

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.

Many men who conscientiously voted with the Conservative party upon the issues of trade, schools, etc., may be as strongly opposed to the doings of the Turner administration, and it would be monstrously unjust as well as a tactical blunder to so define partyism as to exclude men of this type.

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 vicararies 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. He said that the prospectus was issued. The only object of the company 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 prospectus 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 it is necessary to come to the Invalids' Hotel and 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

attacks on the ground of my nationality. I have never thought of doing anything to justify such attacks, but when a governor of a Commonwealth deems it an ancient and honorable mode of well known citizens, I am prepared to make a personal statement. An excerpt from the 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 expeditionary paper in this city, more intensely English than the English 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."

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, of Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, his wife being Marguerite de Betram, of Belgium. My mother's brother was John Steveson, 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 have large property interests and are well known. After an extended visit I have decided to remain permanently in it, believing 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 as 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. LUGRIN, Editor of the Seattle Times. It is not our purpose to question the motive of the writer 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 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 correspondent 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 in this. It has been the practice 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 such a task to 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, if they could before the ice set in, failing to arrive and a shortage being declared. 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, who 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 racy and happy manner gave 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 was 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, but ready for any amount of work. There were present at the school, a number of friends, the school was gaily decorated with flags and all was in apple-pie order, except that there was a great dearth of seats, a want that was supplied by Mr. McKelvey, 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 time to say that the school was to be a half day school, but that is a matter of detail, 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 time to say that the school was to be a half day school, but that is a matter of detail, and the result they in the school they now occupied.

Judge Pierson was then called to a speech, and he addressed a few remarks to the children present, and then to the trustees, who were given to understand by the children for the efforts in obtaining the school and after the work of the day commenced. The secretary of the school, Mr. Deane, has kindly given us the following account 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 a block of land containing two acres, which was very modestly estimated as worth \$500. This offer the government accepted on condition that as possible tenders for the building were obtained and that 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 purchase 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 insult 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.

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.

The work will be commenced at once, despite the lateness of the season, and in the absence of Mr. A. P. Coleman, who has accompanied a number of British scientists to British Columbia, Professor Willmott will have charge of the surveying party.

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.

In that year he returned from Hudson's Bay by way of the Missinavi river. Dr. Bell's explorations of the Michipicoten district were almost wholly on the banks of the river, and the map which accompanied his reports of exploration for 1875, 1877 and 1881, was not published until 1888.

Some of the data for the geological colorings were obtained from Murray's report, made about 50 years ago, and it is needless to say that topographically, as well as geologically, much remains to be done for a correct mapping of the region.

There seems, however, to be no doubt that a Huronian area of very considerable extent lies between Lake Superior and Dog Lake, and it is in this formation that nearly all the gold discoveries of Ontario have been made.

"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.

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. Nine parties in all, including two from New York, have been lined up here with canoes and guides since last Thursday, the last of which left here this morning.

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 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 they may be to wait till next spring. A number of horses are killed every day and the whole trail stinks with them.

Harper and most of our men are at the foot of the hill and most of our supplies are there. This is this side of the summit. From the constant rain and dampness the men are wet most of the time and the blankets are always damp. The worst point is that the rainy season is a very wet time of it, and I am afraid more or less sickness. The pack train made its first journey the day before yesterday and got back at 10 p.m. pretty well tuckered out—8 miles and return. Nothing very thing into consideration the prospect of getting freight over is very poor. I have the Maxim gun all right. The trail up the pass to the summit is narrow and in many cases animals cannot pass each other. Others are slipping and taking packs through. Others are slipping rock inclining downwards, and if a horse slips he is gone. When you get over the summit the trail is better. There are a party of 40 men, trust the extra twenty men will not turn up before spring. At present I really do not see how I am to get them over the summit and provide for them. I have all the attached party on the trail. They are all going to do, I am sure. They have not the least idea of it at Ottawa. I would cheerfully have undertaken it last March, but I do not like it now.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

Cigar-makers in Conclave—Capt. Ponton Dead—Editor Willison Returning.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—At yesterday's session of the Dominion Cigar Manufacturers' Association a resolution was passed declaring in favor of a Dominion bankruptcy law. J. E. Davis was elected honorary president of the association; J. Bruce, president; R. D. McDonald, treasurer; and G. MacGowan, secretary.

Brighton, Ont., Sept. 22.—Wm. H. Sprinall, aged 28, was attempting to fix a belt in a planing mill, when he was caught and thrown with great force against the ceiling. Every bone in his body was broken, and death was instantaneous.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—J. S. Willison, editor of the Globe, who has been visiting the last two months in England and the continent, sailed for Canada to-day.

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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 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 they may be to wait till next spring. A number of horses are killed every day and the whole trail stinks with them.

Harper and most of our men are at the foot of the hill and most of our supplies are there. This is this side of the summit. From the constant rain and dampness the men are wet most of the time and the blankets are always damp. The worst point is that the rainy season is a very wet time of it, and I am afraid more or less sickness. The pack train made its first journey the day before yesterday and got back at 10 p.m. pretty well tuckered out—8 miles and return. Nothing very thing into consideration the prospect of getting freight over is very poor. I have the Maxim gun all right. The trail up the pass to the summit is narrow and in many cases animals cannot pass each other. Others are slipping and taking packs through. Others are slipping rock inclining downwards, and if a horse slips he is gone. When you get over the summit the trail is better. There are a party of 40 men, trust the extra twenty men will not turn up before spring. At present I really do not see how I am to get them over the summit and provide for them. I have all the attached party on the trail. They are all going to do, I am sure. They have not the least idea of it at Ottawa. I would cheerfully have undertaken it last March, but I do not like it now.

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A Rigby Waterproof Bicycle Suit

... Shorey's Make

Made of all wool tweed. Coat with four safety pockets. Pants with two side and hip and watch pockets, made either to buckle at the knee or button with cuffs; all double stitched seams, can be bought retail for \$4.75. Worth \$9.00 made to order. For sale by all first-class dealers in Canada.



Dixie H. Ross & Co.

NOT IN IT

with the goods and values we are giving because we handle only the very best. Give us a trial and be convinced.

TOOTHACHE

Has received more honest, unsolicited testimonials from reputable people than any other remedy of the age.

100 acres, but the 1,000 acres we could not get. When I applied to Fawcett, I knew that the land was not open to actual settlers as far as I knew. I knew that I could not get it. Mr. Fawcett said that actual settlers had the first right to the land, and as I was not an educated man I took other people's word. Some one told me that the land was thrown open for settlement to actual settlers for 14 days before the railway company could deal with it, and with that belief I went to Mr. M. Bray and paid him \$100 for that land. I always thought that I would get the minerals. I do not know what day I paid the money. When I got the patent was the first time that I was aware that I did not get the minerals. I did not write to the Dominion government to protest. I am living on the land and working it still. A gentleman signed a petition for me. I wanted to send in the petition. He signed one petition for me. I did not know which he signed for me. The petition was for the government.

By the Commissioner—When I first took up the land mentioned in the patent I expected to get the minerals and the land I had heard in 1875 that I would not get the minerals. Mr. Fawcett told me. He said that if I ever got it would be for 100 acres. I did expect to get the minerals attached to the land. Mr. Fawcett never told me that would not get the minerals attached to the land mentioned in the patent. The land mentioned by Mr. Fawcett was the 1,000 acres for which we had applied to purchase. I expected to get the minerals with the land in the patent until the time when my wife read it at home. When I received the patent and found that I had not got the mineral right I was in the weak party and thought that I had been looked over. I did not apply to the Dominion government for a patent of the mineral rights. A man, J. Patterson, took a copy of my patent with others to Ottawa. The protest I speak of was made during approaching elections. The protest referred to as being made by Mr. Patterson was not made at elections. The other protests I refer to were the complaints made at elections. The only protest made to the Dominion government was that made by Mr. Patterson, except those made by members of Parliament. It was a cousin of mine, Geo. Cassidy, who signed the petition on my behalf. I don't know where than one petition. I remember about a petition sent in by Alex. Kennedy in February, 1882. I was working at Wellington. A Kennedy came to Mr. Lindsay, calling out that a gentleman wished to see me. He pulled out a petition and asked me if I would sign it. He said your name is on it; your cousin signed it. There was more than one petition went round, but I do not know of more than one signed on my behalf. I don't know when it was. The reason why the petition was sent to the government was as far as I know, I had been living on the land. I had done a lot of work and spent a lot of money and I wanted to see my way clear to the property. The reason I was afraid was because they were always urging something. We did not know what would be done on the land. I did not receive a notice that I would get a patent for the land. I was not afraid that the railway would get the land, because I did not think the railway would be built. They were taking the steel rails from Victoria.

MRS. ELIZABETH FIDDICK'S CLAIM.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fiddick, sworn—I live in Cedar district. I am sole devisee under the will of John Grandan. He was my brother. I claim the minerals under the land described in this patent issued to John Grandan of British Columbia by the Dominion of Canada on the 20th of March, 1886, for 100 acres. John Grandan went on the land 22 years ago this month. I know that of my own personal knowledge. He made application to Mr. Fawcett, the government agent at Nanaimo, 22 years ago this month, when he first went on the land. I don't know what was done with the application. My brother gave an application for the land to Mr. Fawcett. When the land was thrown open this year ago this summer, he made another application for the land. That was the time that he applied for the patent. Grandan died between 11 and 12 years ago. I know the contents of the patent. I know that it reserves the mineral right. It says so there. The patent is dated 20th March, 1886. I was dead two or three days before it came, and because of that I was required to get an order from the court to establish my title under the will. Since receiving the patent I have made application for the coal rights by petition. We asked for the mineral rights, as we considered that we were entitled to them. Not in any other way. First my brother built a cabin on the land and then he cleared about an acre. At the time he died there was about an acre cleared. He lived upon the land continuously up to about two weeks of the time of his death. He died in Nanaimo. There are not much improvements on the land. My sons are clearing it by decrees—cutting blocks upon the land and selling them in Nanaimo. I don't know that Grandan paid any taxes on the property.

To Mr. Pooley—I am the wife of Mr. S. Fiddick. He held some land in Cranberry district. He holds some now. The title was from the provincial government, and they carried minerals. My brother applied to Mr. Fawcett, not with him when he applied. I don't know that he did apply for it. Thirteen years ago my brother applied to Mr. Bray, not Mr. Fawcett. I was not with him. I petitioned against the patent after I was cleared. I don't know to whom it was addressed. I did not write to the Dominion government myself.

The commission then adjourned till Tuesday at 10 a.m.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain. Mr. Dr. J. Schall, with Meyer's Pain Expeller and Chamberlain's Pain Expeller, all pain ceased and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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 all previous displays, and as the attendance was both good the fair passed off most successfully. 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 Oldenburg—Jas. Patterson, 1. Greenstein—Jas. Patterson, 1; Mrs. McVay, 2; Jas. Hamilton, highly commended. Wealthy—J. Handie, Jr.; J. D. Wilson, 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. Dickinson, 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.; J. D. Wilson, 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. McVay, 1; W. Brown, 2. Boule de France—G. C. Bell, 1; B. Hardy, 2; A. Hoghighly commended. Beurre Clairge—G. C. Bell, 1. Any fall variety—J. W. St. John, 1. Any winter variety—Ed. Tweed, 1; Cooper, 2. PLEMS. Collection, five varieties, five each—Tweed, 1; I. Snowden, 2. Yellow Egg—E. Cook, 1; I. Snowden, 2. Golden Drop—Ed. Tweed, 1. Pond's Seedling—L. Horne, 1; J. Wick, 2. Peach Plum—H. 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; J. Dickinson, 2. Dulness—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. Bell, 1. Dish of Apples packed for shipping—Gibson, 1; J. Handie, Jr., 1. Collection of Fruit—R. Gibson, 1. Tomatoes—J. Thomas, 1; D. Hardy, 2. Collection of Nuts—G. C. Bell, 1. Citron Melons—S. Mottishaw, 1; W. Morion, 2. Mushrooms—Mrs. M. Bate, Jr., 1. Collection of Preserved Jam—Mrs. Akenhead, 1; F. B. Le Feuvre, 2. Collection of Jelly—F. B. Le Feuvre, 1; Mrs. Akenhead, 1. Collection of Fruit—Mrs. A. Hogan, 1; Ramsay, 2.

DIVISION B—VEGETABLES. Any No. Potatoe—D. Hardy, 1. Rural No. 2 Potatoes—S. Mottishaw, 1; Mark Edgar, 2. Any other variety Potatoes—E. Cook, 1; F. B. Le Feuvre, 2; D. Blood, highly commended. Any new variety Potatoes—T. Cook, 1; J. Hamilton, 1; James Lewis, 2. Collection six varieties of Potatoes—Tweede of Each—D. Blood, 1; S. Mottishaw, 2. White Table Turnips—F. B. Le Feuvre, 1; W. Hilbert, 2. Yellow Table Turnips—F. B. Le Feuvre, 1; W. Hilbert, 2. Intermediate Table Carrots—J. Barlow, 1 (special); W. Hilbert, 1; J. Thomas, 2; Parsnips—E. Pimbury, 1; G. C. Bell, 2. Summer Cabbage—J. Thomas, 1; Pimbury, 2. Winter Cabbage—J. Patterson, 1; E. Brown, 2. Red Cabbage—Jas. Patterson, 1; E. Tweed, 2. Savoy Cabbage—D. Hardy, 1; S. Mottishaw, 2. Cauliflower—J. Thomas, 1; S. Mottishaw, 2. Broccoli—S. Mottishaw, 1; W. Brown, 2. Yellow Onions—I. Snowden, 1 (special); J. Hamilton, 1; James Lewis, 2. Collection of Onions, six of each four varieties—I. Snowden, 1; S. L. B. Brown, 2. Quart Pickling Onions—D. Hardy, 1; Leeks—W. Meredith, 1; D. Hardy, 2. Long Beets—W. Meredith, 1; D. Hardy, 2. Globe Beets—W. Meredith, 1; S. Mottishaw, 2. White Celery—H. Cooper, 1; W. Lidd, 2. Beans of Sweet Corn—E. Pimbury, 1; Hoggan, 2. Dish of Wax Beans in pod—S. Mottishaw, 1. Dish of Scarlet Runners in pod—Tweed, 1; D. Blood, 2. Dish of Dwarf Green Beans in pod—Pannell, 1.

DIVISION C—FIELD PRODUCE. Sheaf of Spring Wheat—H. Peterson, 1; Sheaf of Barley—E. Peterson, 1. Sheaf of Oats—F. B. Le Feuvre, 1; Peterson, 2. Half Bushel Spring Wheat—W. Brown, 1; E. Peterson, 2. Collection of above produce—H. Peterson, 1; F. B. Le Feuvre and W. Edgar for second prize. Half Bushel Barley—H. Peterson, 2; Half Bushel Oats—H. Peterson, 1; Thomas, 2. Indian Corn, with ears—H. Peterson, 1; Sheaf of Field Peas, cleaned—F. B. Le Feuvre, 1; J. Thomas, 2. Sheaf of Potatoes—J. Thomas, 1. White Turnips—D. Blood, 1; S. Mottishaw, 2. Red Carrots—J. Thomas, 1; E. Wilson, 2.

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 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. He said we would have to wait until the land was deeded over to the railway. 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 who I got it from. 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. D. W. Gordon 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 got the deed 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. By Mr. Pooley—I applied for the land in November, 1875. I did not get any certificate of record from Mr. Fawcett. I stated that I did not know until 1888 that I would not get the coal and minerals. I got my deed after the Clements bill was passed. I saw the Clements bill; it was printed in the Press. I did not know that all the minerals under the lands held by the farming squatters was reserved. It does not mention squatters in the bill not that I remember. 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 reserved land 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 thought 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 me. I had the assurance from the government agent that we would get the land under the land act in force at the time of the application. I 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 had a cow 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 back, and the 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. I was not aware of the fact 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 he had been the agent when I first applied. I had heard that there was coal under the land in that district. I made sure about it. I did not make sure about it. I did not know that I was dealing with the mercy of those who were dealing with. We thought it advisable to get a deed without asking anything. I got the deed in 1887. I saw myself a settler under the surface rights. I did not protest to the company, as I did not think it was any use. To a certain extent I was afraid of the company. I had been told to call a deed, but I don't know what the humble pie and say nothing. I worked for this company. I did not speak to the officer of the company about the kind of deed we had. I made no protest to the company or the provincial government personally. I protested to our member, D. W. Gordon—that was to the Dominion government; none to the provincial government. I had a large family, and to a certain extent I was afraid of the company. I told Mr. Gordon how we had taken up the land and what kind of a deed I had got. I believe he was where he had been myself who spoke to Mr. Gordon. He promised to do all that lay in his power for us with the Dominion government. I cannot say anything of anything that was done except the protesting made to Mr. Gordon and through Mr. Patterson. I made no protest about this deed. I am not living on the land at present. I own it now. The company have never offered to buy it from me. They have never interfered with it. They are not mining under the land near it at present. I am improving it now. The houses upon it are occupied by the Indians. Taxes are paid for the land by me. I did not pay taxes for the land. I paid one year. I think, before I got the deed. I do not know of anybody who applied at the time I did. I got the deed rights. I was aware before I paid for my land and got the deed that there were reservations of minerals on the land affected by the Clements bill and an act known as the railway act. I did not believe that these bills as I understood them affected settlers. I am using the land for agricultural purposes—a farm. I do not know the name of the man occupying it. He is married and has four children. He went on it about two weeks ago. I rented it as a dairy. I have had an offer to buy the mineral rights by the West Vancouver Coal Company. I have not accepted anything. I still trust to the assurance that I got from the government agent, although I have only got a deed to the surface rights.

ASSISTANTS WILL SWORN.

John Brown, a G.T.R. veteran, of 2440 Marshall St., Philadelphia, says: By a mere accident I came across Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I was a great sufferer from that dread malady—Catarrh of the bladder. I had been afflicted with it for many years. I had tried every remedy I could get, but I had no success. I had been told of this powder, and I had bought it. I had used it for some time, and I had found it to be a great relief. I had been told that it was a permanent cure, and I had believed it. I had been told that it was a permanent cure, and I had believed it. I had been told that it was a permanent cure, and I had believed it.

FOR SALE BY DEAN & HECOCKS AND HALL & CO.

The Dominion president of the Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. McDougall, and the secretary, Miss Buttell, arrived from the east last evening. They are travelling for the association, organizing new branches and helping those already organized. The Y.W.C.A. is being held by the ladies in the Y.M.C.A. rooms this afternoon.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Glennings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The street railway company are making arrangements to double track Government street. No sign of the contract for the work, and as soon as the contract is awarded work will be begun.

Messrs. William Munroe, O'Leary, 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 sign of the vessel is 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 was in the city. He paid the 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. Halsted, 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. Halsted 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.

Mr. A. J. Pineo, M.A., of the High school, delivered an extremely interesting lecture last night to the young people of Emanuel Baptist church on the subject of botany, dealing chiefly with "How plants grow." The very able Mr. Pineo dealt with his subject, and explained each minute plant to the satisfaction of the large crowd of young people who were present. He determined to bring away with them a large number of seeds which would naturally arise out of such a discussion, shows him to be a man well adapted to handle the difficult subject of botany. He did not admit a Pinco display, and he was very much interested in his subject. He is even to those who did not know a scientific explanation dealing with life in the vegetable kingdom, the pleasure of the evening was not by any means lost for Mr. Pineo had been very careful to prepare a practical paper of the case, and it was very curious, though none the less beautiful, to look through the microscope at the different parts of the plant. The closing remarks of Mr. Pineo's address were very suitable to the occasion, and which he dealt with very nicely, namely, that the plant could not live into itself. The great Creator, who, with his own hand, had formed all things, had not willed it so, and in this respect the plant life and that higher life, the life of man, were very much alike. No man can live unto himself. But we are to plod along and lead a friendly hand to the brother who is below you, and so the great world, hand in hand, will push on, rise higher and higher, till the light is finished.

From Wednesday's Daily. A check for \$450 has been received of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital from G. Van Laker, of Thompson, Depo, Dargoyne, France.

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 Mrs. R. J. McDonald took place to-day at 10 a.m. at the family residence, Birdcove Walk, and later at the Roman Catholic church, where the Rev. Father Nicolay and Althoff officiated. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. Thos. Garvin, W. R. Jackson, D. Phillips, J. B. Jones, B. O'Leary and W. Jones.

Rev. A. H. A. Munn was last evening united in marriage, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. W. Williams, to Mrs. E. S. Morrow. Only the immediate relatives of the principals

were present. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Williams, and was given away by Mr. W. J. Dowler. Rev. J. C. Speer officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Munn left this morning for Portland on their honeymoon trip.

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 Dr. 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 married 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 Healey, 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.

From Thursday's Daily. 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.

LONG-JOHNSTONE. Two More Victorians Forsake Their Single Blessedness.

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From Thursday's Daily. 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 O'Riordan read the funeral service at the residence and at the grave.

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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 Kurokawa, 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 expert 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.

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BEST WEEK ON RECORD.

Mineral Exports of South Kootenay for Seven Days Aggregate in Value \$273,018.

The week just closed has been the heaviest 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 \$273,018. 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: 30,200 \$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 With 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-constable Hayward wires from Seattle follows: "Sold Stewart river and \$50,000." This means that Hayward will arrive in Vancouver tomorrow \$100,000 richer 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 ounces of gold. 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, superintendent 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 last night 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 here. He brought to the whole of the council to hasten this, and being in the matter. A special meeting 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 attention of the city people. His trip was not one of results, and several proposals have been brought to the attention of capitalists are to be investigated. Wilkinson seems to have been in 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 interest shown in things British and he confirmed what other that this province will next year be the notice of British capitalists to greater extent than heretofore.

A salmon purchased a gold ring entailed. The ring is an exhibition C.P.R. baggage office.

Mr. G. Griffiths broke his leg falling under Stanley Park last night. He fell from a platform and was under him. 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 farewells 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 Bluff meeting 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 Bluff 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 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 work has been done. The mill which is one of the most complete modern on the coast, is also nearing completion, and according to calculations, the mill will be in operation in a few days. The company has at present a large quantity of rich ore on the dump, to keep the mill going for some time. A rich strike has just been made about the middle of next month, the Winchester, the ore being very

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.

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Two More Victims 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 Johnston the bride.

Mr. A. McCrimmon acted as best man, while the bride was supported by Miss K. C. McCrimmon.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the newly married couple drove to their future residence, No. 44 Princess avenue, where they will immediately begin housekeeping.

The usual shower of rice, mixed with old shoes, followed them as they left the McCrimmon residence.

BEAST WEEK ON RECORD.

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

The week just closed has been the heaviest shipping week in the history of Southern Kootenay.

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

Approximate Total Values: Total for week, 2,095, 327,018.

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

Total for August, 5,070, 675,189.

Total for July, 4,139, 548,822.

Total for June, 3,464, 483,885.

Total for May, 2,905, 307,737.

Total for April, 3,765, 425,254.

Total for March, 5,822, 671,981.

Total for February, 5,201, 662,863.

Total for January, 4,645, 675,000.

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 10.5 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, and 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.

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Properties in all directions are being examined and owners are not unreasonable in their demands. Several important transactions are on the tapis, particularly concerning Forty-Nine creek properties. The principals in these transactions do not wish to become known at the present time, but their good faith is evidenced by the fact that they propose going ahead with the work and completing the bond before snow flies.

The outlook is that the year 1898 will see more development in the Nelson district than during all previous years put together. Assesment work on between 1,000 and 1,500 claims during the past season has given remarkable results and effectively overthrown the old theory that only one prospect in a thousand makes a mine. There has hardly been a failure in the district, and nearly all development work has proven that the prospects generally only require money for the proper development of them.

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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.

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 boundaries of the blocks 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. 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 brief and narrow as to foreclose the issue of any doubt as to its intended faith-breach in the matter. It retains to itself the right to decide what questions are proper to discuss and refuses to treat of those that may reflect discredit upon the administration.

The Colonist of New Westminster, accepted the challenge of the Colonist, and raised the question of the justice or lack of justice of the redistribution policy of 1890. The Colonist, on its grounds of the redistribution was made before the formation of the present ministry, refuses to discuss the question. It claims that 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 damaging his chances for a position for which he is endorsed by nearly every other paper in the province. We do not believe in a "dog eat dog" policy among newspaper men, but this can be best prevented by resending such attacks as that recently made by the Colonist on a gentleman who is held in the highest respect by every other member of the profession. The editor of the Colonist ought to know better. If his knowledge of his own family history can be relied upon his ancestors have been making history. They have been prominent citizens of the grand and glorious American republic it is true, but no one would ever think so after reading the anti-American editorials in the Colonist. According to the editor, it is equally true that he first saw light on Canadian soil, but afterwards he became a citizen of the country whose people he now assails.—Boundary Creek Times.

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!

For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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.

A SERIOUS MISCONSTRUCTION. Our esteemed contemporary, the Vernon News, is a paper which preferably favors the provincial government, though its conscientiousness is complete at times to criticize pretty severely that government's policy, as for instance, its "railway policy," which the Vernon paper characterized recently, "to use the mildest possible term, a huge mistake."

The chief government organ, by the way, having found that it is incapable of meeting the criticisms of the government by the Opposition press, ought in future to content itself with the easier job of whipping the few papers favorable to the government into line. With the Vernon News characterizing the government's boasted "railway policy" of last session as "a huge mistake," "to use the mildest possible term," and the Vancouver World, even—that organ of organs—denouncing the present system of representation, which the government insisted on passing, and the World supported, so lately as 1894, as "neither a just nor a honest system," the chief organ will have its hands full attending to the mutiny, so to speak, within the "happy families" and it cannot begin a moment to see, before the only two remaining "loyal" government papers, the Kamloops Standard and the Rossland Miner (recently established and bought for the purpose), get out of harmony with the attenuated government chorus.

Sympathy for the sorry condition to which the Colonist has been reduced since it rashly pitted itself against the Opposition press as the champion of a lost and indefensible cause, has led us into the above digression, in the hope that the Kamloops Standard and the Rossland Miner (recently established and bought for the purpose), get out of harmony with the attenuated government chorus.

Nothing was done with the Janet Cowan, as from the dangerous position in which she was lying she could not have been wracked 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 most 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 some cause or other before he had got far away from the steamer the skiff was swamped and he was thrown into the water. His cries 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.

RETAIL QUOTATIONS FOR FARMERS' PRODUCE Carefully Corrected.

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

They were speaking of a recent slight carthquake 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 cordially invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

EMPERESS ARRIVES

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

Much Damage Done at Yokohama by the Storm—Brochie 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. Very few passengers debarked here, the major portion of them going on to Vancouver, from where they will take the train eastward. The Empress, although experiencing fine weather on the run from Yokohama across the Pacific, was not so fortunate on the coast of the Japanese coast. While on the trip up from Kobe to Yokohama the barometer fell away down to 27.50, which, in the opinion of the officers of the steamer, was a record, none of them ever having seen the barometer so low before, and at midnight 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, and notwithstanding 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 eighth until 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, for the waves were washing over the vessel. 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 fero and blown ashore. Among the vessels suffering from the British ship Lonsdale, 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 reported 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 torn off, buildings 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 at Yokohama 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 returned. 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 this 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 have as yet not Eugene. If, however, they will wait for a few days 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 W. W. Cardwell, one of the passengers, intends to use to pack his goods in. Other passengers are having one wheelbarrow each made, on which they will pack their outfits, and the pack and the other pushing. They expect that the Eugene will arrive shortly after they do, for in a telegram received by one of them from H. P. McGuire, manager of the Portland & Alaska Steamship Company, yesterday evening, that gentleman said that if none of the other passengers libeled her the Eugene would start at once.

The steamer Willapa, Capt. H. K. Foot, returned at an early hour this morning from the West Coast, bringing a lengthy list of passengers and a fair cargo of freight, amongst which was 1,500 gallons of dog fish oil and about

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR' CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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.

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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 the wharf 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.

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DEFENCE OF CANADA

Birmingham Post Makes an Announcement Regarding New Scheme.

No New Votes Will Be Made in Parliament, as There Are Full On Hand.

Birmingham, Eng., Sept. 23.—The Birmingham Post, the organ of Chamberlain, says that the government of Canada will early in 1898 make purchases of heavy field batteries. The number of defence guns, the last part of a new scheme for the defence of Montreal and the river by the St. Lawrence.

Special instructions to this effect were issued immediately after the return to Canada of Sir Laurier.

NO ADDITIONAL VOTES.—Ottawa, Sept. 24.—In regard to the election of officers, etc., for the City Hall, New Westminster, on 10 a.m. on the 6th October, 1897, was 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 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.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON OCTOBER 5, 6, 7 AND 8, 1897.

NEW WESTMINSTER. \$15,000 IN PRIZES \$15,000. In conjunction with the Exhibition will be held the Citizens' Grand Annual Celebration.

SPECIAL RACES FOR FARMERS' HORSES. Write at once for particulars to the Secretary.

THE APPRAL REJECT. Rebellious Indian Newspaper Must Stay in Jail.

ITS MISSION FULFILLED. Athens, Sept. 23.—It is reported that Count Muraveff, the Russian minister, has told the Greek minister at St. Petersburg that the Greek government considered that it has its mission, and that any decision by Greece would be taken at a risk and peril. General Simitis has been ordered to start for Volos at once.

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