater than the whole of Canada to visit Glasgow and find in only 32,000 people, 10,000 more there are in Vancouver. Ever that he went he found the greatest street shown in Glasgow, which is a street that he confirms what other that this province will next year the notice of British capitalists to greater extent than heretofore.

A salmon purchased a gold ring entrals. The ring is on exhibition C.P.R. baggage office.

Mr. G. Griffiths broke his leg falling under Stanley Park last night. He fell from a platform under his machine. Engine driver King, of the C.P.R., broke his leg yesterday through falling over some material in the North Bent house.

C.P.R. Engineer W. H. Macdonald yesterday to Miss George Muncher.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

On Saturday evening a farewew was given by the Westminster Lodge to the Rev. Mr. Taggart. A social evening was spent, and the Rev. Mr. Taggart was presented with a special from your Blad reflecting upon them. Warden Whyte thus disposes of the matter to the editor of the Seattle "In your issue of September 17th you have a special from your Blad respondent in reference to a committed there by two convicts escaped from the British Columbia penitentiary. I have much pleasure in forming you that there have been escapes from this penitentiary for years."

FAIRVIEW.

Mr. C. N. Davidson, of this district returned from a trip through View Camp, which he reports to be of the most finely mining camps in British Columbia. Probably the most open claim in the camp is to be about 1,200 feet of tunneling has done, while all the necessary has been erected. The claim which is one of the most complete modern on the coast, is also nearing completion, and according to calculations, the mill will be about the middle of next month. company has at present a large of very rich ore on the dump, to keep the mill going for some time. A rich strike has just been about the middle of next month, the ore being very rich.

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BEST WEEK ON RECORD.

Mineral Exports of South Kootenay for Seven Days Aggregate in Value \$271,015.

The week just closed has been the best for the history of the Southern Kootenay.

Exports of coal, iron ore, copper, and other minerals, valued at \$271,015.

Of this amount the mines of the Slocan and Alouette contributed the largest share.

The value of the mineral exports for the current year is \$5,540,245.

The entries at the port of Nelson for the week were:

BULLION AND METALS.

Trail smelter, 150,702; Hall Mines smelter, Nelson, matte, 310,534.

Approximate Total Value.

Total for week, 2,095, 327,018.

Total for September, 4,211, 600,387.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

J. T. Wilkinson Back from England—A Salmon Containing a Gold Ring.

Work at Camp Fairview—Notes from Nelson and Grand Forks.

T. F. Trapp of New Westminster Accidentally Injured—Trail Man's Escapade.

Vancouver, Sept. 21.—Ex-Police Sergeant Haywood wires from Seattle as follows: "Sold Stewart river claim for \$50,000."

This means that Haywood will arrive in Vancouver tomorrow with \$100,000 in the Clondyke after three months' absence.

The average assay across the croppings at this great mine is 1.5 ounces of gold.

The Gold Fields of British Columbia Company are cross-cutting on the chute of the Tangier, near Albert canyon.

They intend to go up above the mouth of Curlew creek, some twenty-five miles from Grand Forks.

They will then make themselves a substantial raft and float down stream to Grand Forks.

They will be equipped with fishing tackle, provisions, etc., and intend to fish on the way down.

They expect to spend about ten days on the trip altogether.

James Martin, ex-mayor of Vernon, arrived in the city last evening from Rossland.

Mr. Martin is interested in several good mining properties near Grand Forks.

He is much pleased with Grand Forks, and says that it only wants transportation facilities to make it the metropolis of the entire lower country.

Dr. S. H. Manly, from Stockton, Cal., is in the city visiting his brother, Alderman C. K. Manly.

It is the doctor's intention to remain among us for about a week yet.

Grand Forks, B.C., Sept. 20.—A distinguished party of Grand Forks people, including Charles Cummings of the town, Dr. A. J. Averill, Dr. S. H. Manly and ex-City Clerk Aikman, left for Rossland Thursday.

James Martin, ex-mayor of Vernon, now a resident of Rossland, arrived Friday.

He is heavily interested in some mining properties in this section and is here looking after them.

Mr. Herald, electrical engineer, general agent of the Royal Electric Company of Montreal, was visitor this week.

During his stay he had an interview with several of the council relative to a light plant, but nothing definite was done.

The 10-year-old daughter of George Ingraham, who was thrown from her pony a few days ago and seriously hurt, is rapidly recovering.

Editor Hall, of the Reservation Record, who has been seriously ill with fever for two weeks, is now convalescing.

At Friday night's meeting of the city council the resignation of ex-City Clerk Aikman was accepted.

Mr. McLaughlin was presented with three notes to his opponent, John D. Swanson, two during the meeting it was decided to send Clerk Wallaston to Rossland to negotiate a loan on the city bonds.

To-night was fixed as the time for nominating a new alderman to succeed Alderman Duford, removed from the city limits.

A special meeting of the council was held Saturday evening to discuss plans for the water works and to give instructions in regard to the city loan.

Dr. S. H. Manly, of Stockton, Cal., brother of H. Manly, a Colville pioneer, who assisted in framing the constitution of Washington, arrived Wednesday.

He owns the Manly farm five miles out of town, which he sold some years ago.

Arthur Milthroy, C.E., the cyclist who won a half mile race from Mr. Huntly's horse, Honest John, feels confident he can beat any horse in this section.

It is likely another race will be arranged.

A report has recently been circulated in some quarters that no actual mining was done in this section.

grade galena, and some of this will be treated at the Tin Horn mill.

The Oro Fino and Independence claims owned by the Oro Fino company, are both showing up well under development.

Four ledges having been uncovered on the latter claim, these will be worked all winter.

Another group that gives promise of proving very rich is the Kimberley, on which the assessment work has shown such good results that development work will be continued on a large scale.

The Consolidated Company, which owns fourteen claims, intend to put in a large stamp mill shortly.

On the Bonanza and Comstock 250 feet of tunnels and shafts have been run with satisfactory results.

The Smuggler and other claims are also being steadily developed.

At the townsite, too, things are lively, and a thriving town will soon be established.

A large number of lots have been purchased, chiefly by men employed in the various mines, who intend to settle down with their families.

Three saw mills are running to their full capacity.

The hotel is now nearly completed. It is a very handsome building, in style like the Kalemaka, at Vernon.

It is much larger, having 34 rooms, while 14 more rooms can be added.

It will be lighted by electricity supplied from the Tin Horn mine.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, Sept. 17.—Jerry Germain and Mose Burns, two successful miners in this section, will leave Grand Forks in a couple of days on a fishing excursion up the Kettle river.

They intend to go up above the mouth of Curlew creek, some twenty-five miles from Grand Forks.

They will then make themselves a substantial raft and float down stream to Grand Forks.

They will be equipped with fishing tackle, provisions, etc., and intend to fish on the way down.

They expect to spend about ten days on the trip altogether.

James Martin, ex-mayor of Vernon, arrived in the city last evening from Rossland.

Mr. Martin is interested in several good mining properties near Grand Forks.

He is much pleased with Grand Forks, and says that it only wants transportation facilities to make it the metropolis of the entire lower country.

Dr. S. H. Manly, from Stockton, Cal., is in the city visiting his brother, Alderman C. K. Manly.

It is the doctor's intention to remain among us for about a week yet.

Grand Forks, B.C., Sept. 20.—A distinguished party of Grand Forks people, including Charles Cummings of the town, Dr. A. J. Averill, Dr. S. H. Manly and ex-City Clerk Aikman, left for Rossland Thursday.

James Martin, ex-mayor of Vernon, now a resident of Rossland, arrived Friday.

He is heavily interested in some mining properties in this section and is here looking after them.

Mr. Herald, electrical engineer, general agent of the Royal Electric Company of Montreal, was visitor this week.

During his stay he had an interview with several of the council relative to a light plant, but nothing definite was done.

The 10-year-old daughter of George Ingraham, who was thrown from her pony a few days ago and seriously hurt, is rapidly recovering.

Editor Hall, of the Reservation Record, who has been seriously ill with fever for two weeks, is now convalescing.

At Friday night's meeting of the city council the resignation of ex-City Clerk Aikman was accepted.

Mr. McLaughlin was presented with three notes to his opponent, John D. Swanson, two during the meeting it was decided to send Clerk Wallaston to Rossland to negotiate a loan on the city bonds.

To-night was fixed as the time for nominating a new alderman to succeed Alderman Duford, removed from the city limits.

quire money for the proper development of them.

The Fall mines smelter, under the direction of Robert Headley, is making a greater record than ever before in the history of the plant.

The new blast furnace is known only as a 200-ton daily capacity furnace, but during the past week smelted 272 tons of ore.

Since Mr. Headley has been in charge everything has worked smoothly.

The ore which is coming down from the Silver King mine is of a fine quality, and the production of matte is correspondingly large.

The only trouble that has been encountered has been in the granulation of slag, the water not being sufficient to properly take care of this.

As shown by the results, this slight inconvenience has not retarded any work on the furnace.

A large amount of blister copper has been produced and started for its destination at Swansea, England.

Both the roasting and calcining furnaces have been kept busy, and are producing a great deal of gas.

Work upon the railroad to the reverbatory furnace is progressing satisfactorily, and when the spur is completed will greatly facilitate the shipping of copper and the unloading of supplies.

The first of the month, considerable traffic work has been necessary in the construction of the road.

The Versatility, the Ingenuity of the Wrong-Doing of the Turner Government.

Some years since, by an act of folly that has scarcely ever been equalled even by themselves, the provincial government granted to a company some 30,000 acres of land in the valley of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers as a bonus to assist the company in the crazy idea of connecting the rivers mentioned at the headwaters by a canal.

This land is held in huge blocks here and there throughout the valley, and takes in, of course, as many as possible of the choice pieces.

The land was surveyed some years ago and posts put down, but in nearly all cases these posts have either rotted or been carried away, and wherever they happen to be in place the markings on them have been obliterated, so that now it is impossible for a man looking up land to settle on to be able to find the boundaries of these blocks.

An instance came to our knowledge the other day of a settler having taken up a piece of land, built himself a house on it, done some fencing, cultivated the soil, and generally was shaping things to make a home for himself, when he was informed casually that he was on one of the land company's blocks.

All his labor and improvements were of course lost to him, and he had to pull up stakes and hunt for some place else.

The squandering of the public domain in this district was crime enough against the people without allowing the land to be held in such a way as to be a positive hindrance to the settlement of the other lands.

It is the duty of the provincial government to compel the land company in question to mark the lines of the blocks and bounds of their blocks of land so clearly that intending settlers in search of locations for homesteads may know where they are.

This is a matter coming within the duty of the chief commissioner of lands and forests, and we have thus publicly called Mr. Martin's attention to it in expectation that he will deal promptly with it.

There are a good many people in the district now looking for land and this number is increasing rapidly.

Even the Canadian Pacific railway, also, hold a great deal of land in the valley of the Columbia, which was given to them as a bonus for building a railway from Rossland to Nelson.

A most outrageous appropriation of the lands of this district.

The railway should be required to mark the boundaries of its lands also. This is a matter calling for prompt action, so that settlement may not continue to be checked as it is being now.—Fort Steele Prospector.

LIVE ISSUES.

The Victoria Colonist, hired defender of the Turner government, after vaunting into the arena habits of fighting criticism of the policy of the present government, now qualifies its challenge by a statute of limitations that is so great as to make its challenge a mere formality.

It is not to be expected that the Colonist will attempt to discuss the question of the redistribution of the lands of this district, but it is intended to discuss the question.

It is not to be a live issue. One cannot blame the Colonist for refusing to discuss the issue, for there is absolutely nothing that can be said in its favor.

It would be suicidal for the Colonist to attempt defence of the system of distribution of representation in the view of the public as a base slanderer.—Victoria Colonist.

The Boundary Creek Times would willingly accept the challenge contained in the above paragraph were it not prevented so governing the ethics of journalism or otherwise.

A few weeks ago the Colonist challenged the provincial press to make specific charges against the Colonist.

It stood ready to act against all comers. After howling for some weeks for some one to tread on the trail of that garment which had been provided for it by the coal king of Vancouver Island, the New Westminster Colonist accepted the challenge and made a specific charge against the government.

The Colonist refused to fight. How then can it ask a newspaper to accept another challenge? "When I answer the Colonist we stand ready to accommodate it. Until then the Colonist stands convicted before the public as a bragart and a bully."

In the same issue of the Colonist appears a paragraph that either perhaps should govern the ethics of journalism or otherwise.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

Fort Steele Prospector Alludes to the Reckless Squandering of the Public Domain.

Nelson Miner Has Something to Say About the Colonist's Exhibition of Cowardice.

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ARE YOU SHORT AND FAT? ARE YOU TALL AND THIN? If so the only Ready-Made Clothing you can get to fit you perfectly is Shorey's Make. If your dealer does not carry Shorey's Off Sizes get him to order for you.

WHITELAW RETURNS The Wrecking Steamer Drags Up Portions of Long Forgotten Wrecks. Every Ship That Has Met With Disaster on This Coast Visited.

The wrecking steamer Whitelaw is again at the outer wharf. She returned about 11 o'clock yesterday evening from the west coast, where Captain Whitelaw has been cruising about among the graves of the vessels which have met with disaster on the British Columbia coast.

As a result of his trip he has secured chains, anchors and other pieces of long-forgotten wrecks, which, when turned into coin of the realm, will more than repay him for his trip.

He has secured from different vessels about a thousand fathoms of chain and over a dozen anchors of different models, weighing from 55 to 400 pounds.

If some of the rusty iron he has fished from the deep could only speak, some terrible tales of the sea could be recorded, for they are silent witnesses of many disasters.

An old store, almost eaten away with rust, and an equally rusty cannon were taken from the old ship Orpheus, which collided with the steamer Pacific many years ago and sent over 250 passengers to a watery grave.

A great number of the passengers sailed from this port, and many British Columbia homes were desolated by the disaster.

There was very little of the Orpheus left, for what had not been destroyed by the sea and the hand of time was well stripped about four years ago, when J. C. Frevost visited the scene of the disaster with his wrecking steamer, the Mascot.

Nothing was done with the Janet Cowan, as from the dangerous position in which she was lying she could not have been wrecked save at a loss.

From the Puritan many fathoms of chain and an anchor were taken, and also from the ship Deer. A large cat head, with a model of a lion, whose features were almost obliterated by time, was taken from an unknown wreck, with whose history none seemed to be familiar.

What she is and how she met with disaster is still a question which will have to remain unsolved.

While at San Juan when the steamer was returning to port, Captain Lavender, a well known sailing captain, who accompanied the wreckers, was almost drowned.

He went ashore in a skiff and was almost capsized, but was rescued by the crew of the steamer. His crew for help, however, soon brought him aid, and the waves were cheated of a victim.

While the Whitelaw was lying at her wharf this morning there was another accident, one of the crew falling overboard. He was an expert swimmer, though, and without much difficulty managed to climb on board again.

VICTORIA MARKETS. Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Ogilvie's Hungarian per bbl., Lake of the Woods, per bbl., etc.

THE UNIVERSAL ANSWER. What Dyes are always guaranteed, And in our country take the lead? The Diamond Dye!

What Dyes are strong, and bright and fast, And always dye to live and last? The Diamond Dye!

What Dyes bring profit, pleasure, peace, Ash by their work a great increase? The Diamond Dye!

What Dyes should every woman try? Hark! Listen to that mighty cry! The Diamond Dye!

LIBERAL CONVENTION

A convention of the Liberal Party of British Columbia will be held in the CITY HALL.

NEW WESTMINSTER COMMENCING ON Friday, Oct. 8, '97

at 10 o'clock a.m. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THOROUGHLY ORGANIZING THE LIBERAL PARTY THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE AND DISCUSSING ANY MATTERS AFFECTING LIBERAL INTERESTS.

Each Liberal Association in the Province is requested to send delegates as previously arranged for. Liberals resident in localities where Liberal Associations do not exist are cordially invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

EMPRESS ARRIVES

The Big White Liner in a Typhoon Of the Japanese Coast.

Much Damage Done at Yokohama by the Storm—Brotchie Lodge Beacon.

The R.M.S. Empress of India arrived at the quarantine station at an early hour this morning, bringing a large number of tourists, merchants from China and Japan, returning missionaries; in fact, the same kind of people that usually make up her passenger list.

The Empress, although experiencing fine weather on the run from Yokohama across the Pacific, was met by a typhoon on the night of September 8th a heavy typhoon began to blow, the sea "ran mountain high" and the large steamer was lashed about by the waves as if she were a mere shell in the angry sea.

Luckily, however, the Empresses are substantial vessels fitted to not so far from the severe buffeting she received by the storm, when the typhoon ceased it was seen that, save that one of the steel lifeboats had been carried away, very little damage was done.

The typhoon lasted from midnight on the evening of the following day, and while it lasted the fury of the storm was tremendous. All the passengers were sitting downstair listening to the heavy seas beating against the side of the vessel and to the shrieking of the wind through the rigging, none of them daring to show themselves on deck.

Everything was battened down, and it was all the ship's company could do to manage the big steamer. On the arrival of the Empress at Yokohama it was found that much damage had resulted and ships lying in the harbor of Yokohama had been torn from their moorings by the storm fend and blown ashore.

Among the vessels suffering the heaviest was the British ship Londale, which was chartered to come here and load salmon. Every vessel in the harbor suffered more or less, and it will take many days to repair the damage done.

Shipping men report that the Empress was not the only sufferer from the typhoon. In the streets of Yokohama people could not trust themselves without being in danger of a portion of a roof or the upper part of a building falling upon them.

Roofs were blown down, and windows were broken without number. A great number of accidents, many fatal, were reported. The fury of the typhoon was felt all along the coast, and in many of the Japanese villages it was accountable for great loss of life.

It was reported that many of the rivers had overflowed, and that many of the living along them had been drowned. Reports were coming in every moment, telling of fresh disasters, and it was impossible to discover how great the list of dead was before the steamer left the Pacific. The Empress made good time across the Pacific, arriving many hours before she was looked for.

She had a large number of Chinese, who, as usual, were treated to a bath at the quarantine station, and their clothing and goods disinfected. The freight, tea, silks and Chinese merchandise for the most part, was a light one. She left for Vancouver about noon.

The steamer Rosalie arrived from the Sound about noon to-day and left for the north about 4 o'clock afternoon. She took in all about 100 passengers in all, took in all about 100 passengers and outfits.

About seventy of them were from the Sound and the remainder who embarked here were made up of the belated passengers of the Bristol. All have now departed from the city save a squad of about 15, who are forming a joint stock company to go to the Copper River valley.

They have as yet not perfected their plans and will stay here for at least another week. Nearly all of the Bristol passengers will embark at Wrangell, but they will wait for the Eugene. If, however, they will wait after a reasonable delay, they will buy canoes and make their way up to Glenora.

No horses were taken on the Rosalie, but there were fifteen goats, which were thought that each case should be on its own merits. He did not think they should be classed into certain groups, but each individual case and individual should be considered.

He thought it would take a day to examine three or four witnesses, and time would be saved by an adjournment for an hour or so.

The commission then adjourned till 1 o'clock.—Free Press.

FROM METHOSIN.

Harvest Festivities—Varieties of Government Road Work.

Methosin, Sept. 21.—The farmers around Methosin district have been celebrating their harvest festivities. A dance and supper were given at the hall, at which some one hundred and fifty people were present.

Last Sunday the church was beautifully decorated by the Ladies' Guild, and the church was filled with an attentive congregation. The sermon was preached by Archdeacon Sullivan.

Road work has now come to an end for the season in the district owing to want of funds. A large expenditure has been wasted in the past in useless construction. There is one piece of road of about half a mile, all of it through solid wood and rock, which has now been replaced for the fourth time on a different site, but with the gradients about the same.

Many of the inhabitants of the district do not appear satisfied with the main roads, but think it incumbent on the government to run a road for them up to their private garden patches, for each of course are paid for out of the public funds and are still strictly private.

Drainage of the liver with constipation, inflame the complexion, induces pimples, yellow skin. Remove the cause by Carter's Little Liver Pills. One in a dose. Try them.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR' CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

THE CITY COUNCIL

The Sewering of the Baumgarten Property—Much Discussion on That Subject.

A Resolution and How It Was Voted—Other Business of the City.

At the meeting of the city council held yesterday, after the minutes had been read and adopted, his worship the mayor brought up the subject of the sewerage of the Baumgarten property, which had been landed at the Darcy Island lazaretto. He had been landed without provisions and sufficient clothing and blankets, and under his instructions Sanitary Officer Clipphouse went on Saturday with provisions to the property, but as no money was to pay the cost his life must be maintained.

Dr. R. L. Fraser, the city health officer, had written to the secretary of the provincial board of health in the endeavor to learn all the facts in connection with the case, but as yet nothing had been learned. As soon as the information is forthcoming a meeting of the board of health will be called to consider the matter.

Ald. Wilson asked if the authorities at Steveston did not communicate with the mayor on the matter.

"No," said the mayor, "the first I heard of it was when Dr. Fraser called and informed me of the matter."

And thus the matter ended.

Dr. Jackson, the Holcombes again wrote regarding the sewerage of the Baumgarten property. It was a lengthy communication and dealt with the history of the matter. In view of the mayor's decision not to allow the resolution of the majority of the council to take effect, they said, recourse would have to be had to the law.

His worship the mayor said the resolution was unconstitutional. It would have bound a succeeding council to a liability, and because it was an expenditure of public money for a private purpose. If such a resolution was passed it would make every alderman who voted for it liable, as it being illegal would not be binding on future councils.

Ald. Partridge was of a different opinion to the mayor.

The mayor then informed the council that there was no resolution, as by neglecting to comply with the terms of the municipal act it was vetoed.

Ald. Vignoles said he did not think any future council would repudiate the appropriation.

The alderman was preparing to further address the council when the mayor informed him that he was out of order, there being no resolution before the meeting.

"Yes, there is," said Alderman Partridge, "I move that the letter be received and filed."

Continuing, he asked the mayor if he did not know that the resolution was illegal when it came up.

The mayor said that he did not until next day, and then he immediately referred the matter back to the council.

Second ground for doing so, he said, was section 12 of the municipal clauses act, which reads as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary it shall be lawful for the mayor or vice of a municipality at any time within one month from the passage or adoption thereof to intervene and return for reconsideration or to veto any by-law, resolution or proceeding of the council in manner mentioned in the subsections hereof and which has not been affirmed by the ratepayers."

Ald. Stewart said the council should go on a case spend money on temporary work.

Ald. Kinsman said it was not right to ask Mrs. Baumgarten to cut off from the present system and give her nothing to connect to. It was doing her an injustice. There were many others who were connected with box drains and something should be done with those.

Ald. Wilson also thought it was an injustice.

The letter was then received and filed.

City Engineer Wilmut reported that he had examined the different fire systems at the corners of Douglas and Yates streets, Quadra and North Park streets, Quebec and Oswego streets, and Blanchard and Fort streets. The timber there are more or less rotten, and he considered it decidedly unsafe for heavy traffic to pass over them, and until renewed or filled in they should be barricaded.

The estimated cost of renewing them is \$13,000. The report was received and filed and the work of repairs ordered to be done with wood.

The building inspector reported that a one-story frame building at 122 Yates street was unsafe and recommended that it be torn down. The motion was carried.

The cemetery committee reported recommending that a sum not exceeding \$50 be appropriated for the purpose of cleaning up the roads in Ross Bay cemetery. This report was adopted.

The street committee reported regarding the sidewalk in front of the Five Sisters block, recommending that the usual allowance of five cents per square foot be allowed the owners of the sidewalk building for that portion of the sidewalk under which there is no basement area. The estimated cost of the work was \$80, and it was to be done to the satisfaction of the city engineer.

In reference to the letter from Mr. J. G. Tlarks in regard to surface water and sewerage running on his property on the old Esquimalt road and overflowing said property the committee reported that they had inspected the premises and found that there is no surface water or sewerage running on the said property. This resolution was also adopted.

The American Society for Municipal Improvements invited the council to attend the convention of that society to be held shortly at Nashville, Tenn.

His worship the mayor then brought up his amendment to the streets by-law. After a short discussion the consideration of this matter was laid over for a week.

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Dr. Jackson, the Holcombes again wrote regarding the sewerage of the Baumgarten property. It was a lengthy communication and dealt with the history of the matter. In view of the mayor's decision not to allow the resolution of the majority of the council to take effect, they said, recourse would have to be had to the law.

His worship the mayor said the resolution was unconstitutional. It would have bound a succeeding council to a liability, and because it was an expenditure of public money for a private purpose. If such a resolution was passed it would make every alderman who voted for it liable, as it being illegal would not be binding on future councils.

Ald. Partridge was of a different opinion to the mayor.

The mayor then informed the council that there was no resolution, as by neglecting to comply with the terms of the municipal act it was vetoed.

Ald. Vignoles said he did not think any future council would repudiate the appropriation.

The alderman was preparing to further address the council when the mayor informed him that he was out of order, there being no resolution before the meeting.

"Yes, there is," said Alderman Partridge, "I move that the letter be received and filed."

Continuing, he asked the mayor if he did not know that the resolution was illegal when it came up.

The mayor said that he did not until next day, and then he immediately referred the matter back to the council.

Second ground for doing so, he said, was section 12 of the municipal clauses act, which reads as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary it shall be lawful for the mayor or vice of a municipality at any time within one month from the passage or adoption thereof to intervene and return for reconsideration or to veto any by-law, resolution or proceeding of the council in manner mentioned in the subsections hereof and which has not been affirmed by the ratepayers."

Ald. Stewart said the council should go on a case spend money on temporary work.

Ald. Kinsman said it was not right to ask Mrs. Baumgarten to cut off from the present system and give her nothing to connect to. It was doing her an injustice. There were many others who were connected with box drains and something should be done with those.

Ald. Wilson also thought it was an injustice.

The letter was then received and filed.

City Engineer Wilmut reported that he had examined the different fire systems at the corners of Douglas and Yates streets, Quadra and North Park streets, Quebec and Oswego streets, and Blanchard and Fort streets. The timber there are more or less rotten, and he considered it decidedly unsafe for heavy traffic to pass over them, and until renewed or filled in they should be barricaded.

The estimated cost of renewing them is \$13,000. The report was received and filed and the work of repairs ordered to be done with wood.

The building inspector reported that a one-story frame building at 122 Yates street was unsafe and recommended that it be torn down. The motion was carried.

The cemetery committee reported recommending that a sum not exceeding \$50 be appropriated for the purpose of cleaning up the roads in Ross Bay cemetery. This report was adopted.

The street committee reported regarding the sidewalk in front of the Five Sisters block, recommending that the usual allowance of five cents per square foot be allowed the owners of the sidewalk building for that portion of the sidewalk under which there is no basement area. The estimated cost of the work was \$80, and it was to be done to the satisfaction of the city engineer.

In reference to the letter from Mr. J. G. Tlarks in regard to surface water and sewerage running on his property on the old Esquimalt road and overflowing said property the committee reported that they had inspected the premises and found that there is no surface water or sewerage running on the said property. This resolution was also adopted.

The American Society for Municipal Improvements invited the council to attend the convention of that society to be held shortly at Nashville, Tenn.

His worship the mayor then brought up his amendment to the streets by-law. After a short discussion the consideration of this matter was laid over for a week.

The mayor thought that the time had

BACK FROM SKAGWAY

About Eighty Disappointed Miners Return on the Steam-er Queen.

Winter Beginning—Ice at Skagway and Four Feet of Snow on the Summit.

The steamer Queen arrived at the outer wharf this morning, after twenty-four hours behind time. In explanation of the delay it is said that she was obliged to lie over two nights on account of heavy fogs. Like every other vessel that has arrived at late from the north, she brought a large number of returning miners, eighty in all, who are returning to their homes sick at heart.

Some have their spirits completely broken, and the siren cry of "gold!" will never be able to lure them from their homes again, while others say they have only come down to winter, and when spring comes they will start for the gold fields again. Besides the eighty a number came down to Juneau, where they will spend the winter. Juneau is now being thickly populated, for every steamer that leaves Skagway brings a large number of men to that city.

All tell the old story of the hardships incurred and the sufferings to be encountered on the trail. H. Colon, of Seattle, one of those who came down, says that no one is getting over on the Skagway trail unless he has a large number of horses, and even then they cannot get over the summit, for the horses cannot get through the deep snow. There was four feet of snow on the summit on the 11th inst., the day before he left, and the day before the Queen sailed from Skagway it was easy to see winter was coming, for ice had formed over all the smaller streams.

Those at Skagway and on the trail are realizing that they must protect themselves from the winter, and shacks are being built in every direction. Within the past two weeks over a hundred shacks and log cabins have been built. Work is not easy to obtain, as some people think, continued Mr. Colon, there are more men there now than work can be found for, and wages are in consequence getting lower and lower. Many of the business offices started by men who came up during the summer are now being offered for sale, but no buyer can be found. Horses which brought over \$100 earlier in the season can now be had for \$5 each. Horses are no good to anyone, for they can hardly get in over the track now, and no one wants to incur the expense of feeding them. Many men are even slaughtering their horses so that they will not have to provide food for them.

F. H. Lysons, of Seattle, another disappointed passenger, went in on the first of this month over the Chilcoot trail as far as Lake Linderman, and came out over the Skagway trail. He says that the Chilcoot or Drea trail is a much better one than the other, but it is a case of choosing the lesser of two evils. The Drea trail is 1,100 feet higher than the other, but in going over the Skagway trail it is a series of climbs which are much worse than the one climb on the Drea trail. But few are getting in over that trail and on the White Pass or Skagway trail even fewer are succeeding. Mr. Lysons made enquiries and learned that not over eighty had got over the White Pass route. At Lake Linderman he found about 300 people encamped and counted 104 tents. They were all building boats and preparing to go down the lakes, making a portage in the first place to Lake Bennett.

J. J. Carscadden, of Portland, is a restaurant keeper at the tented city. He came down to buy provisions and get his wife and family. Carscadden says there are now 35 restaurants in Skagway and all are doing well. He was the second man to start in business there, and he tells of how he watched the prices gradually come down as his competitors opened their restaurants. When he first started, bread sold for 25 cents a loaf, but now there are five bakeries at Skagway, and the price is down to 10 cents a loaf. An interesting story is told of how one of the restaurant keepers wished to install a Chinese cook and accordingly the proprietor wrote to a Chinaman named Sing Lee, living at Sitka, offering him \$15 a day to cook at his restaurant. Sing Lee, who was then getting \$30 a month, at once left for Skagway, with visions of a palace in China and a mandarin's title, but, when he arrived at the tented city, he was told to get. The inhabitants of Skagway would not have any Chinese residents. Sing, however, before leaving Sitka, told his cousins, friends and acquaintances of his luck, and soon after he left nearly every Chinese cook at Sitka threw up his job and the pilgrimage to Skagway began. They had got well started on the journey when they met the downcast Sing returning to Sitka, and when he informed them of the state of affairs the crowd sorrowfully turned back.

B. B. Bennett, a prominent resident of Sitka, was another of the Queen's passengers. He says that a large number of men have joined in the rush to Clondyke from Sitka, but at present the greater proportion of the residents of Sitka are looking towards the Copper River. A large expedition left on the Dora shortly before the Queen sailed. The talk about the prospectors working in that district being attacked by the Indians Mr. Bennett characterizes as "talk and only talk." The Indians there, he says, are as peaceful as any tribe on the coast. The mines around Sitka are all as yet prospects and but little is being done towards their development.

Marshall J. M. Stoum, the new United States marshal at Sitka, came down for his wife and family and will return to Sitka with them shortly. Jeff. or "Seary" Smith, as he is more often called, and Jerry Deley are on their way to New York. They are two of the rambling element, and believe they have worked Skagway they are off to fresh fields. They have been working the shell game for some time past, and as in other towns of the same kind, they found many victims. Some of the passengers say that they would not have left Skagway yet had not the vigil-

ance committee advised them that it was to their interest so to do. Fred White was the only Victorian he remembered, went in with J. St. Clair Blackett some time ago to start a store at Skagway. Mr. Blackett was in charge of the stock of goods, as well as a little slow. Mr. White says he can be bought as cheap in Skagway as he supply is more than equal to the demand. Mr. White says there is only one Skagway way, and from the way he says it is there is not another.

Mr. Laroche, the Seattle photographer, was also a passenger. He loaded down with views of the Skagway trail and Skagway. He has been as far as the lakes. No news came out from the interior. It is seldom that the Queen has any freight from the north, but on this trip she had. She brought 7,000 cases of salmon from Yes Bay. All the Alaskan canneries, the Queen's officers and crew are making large packs, for there has been a good run all over this season.

The Queen left for the Sound at eleven o'clock this morning.

Avoid alcoholic preparations for the hair; they injure it. Hall's Hair Restorer cures dandruff; its components are natural food to produce healthy hair.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the above society, for the election of officers, etc., will be held in the City Hall, New Westminster, at 10 a.m. on the 6th October, 1897, when a platform and plan of campaign will be arranged for the forthcoming Provincial Elections. All citizens are eligible for membership upon joining the society and paying a fee of fifty cents.

A public mass meeting will be held in the same place the following day at 1:30 p.m., when the Alliance Platform will be submitted to the people. The Premier and other members of the Government and leaders of the Opposition will address the meeting.

A large attendance from all parts of the Province is very desirable.

ROBERT M'BRIDE, Secretary. Eburne, B. C., 7th Sept., 1897.

J. PIERCE & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS. A SPECIALTY. VICTORIA, B.C. Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Of the above Society will be held on October 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1897. AT—NEW WESTMINSTER. \$15,000 IN PRIZES \$15,000. In conjunction with the Exhibition will be held the Citizens' Grand Annual Celebration. SPECIAL DAY FOR CHILDREN. Attractive sports have been arranged for the children. GRAND BICYCLE MEET. CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE MATCHES. SAILORS' SPORTS, PROMENADE. CONCERTS EACH NIGHT. ILLUMINATIONS, &c. HORSE RACES. SPECIAL RACES FOR FARMERS' HORSES. Write at once for particulars to the Secretary.

The finest bands in British Columbia will furnish music. Excursion rates over all railway and steamboat lines. No charge for exhibits crossing on the ferry at New Westminster. Premium lists, entry forms and full information upon application to MAYOR SHILLES, ARTHUR MALINS, Chairman, City Council, Sec. R. A. & I. S., P. O. Box 218, New Westminster. T. J. TRAPP, A. W. ROSS, Pres. R. A. & I. S. Sec. Gen. Com.

WANTED. Canvassers—"Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign," has captured the British Empire. Extraordinary testimonials from the great men; send for copy free. Life of Lorne says, "The best popular life of the Queen I have seen." Her Majesty sends a kind letter of appreciation. Sell by thousands; gives enthusiastic sale weekly. Prospectus free to agents. THE BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED. Men and Women who can work hard talking and writing six hours per week. Prospectus free to agents. NEW IDEAS CO., Medical Building, Toronto, Ont.

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