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ter.

olesome; our stock is the
or stale goods, because we
cover them. The Tea in the
our Golden Blend at 40c. and
20c.

THIS WEEK ONLY.

Flour, - - \$1.00 sack
Flour, - - \$1.05 sack
Rarian Flour \$1.15 sack

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the Dry Goods
TORIA, B. C.

merce and others. Staff-Ser-
ll, Constable Barnes and
Bates were also in charge
of gold dust on the riv-
to St. Michael. At that port
over to the Roanoke, and
Staff-Sergeant Bates went on
and ports.

ART CLASSES.

ring free instruction in art
to The Canadian Royal Art
ed, 238 and 240 St. James
reel, Canada.

is gaining ground in En-
an extent that the advisabil-
being a prohibitory measure
it is being seriously consid-

ERS
ER
LS.

CURE
and relieves all the troubles
ous state of the system, such
as, rheumatism, distress after
the bowels. Even if used only

SICK
Carter's Little Liver Pills are
in Constipation, curing and
preventing complaint, but they
do not irritate the bowels, and
do not cause the stomach to
distend. Even if used only

HEAD
and be almost useless to those
with an irritating complaint, but
not used, as does the case of
them will find these little pills
very satisfactory. They will not
be used, but after all attack
beats.

ACHE
no many lives that have been
lost from the use of our pills
at white.

Small Dose Small Price

\$1.50 Per
Annum. \$1.50

VOL. 19.

The Real Culprit.

Henry Furnished Germany With
Information Regarding the
French Army.

Several European Governments
Were Informed of This Early
Last Year.

Dramatic Scenes at To-Day's Sit-
ting of the Rennes Court
Martial.

The Prisoner Calls Upon General
Mercier to Acknowledge His
Innocence.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 11.—The Times says:—
"We are in a position to state that, in
addition to communications of slight
value enumerated in the bordereau, more
than 100 documents of considerable im-
portance were furnished to the German
attache in Paris, Col. Schwartzkoppen,
at various times by Esterhazy, acting as
intermediary for, and the accomplice of,
the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry. One
of these documents contained detailed
information relative to the general plan
of the mobilization for the French army.
The proceeds of this traffic were divided
between Esterhazy and Henry.
"In Parisian diplomatic circles the lat-
ter was known to be the real traitor for
several months before his arrest and
suicide, and besides the power most di-
rectly concerned, namely, Germany,
more than one European government re-
ceived information to this effect early in
1898."

A Field Day To-morrow.
Rennes, Aug. 11.—Saturday's pub-
lic session will be a veritable field day,
probably the most important and exciting
of the whole trial, as General Mercier and
M. Casimir Perier have been cited to
give their testimony.

The first witness will be Lieutenant-
Colonel de Laroche Vernet, who was
French military attache in Berlin at the
time of the arrest of Dreyfus. His evi-
dence is expected to be disposed of
when Mercier will be called and a dra-
matic scene is anticipated by anti-Drey-
fusards, who rely upon him to throw a
bombshell and confound the accused
once for all. His words, "I have com-
plete proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus,"
are remembered, and both sides are
waiting for him to prove his statement.

The Dreyfusards say his testimony
will be torn to pieces by MM. Labori
and Demange, and that he will leave the
court utterly discredited.
Dreyfus will have the right to ques-
tion him, and it is expected the latter's
cross-examination of Mercier will prove
the climax of the whole proceedings.

Former President Casimir Perier will
follow, if possible, the same day, but
it is doubtful whether his examination
will conclude before the court adjourns
until Monday.
There will be no session on Tuesday,
that being Assumption Day.

Later.—The court martial concluded
its secret sessions at 9 this morning,
when M. Paleologue, of the foreign of-
fice, completed his explanations of the
secret dossier.
The court will meet again at 6.50 to-
morrow morning.

Rennes, Aug. 12.—The second public
session of the second court martial of
Dreyfus opened at 6.30 this morning with
precisely the same formalities as on Monday.
Dreyfus entered the hall with the same
quick, jerky step. His features were pale
and rigid when he took a seat upon the
platform.

On Dreyfus being sworn by Colonel Jou-
auste, the document found in the lining
of his waistcoat by a penitentiary officer,
the prisoner admitted keeping it as a
sentimental copy of the bordereau. He ad-
mitted this calmly and without a trem-
bling voice.

Then he listened quietly to the reading
of Doctor Ransome's report by Major
Carrière, representative of the govern-
ment, which occupied about ten minutes.
M. De la Rouchette, Verneil, one of the
secretaries of the French embassy in Ber-
lin, was then called. He testified re-
garding the translation of the Panizzardi
dispatch.

Exciting Scenes.
Later.—A stirring scene closed to-day's
session.
General Mercier had spoken nearly four
hours in ruthless denunciation of Drey-
fus, who had listened unmoved until
Mercier concluded by saying that if he
had been convinced of the guilt of
Dreyfus, and if the conviction had not
been fortified since 1894, he would admit
he had been mistaken.

Dreyfus jumped to his feet as though
the words had galvanized him into life,
and shouted in a voice which resounded
through the court like a trumpet note,
"You ought to say so now."
The audience broke into a wild cheer,
whereupon the ushers called for silence,
but when Mercier replied he would admit
Dreyfus was innocent if there was any
doubt, the prisoner shouted again "Why
don't you then."
At this there was another outburst of
cheers.
M. Casimir Perier then rose and dra-
matically demanded to be confronted with
General Mercier, in order to deny some
of his statements.
Colonel Jouauste ordered the court to

be adjourned until Monday at 6.30 a.m.,
for the confrontation, and as Mercier
turned to leave the court the audience
rose en masse and hissed and cursed
him, those at the back of the court stand-
ing on chairs and benches in order to
better howl him down.

KAISER'S CANAL SCHEME.
(Associated Press.)
Berlin, Aug. 11.—Emperor William to-
day attended the opening of the Dort-
mund-Ems canal. Replying to the ad-
dress of the burgomaster, His Majesty
said he regarded the canal as a work to
form part of a greater whole, which he
and the government had inflexibly deter-
mined to further, and he hoped the na-
tion's representatives would place him
in a position to do so before the end of
the year.

RESCUED BY FIREMEN.
(Associated Press.)
Dallas, Tex., Aug. 11.—The Guild
building on Elm street, extending
through to Pacific avenue, was comple-
tely destroyed by fire this morning, and a
one-story building directly east shared
the same fate. Other buildings were
partly destroyed. Many heroic rescues
of the occupants of the fifth floor of the
Guild building were made by firemen,
and it is believed all were saved. The
loss exceeds quarter of a million.

Peace Or War?

The Latest News From the
Transvaal Is Very Con-
tradictory.

Boers Are Alleged to Have
Threatened to Wreck
the Mines.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 11.—The Boer organ in
London, the Standard and Diegers
News, today publishes a Johannesburg
despatch threatening Great Britain in
the event of war, saying the Boers are
determined to wreck the mines and ruin
the general body of shareholders by
blowing up millions of pounds worth of
machinery. It adds that war will mean
the absolute ruin of Johannesburg, both
as a town and mining centre, and con-
cludes as follows:
"While it will doubtless end in victory
for England, the price of that victory
will be the ruin of thousands who own
and consider the price they must pay be-
fore authorizing the government to de-
clare war."
Another Johannesburg despatch, how-
ever, predicts further concessions, and
says:
"The reply of the Transvaal to the
proposal for a joint inquiry is being de-
layed until the government has pre-
pared a scheme granting the Uitlanders im-
mediate and substantial representation,
as the Transvaal will make every effort
to avert intervention in the internal af-
fairs of the country."

War Stores for Boers.
Lozano Marques, Delagoa Bay, Aug.
11.—The East African line steamer
Reichstag has arrived here from Ham-
burg, Naples and Mombassa, with four
hundred cases of cartridges and other
war stores for the Transvaal.

Preparations in India.
Bombay, Aug. 11.—Preparations are
about completed for the dispatch of 12,
000 troops to South Africa; a number of
transporters are in readiness in Indian
waters, and in the event of war, troops
will be embarked simultaneously here,
at Karachi and at Calcutta.

PEROT ABDUCTION CASE.
Sensational Developments—Mrs. Perot Ac-
cused of Immorality Proceedings Heard
Behind Closed Doors.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 12.—The Queen's Bench
Division of High Court of Justice was
the scene this morning of a second de-
velopment in the case of Mrs. Wm. Y.
Perot.
Justice Lawrence fixed 10 o'clock this
morning as the time for hearing the af-
favit, which W. H. Perot, father-in-law
of Mrs. Perot, handed yesterday to Mr.
Rose Innes, counsel for Mrs. Perot.
This document is remarkably strong,
both in terms and alleged facts and, from
the nature of these, the case was heard in
camera.

Mr. Newton Crane, who appeared for
W. H. Perot, a representative of the As-
sociated Press and a few others were
present.
Mr. Rose Innes, addressing the court,
said: "I only received the affidavit in
this case at 10 o'clock yesterday. Taking
into account that it is remarkably strong,
traces the career of my client since her
marriage, and that it contains allegations
of the worst character, I must ask you
to adjourn the case to a convenient day,
that we may have an opportunity of
answering it. If I read to your lordship
paragraph seven you will see wherein
lies the strength of my application. It
states: 'Whereas Lillia Perot has been
leading an immoral life since 1882, co-
habiting successively with three persons
and during the past three years has
dwelt and cohabited with John Neptune
Blood, barrister, as his wife, and further,
has been residing with the same in com-
pany with the child, Gladys, since her re-
turn to England, she is in a unfit person
to take charge and control of the child.'"

Rev. John Antie, of Anacortes, and Rev.
Geo. E. Bronnell and wife, of Reynolds,
N.D., are guests at the Dominion.

Parliament Prorogued

Lord Minto Reads the Speech
From the Throne in the
Senate.

Prosperity Throughout Domin-
ion—Canada and Pacific
Cable Scheme.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Aug. 11.—His Excellency the
Governor-General today prorogued the
Dominion Parliament.
Lord Minto, in the Senate, read the
following speech from the Throne: Gen-
tlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of
the House of Commons:
In relieving you of your duties during
this protracted session, I desire to thank
you for the diligent attention you have
given to the many important measures
which have been submitted for your con-
sideration. I am glad to observe that the
action of Canada in deciding to unite with
the Mother Country and the Australian
colonies in the construction of a Pacific
cable has met with general approval.
I congratulate you on the evidence of
continued prosperity that prevails in all
parts of the Dominion, and which has
stimulated the formation of so many com-
panies having for their object the develop-
ment of enterprises that must tend to in-
crease the wealth of the country.
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
I thank you in Her Majesty's name for
the supplies you have granted for the pub-
lic service.
Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate; Gen-
tlemen of the House of Commons:
In bidding you farewell I desire to ex-
press the hope that Canada may long con-
tinue to enjoy the prosperity that at pre-
sent prevails.

INDIANS EXECUTED.

Three Orders Forty Prisoners to be Shot—
They Fought in the Battle in Which His
Nephew Was Killed.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—A special to the
Chronicle from El Paso, Tex., says:
"News was received to-day from Mon-
tezuma that his nephew had been killed by
the Yaquis, who had fallen into his hands
during the engagement three weeks ago,
should be put to death, and they were
accordingly taken out and shot.
"Only twenty Indians were killed in
the battle, but the official returns gave
it as 60, grounding for the forty pris-
oners as killed in battle."

A New French Plot

Organized Conspiracy for Pur-
pose of Overthrowing the
Government.

Paul Deroulede and Members of
the Patriotic League Placed
Under Arrest.

(Associated Press.)
Paris, Aug. 12.—M. Paul Deroulede,
founder of the new patriots and member
in the Chamber of Deputies for the An-
gouleme division of Charente, was ar-
rested at four this morning at his es-
tate at Croisy, near Paris.
A number of the members of the anti-
semite and patriotic leagues were also
arrested this morning.
A semi-official note issued this morn-
ing reads as follows:
"A certain number of arrests were
made this morning as a result of a
magisterial inquiry, and by virtue of
article 89 of the penal code, regarding a
conspiracy organized for the purpose of
accomplishing a change in the form of
government. The persons implicated
belong to the group of the Royalist
youth and the patriotic and anti-semitic
leagues. At the trial of the Nelly bar-
rack affair, facts relating to that in-
cident alone were used as a basis of
prosecution, but searches were then
made and documents seized, which led
to the discovery of an organization, dat-
ing back to July, 1898, and of a plot
to seize the government by force. The
documents leave no room for doubt, either
with regard to the existence of the
plot or as to the chief actors therein.
After a very close watch proof was ob-
tained that the same groups were pre-
paring for a fresh attempt at an early
date, proof being such as to enable the
disturbances to be averted by immedi-
ate measures. The investigation of the
affair is entrusted to M. Fabre, exam-
ining magistrate."
M. Deroulede was taken to custody by
four gendarmes and driven to Paris. On
arrival he was incarcerated in Concer-
gerie prison.
The arrest of M. Marcel Habet is ex-
pected.
The police have closed the offices of
the Patriotic League, which is now
guarded by gendarmes.
When an attempt was made to arrest
M. Guenin, president of the anti-semitic
league, he refused to surrender and bay-
oneted himself in his house. He says
the cause assigned is insanity.

he is prepared to hold out for three
weeks, having a good stock of firearms.
The doors and windows of his residence
are barricaded and M. Guenin announces
he will blow up his house before he sur-
renders.
On the application of M. Fabre, fresh
searches of various houses were made
this morning, including the headquarters
of the anti-semites, where only unimport-
ant papers were seized.
A number of additional arrests of un-
known persons have been made in con-
nection with the conspiracy.

MARCHED THROUGH WATER.

General MacArthur Advances From Calumet—
Filipinos Offer no Opposition to the Occu-
pation of Santa Rita.

(Associated Press.)
Manila, Aug. 12.—Advices from Cal-
umet, under the date of August 11th,
report that General MacArthur took the
9th regiment, a battalion of the 22nd
and a detachment of the first artillery
from Calumet to Santa Rita, near
Bacolod, on Friday morning.
The entrance of troops into the town
was not opposed, the insurgents fleeing
as the Americans approached.
The troops had a hard march of two
miles, in some places being obliged to
wade waist deep in water. Many were
exhausted. The troops will spend the
night at Santa Rita and proceed on
Saturday.
Lieutenant Hazard, of General Wheat-
on's staff with five scouts marched up
the railroad into Angeles. A small force
of rebels attacked scouts outside the
town, and Lieutenant Hazard, sent for
reinforcements. General Wheaton's or-
ders, however, were that Americans
should not occupy Angeles, and a force
of six or seven hundred rebels appear-
ing, Lieutenant Hazard retired.

INSANE WOMAN'S CRIME.

Poisoned Her Husband, a Son and Daughter
and Afterwards Shot Herself With a
Revolver.

(Associated Press.)
Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 11.—Last night
Mrs. Clara Baldwin, of Irvington, wife
of Enos Baldwin, special agent of an
insurance company, with strychnine intro-
duced into food eaten at dinner, poisoned
her husband, her son James, aged 18,
and daughter Mary, aged 15.
Mrs. Baldwin, while the family were
at the table, excused herself, went to an
upper room and with a revolver shot
herself dead.
The cause assigned is insanity.

News Is Reassuring

President Kruger Is Apparently
Awaiting the Outcome of
Events.

John Bull's Preparations for War
May Hasten a Satisfactory
Settlement.

Britain's New Warship Will Be a
Triumph of Naval Archi-
tecture.

To Be Built at a Cost of a Mil-
lion and a Half—Notes From
London.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 12.—President Kruger
still seems to be waiting on events. The
latest telegrams are more reassuring, but
nothing decisive is known as to whether
Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a
joint inquiry will be accepted. The fact
that the semi-official German papers are
beginning to hint pretty plainly that the
Transvaal can expect no help from Ger-
many, may combine, with British gov-
ernment's steady preparations for war,
to hasten a satisfactory settlement. A
rumor is current that Great Britain has
secured a concession from Portugal
providing that in the event of
Hostilities in South Africa,
Great Britain will be permitted to land
troops at Delagoa Bay, and march them
on to the Transvaal. This rumor, how-
ever, lacks confirmation.
Bright warm weather still prevails
throughout England. The wells and
springs are beginning to run dry, and a
serious state of things is expected un-
less it rains soon.
Doubtless owing to the fine weather
the holiday traffic continues to be the
largest known. The railroads to the
north were specially crowded during the
last few days with those who were
bound to the grouse moors.
The Prince of Wales started for
Marienbad on Thursday, to which place
a large number of
Americans and English
are already following.
Emperor William has expressed a de-
sire to furnish three seducers, painted
by himself, for the decoration of Queen
Victoria's new yacht, which is nearing
completion. His Majesty's enthusiasm
as a painter of marine subjects is well
known. The imperial yacht Hohenzol-
lern is adorned with a series of imperi-
al works, which include a representa-
tion of great British naval victories.
His fellow commoners have started a
story that Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett
contemplates residing in Turkey and
donning the fez. Probably the story or-
iginated from the fact that he has just
obtained concessions for
An Electric Traction Road
from Smyrna to Salonica. It is un-
derstood that some Americans will be in-
terested in these concessions.
Commenting on the subject the Con-
stantinople palace organ, the Ikadam,
says Mr. Bartlett has been one of the
most distinguished well-wishers of
Osmanli's for twenty years, and that all
his speeches have testified to his sound
impartial judgment and friendship for
them.
At the moment Emperor William was
telling Congressman Foss that the best
peace conference is a strong navy, plans
had just passed the British Admiralty
for an entirely new class of warships.
Great interest is taken in the new ves-
sel, which was designed by Sir William
White, director of naval construction,
who has given a representative of the
Associated Press the following particu-
lars:
"We believe she will be the greatest
triumph in naval architecture, both
in speed and fighting."
For Speed and Fighting.
She will cost, ready for sea, about a
million and a quarter, her speed will be
a knot in excess of any British battle
ship, and her guns, turrets, torpedo
tubes, nets and booms will embody ideas
which experience and experiment have
proved far beyond anything yet attempt-
ed in this or any other country. Her
guns will be generally of a smaller cal-
iber than those of the Bulwarks now
building. She will be the longest and
broadest war ship ever laid down on a
government dock yard, but her draft will
be shallow. Her breadth is designed to
attain the maximum of steadiness under
fire, and from new steering gear very
excellent results are certain. Forward
will be circular tops, mounted with rap-
id fire guns.
Her Total Armament
will be fifty-two guns. The details as
to their calibre must, at present, be kept
secret. Six torpedoes will complete her
equipment. Her protection of Harve-
ized steel will be less than on the ships
now building. The Spanish-American
war directed our attention to coal cap-
acity, and nothing will be wanted in this
respect. Her displacement will be 13,
000 tons. The new vessel, which will
be laid down in November, at Daven-
port, immediately after the Bulwark is
off the slip, should be ready within a
year. She will be the nearest approxi-
mation yet attained to a perfect combina-
tion of the fighting capacity of battleship,
with the mobility of a cruiser of that
type advanced by one of the highest
naval authorities in the world, Captain
Mabon."

Be Sure About The Food

When an article or preparation is offered
for food, prudent consumers will satisfy
themselves from an official source
as to its purity and wholesomeness.

Was there ever so high and decisive
a test of the baking powders as that by
the Government Chemists at the World's
Columbian Fair?

The tests then made by the official
experts showed that Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder was the purest, strong-
est, most healthful of baking powders,
and a diploma and medal were awarded
accordingly.

Surely such testimony must establish the
use of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Pow-
der in every home where pure food and
economy are appreciated.

NOTE.—The alum baking powders were ex-
cluded from consideration at this great
competitive test because they are deemed
neither reliable nor wholesome.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO.

DREYFUS'S COUNSEL SHOT.

An Attempt to Assassinate Maitre Labori While on His Way to the Court Martial.

GENERAL MERCIER CONFRONTED WITH DENIER.

The Former Does Not Believe Esterhazy Was the Author of the Bordereau—Former President of France Contradicts the General's Statement.

(Associated Press.)
 Rennes, Aug. 14.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus. One shot was fired, hitting Labori in the back. Labori fell in the roadway still alive.

Labori left his house for the court at six this morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Lycee, the route being along a solitary road beside the river Vilaine. He reached a point half way on his journey, when two men, who had evidently been lying in wait, rushed out of a narrow lane, and one of them fired a single shot from a revolver. The murderer immediately fled through the lane from which they had emerged, and both escaped.

At 7.30 it was announced that the bullet had entered the stomach. There was no outward bleeding, and the physicians believe Labori will die.

A later story has it that Labori was shot in the temple by a man who fired a revolver at him outside the court, and that the miscreant was arrested. Only two or three laborers going to work saw the crime committed. The spot was well chosen, as the murderers could not be seen by Labori as he rushed upon him, by Labori as he rushed upon him, by the entrance to the lane being hidden by bushes. Moreover, they were afforded easy means of escape by passing back through the lane, which led to the courts.

One of the laborers named Patoux, who witnessed the shooting, said: "As I was walking along the road I saw a tall man walking in the direction of Rennes. He was on the towing path of the Vilaine; he was attired in a dark lounge suit and wore a bowler hat. It was M. Labori. Just as he reached the bridge crossing the stream falling into the Vilaine, two men of medium height, wearing dark suits and round, soft felt hats, emerged from the path and entered the main roadway. One

Drew a Revolver and Fired point blank at Labori. He was so near that it was quite impossible to miss. There was a sharp report, and I heard Labori as he threw up his arms cry: 'Ea, la la' (which is a common French exclamation), and he fell flat upon his face. I and one or two others ran up, but the murderer had vanished down the lane. Help was immediately sent for. Constables quickly arrived, and soon after word was sent to Madame Labori.

M. Labori, on falling, retained presence of mind enough to arrange his wallet, in which he carried his papers, under his head for a pillow until his wife arrived, when he half raised himself and dropped his head in her lap. A number of laborers minding stones beside the river, heard the shouts of "Murder, stop him," raised by the pursuers. One man placed himself in the way of the murderer, covering him with the revolver, shouting: "Let me pass; I have shot Dreyfus." The man was so taken back he drew aside and allowed

the Would-Be Assassin to proceed.

After shooting the lawyer the would-be murderer ran across the fields until he reached the railroad, crossed the embankment and followed the track until he arrived at a level crossing. A train was just arriving at full speed and the murderer dashed across the line in front of the train toward the woods in the direction of the village of Chantepie, where he was lost to view.

M. Gast, Piquart and his brother-in-law, M. Conde, who it appears, from later reports, pursued the murderer for some distance, but being heavy men they were unable to continue the pursuit and returned to the wounded man, leaving the chase of the man to a number of peasants and laborers, who followed him until he reached the marshy field. "If I can get away, I will go for them," Madame Labori was promptly notified of the Crime.

She rushed to her husband, and found him with his head on the sidewalk. She threw herself by his side, and taking his hand in her lap, fanned him. Labori was perfectly still. There was not a sound from his lips as his head rested on the lap of his wife, who, by the way, is an American. As she fanned him with her right hand she caressed him with her left. He tried to smile back. She hushed her feelings and did everything possible to ease her husband's agony.

It is reported that the famous lawyer said as he lay wounded on the ground,

said the former president. "The circumstances are too sad and too tragic for me to describe. I am master of myself and my conscience. I would give my state to Dreyfus. Mercier has made every effort to

Mix Me as Deeply as Possible in this matter, but I have remained aloof."

The former president of France then complained of the incorrect behavior of his subordinate toward the chief of state. "As an instance," says M. Casimir-Perier, "General Mercier undertook to shorten the term of service of sixty thousand men without consulting the chief of the state, thus lacking in the respect he owed to the chief of the state."

M. Casimir-Perier next protested the assertion made by General Mercier in regard to the rule adopted by the minister of the state in this affair, whereupon the General interjected that he had spoken of the attitude assumed by M. Casimir-Perier, because he had sworn to tell the whole truth.

M. Demange asked M. Casimir-Perier if such an understanding had not been arrived at between France and Germany on the subject of Dreyfus.

M. Casimir-Perier replied that before the interview with the minister of the sixth

Wrecked in Southern Seas

Details of the Loss of the Ships Carlisle City and City of York.

Many Sailors Find Graves in Storm Tossed Waters.

Atlin's Rich Quartz

Miners Find Ore Which Assays \$12,000 to the Ton in Big Horn District.

Full details of the wrecks of the ships City of York and Carlisle City, the former from San Francisco and the latter from Glasgow, for Fremantle, were brought by the steamer Miowera. The Carlisle City was the first to meet disaster. She was totally wrecked at Fremantle, about 15 miles south of Fremantle. Two ships' boats are ashore, and the remains of the wreck, consisting of iron, etc. No sign of life was found after the disaster, and it was at first feared all hands were lost. A party went to the wreck soon after, and afterwards in the tug Penguin and search was made in the neighborhood of Penguin Island and Coventry Reef. The latter lies about four miles from the shore, and is opposite where the beach of the wreck was discovered. The search was continued until the evening of the 11th. The latter lies about four miles from the shore, and is opposite where the beach of the wreck was discovered. The search was continued until the evening of the 11th.

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nearly five tons in its place, the new shaft is in, the propeller fitted, and the bottom painted, making the Perthshire better than when she last left port.

When the Miowera left Sydney ship-ping men were becoming very anxious about the brigantine Enterprise, which left Dunedin on June 24th. Temara. It is generally conceded that she must have been lost, with all her company of about 40 men. Either she has been cast ashore at some inaccessible point on the coast that is never visited, or she has foundered, as the general track of vessels has been thoroughly searched, without result. The Enterprise was a schooner of 84 tons, built at Brisbane Water, N.S.W., in 1896, and owned by Mr. Keith Ramsay, of Dunedin. She was loaded with general cargo.

that effect, they will on no account be permitted to enter the Yukon territory, for the purpose of remaining therein, without the required amount of provisions and money.

"Should they wish to pass through to Alaska without the necessary provisions no hindrance will be shown, but they are distinctly cautioned that in the event of their attempting to stay in the Yukon territory, and no assistance will be extended by the Yukon government, and if asked for will be refused.

"The authorities wish to point out that they do not intend to render any assistance to Indians, and would require the public that people, without visible means of support are, under the laws of Canada, vagrants, and may be arrested and convicted on the charge."

The Bennett Star says that the train-ways around White Horse Rapids, both controlled by the Macaulay Company, have been sold to the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, the price paid being \$185,000. From this it is inferred that the company propose extending their line down the river.

Norman Macaulay, the principal owner of the tramway, however, denies this. He is at Dawson and when asked by the Dawson Miner about the reported sale of the tram to the Canadian Development Co., or some other company, Mr. Macaulay said that there was no foundation for the report, that the tram was not for sale. He says that he is doing a good business and that there will be a rush of freight in from Skagway until the river closes.

Since July the railway company has been hauling 170 tons of freight daily from Skagway to Bennett, and it goes down the river immediately upon arrival in scows or steamers, the Victoria Yukon Company are doing a big business selling scows. The railway company is now arranging to build snow sheds, so that they can run in winter.

Mr. Halsey, who arrived from Atlin by the Tees, says that the miners are doing well, being able to work to better advantage. Mr. Justice Irving has given every satisfaction to the miners by his decisions in the cases that have come before him at Atlin.

The Bennett Star says that \$500,000 in Atlin gold has passed through Bennett. S. Howe, chief engineer of the steamer Tyrrel, and G. Anderson, of the crew of that steamer, were passengers on the Tees. They say that the steamer has been raised and proceeded to Dawson. Both she and the Anglian left for the Klondike capital on August 10th.

E. C. Howard and E. G. Thomas, of Vancouver, were passengers who have just landed 3,000 acres of mineral land at the White Horse. They are interested in the copper strike made there, and they say that the property has been bonded with a view to commencing development work at an early date. They say there are 10,000 tons of copper ore in sight.

Atlin's Rich Quartz

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Atlin's Rich Quartz

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News was brought by the steamer Tees which reached port from Skagway on Saturday evening of a wonderfully rich find of free milling ore in the Atlin district. The find was made by C. A. Anderson, of Northfield, who spent several years on Texas Island prospecting, and J. Pearson, of Yakima, Washington, D. C. Munro, D. Kizour and William Halsey, who arrived from Atlin by the Tees, say the strike was made in the Big Horn district. Assays of the rock run from \$2,000 to nearly \$13,000 in gold to the ton. Samples of the ore were sent to Atlin to be assayed. Mr. Pinder, of the Bank of British North America, who did the work, certified as follows: No. 161, \$12,952 gold; No. 162, \$12,809 gold; No. 162, \$222 silver; No. 163, \$2,004 gold.

The ore it is said, was taken in indiscriminately from different portions of the ledge. Two pounds of the rock was roasted, powdered and washed in a prospecting pan, and yielded \$7. The gold is of a heavy nature, running through the rock in layers. A stringer of molybdenum is running in the ledge.

The Tees were a large number of prospectors direct from Dawson, some of whom left on August 2nd, and started the journey from Dawson to Victoria in ten days. They left the Klondike capital on the C. D. Co.'s steamer Canadian, which broke her past record for the trip to White Horse. Here they were transferred to the Australian, which carried them to Bennett. The White Pass train was awaiting them, and at Skagway they found the Tees ready for departure. A number of the arrivals, although none could be called millionaires, had gold. It was estimated that there was about \$75,000 on board the Tees.

According to news brought by the Dawsonian it is possible that the Klondike has by this time witnessed a triple hanging. When they left workmen were busy building a scaffold at the police barracks and enclosing the same in a tight board fence. On this scaffold is to take place the first legal execution in the Yukon territory, when Henderson, the man who murdered his partner on the Strikite River, in March, 1898, while en route to the Klondike, and James Dawson Nantuck, the two surviving Tlingit Indians convicted of the shooting of a prospector on the McClintock trail in the spring of 1898. The date of execution is now fixed at August 4th. It will be remembered that there were four of these Indians convicted and sentenced to death, and the date of execution set. The sentence was suspended on account of legal questions arising as to the validity of the sentence. During the winter two of the prisoners died of scurvy, and if nothing happens the other two will hang with Henderson on Friday, August 4, 1899.

Some of the Dawson men, however, give the news that the hanging would probably be delayed, for when they left the sheriff and executioner was out of town and not expected back until the 15th. Nevertheless, the work was still going on in the construction of the scaffold.

Klondike officials have been having much trouble with whisky smugglers of late. Numerous arrests were being made and in many instances convictions were secured. Three tons of stuff which passed the Canadian customs officials at the Summit was seized by a "red hat" party, proved upon investigation at Dawson to be pure malt and cigars.

The wares were consigned to the British-American Brewing Company, Russell, British Columbia, and the matter was summarily disposed of before Col. Steele, of the mounted police, and fined \$50 and costs on the charge of smuggling the malt and assessed a similar fine for the cigars.

Cigars that had been smuggled into Dawson under consignment to M. De Forest Yates brought the latter to grief. It was shown in the conviction, it is said, that he had attempted to bribe Constable Smith, whereupon Col. Steele ordered the accused held and ought to open bonds, to answer in the territorial court.

The Dawson Miner of August 1st reports that the passenger list for the above lower discovery left limit, of Dawson, consisted of 18 men, who have been opened up on Dominion and good pay located during the past month, some of them being as far down as in the hundred; and thirties below lower discovery. A large number of claims have only commenced work and ought to open up well.

A \$92 nugget was found by Potter & Millan, on their hillside claim No. 2 at the lower discovery, left limit, of Dawson creek. In fifty days' working their claim won \$2,800.

News is given that Chief Engineer P. Matthews on the steamer Ora met with a slight accident on that boat, but is all right. When just this side of Big Salmon he was in some way got his hand caught in the machinery, losing his two first fingers on his left hand. He was taken back to Dawson on the Flora.

The Dawson police are starting a crusade against the "tough" element, intending to rid the district of them before the winter. They are also making an effort to get the pauper element from the "tough" element on their hands. The following notice has just been issued by Colonel Steele:

"The public are hereby warned, hired men in particular, that unless they are residents returning to their homes, and have taken the necessary declaration to

MUTINY ON A TRANSPORT.

Crew of the United States Steamer Refuse to Work—Tried by Court Martial and Sent to Prison.

San Francisco Cal., Aug. 14.—From advices brought here by via transport Venturian, it is believed the transport Warren, bringing the Colorado regiment, which sailed from Manila on August 2nd and which was expected here on Wednesday next, will not reach this port before Friday.

After leaving Manila the Warren ran into a typhoon, which battered her up considerably, and also had to face a mutiny among her men. As a result 24 of the Warren's crew underwent trial and were sentenced to terms varying from three months to two years, and the Warren is sailing for San Francisco with a green crew of Filipinos.

The mutiny was brought about by one of the men claiming he was sick and refusing to work. He was placed in irons. Every man in the crew then quit work, and declared that they would not resume until their comrade was released and sent to the hospital.

All were court martialled and sentenced as above.

STILL HOLDING OUT.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The offices of the Anti-Semite League, in which M. Guerin, president of the League, and Max Regis, a noted Jew-hater and ex-mayor of Algiers, sought refuge from arrest on Saturday, are still besieged. They were guarded throughout the night by a force of police armed with revolvers. M. Guerin, his friends declare, if attacked, will fire on the troops. After attempting to gain this to their side, the besieged men threatened to pour oil on the besiegers.

C.P.R. DIVIDEND.

Montreal, Aug. 14.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company held to-day, a dividend of two per cent on the preference stock and two per cent on the common stock for the half year ended June 30th last, was declared payable on October 2nd.

THE GUN.

Gun Club held a successful shoot at Langford Plains to-day. The prizes were shot for, the best of the scores being as follows:

- 1. 221211212221212-10
 - 2. 12222122211212-2
 - 3. 12222112201111-13
 - 4. 111202111021-15
 - 5. 02112022212222-12
 - 6. 22102211212020-12
 - 7. 221202120102121-9
 - 8. 20221022010001-8
- Wm. Messer, Green and Short were the three off-standings for the former. President of the Humane Society, was present. There was no occasion for later part.

MORE HORRORS.

Eighteen Prospectors Return to Edmonton—Lives That Were Lost Along the Trail.

Eighteen returning prospectors arrived in town on Thursday from the Liard and Mackenzie rivers, the advance guard of over a hundred others who will follow when the H. B. Co.'s boats come out, says the Edmonton Bulletin of the 3rd inst. The Wrigley left Simpson on June 20th for Great Slave with about 20 Klondikers on board. The majority were from Simpson and Norman, and the remainder from the Liard and Gravel rivers, where they have been wintering. On arriving at Slave Lake the passengers disembarked and the Wrigley returned down the Mackenzie river to bring up all those who wintered in that vicinity and who desired to return. Of her passengers left at the lake eighteen continued to the landing with four canoes and the balance went over to visit the claims staked on the north shore of the lake. They will come up with the other passengers when the Wrigley returns from Peel.

Of those who came up on the Wrigley, three came from Black Mud river, on the upper Liard, 110 miles from the Dease, where they had wintered. Their names are Wm. G. Smith, of Selkirk, Man.; John Grant, of Brandon, and Frank Bastion, of St. Albert. About 110 men wintered above them, on the Bruie portage, continuing on through this spring. About ten men died on the Liard through scurvy and a few were old men named Grievies died from scurvy. An unknown man was drowned in Toad river. Another, a young man, also unknown, died of scurvy. A body came down the up and this spring, frozen to an ice flow, and though a number of men tried to get it they were unsuccessful. A Wisconsin man was drowned at Cranberry rapids. A man named Turney died of scurvy. An old man died near Peel. Another man, both feet frozen, necessitating amputation, and did not survive the operation. "Old Pete," a Swede, who, it is claimed, formerly mined on the river here, was accidentally shot dead by W. Chapelle, of St. Albert, who came out with Klutch. Pete was sitting in his cabin, with a number of others, when L. Chapelle picked up a revolver. The weapon was a hammerless one, and was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking Pete on the side of the head, causing instant death. Among the parties wintering on the upper Liard were: A. D. Osborne, John Russell and J. Kneveler, Edmonton; Ross and Rosewell, Sudbury, Ont.; W. Drain, Prince Albert and Falkenberg, who spent the winter before last at Grand Rapids. Near the mouth of the Nelson (Gatway) and the lower Mackenzie wintered. He was endeavoring to push on, up the Liard. Malouer, his former partner, had frozen his feet, and is at Great Slave on his way back. Grant, Bastion and Smith left in the winter camp in January on their way back to Edmonton, pulling their outfit on toboggans to Sneytown, below the Devil's portage.

Among the eighteen who reached town are: Carmichael, Sudbury, Ont.; Geddes, Ont.; Ritchie and son, Poplar Point, Man.; J. Roe, Rapid City, Man.; R. Hunter, Hamilton; Joseph and Gus Schneider, Chicago; W. Schmidt, New York; McClelland, Winchester, N. H.; Wm. G. Smith, Selkirk; Smith and Hedlow, Man.; John Watson, Princeton, Ill.; and Wood, Delaware.

It is expected that unless the Wrigley will be back at Resolution from her trip to the Peel about the 20th inst.

THE MALCONTENTS.

As we surmised in our article yesterday the disgruntled office-hunters in Victoria are seriously thinking (it must be a distressingly painful process as well as an unusual one for them) of transferring their mischief-making talents to New Westminster, in preparation for the coming election.

The chief organ of the anti-provincial conspirators in Victoria has lost its temper over the remarks we offered yesterday on this matter and clearly shows by its intemperate language in to-day's issue that we touched the spot in saying a plot is afoot to engineer the fight against Mr. Henderson from Victoria.

Those interests are plainly to be best served by unanimous support of the Attorney-General. To elect another member would be to mar the good fortune that has come to the constituency and to spoil the excellent prospects it now has in having for its representative a member of the cabinet.

A DIVIDED PARTY.

Mr. McLean, Conservative M.P. for East York, has given fresh evidence that he has no respect for his leader, Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Blair's railway act contained a clause giving power to the Governor-General-in-Council to locate railway stations and another providing one set of regulations for all railways.

Mr. McLean moved that the clause respecting stations be restored and Dr. Spry's seconded the motion. Mr. McLean's motion was an attempt to violate an agreement made by his leader and shows very plainly that some prominent members of the Conservative party have no respect for Sir Charles Tupper and are ready whenever it suits their purpose to disregard his authority.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Gradually the local organ of the opposition is letting the cat out of the bag as regards what the opposition in Victoria intend to do in the Westminster election. No attempt is now made to disguise the fact that the fight is to be engineered from Victoria in the interests of the discredited party.

Of course everybody at all familiar with the conditions was well aware from the first that the men who were bundled out of office last August by the Lieutenant-Governor, in order to save the provincial treasury from absolute bankruptcy, are plotting to get back, by fair means or foul.

It is, however, a little too much of the Colonel to expect his readers to express a smile at its mention of a subject upon which it ought to preserve eternal silence—political honor. It was worth living these years to read in the Colonist this morning this magnificent piece of pure impudence; the Colonel must think the people of Victoria have memories as short as its own.

"The public will not be surprised to learn that there is a very strong feeling in New Westminster against Mr. Henderson. One cannot easily understand how it could be otherwise, unless, indeed, British Columbia is to take leave entirely of a regard for political honor."

Our amusing contemporary could have put it much more effectively by saying it this way: "Unless, indeed, British Columbia is to do as we have done—throw political honor overboard. We have never missed the pesky thing since we cut it out of our political constitution."

But the local organ is misinformed (not an unusual occurrence) in regard to the feeling in New Westminster. The Colonel is speaking of a time long past; feeling in Westminster is strongly favorable to Mr. Henderson, because the people see that to confirm his appointment to the cabinet is to end the crisis brought about by the resignation of Mr. Martin and at the same time to have a cabinet minister for representative.

With the discontented and disappointed office-seekers who form the opposition in Victoria the people of New Westminster have not the slightest sympathy.

The people of that city know them too well; they know what those gentlemen are after; and if we know the Westminster people they will give the "engineers" from Victoria a hoist with their own petard that will make them sorry they did not take the advice of the Times and mind their own business.

"On the other hand if Mr. Henderson is (be) defeated, the government will have no other course open except to resign, and the incoming administration will undoubtedly be able to gather to its support a sufficient number of members to keep itself secure in office."

There is a term in the English language which would exactly fit the foregoing piece of writing, but as it is not a polite term we shall not use it. The reader can judge for himself. The attack of the Colonel upon the character of the Attorney-General is in the best style of its anti-Martin tirades, but far from doing Mr. Henderson any harm those "attacks" will win him new friends.

PAPA SAYS NO.

Many people in British Columbia think Sir Charles Tupper is managing his own affairs, and that he is as free as the average Canadian to mind his own business, private and public. This, however, is a mistake, for Sir Hibbert cannot do as he pleases—even in politics. His distinguished father has just made the interesting announcement that "in his capacity as leader of the Tory party he will prohibit his son from standing again for that constituency" (Picton).

But he will not have to prohibit very hard; his conduct in the House during the session just ended has so disgusted them that if Sir Hibbert were to offer himself as a candidate in that constituency again he would be so badly defeated it would break his heart. But, as the Halifax Morning Chronicle truly says: "It was a funny thing if the Conservatives of Picton cannot choose Sir Hibbert if they wish, and if he cannot accept if he wish."

It was the display of this domineering spirit, that Sir Charles Tupper any prestige he ever possessed in the Dominion. "It is a bad thing when a man begins to think he is indispensable to the country, and that his will is law. It is also an ominous sign when a man gets his notions so mixed that he does not know whether he belongs to the party or the party belongs to him. Sir Charles Tupper is suffering from some such complication of political ailments."

Shooting deer at night with the aid of a lantern fastened to the front of the cap is said by one of our correspondents to be quite a popular form of sport in several districts of the province. The persons who do this may or may not be residents, but it is pretty like murder anyway, and those who do it are no sportsmen.

KNIFE NOT NECESSARY.

It is an acknowledged fact that many cases of cancer can be cured without knife or cautery, and that a pleasant home treatment would be like to tell you about it. Send us your address. STOTT & JURY, Box 9, Bowmanville, Ont.

A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

Financial Statement of the 24th of May Celebration Results in a Balance.

The Queen's birthday celebration finance committee held their wind-up meeting last evening at the city hall. Alderman Humphreys in the chair, accounts from the various sub-committees were submitted and approved, and a bill accidentally left over from the '97 Jubilee was ordered to be paid.

The hon. treasurer, Alderman Hayward, then submitted the following balance sheet, which, after being compared and checked, was received and entered on the minutes. A cordial vote of thanks was then extended to the officers and the members of the several districts, and the meeting adjourned sine die.

Table with financial data: To cash brought forward from last year, \$ 37 12; To cash, District No. 1, \$ 639 00; To cash, District No. 2, \$ 666 75; To cash, District No. 3, \$ 649 50; To cash, District No. 4, \$ 298 90; To cash, District No. 5, \$ 100 00; To cash, District No. 6, \$ 117 50; To cash, District No. 7, \$ 71 50; To cash, District No. 8, \$ 88 50; To cash from Council, \$ 1,000 00; To cash, sale of surplus stores, \$ 22 50; By sundry disbursements as per vouchers (3,633 67), \$ 3,633 67; To balance cash in hand, \$ 3,688 57.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 8th, 1899.

HONEST ADVICE FREE TO MEN.

The Times is requested to publish the following: All men who are nervous and debilitated or who are suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from overwork, excess or youthful errors, are aware that most medical firms advertising to cure these conditions cannot be relied upon. Mr. Graham, a resident of London, Ont., living at 437 1/2 Richmond street, was for a long time a sufferer from above troubles and after trying in vain many advertised remedies, electric belts, etc., became almost entirely discouraged and hopeless. Finally he consulted in an old Clergyman who directed him to an eminent skillful physician, through whose skillful treatment a speedy and perfect cure was obtained.

Knowing to his own sorrow that so many poor sufferers are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, Mr. Graham considers it his duty to give his fellow-men the benefit of his experience and assist them to a cure by informing anyone who will write to him in strict confidence where to be cured. No attention is given to those writing out of mere curiosity but any one who really needs a cure is advised to address Mr. Graham as above.

Privy Council Decision.

Cattle Protection Act Declared To Be Ultra Vires The Province.

An Important Judgment Bearing Upon Dominion Jurisdiction in Railway Matters.

The Canadian Gazette of July 27th contains the judgment delivered by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, which is of great interest as deciding the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature in railway matters.

The case was that of Madden and another and the Attorney-General for British Columbia (intervenant) vs. the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway company and the intervenant, anu was heard before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Watson, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Macnaghten, Sir Edward Fry and Sir Henry Strong.

This was an appeal from judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia of Aug. 18th, 1897, reversing a decision of His Honor Judge Foran in the County Court for Kootenay. The action was brought to recover \$110, the value of two horses belonging to the appellants, Messrs. Robert and Anthony Madden, livery stable keepers at Nelson, which horses, having strayed on to the respondent company's railway, were injured by a passing train. The company were liable only if they were under an obligation to fence their railway under the cattle protection act of British Columbia.

While the witness was undergoing cross-examination by the court, too, and occasionally inserted parentheses, and at one stage indicated that on the first opportunity he would take the witness on his back and throw him into James' Bay.

The fact that, according to the evidence given by defendant's witnesses, the dog had never been known to bite any one before, combined with the fact that he was tied up within his own yard and that complainant had been ordered never to come to the house again on a previous occasion, led the court to dismiss the case.

Hospital Routine.

Directors in Regular Meeting Dispose of the Month's Business.

A Residence for the Doctor Suggested—Awarding of Contracts Discussed.

The Jubilee hospital board of directors held a protracted session last night, the attention of the members being occupied until 11 o'clock on matters principally of routine, arising out of the business of the month. The longest debate of the evening arose in connection with the supplying of fish to the hospital.

The proceedings in the provincial police court this morning were of much lighter character than those which usually transpire before the stipendiary magistrate. Thomas Astell, of Constance Bowen, was summoned by David Douglas, a sewing machine agent, for having in his possession a Gordon sutter which complainant alleged bit him on the left leg on the 8th of April.

The witness was sharply reprimanded by several speakers, who questioned the right of any official of the board to take such a responsible step, while others held that he was justified in doing so under the circumstances. A number of members held that fish was an article where such discrimination in purchasing was required that no contract should be awarded, the steward merely being instructed to purchase at as reasonable a rate as possible and to divide the patronage among the different dealers, as already decided upon by resolution of the board in other cases.

A communication was received from the ladies' committee of management of the Protestant Orphanage in regard to taking a boy on the staff of the hospital. As there was no opening for such an assistant it was received and filed, and the writers will be informed thereof.

A communication was received from the Electrician Hutchison, in which he embodied a recommendation that an extra charge should be made for the use of the X rays apparatus at the hospital. He asked that \$5 be set aside for the installation of an additional piece of machinery in connection therewith. He also recommended that a number of tubes be purchased for the use of the apparatus.

The doctor said he was already charged extra for the use of the apparatus to defray expenses for tubes and current to operate the same. He was charging \$5 for a photograph and \$2.50 for a second photograph.

It was decided to purchase three of these tubes, but to dispense for the present at \$5.00 maximum and to allow the doctor to use his own discretion in imposing the charges, as already decided upon by resolution of the board in other cases.

A letter followed from a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary, who said that \$50 had already been promised for a resident physician's residence, which would greatly increase the accommodation of the hospital. If the gentlemen could raise \$1,000 to describe the remainder of the scheme, a representative man in each trade be asked to solicit subscriptions for the scheme.

Mr. Yates moved that the matter be referred to a committee. Mr. Alex. Wilson thought that more and better accommodation for patients was of much greater importance than a doctor's residence. At present it was much hampered by the limited accommodation for pay patients, two doctors having told him that they were unable to get their patients into the hospital.

Mr. Yates pointed out that the old doctors' quarters would make excellent rooms for the nurses, whose removal there would make extra accommodation for patients which Mr. Wilson desired to see. A good house could be put up for \$2,000.

The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. J. B. Yates, C. A. Holland and R. L. Drury. Mrs. Gordon acknowledged the receipt of the board's medal. Received and filed.

THE STORM IN PORTO RICO.

Towns Devastated—Hundreds of Lives Lost. Ponce, Aug. 11.—At least 200 persons were drowned here on Tuesday night. Two hundred bodies, mostly those of poor people, including many children, have been recovered. All buildings were damaged, and hundreds had been destroyed. All the leading creeks of the island were down and little news is obtainable from the interior. Juan Diaz has been devastated and 46 lives lost. Arroyo, Guayama, Salinas and San Isabella are reported totally destroyed.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The following despatch, addressed to General Schwan, was received at the War Department to-day: "Juan de Porto Rico, Aug. 10.—My country is devastated. For God's sake help us. (Signed) Capt. Logovina." Logovina is one of the Porto Ricans whom General Schwan met during the campaign.

Mr. Hasell submitted the following report: "I have the honor to submit my report for the month of July last. The daily average number of patients was 48; the cost per patient \$1.40; total days' stay, 1259. I have succeeded in securing the services of W. Woods as furnaceman and gardener in succession to G. Wilder, who resigned the position. He comes to me recommended by the president. I have to report that the tender be awarded to the wholesale houses. Time to the committee was extended.

Hard-working Farmers.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Free Art Classes.

Long hours of hard, never-ending work makes Kidney Trouble a common complaint on the farm. Painful, weak or lame backs, Urinary Disorders are too frequent.

Doan's Kidney Pills help a farmer to work and keep his health—take the ache and pain out of his back and give him strength and vigor.

"I have been a sufferer with kidney trouble and pain in the small of my back, and from my head, also the tired feeling, and I felt at least ten years younger after I had only taken Doan's Kidney Pills, and I feel that Doan's Kidney Pills are the most remarkable kidney cure, and in addition are the best tonic I ever took."

Next Drawing, Thursday, August 31st. The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, of Montreal, Canada.

Offers free courses in art to those desiring same. The course includes drawing and painting from still life, models and for magazine work. These courses are absolutely free, and application for admission may be made at any time.

The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, was founded for the purpose of encouraging art, and distributes works of art at each of its monthly drawings, which are held on the last day of each month.

For further particulars apply to The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

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Public Meeting in C...

Three Hundred and...

Speakers From Across...

It was Port Angeles day the large deputation from across the straits which quite elated with the report that the City Hall last night, was brief and business like, chief speaker of the evening was Mr. W. J. ...

Mr. R. L. Drury asked what system was adopted by the board in purchasing supplies. He instanced items in the month's accounts amounting to hundreds of dollars for which no authority could be found. He strongly urged that no purchase be made without the authority of the president, the committee of the board, or of some one representing the board.

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A special meeting of the council of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, when the following resolution, moved by Mr. Simon Leiser and seconded by Mr. Thompson, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, was carried:

"Resolved, that the board please to record their sense of regret upon learning of the death of Mr. H. Todd, who was a member of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce and became a charter member of this board in 1878. He was elected president in 1885, serving two years and has since been continuously re-elected, taking a deep interest in all business of the board. To his indefatigable efforts was largely due the erection of the board trade building in 1892. Though now separated from us he will long be remembered for his high sense of honor and integrity."

Be it furthermore resolved that a copy of this resolution forwarded to the relatives of the deceased. The council also decided to send a floral tribute, and if agreeable to the relatives, the members will attend the funeral in a body.

THE ORIGINAL. There is only one remedy known that has combined action on the kidneys and liver and cures the most complicated ailments of these delicate filtering organs, and that is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the original kidney pill. This world famous kidney and liver cure has an enormous sale in all parts of Canada and the United States.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea and vomiting. I gave it several remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for almost ten days and was having about twenty-five motions a day. I was convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.

For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Next Drawing, Thursday, August 31st. The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, of Montreal, Canada.

Offers free courses in art to those desiring same. The course includes drawing and painting from still life, models and for magazine work. These courses are absolutely free, and application for admission may be made at any time.

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The Warspite Back Again

The New Flagship Reaches Esquimalt With Rear-Admiral Beaumont.

Victorians Welcome Her Return to the North Pacific Naval Station.

H. M. S. Warspite, the flagship of Rear Admiral L. A. Beaumont, was steaming into Esquimalt harbor with her band playing and colors flying as the Times went to press this afternoon.

Argument was heard this morning in the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Drayton in the application of Messrs. F. Higgins and A. E. McPhillips on behalf of Victoria West citizens to quash the by-law closing the Craigflower road.

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The Schools Re-Opened

Encouraging Attendance at the First Day's Session of the Schools.

Some Alterations in the Curriculum and Teaching Staff

The public schools of the city re-opened this morning for the autumn term with a good attendance of pupils, considering the fact that this is the first day.

The public schools will all re-open on Monday morning at nine o'clock. The principal changes in the general arrangement of the term are the opening of the Kingston street school for two lowest primary classes of the South Park district, and the abolition of the "half time" attendance of primary children.

Mr. Benjamin Evans, of Cabot Bay, who was yesterday knocked down by a rebel horse, is reported to have recovered fairly well from his shock. He is not an inmate of the hospital, and this morning was able to walk up to have the dressings of the cuts attended to.

The remains of the late Mr. J. H. Todd are being conveyed to the Ross Bay cemetery this afternoon. The funeral will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Todd, at 10:30 o'clock.

There was quite a demonstration this afternoon in Chinatown and vicinity where people were treated to an illustration of how the children of the Flowering Kingdom dispose of their dead.

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Storms and Disaster

A Japanese Coaster Perishes in a Typhoon-Heavy Loss of Life.

Thrilling Experiences of a San Francisco Schooner's Crew During a Hurricane.

According to advices received by the Empress of Japan the big typhoon which delayed the China and gave the Empress the chance to "scoop" her valuable silk cargo, caused several shipping casualties.

Another vessel which had a thrilling experience with the hurricane in the Oriental seas was the 40-ton schooner Eselle Stevens of San Francisco.

On July 24th about the middle of the northeast trade in longitude 124 degrees, 22 minutes east and latitude 16 degrees, 34 minutes north, the Stevens-which is quite a new boat, this being her maiden voyage-encountered a severe hurricane from the southeast, which lasted for four days.

On Wednesday the meeting of the Methodist district convened in the hall at Kootenai, expected. Rev. J. Roberts, son, preached the official sermon.

Things are going swimmingly in the south end of the town, where the portion of the up in the last thirty days is being demolished. It is now the building in the town.

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CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PRELIMINARY NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.)

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Provincial

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(From Friday's Daily.)

R.M.S. Miowera reached the outer wharf at 9:30 last evening after a pleasant voyage from Sydney, via Brisbane, Suva and Honolulu.

That the New Vancouver Coal Company has facilities to load steamers is shown by the fact that during five days last week the company loaded four steamers, aggregating 15,500 tons, or an average of 3,875 tons a day.

Steamer Willapa returned to port this morning from her cruise to the West Coast. She went as far north as Port Eschscholtz, and her passengers were very much pleased with her trip.

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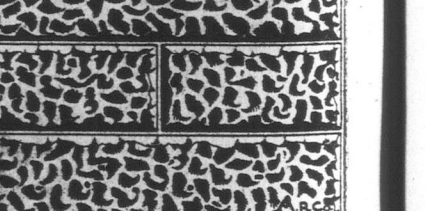
(From Monday's Daily.)

Steamer Queen City returned at 6 o'clock this morning from Naas and was ported at northern British Columbia, bringing a number of passengers and a cargo of goods.

Are you Building?

Why not use our Rock Faced Stone

Steel Siding, Galvanized or Painted.



It makes a wonderfully durable and economical covering for new buildings, or for improving old ones.

Get the best results, at least expense. Write us if you're interested. We'll send full information.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited Manufacturers, Toronto.

A. B. FRAS

Disaster

Coaster Perishes in Heavy Loss of Life

Experiences of a San Schooner's Crew

Advices received by the... the big typhoon which... and gave the Empress...

which had a thrilling... the hurricane in the... was the 40-ton schooner...

which has never... of such force. The... says, over fifty feet high...

Things are going swimmingly along in the south end of Moyie, and the way in which that portly day is simply astonishing...

Mr. Mackinnon... is about to visit... New Zealand and spent some time there looking into the operations...

Mr. R. T. Ward, manager of the Horsely mine, spent a day in Ashcroft last week on his way to San Francisco on a business trip...

Chief of Police Ingram has asked the commissioners to increase the police force by three additional men.

The Columbia Telephone & Telegraph Company on Monday completed its line into this city, and has opened an office at No. 26 Columbia avenue.

An accident occurred in the No. 1 mine on Tuesday morning. J. T. Roberts and M. M. Millan were operating a machine...

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Kootenay Lake General Hospital was held on Tuesday night.

The fall meeting of the members of the Canadian Mining Institute will be held at Nelson on Tuesday evening, 12th September.

The condition of J. T. Roberts, who was injured in No. 1 mine, early on Tuesday morning, took a turn for the better during the day.

The by-law carried on Tuesday without dissenting vote on the part of the ratepayers. In all 102 ballots were cast...

FRASER, SR. AGENT, VICTORIA.

Provincial News

SIACUSUS

KAMLOOPS

Mr. W. Hume will leave next Tuesday for Montreal, to have his eyes examined by a specialist.

QUEENELLE

News reaches here that Hugh McDougall while at work with D. S. Deans...

KASLO

It is authoritatively stated that work on a much larger scale than heretofore will be at once resumed on the Arrowhead & Kootenay railway in the Lardero...

TRAIL

On Wednesday the financial district meeting of the Methodist Kootenay district convened in the Methodist church.

MOYIE

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ASHCROFT

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ROSSLAND

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representative of the company present at the meeting of the votes, and he expressed... satisfaction which his syndicate...

The clerk and workmen of Rossland are some with a circular soliciting the cooperation of the general public in maintaining the present early closing agreement...

GREENWOOD

The recent fire gave Greenwood a slight setback, but preparations are being made to erect substantial structures on the site of the burned buildings.

NEON

Dr. Rose of the Royal Victoria hospital of Montreal, arrived in Nelson Sunday night.

NEW WESTMINSTER

The youngest son of Mr. J. C. McCarth, who was severely injured over a week ago by a fall while walking in his street, is considerably better in some respects.

WATERBURY

A public meeting was held on Tuesday night in the city hall in connection with the forthcoming fall exhibition of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia.

WATERBURY

A heavy rain storm, accompanied by wind, visited this part of the district on Saturday afternoon.

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On Monday afternoon a quiet wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Robson, whereby Mr. Martin O'Brien, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, and Mrs. Boyd, who for some time has acted as housekeeper for that well-known hostelry, were united in the bonds of wedlock.

WATERBURY

The meeting of directors of the Nelson Tramway Company was held on Tuesday evening. It was decided to push on the work with all possible haste.

son and Wm. Blackmore, M. E. Fernie. A meeting will also be held at Rossland, when a number of papers relating to the geology and mining practice of that district will be presented.

The case of H. S. King, charged with obtaining money under false pretences came up for speedy trial before Judge Forin on Tuesday morning.

REVERTOKE

No. 2 fire brigade has elected the following officers. Chief, S. L. Saunders; assistant chief, J. G. Allan; youngest member, J. C. Johnson; hook and ladder captain, W. McDonald; secretary-treasurer, C. R. McDonald.

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Survivors of the Trail

Steamer Strathcona Reached Wrangell With Thirty Victims of That Route.

Hundreds More Are on the Way Out—Stories of Death and Disaster.

More stories of Edmonton trail horrors are published in the Sound papers. News has arrived from Wrangell of the arrival there of the river steamer Strathcona on the 6th with thirty survivors of the hardships of the trail of death.

ALBERNI NOTES

A gang of men are going down the canal to start work on the claims bought by Mr. McConnell from Mr. Hayes in Hell's Gate.

The Divine Healers

Whatcom Authorities Threaten to Proceed Against Them for Illegally Practicing.

Will Have to Seek New Pastures or Be Prosecuted.

Evanglist Brooks, Reverend Brooks or Evangelist Brooks as he is called by his followers, and he had a number in Victoria, is in trouble at New Whatcom.

MORE EXCURSIONISTS

Seven Car Loads From Interior Towns on the 19th.

Each day's mail brings new assurance that the society re-enters here on Saturday next will be a monster event.

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Mr. Martin Writes Again

The Ex-Attorney General Resents a News-Advertiser Report of his Statement.

Hon Mr. Carter-Ootton Treats the Matter Lightly--A Little Caucous.

In political circles the subject of conversation to-day is the matter treated of in letters published in Vancouver yesterday and received this morning by Premier Semlin and Hon. Mr. Carter-Ootton from Mr. Joseph Martin, referring to the publication in the Vancouver News-Advertiser of an article which Mr. Martin says contains statements referring to himself which are not warranted.

The article reads as follows: "New Westminster, August 10--To-day a News-Advertiser representative made a thorough canvass

of the political influences at work in this city to ascertain the effect made upon the electors of the constituency by the elevation to the Provincial Attorney-Generalship of its popular representative, Mr. Alexander Henderson, Q. C., and to find out to what extent opposition might be placed in the way of his re-election.

The result was convincing. It proved that Mr. Henderson is secure in the political affections of a large majority of his constituents. As to opposition, and the attitude of the Opposition supporters, it may be said that, at the moment of writing, the indications all point to the successor of Mr. Joseph Martin being returned by acclamation. If a fight is forced a splendid endorsement of the honor done to the Royal City in the selection of its representative to carry the portfolio of Attorney-General is anticipated, even by several of the Opposition's warmest and warmest supporters.

A street rumor is current to the effect that an Opposition candidate may be brought out, and the names of Mr. D. J. Munn, and Ald. Robert L. Reid are mentioned in this connection. Both of the gentlemen were questioned by the reporter, but neither denied nor confirmed the rumor.

Mr. Munn, who until recently owned and operated a cannery on the Fraser river, said he would not refuse to stand if nomination was pressed on him.

Mr. Reid, who is a lawyer, manifested blissful ignorance concerning the Opposition's tactics. Many of Mr. Reid's own friends--at least those of them who speak out of regard for his political welfare--expressed regret at hearing the name mentioned as a possible nominee of the Opposition. One of them said: "I don't think 'Bobbie' Reid will step into his political grave to suit the Opposition followers. As a young man, he had popular esteem and on the path to prominence as a rising barrister, his own astuteness will prevent his suicide politically."

There is not a particle of doubt that, if left to themselves, local Oppositionists would rest content to let Mr. Henderson take his honors without dispute. Pressure from Victoria, however, seems to have been put to work to unwittingly humiliate the vestige of opposition that might be concentrated.

Government supporters to a man, including Mr. J. C. Brown, have rallied round the standard of Mr. Henderson. A prominent Oppositionist, speaking to the News-Advertiser representative said: "It is possible, but not probable, that Mr. Henderson will be opposed, but if I had supreme control I would let him go in by acclamation." Amongst twenty opinions expressed by heretofore ardent supporters of the Turner Administration, less than a fifth refused to acknowledge that Mr. Henderson would sweep the constituency with an overwhelming majority. Two of those spoken to harbored the impossible thought that an Opposition candidate would have a fighting chance.

There is reason for all this, so is there reason for the popularity existing in so marked a degree in this city for the present Administration. The support brought about partly by Premier Semlin's demand for the resignation of Mr. Joseph Martin of the Attorney-Generalship. It is well-known that Mr. Martin contemplated the removal from Westminster of the Registry Office. The destruction by fire of the Court House in the great holocaust of September last appeared to be material in the hands of the then Attorney-General to accomplish his purpose. But Mr. Martin was frustrated in his designs by Premier Semlin and Hon. F. Carter-Ootton, who almost immediately after the fire took prompt action to restore the government buildings. These have been rebuilt and to-day present a finer appearance than before the fire. Moreover the Registry Office was not taken away, despite Mr. Martin's efforts.

The prompt action taken by the government to relieve the fire-stricken citizens during the memorable month of September, 1898, is also not forgotten.

To summarize, Mr. Henderson's re-election by acclamation seems to be certain. His election is a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Martin's letter to Mr. Cotton reads as follows: Vancouver, August 10, 1899.

"Hon. F. Carter-Ootton, Finance Minister, Victoria:

"Dear Sir--I enclosed you a cutting from the News-Advertiser of to-day, headed: 'Opposition Weak.' I beg to call your attention to the very improper, false and misleading statements contained in the latter part of the same, with reference to the government's action in regard to New Westminster. I would not trouble you with this matter were it not for the fact of your well known connection with this paper. I leave it to you to take whatever steps you see fit to contradict the statements made.

"As you are well aware, everything that has been done with regard to New Westminster has been done by the government, as a whole, and it seems to me a very pitiable attempt on the part of the News-Advertiser to gain support for the government's candidate at the coming election

by making statements containing innuendoes against me and praises for Mr. Semlin and yourself which are absolutely without any foundation whatever.

"Yours truly, 'JOSEPH MARTIN.'"

To Mr. Semlin the ex-Attorney-General wrote the following: Vancouver, August 10, 1899.

"Hon. C. A. Semlin, Premier, Victoria: 'Dear Sir--Enclosed I send you a cutting from the News-Advertiser of to-day, headed: 'Opposition Weak.' I beg to call your attention to the latter part of the article, in which statements are made with regard to the rebuilding of the court house, and the removal from New Westminster of the registry office.

"I would not think it necessary to pay any attention to statements of this kind, if they do not appear in a newspaper with which Mr. Cotton is known to be connected. Under these circumstances I must ask you and Mr. Cotton to see that this matter is put in a proper light before the electors of New Westminster.

"In the first place, it would be difficult to imagine a statement in worse taste than the one to which I refer. It is quite impossible to properly discuss the statements referred to without going fully into any discussion they may have had in the cabinet with regard to the matters mentioned. You are, however, well aware that the statements made are absolutely untrue, and I leave it to you to take whatever steps you may think proper to refute the innuendoes directed against me contained in the article in question.

"Everything that has been done with reference to New Westminster has been done by the government as a whole.

"Yours truly, 'JOSEPH MARTIN.'"

A Times reporter saw Mr. Cotton this afternoon in the expectation that the Finance Minister would have something to say in explanation, justification or contradiction of the statements made in the News-Advertiser. The following conversation took place:

Reporter: "Will you say anything, Mr. Cotton, regarding the letter from Mr. Martin to yourself published in a press of Vancouver and Victoria?"

Mr. Cotton: "No, nothing at all. I won't pay any attention to it."

Mr. Semlin is of the same mind, declining to say anything in regard to the letter.

The opposition to Mr. Henderson the new Attorney-General, in New Westminster is apparently still being fostered in the city. Among the arrivals on yesterday's Islander from Vancouver were Messrs. Hagle and Cowan, Vancouver attorneys, and prominent oppositionists. They were in close consultation this morning with ex-Attorney-General Eberts and ex-President of the Council C. E. Pooley.

WOULDN'T STAND IT.

A "Grater" Who Slandered the Promoters of the Port Angeles Eastern.

One feature of the people of Port Angeles was evidenced very prominently during the week. They are credited with being firm believers in those whom they have proven to be good friends, and any attempt to blacken the characters of those who have been thus tested is resented with vigor and despatch.

Niel Murphy, a fakir from the east, claiming to be a private detective and United States secret service officer, was taken by a posse of citizens to the city limits at 6 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday and ordered to not stop until he reached Dugeness, seventeen miles distant, where he could take a boat for Seattle.

Murphy arrived last week accompanied by his wife, who put in her time peddling hair switches. Murphy demanded a contract for railroad construction from General Manager Atkinson of the Port Angeles Eastern railroad. He was refused. Murphy then began to talk, claiming that he could prove that Atkinson, Shute and Major Hibbard were schemers and pretended to show a long list of Eastern indebtedness against the above parties.

Mayor Bradley had received \$600 for influencing the bonus committee and to hush an alleged scandal regarding railroad affairs. He claimed that the same could be proved by such men as Mayor Redfern, R. T. Williams and R. T. Kent, of Victoria; he also gave as personal references, Attorney McElroy and others of Seattle. The citizens of Port Angeles wired for reference but got nothing satisfactory.

A posse of citizens was sent as a committee to investigate Murphy at his room and demanded that he identify himself and produce his proof or forthwith to get out of town. He admitted that he made the statements attributed to him and asked to have until Thursday at noon to answer the committee. His request was refused. The \$600 fee would not brook delay and he was escorted out.

He asked the marshal to protect him from harm and no harm was done, but when he was seen by the marshal in the east. His wife had left two days before.

Murphy was recognized as having been a special deputy marshal at Dyes, Alaska, and later on the keeper of a restaurant at Sheep's camp. The action of the committee is justified on the grounds that Murphy was either crazy or blackmailer. The citizens regret that Murphy had no other purpose in view than to ruin character and disturb the peace.

The Rev. W. B. Costler, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once."

For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

MONTREAL MINING MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Aug. 11--Stock market, morning board: War Eagle, 40; 3604; Payne, 140; 136; Montreal and London, 45; 44; Republic, 124, 123; Sals, Montreal and London, 1, 500; 1,000 at 46; War Eagle, 500 at 3604; Payne, 500, 500 at 1394; Republic, 500 at 123, 4,500, 2,000 at 124.

"If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

The Seizure of Fishing Boats

Domion Fisheries Agent Stumbles Has Thoroughly Investigated the Matter.

U. S. Officials Tell Their Story--Mr. Stumbles Gathers Valuable Information.

That the facts connected with the seizure of Canadian fishing boats by United States officials off Point Roberts will be laid before the Fisheries Department at Ottawa in detail is now an assured fact, as Mr. W. W. Stumbles, of the Fisheries Department, who returned from the Mainland last evening, has made a thorough enquiry into the circumstances and will furnish a full report to Sir Louis B. Robt. Stumbles was accompanied by Hon. Abraham R. Smith, United States consul, and it is pleasant to learn from Mr. Stumbles that the relations between the Dominion and United States officials in the prosecution of the enquiry have been of a most cordial nature.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries instructed Mr. Stumbles to enquire into the salmon fishing industry in British Columbia in all its phases, with a view of encouraging the same in every possible way, particularly from a commercial standpoint, and in the interests of the fishermen and cannerymen. These instructions were confirmed in a telegram received by Mr. Stumbles from Sir Louis Robt. Stumbles, who he should enquire into all conditions affecting the industry.

Mr. Stumbles' mission to the Mainland, from which he has just returned, had especial reference to the matter referred to in the above article. Some of the fish are sold to the canneries on the Fraser river, the prices mentioned being 20 and 21 cents a fish, although at an earlier date they have been sold for 17 cents.

Mr. Stumbles' visit to the coast, during most of his time has been taken up looking into the details of the salmon fishing industry, the number of fish caught, the appliances used, and the adaptability of the fishery regulations. It should be mentioned that the minister, at the recommendation of Mr. Stumbles, extended the time for registering, from 30th June to July 15th, to meet the cases of the men who are British subjects and had been employed in other industries, who could give satisfactory reasons under oath for their inability to register before June 30th. This extension was much appreciated by the fishermen and the owners of the canneries as it enabled the former to obtain employment and the cannerymen to secure men.

This afternoon Mr. Stumbles met a special committee of the Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs. Renouf, Kirk and Davidge, which was instructed to wait for the report of the present fisheries laws and regulations, asking that something be done to prevent the wholesale destruction of young fish in the Cowichan river and to stop a stop to illegal fishing on Vancouver Island rivers, streams and lakes, such as weirs, and other obstructions.

Mr. Stumbles promised to visit the places referred to by them on the Cowichan river before he could undertake to do so. He will examine the places where the weirs and other methods are used for catching fish contrary to the regulations, leaving for that purpose tomorrow morning. On his return he will give a report to the Board of Trade and will have something further for publication.

FROM MINDEN

Confirmed Report Concerning the Merits of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Greatest Cure of the Outcry for Lame Back and All Forms of Kidney Disease--Mrs. F. S. Eurt Tells What They Did for Her.

Minden, Aug. 11--That backache, pain in the back and loins, etc., is caused by defective kidneys almost everybody in Minden is now aware. That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure backache is now universally acknowledged in Minden, as it is almost everywhere in the civilized world. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure all forms of Kidney Disease of which backache is only one.

Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Bright's Disease, the most dreaded malady of the human race invariably incurable until the advent of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Lumbago, Sciatic and Neuralgia, which were incurable without the use of morphia and other injurious drugs before Dodd's Kidney Pills were given to the world.

Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Heart Disease, Urinary and Bladder Complaints, Female Weakness, Dropsy and other Blood Disorders, these being all the effects of improper or neglected work on the part of the kidneys.

Here is a letter from Minden which shows that while Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the advanced stages and more severe forms of Kidney Disease, they will also cure the common symptom of backache.

"You say you would like to hear from those who take Dodd's Kidney Pills and derive benefit from them. I was much troubled with my back, and I thought I would try Dodd's Kidney Pills, seeing so much about them in the newspapers. I am now almost better. I will still continue to take a few boxes yet, however. I have recommended them to many a sufferer, and I assisted them with the thought of helping the sale of Dodd's Kidney Pills, but helping the sick.

"Yours truly, 'F. S. BURT, 'Minden P. O., Ont.'"

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

any enquiries as to their circumstances and was not supposed to take any interest in that matter. The lieutenant also stated that he did not ask each individual how he had got into American waters, but simply took them because they were there and believed he was carrying out his duty in that respect.

Mr. Stumbles saw some of the American traps, some of which are very near the Boundary line, and believes that if a survey were made a few miles might be found on the boundary line if not in British water. A scow fastened to one of these piles by the owner of the trap is in British water on a rising tide, but with the ebb it turns back into the American water.

The officer who issues certificates to American fishermen stated that he had given over 90 permits to Americans who were fishing in the Sound, and it was probable some of them crossed into British waters at times and fished there. The Americans take humpbacks as well as sock-eyes and quite a number of humpbacks are taken in Boundary bay near the boundary line, and occasionally sock-eyes. There is some difficulty in the Dominion fishery officers getting evidence as to the operations of the Americans in British waters as Boundary bay is on the other side of Point Roberts and the fishery guardian would have to be continually in Boundary bay in order to prevent poaching by Americans.

It should be stated that Mr. Stumbles took the pains to go up and see the monument marking the boundary line to satisfy himself upon this matter.

In regard to the traps in use in American waters Mr. Stumbles said that on July 23rd he visited the traps from Birch Point marking the boundary line. It was observed that large numbers of fish were caught in the traps and 4,000 were taken at one time from a trap on Salmon Bank. This number has been greatly exceeded since that time and it was claimed by some of the men connected with the traps that as many as 70,000 or 80,000 were taken in a day. Mr. Stumbles has reason to believe that immense numbers were taken as he saw in one cannery from 15,000 to 20,000 humpbacks. Our fishermen do not take this kind of salmon. Some of the fish are sold to the canneries on the Fraser river, the prices mentioned being 20 and 21 cents a fish, although at an earlier date they have been sold for 17 cents.

Mr. Stumbles' visit to the coast, during most of his time has been taken up looking into the details of the salmon fishing industry, the number of fish caught, the appliances used, and the adaptability of the fishery regulations. It should be mentioned that the minister, at the recommendation of Mr. Stumbles, extended the time for registering, from 30th June to July 15th, to meet the cases of the men who are British subjects and had been employed in other industries, who could give satisfactory reasons under oath for their inability to register before June 30th. This extension was much appreciated by the fishermen and the owners of the canneries as it enabled the former to obtain employment and the cannerymen to secure men.

This afternoon Mr. Stumbles met a special committee of the Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs. Renouf, Kirk and Davidge, which was instructed to wait for the report of the present fisheries laws and regulations, asking that something be done to prevent the wholesale destruction of young fish in the Cowichan river and to stop a stop to illegal fishing on Vancouver Island rivers, streams and lakes, such as weirs, and other obstructions.

Mr. Stumbles promised to visit the places referred to by them on the Cowichan river before he could undertake to do so. He will examine the places where the weirs and other methods are used for catching fish contrary to the regulations, leaving for that purpose tomorrow morning. On his return he will give a report to the Board of Trade and will have something further for publication.

Henderson a Sure Winner

Latest Advices From New Westminster Indicate a Government Victory.

No Organization and No Enthusiasm in Opposition Banks.

(Special to the Times.)

New Westminster, Aug. 12--Henderson's return in New Westminster is a foregone conclusion. Certainly neither Munn nor Reid could defeat him. The electors of New Westminster by an overwhelming majority intend to take advantage of this opportunity of securing cabinet representation. While there is plenty of opposition talk there is no organization and no enthusiasm.

The above terse summary of the condition of affairs in New Westminster was received by the Times from a gentleman who has special knowledge of the situation and whose experience in political life enables him to form a just and accurate estimate of the conditions. It may be confidently relied upon as a statement of facts and is therefore a corroboration of the views expressed by others who have knowledge of the feeling in the Attorney-General's constituency.

The News-Advertiser says: "Mr. Henderson is now in the Royal City and has received many gratifying promises of support in the event of a fight being forced upon him. A contest would be welcomed by not a few friends of the government, if only as affording the new Attorney-General an opportunity to show how easily he could defeat any opposition candidate who was ill-advised enough to place his deposit in danger. The government has so well commended itself to the voters by its actions that it could safely open any constituency in the province to-day. In New Westminster, particularly, the government is extremely popular. For many years the Royal City has been represented in the Provincial Legislature by men who worked strenuously for the reforms that the Semlin government has inaugurated so happily and successfully."

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PROMPT ACTION.

The Washington Authorities Issue Instructions that Perishable Goods Be Admitted at Skagway.

Collector of Customs A. R. Milne this afternoon received a telegram from Mr. E. C. Hawkins, general manager of the Yukon and White Pass railway, who is now in Seattle, which contains good news for Victoria merchants. It reads as follows:

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MCCORMICK MOWERS.

McCormick Steel-wheeled Sulky Rakes McCormick Open-backed Binders.

UP TO DATE AND BEST IN THE WORLD--BAR NONE.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

COR. OF YATES AND BROAD STREETS, VICTORIA, B. C.

Advertisement for Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd. featuring an illustration of a woman and a list of products including Deviled Crabs, Shrimp Paste, Mackerel Paste, Armour's Sliced Ham, and Freestone Peaches for preserving. Signed Dixie H. Ross & Co.

J. Piercy & Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods

Manufacturers of Every Description of Clothing by WHITE LABOR.

25, 27, 29, 29 Yates Street. VICTORIA, B.C.

DEATH ROLL INCREASING.

It is Now Estimated That Five Hundred Persons Were Drowned at Ponce During the Hurricane.

(Associated Press.)

San Juan de Porto Rico, Aug. 11--It is said 500 persons lost their lives at Ponce during the recent hurricane. Terrible distress prevails here. Arroyo, on the south coast, has been destroyed. Sixteen lives were lost there and the town is still submerged. Seven persons were killed at Guayama. A number of houses were pillaged; squads of soldiers were unable to maintain order and starvation threatens the population.

An Appeal For Aid.

Washington, Aug. 11--Secretary Root has prepared an appeal to the people of the United States for aid for those who have suffered in Porto Rico by the recent cyclone.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

The mammoth raft of lumber which has been building at Seattle for many months is now ready for sea and will be towed to San Francisco by the freighter Czarina when she sails for the Bay City on August 20th. This raft is the largest lumber cargo in one shipment ever seen on the Pacific coast. Other pile rafts have been launched and taken to sea, but they were all smaller than this. It is 65 feet long, 55 feet beam and 38 feet deep, drawing 24 feet of water. Eleven thousand piles compose the hull and cargo. The big raft has all the shape of a whale, back, pointed at each end, with hull outlined and built to swim the seas with the safety and buoyancy of a sailing vessel, and with a rudder and canvas would probably make fair progress on its own account. These 11,000 piles, averaging 10 feet in length, mean 69,000 lineal feet, or eleven times the pile cargo of a fair sized sailing ship, and are taken to their destination with average safety and without the expense of employees.

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OWERS. McCormick Open-backed Binders.

of, Ltd. TORIA, B. C.

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L. Ross & Co

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Hawaii's Rivers of Fire

A Correspondent Tells of the Glowing, Waving, Roaring, Fiery Mass.

With a Party He Journeys as Near as Possible to the Crater.

scenes of former eruptions, possibly 1855-56 and 1880-81, as well as centers of this eruption, we found a confused mass of new and old lava, great heat and the only spot where sulphur has come out in quantity and crystallized.

The correspondent says: If one were a Dante it might be possible to give a faint idea of the grandeur and awful nature of a volcanic eruption viewed from the source.

Leaving the Kilauea Volcano House our party, consisting of nine tourists, two guides and two horse tenders, 13 in all, started about 9 o'clock on Friday morning, the 14th. After a tiring and fatiguing journey we arrived at the terminal cone of the 1852 eruption, and suddenly came in view of a fire fountain two miles west.

gotten, and we eagerly hurried forward. The first new lava was reached just before the 1852 cone. It is broken, jagged and frothy, and probably constitutes what was called the Kau flow.

It may have emerged from the first cone of this eruption and, flowing east, ran to the north of the 1852 cone and stopped. Passing over this cone, we came at once to fresh, hot lava and found a channel running about east southeast which appeared to go over the crest to the south toward Kapapala.

But the whole country is covered with fresh lava, which became very much tangled among the numerous old and new cones. As daylight came down we reached an old cone nearly a mile from the spot, and directly facing it, so we concluded to establish "Camp Fire Queen."

Establishing a camp was a very simple operation. It consisted of laying down our canteens and short men the camp, wrapping ourselves in blankets and sitting or standing, or anything else to keep warm. It was bitterly cold, and during the night we all crawled over some little steam cracks, preferring the dampness with general warmth to the biting wind. My aneroid registered about 10,750 feet altitude. Now and then a heavy thud deep under our heads kept us reminded of the fact that a live volcano was not far below us. One did not want to imagine without having seen the weird and awe-inspiring surroundings. Not a particle of vegetation, not even a moss, nothing but desolation—grim and hideous suggestions of death. There was no opportunity for dullness or weariness, for there, just before us, was the brilliant never-ceasing fountain of fire. Away to the right, running off to the northeast, was a rivulet of water. It is so deep and wide that nothing could be seen from our camp except the long line of glowing color above. All night the surging, rushing, roaring thunder of the fire fountains and the air. Occasionally it would be thrown to a height of two hundred feet or more, and immense flakes fell over the sides and rolled down in all directions.

In the early morning we broke camp and started for the fire cone over new and hot lava of indescribable roughness. Passing just south of a dead cone of very recent action and coming to its west side, suddenly we faced, only five hundred feet away, the whole glowing, waving mass of fire! The wonder of it all is that so close an approach could be made with safety, for comparatively speaking, it was safe, though possibly hot lava is now overflowing or cascading over the cone. The heat was so intense that it was necessary to shield the face. The cone has evidently been built up by the falling lava. It is perhaps 150 feet in height at the north side, considerably lower on the other. A very deep trough, perhaps thirty feet wide at the bottom, opens to the northeast, or, rather, more easterly. The cone is probably two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet across the top and is filled with a restless, surging mass of white-hot lava, always leaping into the air, sometimes rising to a height of two hundred feet. Explosions are continuous. Now and then a heavy volume of white smoke is literally shot into the air. It is always rising and rolling away, covering the island with a thin, veiling pall. Fascinating as was the view through the cone, the noise and sight of the river of fire is not less wonderful. It rushes through the opening as if shot from a cannon and, plunging over a fall of perhaps twenty feet, continues madly down the mountain side through a deep channel at a terrific speed. The flow was nearly as liquid in appearance as water. The runnels and rills made it roll into immense piles like the rapids at Niagara or like the waves of the sea. The eagerness of our party estimated that the channel was fifty feet wide, that the flowing mass was ten feet deep and moved at the bank opposite, which we could see, was deeply undermined, perhaps ten feet.

Think of it, in two seconds an acre of ground would be covered a foot deep with lava. Sometimes the flow would dash to a few seconds, leaving the bank so that it was evident that ten feet was not too much. Such lulls were followed by a waving flood of fire which filled the whole channel, subsiding, interesting effects were instantly seen in the covered channel across. Straggle formed before the rush wholly stopped, and in a moment they could be seen hanging from the roof, still dripping but bent down almost.

Leaving the fire after an hour, we returned to camp and examining a wide crack that crossed the north side of the volcano. This crack was the source of our camping ground. This crack was in the cone and probably represents the pressure from below. A little further east, still on this fracture and along cones which probably repre-

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The Samoan Commission

Hon. Bartlett Tripp Tells of the Doings of the Commissioners.

He and the German Representative Came North on the U. S. S. Badger.

According to advices received from Honolulu, the U. S. S. Badger, with two of the Samoan commissioners, Hon. Bartlett Tripp, of the United States, and Baron Von Sternberg, of Germany, on board, reached the islands of the South Pacific on July 27th.

In an interview given to the Times' correspondent Judge Tripp said: "Everything is quiet and peaceable in the islands, and no further trouble may be anticipated. After the Moans left we had several conferences, and finally they are called in Samoa, with native chiefs at different districts at which we were cordially received."

"At these conferences with the natives over 450 high chiefs gave their assent to the new form of government proposed. No white men or reporters were allowed to be present, and as little as possible of the proceedings was made public. The form of government agreed upon will be presented to the Samoan people, and, if agreed to, will then be placed in force all over Samoa. It will be a civilized government by white people altogether. In the meantime peace and quietness is maintained without difficulty by United States Consul Osborn, Hon. Commissioner Hunter, and the representative of Germany, Mr. Grunow. In the tour made through the group all the natives expressed themselves as satisfied with the new arrangement."

"A late issue of the Samoan Weekly Herald, speaking of the visit of the commission, says: "The commissioners visited the Fasaaleaga district on Wednesday last at the Tutanki. The Rev. Mr. Rose met and escorted them to Fatasi (Safotulafu), where great preparations had been made for their reception. They were welcomed by all the chiefs and natives, and was answered by Mr. Commissioner delivered a long and telling speech, explaining the past actions of the commission, and sketching briefly some of the probable arrangements for the future, impressing upon all the unanimous desire of the people to see peace and the everlasting welfare of Samoa, and congratulating Fasaaleaga on the favorable reports received about them; exhorting them to make friends and be at peace. Questions were asked by the various chiefs, chiefly by Laufi, who had to be carried to the meeting owing to a bad attack of elephantiasis, representing Safotulafu and Pule negroes, and was answered by the commissioners. Then came a large Tanala, and the presentation of food. The three commissioners were especially pleased with the opportunity of testing the various Samoan dishes which had been prepared for them. After a short stroll, the boat of the day came off, namely, the Sootara, when the chiefs of Vava and Sapaipi came from the house allotted to them and met the chiefs of the rest of the Fasaaleaga, who had hands and ruled noses before the commissioners. The commissioners then retired to the house of Rev. Mr. Sibree, where they were entertained by Mrs. Sibree. After a short rest they again witnessed another Tanala, leaving soon after to go on board, and proceeded to the Itu-Tane, to hold two fonoa there on Thursday."

Another item of Honolulu news tells of a strange case of the recovery of stolen money by detectives with the alleged aid of Kahuna sorcery. The Honolulu Star says: "When Shakespeare wrote 'and good to everything' he was not thinking of sorcery, but of accounts; but for once, if never before and never to be again, this strange heathenism has been put to practical and good use."

Detective David Kaapa has succeeded by it in unearthing a robbery and restoring a large amount of money to the rightful owner. As both parties are women and friends, and the money, nearly \$30, is again in the hands of the owner, there will be no arrest and no prosecution. The case came up in this wise: Last April a woman found that her house had been entered and her sack of money stolen. The thief was evidently some person well acquainted with the premises. Nothing else was taken or touched. The matter was reported to David Kaapa.

The investigations of the detective led him to the house of a female friend of the distressed woman. He could get absolutely no farther. At the same time he was convinced that the thief was in that house, and undoubtedly the money was there. It was then that he thought of a scheme.

Kaapa employed two old kahunas and gave them these instructions: Regularly once a week they were to visit the house and march around it seven times, chanting a prayer for the death of the person who had stolen the money. At first the people in the place paid little attention to this ceremony, but after a few weeks there were signs of uneasiness. Finally the woman who had lost the money, on leaving her house one morning, discovered a bag on the walk, and upon picking it up discovered that it contained all of her gold, silver and money. It had been returned during the night by the thief.

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The cessation of the flow occurred almost as suddenly as the outbreak. Those who took their last glance at Mauna Loa's stream of fire on the evening of the 23rd ult., were astonished to find on the next morning that all was quiet. The eruption had ceased. During the day the whole island of Hawaii was shaken with earthquakes of various degrees. None were very heavy and no damage was done. Many of the old Kamaainas say that these disturbances are sure signs that Madame Pele is taking a short rest, only to break forth with redoubled energy in a few days.

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He and the German Representative Came North on the U. S. S. Badger.

According to advices received from Honolulu, the U. S. S. Badger, with two of the Samoan commissioners, Hon. Bartlett Tripp, of the United States, and Baron Von Sternberg, of Germany, on board, reached the islands of the South Pacific on July 27th.

In an interview given to the Times' correspondent Judge Tripp said: "Everything is quiet and peaceable in the islands, and no further trouble may be anticipated. After the Moans left we had several conferences, and finally they are called in Samoa, with native chiefs at different districts at which we were cordially received."

"At these conferences with the natives over 450 high chiefs gave their assent to the new form of government proposed. No white men or reporters were allowed to be present, and as little as possible of the proceedings was made public. The form of government agreed upon will be presented to the Samoan people, and, if agreed to, will then be placed in force all over Samoa. It will be a civilized government by white people altogether. In the meantime peace and quietness is maintained without difficulty by United States Consul Osborn, Hon. Commissioner Hunter, and the representative of Germany, Mr. Grunow. In the tour made through the group all the natives expressed themselves as satisfied with the new arrangement."

"A late issue of the Samoan Weekly Herald, speaking of the visit of the commission, says: "The commissioners visited the Fasaaleaga district on Wednesday last at the Tutanki. The Rev. Mr. Rose met and escorted them to Fatasi (Safotulafu), where great preparations had been made for their reception. They were welcomed by all the chiefs and natives, and was answered by Mr. Commissioner delivered a long and telling speech, explaining the past actions of the commission, and sketching briefly some of the probable arrangements for the future, impressing upon all the unanimous desire of the people to see peace and the everlasting welfare of Samoa, and congratulating Fasaaleaga on the favorable reports received about them; exhorting them to make friends and be at peace. Questions were asked by the various chiefs, chiefly by Laufi, who had to be carried to the meeting owing to a bad attack of elephantiasis, representing Safotulafu and Pule negroes, and was answered by the commissioners. Then came a large Tanala, and the presentation of food. The three commissioners were especially pleased with the opportunity of testing the various Samoan dishes which had been prepared for them. After a short stroll, the boat of the day came off, namely, the Sootara, when the chiefs of Vava and Sapaipi came from the house allotted to them and met the chiefs of the rest of the Fasaaleaga, who had hands and ruled noses before the commissioners. The commissioners then retired to the house of Rev. Mr. Sibree, where they were entertained by Mrs. Sibree. After a short rest they again witnessed another Tanala, leaving soon after to go on board, and proceeded to the Itu-Tane, to hold two fonoa there on Thursday."

Another item of Honolulu news tells of a strange case of the recovery of stolen money by detectives with the alleged aid of Kahuna sorcery. The Honolulu Star says: "When Shakespeare wrote 'and good to everything' he was not thinking of sorcery, but of accounts; but for once, if never before and never to be again, this strange heathenism has been put to practical and good use."

Detective David Kaapa has succeeded by it in unearthing a robbery and restoring a large amount of money to the rightful owner. As both parties are women and friends, and the money, nearly \$30, is again in the hands of the owner, there will be no arrest and no prosecution. The case came up in this wise: Last April a woman found that her house had been entered and her sack of money stolen. The thief was evidently some person well acquainted with the premises. Nothing else was taken or touched. The matter was reported to David Kaapa.

The investigations of the detective led him to the house of a female friend of the distressed woman. He could get absolutely no farther. At the same time he was convinced that the thief was in that house, and undoubtedly the money was there. It was then that he thought of a scheme.

Kaapa employed two old kahunas and gave them these instructions: Regularly once a week they were to visit the house and march around it seven times, chanting a prayer for the death of the person who had stolen the money. At first the people in the place paid little attention to this ceremony, but after a few weeks there were signs of uneasiness. Finally the woman who had lost the money, on leaving her house one morning, discovered a bag on the walk, and upon picking it up discovered that it contained all of her gold, silver and money. It had been returned during the night by the thief.

The eruption ended.

Before the Mowera sailed, the steamer Mauna Kea arrived from Hawaii bringing news that the recent volcanic outbreak has ceased and the lava flows stopped.

The cessation of the flow occurred almost as suddenly as the outbreak. Those who took their last glance at Mauna Loa's stream of fire on the evening of the 23rd ult., were astonished to find on the next morning that all was quiet. The eruption had ceased. During the day the whole island of Hawaii was shaken with earthquakes of various degrees. None were very heavy and no damage was done. Many of the old Kamaainas say that these disturbances are sure signs that Madame Pele is taking a short rest, only to break forth with redoubled energy in a few days.

Following the cessation of the eruptions, however, the island of Hawaii has been shaken from centre to circumfer-

What a Britisher Says

Of General Otis and His Management of the Campaign in the Philippines.

His Incompetence Has Sacrificed a Great Many Lives.

General Otis is a silly old fool—an old woman—utterly incompetent to manage the campaign which confronts him in the Philippines, and at least five thousand brave and courageous fellows have been sacrificed by his utter incompetence.

The cessation of the eruption and lava flow was as sudden as was the outbreak. Those at Hilo and at the Volcano House, up on the mountain side, viewed Mauna Loa's great stream of fire pouring outward and down the slopes. At the night of July 23rd. The following morning they were astonished when, on gazing toward the crater, they saw no eruption and no flow of lava. During the night the vexed volcano had subsided. Later in the day came the earthquake shocks.

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An Estimate of Cape Nome

Two Experienced Miners Reach Dawson From There After a Tour of Inspection.

A Grubstake Country—Two-cent Dust—The Stampede a Big Fake.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Queen last night was C. Davidson, of the Klondike Nugget. Davidson, the Nugget brought by him has the following on the Cape Nome district given by arrivals who left there late on July 8, and who reached Dawson shortly before the sternwheeler Victoria left on July 30th.

Ed. McConnell and Dan McLennan, both of whom are known the entire length of the Yukon, and than whom few are better qualified to properly size up a mining camp. They visited the several creeks personally, inspected the work being done by others and prospectured with their own hands.

"My estimate of the country," said Mr. McLennan, to the Nugget, "is that it is a grub stake proposition. There is gold there, but not in large quantities and it is a hard country to work in. The only work there is on the beach, the working season is very short—everything was still frozen up when we left there first of July—and it is hard traveling; the nigger head swamps of the Klondike are like macadamized roads in comparison. Then, too, the country was all taken up and is practically held by five men, who look a lot of Klondikers and Esquimaux over there during the winter for the purpose of staking. I think the district would accommodate about 400 people. Sid Wilson and Billy Ash, rustled up about three ounces of gold while there, but it was hard work to get it. Very few people are at work in the country, consequently, there is but little native dust in circulation. I think the country will be as good as that about Circle."

"In my opinion," said Mr. McConnell, "it is a steamboat boom and the biggest fake I ever heard of. There are colors everywhere in this country, but no paying gold. I visited every known creek in the district but Snow, and panned the ground wherever I found men at work, and the best I found was 2-cent dirt. There are only four camps engaged in staking in the country, and, although they have

Dominion Parliament

The Militia Estimates—A Warm Discussion Over the Workman Contract.

Popular Speaker—Senate Adopts House of Commons Transvaal Resolution.

Debate in the House on the Principle of Railway Subsidies.

Sir Charles Tupper's Views—The Senate Adopts the Pacific Cable Bill.

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—The proceedings yesterday in connection with the election and installation of Mr. Thomas Bain, who succeeds the late Sir James Edgar as Speaker of the House of Commons, were of unusual interest, and were followed by quite a large attendance of strangers in the galleries. In such cases the government nominations go without question, but in the present instance no choice could possibly have been made which would have met with more general approval on both sides. Mr. Bain is a man deliberate and fair above all else, and exceedingly well-informed, and his rulings are certain of acceptance with good grace.

When the members assembled yesterday at three o'clock, the Premier, addressing the clerk of the House, Sir John Bourinot, said: "The Governor-General, having been informed of the death of Sir James Edgar, is pleased to give leave to the House to proceed to the choice of a Speaker. The melancholy event which we had to deplore yesterday now brings us to the duty of selecting a new Speaker to preside over the deliberations of this House. It was a mere truism to assert that the office of Speaker in the House of Commons is of the most important of all those that can be either given by the Crown or conferred by the people. Our system of government rests upon the basis of free and untrammelled discussion and the duty of presiding over the deliberations of the House of Commons where these free and untrammelled discussions must take place, is one of the most difficult and delicate, if you remember that the object is as it ought to be, to maintain absolute impartiality between all parties in the House, to keep even the scales of justice, and to give the same measure due to evidence on both sides, to maintain the dignity and decorum of the House, to keep intact those rules and traditions which many generations have handed down to us as the best ever devised by man for the government of a free people.

The office of the Speaker, therefore, is one which requires many inherent qualities. It requires, first of all, a long experience on the floor of the House, for without experience all other qualities, however great they might be, would be of little avail. It requires a prompt and sound judgment, independence of mind, firmness of temper, and if to all these qualities added gentleness and kindness of disposition we may well say perfection would be well high reached.

"I submit to the judgment of the House and the judgment of its members who came here at the last election, and above all to the judgment of those who have been long associated with this House, that all these qualities are possessed in an eminent degree by Sir Thomas Bain, one of the oldest and most experienced members of this House. He entered this House in the most brilliant period of parliamentary government in Canada. He entered it at a time when parliamentary science was represented on the floor of this House by such men as Sir John Macdonald, Sir A. A. Dornan, the Hon. Edward Blake, Sir Alexander Galt and Sir John Abbott. A man who has been trained in such a school must have acquired a great deal of good stead in the history of this House, and I venture to predict that in this I appeal to the judgment of everyone in this House that the member for Wentworth being often called on to preside over the Committee of the Whole, has given signal evidence of his soundness of mind and impartiality and soundness of judgment. This vacant chair has been adorned and graced by men whose names will live in the history of Canada, and I venture to predict that in Mr. Bain is elected to the chair, as I am sure he will, he will prove a worthy successor of the men who have left such honorable records behind them. I beg, therefore, to move that Mr. Thomas Bain, member for the electoral district of the South Riding of Wentworth, do take the chair of this House as Speaker."

Seconded by Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Charles Tupper—Mr. Clerk, I rise for the purpose of saying that I am expressing the uniform sentiment of this side of the House when I say that the honorable gentleman who has had the good fortune of being named by the government for this high position is worthy of all that has been said by the leader of the House in making that motion. I am sure that everyone who has had the privilege of sitting in this House with the member for South Wentworth agrees in the statement that whether as a member of this House frequently occupying the position of chairman of committees or occasionally occupying the position of temporary Speaker, his duties have been performed in an independent, able and impartial manner that commends him entirely to the approval of this side of the House. (Applause.) I have much pleasure in seconding the motion. Sir James Bourinot put the motion, which was carried without a dissenting voice. He then said: "I declare Mr.

Thomas Bain unanimously elected to the chair of the Speaker of this House." During the applause which followed this official declaration Mr. Bain rose from his seat. Mr. James Macmillan and the Hon. Sidney Fisher being the first to congratulate him as he passed down the aisle, and was conducted to the chair by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. W. S. Fielding. As Mr. Speaker took the chair there was a renewal of the applause amid cheers which lasted some little time.

The Speaker's Thanks. Mr. Speaker Bain then addressed the House as follows: "I beg respectfully to thank the House of Commons for the honor it has accorded me in electing me unanimously as its Speaker. I feel especially thankful for the kindly way in which the leader of the Opposition has expressed himself on this occasion, and I can assure the House that it will be my best endeavor to discharge the duties attached to my position with justice and impartiality. I can only appeal to gentlemen on both sides of the House when I say that I feel sensible of my inability to efficiently discharge these duties, and ask them for their earnest and kind co-operation for the preservation of the rights and privileges and duties attached to the rights of a member of the House of Commons from time immemorial." (Renewed applause.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed the House that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor-General that the House should present its Speaker in the Senate Chamber at four o'clock for his approval, and the House adjourned during the recess. At four o'clock the members journeyed across to the Senate side, where His Excellency was waiting. The Speaker-elect announced that he had been chosen by the House of Commons as its Speaker, and prayed that any errors he might make might be imputed to himself alone, and not to the Commons, whose servant he was. His Excellency doffed his hat and the speaker of the Senate conveyed his approval. Returning to the Commons chamber the Speaker read prayers, a somewhat lengthy proceeding, this being the first occasion on which the galleries have been occupied during this part of the daily routine.

Resumption of Business. In reply to Sir Charles Tupper, the Premier stated that the railway resolutions would probably be taken up today. Mr. Macdonald (Kings, P. E. I.) asked if a county court judge had been appointed to fill the vacancy there caused by the death of the late Judge Alley. The Premier replied that the appointment would have been made that day but for the unfortunate illness of Mr. Louis Davies, and it would certainly be made today.

Financial Unrest in Montreal. Mr. F. D. Monk (Jacques Cartier) drew attention to the financial situation in Montreal caused by the suspension of the Banque Ville Marie, as it was not at present in the power of the government to appoint an inspector, he suggested that before the House proceeded to change the law, it should have the opportunity of doing the work on his own premises. What he understood by the term "sweating" was the employment of a large number of employees where they would not be employed under proper conditions of health. He advocated the spirit, not the letter of the contract, in regard to the work being done at home or in the factories wherever it could be done under proper conditions. If the letter of the contract forbade a man doing the work on his own premises it should be altered to that extent.

Donville and the Major-General. Upon an item of \$128,000 for arms, ammunition and defence, Colonel Donville took occasion to criticize in somewhat vigorous terms the situation employed by the present major-general of the Canadian forces, General Hutton. He thought that there was abundant material in Canada to fill these important positions, and one general after another came out from the Old Country. This was for buttons, that for rifle and so it went, and he was willing that his predecessors had been promoting. The present general he spoke of as galloping over the country fighting imaginary battles, and that his inspection would be no more than a paper exercise. He was willing to be wise. However, "new occasions teach new duties," an if there was anything in this unfortunate affair which would assist the government to adopt such a measure it would be willing to learn. If Mr. Monk desired he would be glad to discuss the matter with him. It might not be possible to pass such a bill in this session, though if anything could be done to reassure the public mind the government would do it. At an adjournment at the next session it would be necessary to have certain amendments to the Banking Act, and the present occurrence might be a good opportunity to do so.

The House then went into supply upon the vote of the Yukon military contingent. The Minister of Militia stated that it had been decided to withdraw one-half the troops as soon as it was possible to secure the consent of the United States authorities to let them land at Skagway.

The Workman Contract. Mr. Bergeron brought up once more the question of the militia clothing contract held by Messrs. Mark Workman & Co., of Montreal, and read a statement to the effect that many trousers and overcoats were made for the Messrs. Workman by parties outside of the establishment, although the government had awarded the contract to that firm with a stipulation against letting out work in this way. The price paid was much higher than that of Messrs. Workman, had offered to take the contract for. Their tender for coats was 49 cents higher than that of Messrs. Workman, and the latter were honest enough to say that they could do the work without letting it out in the way mentioned, and the Messrs. Workman, who had no better facilities, signed what was known as the anti-sweating clause, and thereby got the higher price. Mr. Bergeron declared that Mr. Workman was not able to do the work as he had contracted; that he was a merchant tailor and had no factory. Dr. Borden stated that the greater part of the clothing Mr. Bergeron referred to was needed in a hurry, and the Messrs. Workman had to give them out. Sir Charles Tupper could not see any

harm in letting out the work to the people in their own homes so long as a fair price was paid. Mr. Foster thought the operators could do better work in houses than in a crowded factory. The Postmaster-General, who is chiefly responsible for the provision in government contracts against the sweating system, defended the course which the government had pursued in this matter, which, he said, was in accordance with the system followed by the British government.

Mr. Wallace took the position that the sanitary arrangements and the morality of the people would be better looked after at their homes than in the factories. Mr. Rosemond (Renfrew), who is himself engaged in the business of cloth manufacture, was sure that if the House were aware of the facts they would recognize that well-ventilated and regulated factories were much preferable to the sweating system. A provision against sub-letting. The Postmaster-General also emphasized that this cutting off of sub-contractors would improve the price paid to the sewing girls and operators.

Mr. Bergeron quoted declarations that military great coats and trousers had been made by various parties in St. Rose, and the destination of a carter carrying \$2,000 worth of goods to St. Rose and back again for Mr. Workman. The Minister stated that these were not included in the contract under consideration. Mr. Bergeron contended that the contractor had lost \$1,900 by this proceeding. Mr. Mulock returned that it had gone into the pockets of the operatives. Mr. Bergeron contended that it had not gone into the pockets of the working people, but to the credit of the contractors. The supplies could have been had under like conditions at the lower price. The whole trouble, however, was that the contract had been taken away from Messrs. Shorey & Co., a firm of Conservatives, and given to Messrs. Workman & Co., a firm of Liberals.

In the course of further discussion it appeared that the contract with Messrs. Workman & Co. was entered into on January, 1899, but that before that a contract had been given the same firm for a supply of five hundred coats, usually made in our militia stores. The Minister of Railways thought the Opposition had simply dug a pit into which they had themselves fallen. Mr. George Taylor remarked that the sweating clause seemed designed to sweat Conservative tenders out of a job.

The Minister of Militia stated that the contractor was to pay wages at the union rate.

The Prime Minister. The Prime Minister said that the only question at issue was: had the contractor lived up to his contract? Union wages had been paid and for his part if the work were done in the homes of the operatives, as the declarations produced by Mr. Bergeron showed, he could see no violation of the anti-sweating law. It was monstrous to say that a workingman in our militia stores had the opportunity of doing the work on his own premises. What he understood by the term "sweating" was the employment of a large number of employees where they would not be employed under proper conditions of health. He advocated the spirit, not the letter of the contract, in regard to the work being done at home or in the factories wherever it could be done under proper conditions. If the letter of the contract forbade a man doing the work on his own premises it should be altered to that extent.

Mr. Stora of the Ontario. Mr. Stora of the Ontario, in the course of his speech, referred to the discovery of gold in the Transvaal, and the fact that the British population was very largely, and the Boers had new schemes for raising revenue by taxing the property of the British, and that giving them any say in the government of the country. He went on to state that the Transvaal government had never given its sanction to such a plank, and Mr. Richardson, editor of the Tribune, took occasion to remark that his paper was not a party organ in any sense of the word.

In committee of the whole the item of \$250,000 for the construction of a railway from Charlottetown to Murray Harbor, and for a bridge over the Hillsboro river, induced a somewhat protracted discussion, in which Dr. Sproule loudly protested against this undertaking, which would involve, he promised, an outlay of \$780,000, and practically mean this much subsidy given to the province.

Mr. McMillen said it was hard for the government to get away from the policy of its Conservative opponents; but if Sir Charles Tupper had remained in power, and redeemed his promises, several of these roads would now be in course of construction instead of one.

A vote of \$211,500, which has been recommended by Mr. Walter Shanley, C. E., acting as arbitrator, to be paid by the government in full settlement of the claims of Messrs. Hugh Ryan & Co. for the "Sooy" canal, gave rise to considerable criticism from the Opposition side. It was explained that Mr. Shanley had been empowered to make this final award by virtue of an order-in-council and had done so with all the facts before him.

Mr. John Haggart wanted to know why the claim had not been sent to the Exchequer Court in the usual way. The minister replied that he had no power to refer the matter to the courts. Under the contract, the contractors were entitled to an arbitrator, and Mr. Shanley was a man in whom all had confidence. There was no lawyers on either side. The question was one of engineering, not of law.

Port Colborne Harbor. On the item of \$150,000 for the building of the breakwater at Port Colborne, Mr. Fielding explained that the government's intention was to have a 21-foot harbor. This breakwater would act as a protection to the entrance to the canal. Dr. Montague remarked that after looking over the report of the government engineer he was satisfied that the work would mean an expenditure of \$5,300,000. There was no natural harbor at this place, and one would have to be constructed. Mr. Fielding informed the House that the appropriation was for the breakwater alone, and this would be useful work if nothing more were done. The government did not contemplate such a work as Dr. Montague had spoken of. The Prime Minister stated that the plan referred to by Dr. Montague had contemplated making Port Colborne harbor equal to Buffalo in all respects, which would, no doubt, be very desirable, but which the government had no present intention of doing. The Postmaster-General thought that

that Lord Shelbourne had said, speaking on this question, that Great Britain had put her hand to the plough, and must not look back. Lord Salisbury had reiterated this statement, and Lord Kimberley had spoken in the same strain. He thought that Great Britain's great mistake was made at the time of the convention, when the Boers were saved from extinction in the Kaffir wars. It was hardly possible to conceive of any people being so ungrateful as these Boers had been. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had spoken very plainly when he said that the injustices of the Transvaal were very substantial; that they had taken up their cause, and would not rest until they were rectified. The British people were a unit on this question, and when Britain sends that all the other parts of the empire were also a unit upon the maintenance of the empire and its rights her hand would be strengthened.

When it came to a question of Canada or the empire they knew no party. This applied to the dispute with our neighbors across the border, and in that matter, though one political party was in power in Canada, the action of the government was supported by all. Referring briefly to the credit won by young Canadians in the imperial service, he spoke of Major Grouard, who had won honor for himself and his country on the Nile. He had been a great success in seconding the resolution proposed by the minister of justice.

IN THE SENATE. In the Senate yesterday the Hon. David Mills, in moving the resolution which was adopted in the House of Commons on Monday in reference to the Transvaal, said that in order to fully appreciate the situation existing in the Transvaal, it was necessary to know something of the history of the country, and how it came to be under British protection. He traced the history of the country from its session to Great Britain during the Napoleonic wars in order to prevent its going to France. At the close of the last century it was returned to the Dutch, but in 1803 it again came into the possession of Britain. Up to 1812 it was a mere military post. The Cape was treated by the Dutch as a half way house between their own country and the Indian empire. So had it been to the British, and without it it would have been impossible to maintain the Indian and Australian empires. He traced its value as a cooling station. It would be of great consequence to the British Empire if Canada or Australia, but no possession was of so much consequence as Cape Colony. The Dutch under British rule experience a milder form of government than their own. The Dutch language was allowed in the legislature and the schools, the Dutch being allowed all the privileges possessed by the English in that country. On the abolition of the contract with the Boers, the British government to compensate the slave-owners in the Cape was half the market value of the slaves, but the mistake had been made of making it payable in England, instead of in the Cape. As a consequence very heavy commissions were charged the Dutch slave holders, and some received but a small portion of the amounts awarded them, while many got nothing at all. This produced great discontent, and in 1853 a number took their valuables and made tracks over the mountains to the Orange Free State, while others went to Natal. Great Britain took possession of Natal in order to place the colonies in the mother country's friendly hands. The Dutch in the country were very restless under authority, confidence in God and his rise being due to the measure of the Boer's creed. The resolution would weaken and show that the slightest regard for the rights of the Kaffirs. Mr. Mills traced the work of Sir Henry Smith and the acknowledgment of the Orange Free State as an independent republic under British protection, and laid stress upon the turbulent disposition of the Boers.

Coming down to the days of Ceteaway and the mission of Sir Theophilus Shefferson to the Transvaal, leading to the country being placed under British protection. Mr. Mills pointed out that while the majority of the Boers consented, a few, including President Kruger, resisted British protection. Kruger at the time of the revolution to-day, and warned the British as he did the same hostility to the British authorities that if they proceeded to collect taxes there there would be trouble. From this period Mr. Mills traced the troubles which followed down to the fight at Majuba Hill. The Boers of the Transvaal, he said, had shown very little regard for the rights of any one but themselves. They had allowed the Kaffirs no rights, paid little taxation and were mainly by their rifles.

Story of the Trouble. Mr. Mills traced the origin of the Uitlander's troubles in the Transvaal. The large discoveries of gold had increased the British population very largely, and the Boers had new schemes for raising revenue by taxing the property of the British, and that giving them any say in the government of the country. He went on to state that the Transvaal government had never given its sanction to such a plank, and Mr. Richardson, editor of the Tribune, took occasion to remark that his paper was not a party organ in any sense of the word.

In committee of the whole the item of \$250,000 for the construction of a railway from Charlottetown to Murray Harbor, and for a bridge over the Hillsboro river, induced a somewhat protracted discussion, in which Dr. Sproule loudly protested against this undertaking, which would involve, he promised, an outlay of \$780,000, and practically mean this much subsidy given to the province.

Mr. McMillen said it was hard for the government to get away from the policy of its Conservative opponents; but if Sir Charles Tupper had remained in power, and redeemed his promises, several of these roads would now be in course of construction instead of one.

A vote of \$211,500, which has been recommended by Mr. Walter Shanley, C. E., acting as arbitrator, to be paid by the government in full settlement of the claims of Messrs. Hugh Ryan & Co. for the "Sooy" canal, gave rise to considerable criticism from the Opposition side. It was explained that Mr. Shanley had been empowered to make this final award by virtue of an order-in-council and had done so with all the facts before him.

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Port Colborne Harbor. On the item of \$150,000 for the building of the breakwater at Port Colborne, Mr. Fielding explained that the government's intention was to have a 21-foot harbor. This breakwater would act as a protection to the entrance to the canal.

Dr. Montague remarked that after looking over the report of the government engineer he was satisfied that the work would mean an expenditure of \$5,300,000. There was no natural harbor at this place, and one would have to be constructed. Mr. Fielding informed the House that the appropriation was for the breakwater alone, and this would be useful work if nothing more were done. The government did not contemplate such a work as Dr. Montague had spoken of. The Prime Minister stated that the plan referred to by Dr. Montague had contemplated making Port Colborne harbor equal to Buffalo in all respects, which would, no doubt, be very desirable, but which the government had no present intention of doing. The Postmaster-General thought that

that Lord Shelbourne had said, speaking on this question, that Great Britain had put her hand to the plough, and must not look back. Lord Salisbury had reiterated this statement, and Lord Kimberley had spoken in the same strain. He thought that Great Britain's great mistake was made at the time of the convention, when the Boers were saved from extinction in the Kaffir wars. It was hardly possible to conceive of any people being so ungrateful as these Boers had been. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had spoken very plainly when he said that the injustices of the Transvaal were very substantial; that they had taken up their cause, and would not rest until they were rectified. The British people were a unit on this question, and when Britain sends that all the other parts of the empire were also a unit upon the maintenance of the empire and its rights her hand would be strengthened.

When it came to a question of Canada or the empire they knew no party. This applied to the dispute with our neighbors across the border, and in that matter, though one political party was in power in Canada, the action of the government was supported by all. Referring briefly to the credit won by young Canadians in the imperial service, he spoke of Major Grouard, who had won honor for himself and his country on the Nile. He had been a great success in seconding the resolution proposed by the minister of justice.

IN THE SENATE. In the Senate yesterday the Hon. David Mills, in moving the resolution which was adopted in the House of Commons on Monday in reference to the Transvaal, said that in order to fully appreciate the situation existing in the Transvaal, it was necessary to know something of the history of the country, and how it came to be under British protection. He traced the history of the country from its session to Great Britain during the Napoleonic wars in order to prevent its going to France. At the close of the last century it was returned to the Dutch, but in 1803 it again came into the possession of Britain. Up to 1812 it was a mere military post. The Cape was treated by the Dutch as a half way house between their own country and the Indian empire. So had it been to the British, and without it it would have been impossible to maintain the Indian and Australian empires. He traced its value as a cooling station. It would be of great consequence to the British Empire if Canada or Australia, but no possession was of so much consequence as Cape Colony. The Dutch under British rule experience a milder form of government than their own. The Dutch language was allowed in the legislature and the schools, the Dutch being allowed all the privileges possessed by the English in that country. On the abolition of the contract with the Boers, the British government to compensate the slave-owners in the Cape was half the market value of the slaves, but the mistake had been made of making it payable in England, instead of in the Cape. As a consequence very heavy commissions were charged the Dutch slave holders, and some received but a small portion of the amounts awarded them, while many got nothing at all. This produced great discontent, and in 1853 a number took their valuables and made tracks over the mountains to the Orange Free State, while others went to Natal. Great Britain took possession of Natal in order to place the colonies in the mother country's friendly hands. The Dutch in the country were very restless under authority, confidence in God and his rise being due to the measure of the Boer's creed. The resolution would weaken and show that the slightest regard for the rights of the Kaffirs. Mr. Mills traced the work of Sir Henry Smith and the acknowledgment of the Orange Free State as an independent republic under British protection, and laid stress upon the turbulent disposition of the Boers.

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elevators would come by private enterprise. The breakwater would enable Port Colborne to divert a large percentage of the trade now going to Buffalo. Mr. William Gibson urged that the control of the elevators be not given to any private company.

Dr. Montague promised that even with the money spent on the harbor Port Colborne would not attract any large class of vessels. Without a harbor of refuge and proper docking facilities the breakwater would be useless.

Several other Opposition members spoke against the government being committed to any five million dollar expenditure on this connection, and the item finally carried.

IN THE SENATE. In the Senate yesterday afternoon the Secretary of State moved the second reading of the Pacific Cable bill. After tracing the negotiations which led to the Imperial government promising assistance and the other colonies contributing to the enterprise, he said that the cable was to be in all respects a British cable. The fact that the cables of the Eastern Extension Cable Company in the Orient were a great success in seconding the resolution proposed by the minister of justice.

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(Goldrick), thought this probable. Mr. Richardson gave it. The road would cost \$4,000 from the Ontario and with the \$4,000 the Mar. Co. would likely have a large lot on what the road, though he could not speak on this point.

Mr. Richardson quoted Blair's made last session. Blair's made last session impossible to keep the R. out of the hands of any R. to purchase the stock. For this very reason the P. amalgamations and comb. present act was not written on. If it was kept the line from being only allowed to be built by the railway.

In conclusion, he proposed by Mr. Oliver (Alberta), amendment to the bill: "construction of all railways using the actual cost shall be open to inspection in order that if it is determined by the government that the actual cost and at any or all of the railways may be less than the actual cost, that the rates, both freight and passenger, be under the control of the Government Council, provided that the rates produce a net earning six per cent. on the actual road and equipment, less subsidies received from the Government. The actual cost shall be reduced to shall only produce six per cent. cost."

Mr. E. B. Osler (West) pressed his opinion that his opinion there was no find in Canada capital to only cases in which he such bonuses justified would to the Yukon, or under special circumstances to apply. Mr. Osler asserted that factory of railway building in the United States small lines could not live the larger and more of there was an end to the opinion the time had come surplus of revenue we should up any higher our nation impression, moreover, we money to corrupt the through the payment of subsidies.

The Premier at the time of the discussion issue was as to whether the last fifteen years should or whether all parties should be left to shift. As to the proposition for ownership of the Railway for the government to undertake of this kind. It on its hands now, and enough.

He desired to call the attention of the House to the fact that the city of Toronto, came, was already amply railway facilities. It was enough, therefore, for him plea that the Western C. shift for capitalists to provide railway facilities. He, too, to hear the member, Mr. Osler, speak of subsidies being employed for the syndicate (the syndicate way) which had received hundred million dollars

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ing to Buffalo.

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THE SENATE.
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Bowell thought Canada
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Sir Michael Hicks-Beach
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He was glad that the
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adian parliament which
sections in England.

He desired to call the attention of
the gentleman who had just taken his
seat to the fact that the cable, from
which he came, was already amply pro-
vided with railway facilities. It was
sufficient, therefore, for him to set up
the plea that the Western country should
wait for capitalists to come along to pro-
vide railway facilities. He was surpris-
ed, too, to hear the member for West-
Toto, Mr. Oser, speak of railway sub-
sidies being employed for corrupt pur-
poses when he was himself a member of
a syndicate (the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way) which had received a bonus of a
hundred million dollars. Besides, it is a
well-known fact that lying as Canada did
alike a great nation, how was this
country to compete and keep up the race
with the people of this country came to
the rescue in the development of our own
resources. Mr. Oser seemed to think
that the older parts of the Dominion
were already well supplied with railway
facilities, but he could inform him that
there were many parts in which rail-
roads had yet to haul their produce between
forty and fifty miles to the nearest rail-
way line. Are these people, then, to be
left as Mr. Oser would have them—to
wait for themselves? The House, he felt,
would take no such inhuman view. He
was just as much opposed to voting
money to charter-mongers as any other
member in the House, and he was glad
to see the tardy reconnection of the ex-
tended railway to Foster, for his sins
in this very connection.

It had been said that this subsidy vote
of six and a half millions was the largest
in the history of Canada, but he
would call to the attention of the House
the fact that in 1884, for instance, parlia-
ment sanctioned a vote of \$2,168,000. As
to the vote for the Ontario and Rainy
River railway, he felt that it was an en-
terprise of very large moment to Can-
ada. It would open up a new province
with some of the finest mining property
in the world and agricultural land along
the valley of the Rainy river, equal to
any in Canada. It was a country which
in ten years might hold a population of
from one to two hundred thousand peo-
ple.

The member for East Toronto (Mr.
Robinson) seemed to be afflicted with a
peculiar blindness in connection with this
scheme. He had Messrs. Mackenzie &
Co. blocking the vision of one eye and
the P.K.R. the other, so that he was not
able to appreciate the fairness of the pro-
posal.

Mr. Oser observed that if this Rainy
River line would not reduce the freight
rate on Western grain there was no need
for the expenditure, and what he would
like to see was some provision in this re-
spect for a reduction in the time had
when the government should be
concerned with the mere existence of a line
of railway as return for its money. The
member now wanted terms and conditions
before their money was spent.

Mr. Oser's challenge from Mr. McMullen.
Mr. McMullen replied to the speeches
of Messrs. Oliver and Richardson by

(Saskatchewan) thought this report very im-
portant. Richardson gave it only as he had
heard it. The road would certainly get
built a mile from this government and
from the Ontario authorities. This,
however, the Manitoba government, with
the \$1000 the Manitoba government,
would likely give, he felt certain, about
the road, though not being an en-
gineer he could not speak positively on
this point.

Mr. Richardson quoted a speech of Mr.
Blair from the last session, in which the
Minister of Railways said that it was
impossible to keep the Rainy river road
open to the hands of any one who wished
to purchase the stock. From this propo-
sition he could not dissent, but said that
the very reason the provision against
purchasers and combinations in the
present act was not worth the paper it
was written on. If it was impossible to
keep the line from being absorbed to
the satisfaction of the government, the
only alternative was for the government
to buy the railway.

In conclusion, he proposed, seconded
by Mr. Oliver (Alberta), the following
amendment to the bill: "That during the
construction of all railways herein be-
longing to the actual cost of construction
shall be open to inspection by the govern-
ment in order that if it is subsequently
determined by the government to acquire
any of all of the railways subsidized there-
under, the actual cost and at a figure from
which shall be deducted the bonuses given
by the government.

"That the rates, both passenger and
freight, shall be subject to revision
under the authority of the Governor-General-in-
Council, provided that whenever such
rates produce a net earning of more than
six per cent. on the actual cost of the
road and equipment, less the amount of
subsidies received from any source, the
rates shall be reduced to such point as
shall only produce six per cent. on such
cost."

Mr. Oser.
Mr. E. B. Oser (West Toronto), ex-
pressed his opinion that not a single
item of these votes should be granted. In
his opinion there was not one of these
lines in Canada capital to build it. The
only cases in which he would consider
such bonuses justified would be for a line
to the Yukon, or under similar exception-
al circumstances. In support of this pro-
position, Mr. Oser asserted that the his-
tory of railway building in this country
and in the United States had shown that
small lines could not live in the face of
the larger and more opulent systems.
They could not be made to pay, and
in his opinion the time had come when
a surplus of revenue we should not be
piling up any higher our national debt.
His impression, moreover, was that in
other ways it would be better to give
money to corrupt the electorate as
through the payment of these railway
subsidies.

The Premier.
The Prime Minister took it that from
the time of the discussion the point at
issue was as to whether the policy of
railway bonusing which has obtained for
some time in this country should be con-
tinued or whether all parts of the Domi-
nion should be left to shift for themselves.
As to the proposition for the government
ownership of the Rainy river road, he
felt that the people of this country should
urge the government to enter into an un-
derstanding of this kind. It had one road
in its hands now, and found it quite
enough.

When the House resumed yesterday af-
ternoon the proposed subsidy for the Ed-
monton, Yukon & Pacific railway from
Edmonton, 50 miles westerly towards the
Yellow Head Pass, gave rise to an in-
teresting discussion, in which it was as-
serted that the promoters of this enter-
prise had already chartered covering the
two available passes for another trans-
continental railway. This with the other
links in the chain, would make, Mr.
Foster said, 400 miles subsidized of a
new proposed transcontinental railway.
There were also held important rights on
the Laird, Mackenzie and Yukon rail-
ways which would give this system ac-
cess to the rich gold-bearing country in
the North.

Mr. Foster further pointed out that the
only gentleman known of the syndicate
was Mr. William Pugsley, of St. John,
N.S., and he advised the Minister of Railways
to see that the company was such as to
have the ability to carry through the pro-
ject.

Mr. Oliver assured the House that the
question of this railway charter was one
which had long since been fought out,
and from it the people of the Northwest
were looking for the salvation of their
rights.

Mr. Costigan took occasion to deny a
charge that he had done to the Peace
River at the country's expense.

challenging any member to name a coun-
try in which railway passenger and
freight rates were lower than they are
in Canada to-day.
Several members took up the challenge
immediately and informed Mr. McMullen
that if he would study the case he would
find this to be the truth in the United
States and Germany and other countries
as well.

Mr. Davin declared himself opposed to
the bonusing of railways.
Mr. Clarke Wallace took a similar po-
sition and dwelt upon the extraordinary
course the government had pursued in
bringing these votes down at this late
stage of the session.

The Hon. J. Haggart took the position
that while the Conservative govern-
ment had allowed a bonus of \$3,200 per
mile, supposed to be sufficient to cover
cost of rails, with this cost greatly re-
duced in late years the present govern-
ment had doubled the bonus in certain
cases.

Mr. Blair took up the suggestions made
in Mr. Richardson's amendment and ex-
plained that the control of rates was al-
ready fully provided for in the bill itself.
The limiting of earnings was an unfair
stipulation which would stand in the way
of railway enterprise in Canada. He
would, however, at a later stage, propose
an amendment of his own to the effect
that all railways subsidized under this
bill should, when required, produce to the
Minister of Railways all books and ac-
counts bearing upon the cost of construc-
tion, operation and earnings of their lines.

Mr. Richardson's amendment was de-
feated by 81 to 15, and the preamble as
proposed in the bill was adopted. The
subsidies were then taken up item by
item. Some twenty-eight of these out of
fifty were passed before the House rose.

IN THE SENATE.
In the Senate yesterday Senator Per-
ley read a letter from Mr. Ogilvie com-
mending a Mr. Miles, who was anxious
to make an exhibit of gold at the Paris
exhibition. He wanted to exhibit sam-
ples of dust and nuggets from each creek
in the Klondike, a cubic foot of dirt from
each creek and samples of gravel from
the surface to bed rock. Senator Perley
thought this would be a very valuable
exhibit, as it would go to prove the rich-
ness of the Canadian goldfields in the
far North, and the millions who would visit
that exhibition.

The Hon. David Mills said the matter
had received the careful attention of the
Minister of Agriculture. He had no doubt
the minister would be glad to receive any
suggestions.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked if proper
steps had been taken to secure a proper
display of minerals from Canada inde-
pendent of Yukon. This was an impor-
tant matter and should receive immediate
attention.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell referred to the
dismissals which had taken place from
the Railway Department since 1887. He
found from a return brought down that
the only reason assigned for the dismiss-
al of something over a hundred and fifty
officials of that department since 1887
was that they had been dismissed by or-
der of the department. He thought such
an answer as this was treating the Senate
with contempt.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—The prospect of pro-
longation before the end of next week is
now exceedingly slim. Yesterday's sitting
of the House saw the passage of the balance
of the railway subsidies.

When the House resumed yesterday af-
ternoon the proposed subsidy for the Ed-
monton, Yukon & Pacific railway from
Edmonton, 50 miles westerly towards the
Yellow Head Pass, gave rise to an in-
teresting discussion, in which it was as-
serted that the promoters of this enter-
prise had already chartered covering the
two available passes for another trans-
continental railway. This with the other
links in the chain, would make, Mr.
Foster said, 400 miles subsidized of a
new proposed transcontinental railway.
There were also held important rights on
the Laird, Mackenzie and Yukon rail-
ways which would give this system ac-
cess to the rich gold-bearing country in
the North.

Mr. Foster further pointed out that the
only gentleman known of the syndicate
was Mr. William Pugsley, of St. John,
N.S., and he advised the Minister of Railways
to see that the company was such as to
have the ability to carry through the pro-
ject.

sonry was \$1,200,000, and of the super-
structure \$2,400,000, making a total of
\$3,600,000 exclusive of the approaches. The
approaches were expected to cost another
\$400,000. The capital stock of the com-
pany was \$200,000, of which \$50,000 had
been paid down, the leading business men
of the city being all shareholders in the
company. The company had already
spent between thirty and forty thousand
dollars, and was now prepared to go on
with the undertaking. It could be done
upon a subsidy of half a million dollars
from the city of Quebec, and looked upon
a subsidy from the province as well. The
government would, of course, retain the
same control over rates as over a rail-
way. The railway companies that would
supply traffic for this bridge were the
Intercolonial, Grand Trunk and Quebec
Central, on the south, and the Canadian
Pacific, Lake St. John, Quebec, Charle-
voix & Montmorency, and this year the
Great Northern, on the north. Of the
traffic, Mr. Walter Shanley had estimated
in 1885, 360 cars going east, and 80 going
west daily, which, at the rate of \$4 a
car, would mean an annual revenue of
\$59,000.

Mr. Walsh, of the Quebec Central rail-
way had supplied in 1897, another esti-
mate of the traffic in which he credited
70 cars daily to the Grand Trunk railway,
60 to the Intercolonial, 46 to the Quebec
Central, 30 to the Drummond County, and
three to the Canadian Pacific or an an-
nual revenue at four dollars a car of
about \$290,000.

Dr. Sprague was of the opinion that the
principle by which railway companies
were allowed to compute their percentage
of earnings upon the money paid in by
stockholders with the public subsidies ad-
ded thereto, was a wrong principle and
should not be extended to the building of
bridges.

Mr. Blair saw no objection to the ad-
option of this suggestion. It was a
view which had commended itself to his
own mind. It seemed to him that by
making such provision no injustice could
be wrought upon the shareholders. It
was not being promoted as a money-mak-
ing enterprise, and he would take steps
to give effect to this provision. In the
consideration, then, of what would be fair
rates the government would have regard
alone to the money actually invested in
and the dividends would not be calculated
upon money which the company has not
itself put in.

The balance of the votes were then
concurrent in.
Mr. Blair proposed an additional resolu-
tion that the government shall at all
times have access at any time to the
books of the companies which are being
bonused.

Sessional Indemnity.
The Minister of Finance gives notice
of a bill to provide that Senators and
members of the House of Commons who
may be members of the militia force, be-
ing compelled to give up their parlia-
mentary duties for attendance in camp,
shall not suffer any deduction from their
sessional indemnity thereby.

SOCIETY RE-UNION.
Five Thousand Visitors Expected to Take
Part in the Great Demonstration.
Five thousand visitors on the 19th—that
is the estimate secretary Phil. R. Smith
of the Societies' Re-union committee, sets
upon the crowd which will be here on that
occasion, and his estimate is based on in-
formation he has been carefully compiling
during the last few days from the organ-
izers of the excursions in the different cities
interested in the affair. The round total
is sub-divided as follows:

Vancouver 1,000
Seattle and Tacoma 2,000
Nanaimo 800
New Westminster 500
Wellington 500
This by no means completes the list, for
Port Angeles, Port Townsend and What-
com are all arranging excursions, but are
not yet in a position to give definite in-
formation. There will also be a very large
crowd from the towns and districts im-
mediately surrounding Victoria, all of
which must be taken into account in the
reckoning.

"We expect a larger crowd than at the
Queen's birthday celebration," said Mr.
Smith to-day, and the reports received cer-
tainly seem to indicate it.

A generous response has been met with
from the citizens in making up the prize-
list, and this will be very large, some
splendid premiums being allotted.

Some of the local lodges, which at first
declined to co-operate, have since signified
their intention of joining in the parade,
and it is confidently believed that when
the day arrives every fraternal organiza-
tion in the city will be represented.

The Silver Lead Question

Mr. Aldridge, Manager of Trail
Smelter Addresses Associated
Boards of Trade.

Favors Removal of Present Duties
on Lead in Ore and
Bullion.

(Rossland Miner, August 8.)
The following is the text of the ad-
dress on the silver-lead question deliv-
ered by Mr. W. H. Aldridge, manager of
the Trail smelter, before the Associated
Boards of Trade of Eastern British Col-
umbia, on Saturday last.

Some two years ago I was asked to en-
ter the management of the Canadian Pa-
cific Railway Company, for the purpose
of aiding in the development of the low
grade ores of British Columbia, and the
establishment of smelters at whatever
points might be necessary to accomplish
this, and prevent the further shipment
of ores to the United States. My under-
standing was, and still is, that primarily
the railway company was to be interested
in making it possible to mine the low grade
ores of the country.

Having been connected for a number
of years with smelters, now members of
the American pool or trust, and at times
when we were able to secure large ship-
ments from British Columbia properties,
I am in a position to know how the bul-
lion resulting from the smelting of these
British Columbia silver-lead ores was
handled. Practically all the smelters are
"bonused" in the United States market,
and the lead in the bullion is smelted in bond,
and the resulting pig lead is sold in the
English market. In doing this it was
not necessary to pay the 1 1/2 cent per
pound to the United States government,
and

The Smelters Gained Somewhat
on the lead quotations, because the Eng-
lish market is usually not as much as
1 1/2 cents lower than the American mar-
ket, and the United States government
allows them to sell nearly 10 per cent
of the amount imported in the New York
market.

When the United States duty on lead
in ore is 1 1/2 cents per pound, the duty on
lead in bullion is 2 1/2 cents per pound.
This difference between their duty on
lead in ore and on lead in bullion shows
that the United States wishes the smelt-
ing of these silver-lead ores, but that they
do not care to have more than a
limited tonnage of foreign pig lead ac-
tually reach the United States market.
They wish, and cannot afford, to an-
tagonize their own lead miners by al-
lowing foreign lead from either British
Columbia or Mexico to come in free.

There is a market for about 12,000
tons of pig lead in Canada per year, and
the price of pig lead in that market is
much better than the London price, but
not quite as good as the New York price.
The present Canadian duties are such
that the Nelson smelter, the Pilot (Gay)
smelter, were it running, and the Trail
smelter, are not allowed the privilege of
selling a single pound of Canadian lead
in the Canadian market, but are compell-
ed by their own duties to sell Canadian
lead in the United States market at a
duty of 2 1/2 cents on lead in bullion making
the New York market.

Impossible for Canadian Smelters.
Now, while Mr. Buchanan has stated
that 12,000 tons of lead, which means
24,000 tons of 50 per cent lead ore, do
not amount to much, yet I claim that the
best good to the whole country can
be obtained by at least giving the mining
industry of Canada the benefit of their own
market for lead, which at present is ab-
solutely impossible. This can be ac-
complished, I think, by an amendment
which I have introduced. I do not think
that anyone present objects to the
request which has been introduced to
have pig lead from Canadian bullion re-
fined in America, restricted to the
amount of the duties on lead pipe, and
the 12,000 tons of lead annually consumed
in Canada, there is only a market of
from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of pig lead, the
reason for this being that while lead
pipe, sheet lead and shot are protected,
the duty on lead pipe, sheets and shot
being 25 per cent, to 35 per cent, the
duty on white lead, litharge, red and
orange, which makes the market for the
rest of the lead, is from nothing to 5
per cent, or is actually less than the
duty on the crude material (pig lead) of
15 per cent. Now, if these duties on
manufactured leads were increased to
correspond to the duties on lead pipe,
litharge, etc., all this "manufactured lead"
would be made in Eastern Canada from
Canadian lead.

Instead of Coming From Germany,
as at present, at a 5 per cent duty. In
this connection, I wish to say that Mr.
J. R. Wilson, of Montreal, one of the
largest purchasers of pig lead in Can-
ada, and Mr. Muoro, of the Canada
Paint Company, the largest consumers
of white lead in Canada, are both thor-
oughly in accord with the proposed
changes in duties set forth in the resolu-
tions.

But even if Mr. Buchanan's contention
is correct that 12,000 tons of lead are
not worth considering, we still have, for
our surplus, the Chinese and Japanese
markets, which although only a little
better than the English markets, have
the advantage of being nearer and eas-
ier to reach, and this advantage over
the English market is practically rep-
resented by the difference in freight rates
from Nelson or Trail to the eastern sea
board as compared with those to the
western sea board.

The objections raised by members of
the government to changes proposed were
that they were collecting \$37,000 per
year duty on pig lead imported, and our
reply to this was that they might bet-
ter cancel the bounty of \$50,000 per
year, which had not and would not have
the least effect in starting or establishing
the smelting industry, and waive their
claim to the \$37,000 duty, when the lead
came from the lead ore smelted in Can-
ada. I think that their objections to
any increase in the duty on white lead,
litharge, red lead and orange were par-

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ly political, and partly because of ne-
gotiations with the United States.

We all appreciate

The Value of the Mining Industry
to a country, and we are unanimous
in wishing to do whatever we can to en-
courage and stimulate it. I do not think
we all appreciate the value of the smelt-
ing industry to the mining industry, and
to the whole country. Such places as
Denver, Pueblo, Butte, Helena and Great
Falls, were either given their start or
are largely dependent on the reduction of
ores, and the large pay rolls and the
permanency of the cities, bear proof of
the great value to the community of this
industry. Even the Trail smelter is
spending in Canada, directly or indir-
ectly, some \$60,000 to \$70,000 per month,
and this is not spent at one point, but
distributed throughout the country. If
the ore which is handled at these works
went to the United States, practically
not one cent of this amount would be
disbursed in Canada. In the case of the
low grade ores, it costs more to smelt
ores than to mine them, in other
words, approximately one half the benefit
of having a mine accrues to the
country in which it is located, and the
other half to the country in which the
ore is smelted. When Rossland ores or
low grade lead ores from the Kootenay
go to the United States for treatment,
that country receives the benefit of fully
one half of the total amount expended
in its handling. Where such ores go to
Nelson, Trail, or Canadian works, Can-
ada receives

The Whole Benefit of the Mine.
Having explained the reasons for the two
resolutions I have introduced, and
which I believe are identical with those
of Nelson and the Sandon Silver Lead
Mine owners, I wish to say a few words
upon Mr. Buchanan's resolution. My
comment upon some of the statements
he has made, if you will read this resolu-
tion carefully, you will notice that it
is asking the Canadian commissioners
to the United States commission-
ers to remove the 1 1/2 cents duty upon
lead in ore, while it says nothing about
taking off the 2 1/2 cents duty upon
lead bullion. There is no objection to
getting the United States to take their
duty off of ore and bullion, but taking
it off of ore and leaving it upon bullion
would mean, assuming present relative
quotations in London and New York
that the American smelting commis-
sioners would be able to take their
market worth \$30 more per ton of
lead than the Canadian smelters, or a
direct advantage on ore of \$15 per ton
in the case of a 50 per cent lead ore.
This is an advantage which could not
be overcome, even though the railway
hailed the ore and bullion for nothing,
and it would be impossible to smelt a
ton lead ore in Canada.

But I am not willing to admit that the
Canadian miner would benefit by legis-
lation closing the Canadian smelters, for
by so doing Canada would be
Making a Present
to one smelting institution in the United
States of the entire lead-silver re-
duction industry, and while the miner
might temporarily get better prices, yet
that improved price would only be such
as would keep Canadian smelters closed,
and would not be as favorable a price
in the long run, as that they would re-
ceive if Canadian smelters were in a
position to compete with the American
Trust, which they could and would do
had they the advantage of their own
market.

We all believe that with better prices
for lead ore there would be many more
mines working, but if, as Mr. Buchanan
intimates, there would be 200 lead pro-
ducing mines as compared to 10 or 12
now, what would become of that New
York market, which has been aptly de-
scribed as having a fence around it and
consequently whose price is fictitious?
How long does any one believe it could
be maintained at 4 1/2 cents, when Can-
ada added her product from 200 shipping
mines. You must remember the Coeur
d'Alene has been crippled and that
nearly every lead smelter in the United
States has been closed, and even under
these circumstances they can only hold
the price at 4 1/2 cents. Furthermore,
the American Trust and the Guggen-
heim have infinitely greater interests in
Mexico than they have in Canada, and
it is likely that they would allow Can-
adian lead in free without insisting that
Mexican lead also be admitted? Mr.
Buchanan admits that under the same
conditions Mexico shipped into the
United States 60,000 tons of lead ore to
Canada's 19,000 tons. Is it likely that
the United States will admit or

Could Admit Any Such Tonnage
and still maintain the present high price?
On the contrary, the New York market
would at once fall to the world's mar-
ket, London, and the Canadians
would, in the meantime have killed one
of the most valuable industries of the
country, while their lead mines would
have been placed at the mercy of a single
smelting company in the United States.
But the American Trust does want the
smelting of these lead ores, and would
no doubt urge upon the United States
any legislation which will kill the smelt-
ing industry of Canada, and at the same
time prevent too much Canadian lead
reaching the New York market. What
Canada requires and should ask for is
a removal of the present duties on lead
in ore and bullion, or a reduction in
those duties without a discrimination by

the United States against lead in bullion
and the lead smelting industry as at
present; and to accomplish this they
should ask that the duty on lead in ore
and in bullion be the same, that if the
duty on lead in ore be reduced to 1/2
cents per pound, the duty on lead in bul-
lion should also be reduced to 1/2 cents
per pound.

The Apparent Concession
on their part as asked for in Mr. Buch-
anan's resolution of taking off or of
reducing the duty on lead in ore with-
out changing the duty on lead in bul-
lion will kill the lead smelting industry,
and will not benefit the miners in any
such way as has been intimated, but
will on the contrary place them abso-
lutely in the hands of the American
Trust.

I can reply to Mr. Buchanan's assump-
tion of personal ownership of all the
mines and smelters, and questioning
whether the best good could not be ob-
tained by closing the smelters, by saying
that if I were in that fortunate position,
I would not change my opinion in the
least, and the fact that the Sandon Sil-
ver Lead Mine owners have passed res-
olutions almost identical with these I
have submitted, with the additional re-
quest of the removal of duties on lead
in ore and in bullion, is sufficient proof
of the truth of my assertion. I do fur-
ther repeat that it would be a very
serious injury to all to prevent lead
smelting here and to give half the ad-
vantage of owning the mines to the
United States.

At the time the United States duty
was 4 1/2 cents per pound I think the
freight and treatment charges were so
much higher, that I doubt whether ship-
pers receive any more for their ore than
at present. I can not admit that the
two years' campaign of the Pilot Bay smelter
was any great success, for during that
period, I think they lost some \$300,000,
and it was for this reason rather than
the McKinley tariff of 1 1/2 cents duty
(as claimed by Mr. Buchanan) that the
smelter was closed. It is true a lease
was given to Braden Brothers, but they
represented Omaha and Grant and held
the lease for them, and no one doubts
but the Omaha and Grant were more in-
terested in seeing

The Lead Ores of British Columbia
go to their United States works, than
they were in seeing them smelted at
Pilot Bay.
In closing, I wish to say that the most
good to this community, including the
miners, the railroads, its smelters and
its merchants will result in doing that
which will make it possible to mine and
ship the greatest tonnage of low grade
ores, whether they be lead or copper,
and I am satisfied that this can not be
accomplished by allowing the United
States as the Kalso resolution does, to
so legislate as to prevent lead smelting
in Canada at the very time when that
industry is being started. That indus-
try does not and has not asked protec-
tion, but it does ask that the Canadian
commissioners do not request the United
States commissioners to legislate against
Canadian industries by appealing to
them to open the New York market to
United States smelters and close it to
smelters on this side of the line. In
copper there is a free exchange of cop-
per ore and matte, and since the estab-
lishment of Canadian smelters Rossland
smelters have been able to get at least
\$7 per ton more for their ore, and the
same would be true if the United States,
removed its duties from lead and treat-
ed it in the same way as it does copper.
But before begging the United States to
do something which would injure the
mining and smelting industries, it would
be more consistent to correct the

Canadian Duties.
If, however, it should be considered ad-
visable to recommend any request being
made to the Canadian commissioners in
cases they should meet, I would suggest
the following:

Resolved, That we urge upon the Can-
adian commissioners the importance of
a reciprocal arrangement with the United
States, providing for a free exchange
between the two countries of lead in
ore, bullion and matte, and the contin-
uance of the present free exchange of cop-
per in ores and matte. But in the event
of the failure of the commissioners to
obtain a free exchange of lead in ore
and bullion, that this meeting urge upon
them the necessity of insisting upon the
duties on lead in ore and in bullion be-
ing made the same, and should the United
States decline to do this, it is fur-
ther urged that the Canadian commis-
sioners take such action as will protect
the smelting industry of Canada.

The resolutions which I offer as an
amendment to Mr. Buchanan's motion,
are:
Resolved, That the lead smelted in
Canada and refined in bond, in the Unit-
ed States should be readmitted into Can-
ada free of the Canadian duty on pig
lead of 15 per cent.
Resolved, That Canadian import duties
on white lead, litharge, red lead, or other
manufactured lead be increased to 30 per
cent to correspond to the present Can-
adian duties on lead pipe, sheet lead,
etc., it being understood that the present
duty on pig iron be maintained.

Major Marchand has been offered the
post of governor of the French settle-
ment on the Somali Coast and minister
extraordinary to King Menelik of
Abyssinia.

Mining News

Slocan Mineral Float.

Work on the Capella will be resumed this fall. All the miners lately employed at the Wakenite were paid \$3.50 a day. Work will be put upon the Ruby and the Bosun is closed down tight. When work is resumed it will be with a full force.

On the White Horse, near the Galena mines, a strong ledge has been uncovered by the owners.

A chute of clean ore was struck on a new vein of the Texas last week. It is one of the Reco group.

The men on the Evening Star were laid off last week. The property will be closed for some weeks.

It is said by the knowing ones that all the Slocan mines will be in full blast in a month's time, and that \$3 will be the scale paid.

The tunnel on the Queen Fraction has been driven 37 feet. The ledge is the full width of the tunnel and ore is coming in in kidneys.

Nine men are employed on the Ajax Fraction. This force will be increased to 20 as soon as the bunk house new building is completed.

On Monday all the underground miners on the Bosun quit work in compliance with orders from the union. Manager Sandford refused to sign a paper guaranteeing the men employed on contract work \$3.50 per day, and the men were called out.

The Payne mine, the largest employer of labor in the Slocan, will resume operations before the 15th of August. This report is said to be authentic. The new bunkhouse will by that time be ready for occupancy. It is the best furnished and most comfortable mine building that has ever been built in British Columbia. It is heated by steam and will be lighted by electricity. A modern bath house will be added. Manager Hand believes in well taking care of his men.—New Denver Ledger.

East Kootenay.

Mr. F. A. Mullholland has just returned to Rossland from a visit to East Kootenay, where he has been for the past month. He says that there is a scarcity of miners along Boulder and Horse Thief creeks and elsewhere in East Kootenay. It is his impression that East Kootenay is destined to be a mining region of no less ordinary importance, and one favorable feature is that the mines are rich from the surface, and hence pay or can be mined from the very grass roots.

At the Swains, which is being operated by the Derby Mining Company, it has been opened by three shafts, which are now 56 feet, 70 feet and 40 feet deep respectively. Besides the shafts there is considerable drifting and crosscutting. The ledge is 20 feet in width. Recently in the north shaft there was struck a paystreak of high grade copper ore, the better portions of which runs as high as 70 per cent in copper.

From the Deles group, on Horse Thief creek, a small shipment of ore was recently made to the smelter, and it gave a net return of \$44.75 to the ton.

A very promising property situated on Boulder creek is the Pretty Girl. The Mitchell-Imnes syndicate of Glasgow, Scotland, is operating this group. The property is being opened in a satisfactory manner and the showing of shipping ore is very large.

On the Sitting Bull and the Mary G., on Horse Thief creek, Osler and Hammond of Toronto, have struck a good big vein of shipping ore. West of Boulder creek, on Horse Thief creek, is located a big property, which was recently located by the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh. This, it is claimed, is the most wonderful property in British Columbia. The showing is so large that it has caused a rush of prospectors into that section, and the hills are almost black with them.

On Toby creek the work has been started by the East Kootenay Copper Company on the Broad Gauge group, and the intention is to keep up the work continuously. Samples have been found in this property that run as high as 25 per cent in copper and \$14 in gold, and this from ore taken from the surface. A number of other claims, such as the Mineral King, Hot Punch, Vulcan and the Delphinis, are promising, and are being developed with favorable results. A shipment of ore from the latter property, which was recently sent to the Trail smelter, gave a return of \$109 to the ton.

The Smitkamen Country.

Mr. David Morgan has been visiting the Smitkamen country, looking after his interests in Copper Mountain, and elsewhere. He has interests in a dozen claims, and says he is pleased with the showings that have been made with the work so far done. In that section he states there are about 1,000 prospectors and miners. Copper Mountain is the scene of considerable activity, and Dr. Deeks of Montreal, has a large force at work there developing the Helen Gardner and the Copper Farm.

There is considerable work at Twenty-Mile creek, and it promises to be considerable of a camp. In conclusion he stated that there is mineral everywhere in that country, and all sorts of metals are to be found there.

\$500 to the Pan.

At the Ward mine, Harsely, richer gravel than ever before found here was struck last week. The gold lays in sheets in places a quarter of an inch thick. Mr. Ward has carried into his office seven pans and several power boxes filled with washed dirt that will yield from \$400 to \$500 per pan. Three pans gave \$2,000. It is a wonderful showing and Klondike can show nothing richer.

At the Micoene mine good progress is being made with the shaft, which is now down 250 feet, and the main station is being put in. This will take about ten days, when sinking will be resumed. There has been no increase in the water for the past fifty feet. On the contrary it has diminished somewhat and is under complete control. The gravel is very tight and works well. It is of excellent character, mostly quartz, and prospects better in gold than was hoped for at so great a distance from bedrock.—Ashcroft Journal.

Dredging at Quemele.

It is reported that the dredging com-

pany operating some ten miles up the river from Quemele have made the successful run, and that their wash-up was good.

A few men are at work on the F. each company's ground, the Columbia Mining Company, as it is called. The plans of the company are not known, but it now seems very likely that this valuable property will be opened up before very long.

Miners From Ontario.

The Ymir mine has imported miners from Sudbury, Ontario, under a six month contract to work in any mines under the control of the Nelson District Mine Owners' Association. The imported men were sent to Ymir on a special train from Five Mile Point to Ymir, late on Friday night, having come in over the Crow's Nest Pass road. They were contracted for by Sudbury by Mr. J. D. Mitchell, who at one time managed a mine in the Slocan. The Ymir mine is managed by Mr. J. Roderick Robertson.

Kamloops Camp.

Work on the Noonday is going along steadily. The shaft is now down 100 feet.

The Chieftain Group, owned by R. H. Lee, has been bonded to the Slocan. The management are anxiously awaiting the arrival of their new machinery. Some of the men have been laid off, as the present hoist is too small to meet requirements.

L. B. Boller, Paris, and L. P. Fearn, of New York, have purchased a two-fifth interest in the Wheel Tamar group of claims at Jack Lake, and intend prosecuting active work on the property shortly.

The Compagnie Francaise, of Paris and Berlin have purchased an interest in the Golden Chest Mining Co., the Kamloops-Treadwell Mining Company, the Skookum, a top mineral claim, and the Mikado, all in this district.

Messrs. Monckton and Colquhoun have moved their camp on to the Spay and Esk cinabar mining claim, situated on Criss creek, where they intend pushing development work, and if the body of ore is found for which they are looking, modern furnaces will be erected for the treatment of the same.

A carload of ore is being sacked for shipment to the Trail smelter, through Messrs. Redman & Outhett, the agents here, from the Gordon group, near Harper's ranch. This carries well in gold, assaying all the way from \$16 to \$76 per ton. Three men have been engaged for several months on this property, and if the smelter returns meet expectations active development work will be carried on.

Ymir Notes.

Adolf Gaudet and Ernest Morin, of Ymir, are back from Sixteen Mile Creek in the Swains, which has been doing work on the California group, composed of the California and Sacramento mineral claims. They report that they have uncovered a large ledge of rose quartz well mineralized, which carries well in gold, and is some 6,000 feet. The vein is from six to eight feet in width.

The Ymir mill has shut down owing to the breaking of the main fly wheel which runs the stamps. The company has telegraphed to Chicago for a new Iron Works for a duplicate which will be here in about two weeks' time.

On Hidden Creek E. H. Winslow and L. J. Winslow have two claims, Green Mountain and California. Through them runs a strong ledge of pure white quartz, well mixed with white iron and zinc. The ledge is from two to four feet in width and can be traced the length of the claims; only surface work has been done, but an average assay is obtainable of \$5 in gold. The owners intend to sink on the property, and there is no doubt good assays will be obtained. The property is a fissure in granite, and lies on the north side of the creek.

L. J. Winslow has charge of the work on the Hidden Creek trail. This trail will be continued up the creek for a distance of about five miles.

An average assay across four feet of the lead on the Guine mineral claim went in gold \$19.04; silver, \$8.40. Total \$28.04. This property is near the Black Cock mineral claim, and has had considerable work done on it, the chief being a tunnel some 60 feet on the lead. J. Petrie, Willie Blais and C. E. Desrosiers are the owners of the property.

The Canadian Pacific Exploration Co. Ltd., owning and operating the Rico group at Ymir, intend to put in an electric power plant at an early date. It will be installed at the forks and will run the compressor and mill. It is also the intention of the management to enlarge the mill.—Nelson Miner.

Among the many prominent Red Mountain properties is the A. E. This is a big gold-copper proposition and lies between the Congo group and Little Daisy claim. The E. ledge shows a ledge on surface to be one of the biggest veins in British Columbia, being fully 100 feet wide. The strike of the vein is northeast and southwest, with a dip or pitch into the mountain of about 30 degrees. The vein is what would be known in the Rossland or Boundary country as a big "iron cap," and a hole drilled anywhere in it and blasted exposed are that carries large quantities of iron, more or less copper sulphides and in places considerable molybdenite. All of this ore carries values in gold varying from a few cents to \$25, and as depth is gained a remarkable improvement is noticeable in both the gold and copper values. A large amount of labor has been expended in prospecting the surface of this ledge, numerous shallow openings having been made. Lately a tunnel has been started that will cut the ledge at a depth of over 100 feet.—Silvertonian.

Four Rich Strikes.

There were several stories of rich strikes current on the streets on Friday and they all turned out to be as reported and there are certainly some lucky prospectors in the country. The first that got to the ears of a Miner man was from the Lardo. The men at work on the Lardo-Duncan railway, near Howser Lake, were in a blasting some rock the other day and one of the shots revealed a narrow ledge of remarkably rich ore, which runs about \$1,600 to the ton.

Another strike that will likely turn out to be very important, than the one mentioned above was made by the Hennessey Bros., the original locators of the Noble Five. Their strike was made at Midge creek, otherwise known as 16 Mile creek, which is in a district that has been thought to contain no mineral resources of any account.

It is a wet ore proposition and a twelve-foot ledge of exceptionally rich ore has been unearthed. The Miner was shown a sample of the ore on Friday, and it certainly is one of the finest pieces of galena that anyone would wish to see. If it turns out that the story has not been exaggerated and that there are really twelve feet of such ore it would stagger one to estimate the value of the property. There are 17 feet of a poorer grade of galena, which, however, appears to be rich enough to pay for treatment, which would be of mineral matter. Bob Hennessey has visited the property with a Spokane party, which may take it over on a working bond. It is reported in town that the Hennesseys would not take less than \$30,000 for the property as it stands now. Local men are anxious to get in on it and are ready to make a very big offer for a working bond if the Spokane end falls through. Work will be started as soon as possible.

The owners of the Agricola, on Toad Mountain, one mile east of the Flying Dutchman, and 1 1/2 miles west of the Silver King, claim to have struck it very rich. The Miner was shown a sample of the ore which is of a pretty specimen. The owners state that an assay showed a value of \$13 in gold, 54 ounces silver and from 75 to 78 per cent copper. There are eight inches of very rich ore in a ledge from two to three feet thick. The management are anxiously awaiting the arrival of their new machinery. Some of the men have been laid off, as the present hoist is too small to meet requirements.

Another piece of ore which was fairly bubbling over with chunks of pure gold was seen. It was found quite near the face of the tunnel, which is of good quality, and in the shaft good ore has been encountered. So far the work has been of a most satisfactory character, and the owners express themselves as much pleased with the showing.

The bonding of the Golden Fleece, Stanley, Gold Dollar, and Little Johnny to E. C. Egan for \$40,000 shows the confidence that gentleman has in East Kootenay properties. The claims which consider this development, one tunnel on the lead is now in 72 feet besides five open cuts varying from 15 to 35 feet. A contract will immediately be let to run a 400-foot tunnel, which it is thought will pretty thoroughly develop the mine. The average assays made from the ore are about 180, although assays running as high as \$180 have been made. These properties are on the divide between Louis and Tracy creeks and adjoining the Minnie ledge. The character of the ore is similar to that in the Estella and other claims in the immediate vicinity.

Slocan Ore Shipments.

The shipment of ore from Slocan Lake points, up to and including last week, from Jan. 1, 1898:

	Tons.
From Bosun Landing—	540
Bosun	540
From New Denver—	20
Marion	20
From Parney—	20
Enterprise	600
From Slocan City—	20
Tamiasque	20
From Silverton—	20
Constock	100
Emly Edith	60
Fidelity	3
Noonday	380
Vancouver	380
Wakenite	230
Total	2,643

The Lardoau Promises Well.

A. W. Siegel, a mining operator from Spokane, has been visiting the Lardoau district, where he let a contract for a 200-foot tunnel on the Black Diamond on the north fork of Lardoau river.

He says that there is considerable surface work being done around Ferguson, but the lack of capital is retarding the development of what is undoubtedly a very rich mineral belt. Mr. Siegel returned by way of Slocan lake, and visited the Lardoau district, which is situated in the head of Four Mile creek and is owned by Frank Watson and Judge Spinks. There is on the property a 42-foot lead of fine-looking gold-copper ore, and a force of men have started to work driving a tunnel to the vein.

Midnight excursions to Silver mountain, near New Denver, have been the order during the week to stake a number of claims which have elapsed. Eight parties are prospecting the property.

The properties at the head of Ten-Mile are in favor just now, and another batch of experts have been up the creek making an examination. Two or three days are in prospecting the property.

J. C. McLellan, clerk in the government office, Nelson, has returned from Goat river district, where he was on official business. He says that the twenty-five mile government-trail up Goat river, from Twenty feet to iron carbamate, a distance of twenty-one miles, and a force of men are rushing it to completion. The trail is opening up a mineral district and there are a good many prospectors in the country, besides those who are doing assessment work on claims already recorded.

On Palmer Mountain.

William Kelly gives the following information relative to the Palmer Bar district. He says:

"The Belleville group of claims on Palmer mountain situated on the east fork of Palmer Bar creek. The group consists of four claims, Belleville, Look-out, Belleville fraction and B. & B. mineral claims. The property is developed by two shafts. No. 1 on the Belleville is down twenty feet in iron carbamate. Shaft No. 2 shows a depth of 30 feet, 2 1/2 feet of galena with six feet of the lead further developed by a tunnel at present in 100 feet. The B. ledge shows a ledge when reached will give a cross-cut depth of 120 feet; the cross-cut is expected to strike the lead at any moment. When this lead is encountered ore will be taken out for shipment. If the theories of the Kitchener are correct for Montana capitalists will take hold and develop the property on a big scale. The property belongs to Hamilton Bros.

Rich Nickel Ore.

The finding of nickel ore which, according to reliable analysis will run 12 1/2 per cent nickel to the ton, does not cause a ripple of excitement among our people who have become accustomed to mineral surprises. The claim from which the ore was taken is not a dozen miles from Fort Steele and was not located until the 16th of last month. An incline tunnel has been started on which is now twenty feet, and the vein exposed at that depth is two and a half feet wide.

It is not the first time nickel has been found in this vicinity, but nothing permanent has before been uncovered. In the same vicinity a nickel-bearing vein of substantial boom to all mining in the district.—Fort Steel Prospector.

East Kootenay.

The gross returns from the smelter of the ore from the Delphinis mine, near Windermere, was \$105.03 per ton.

The Estella shows a large amount of work. The shaft is now down 85 feet and which is in a district that has been thought to contain no mineral resources of any account.

Development work on the Tontine group of mines on Quartz creek is progressing rapidly. Seven men are at present employed working two shifts running a tunnel which is now in 70 feet.

At the Chichamun Stone work is being

prospected with great vigor and is progressing rapidly. The air shaft connecting with the main tunnel is now completed. Another shaft will be started further up the hill; this shaft will give a depth of 100 feet. A Binza is being sunk 100 feet in the lower tunnel, another tunnel is to be run 100 feet below and an upraise to connect the veins. The distance now run on the vein is 221 feet. Shipments of ore will commence shortly. About 30 miles up Dutch creek some discoveries have been made recently which are attracting considerable attention. Copper ore of high grade has been brought out, and as a result a number of prospectors have gone in.

The crosscut on the Big Chief has reached the foot wall, showing the vein to be 2 1/2 feet wide. On the foot wall a rich pay streak similar to the one on the hanging wall was found. In running the crosscut numerous stringers were found in the vein all of which show free gold. As the work progresses, the ground becomes softer and therefore more easily worked. The work will be continued and the ore which runs from time to time as may be found necessary.

Work is being systematically pushed in every department of the Lake Shore mine. The huge boiler for the compressor plant has been put in place and the machinery is now building the furnace. The three shifts working in the new tunnel are making good progress.

At present there are from 12 to 15 men employed working two shifts each on the mine. The fact of the tunnel showing a good quality, and in the shaft good ore has been encountered. So far the work has been of a most satisfactory character, and the owners express themselves as much pleased with the showing.

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In Crawford Bay.

T. J. Roy has returned to Nelson from the Richelieu-Mining Company's property on Canyon creek, in the Crawford Bay district, where he has a force of fifteen men developing a group of three claims. He says that there is a good quantity of water in addition to considerable surface work, there is a 50-foot tunnel in upon the lead, which averages about eighteen inches in width. The ore is a grey copper, carrying high values in silver as well as lead and copper values. Two new tunnels are being driven.

Adjoining the Richelieu Company's property is the Silver Hill and other claims. The character of the ore is similar to that in the Estella and other claims in the immediate vicinity.

Rosland Camp.

The Rosland Miner in its weekly mining review says:

The fact that the Deep Park Company started men to work on the mine again just as the week closes, will be very well received in the camp. Between the prospecting now being worked on the south belt that particular section should be fairly well prospected and understood before the season closes.

It has always been a matter of regret that the War Eagle Company ceased work on the Crown Point at the stage of development reached in that property. A few months more active development and the Crown Point workings might have taught Rosland's mining engineers many things concerning the south belt. Should any property in this section succeed in developing shipping ore to any considerable extent so as to satisfy those who are watching the matter very closely, that permanent bodies of pay ore exist here beyond reasonable doubt, the effort on the camp would be instantaneous.

Good Reports From Alsworth.

Good progress is being made by Maxwell Stevenson on the Highlander tunnel. The tunnel is about 100 feet and is getting into firmer ground, which will permit the use of power drills. It is expected that the compressor will be ready for use in about two weeks. When this is used the tunnel will be paid at the rate of \$4 per day.

Although Alsworth is generally regarded as a low-price camp, there are a great many men here who are receiving the Union scale of \$3.50 per day for eight hours work, and naturally the mine shipments fell off. The Le Roi exceeded its average output, sending down approximately 2,112 tons, or an average of slightly over 300 tons per day.

Altogether 131 carloads were sent out of the camp. Of this Northport received 65, or 212 tons approximately, and the Trail smelter 65, or 1,950 tons. In both instances the details given are taken directly from the books of the Great Northport and the Canadian Pacific railways.

War Eagle.—The situation at the 750-foot level of the War Eagle has been completed and arrangements are being made to resume rapid sinking from this point in the main shaft. After some difficulty the ore cars in the big shaft have been adjusted so as to run balanced and this will facilitate shipping in the future. The mine was shut down for two days during the week. The mine sent down 28 carloads or 840 tons of ore to Trail during the week.

Centre Star.—Shipments from the Centre Star have steadily increased. The last week they exceeded those of the War Eagle by 120 tons. Thirty-two carloads containing approximately 960 tons were made up the output. Mr. Kirby, the new manager, stated on Saturday that he was desirous of still further increasing the mine's output. Combined with the War Eagle the shipments averaged about 230 tons per day for the week. The foundation for the new compressor plant and galloways frame have been completed and a great deal of material for the new building has been hauled up to the ground.

Nickel Plate.—The construction of the building covering the hoist of the Nickel Plate is about half finished. It does not in any way interfere with the mine operations. Sinking on the new shaft of the 300-foot level has been in progress all week.

Mountain Trail.—This property is being developed by the Pennsylvania Mining Company. It is located a mile and a half west of the station at Sheep creek, on the Sophie mountain. Two double compartment shafts are being sunk on the property, and the work of these is being

on an extensive scale has already commenced. Preparations are now being made for a winter camp; the ore is gray-copper and argenteiferous galena.

McLean and Keith have located a very promising proposition situated in the immediate vicinity of the Delphine mine north fork of Toby creek.

Preparations for a winter camp are now being made at the Red Line group on McDonald creek. Development work is now being pushed on a large scale under the foremanship of H. L. Amme. Banks Bros. expect to start work on the Alps group on or about the 10th of August.

Pat Dooley and partners have located a group of claims situated in the immediate vicinity of the famous Red Line group, Macdonald creek. It is understood that they have an exceptional showing.

William Hought et al have uncovered an immense showing on a group of claims recently located by them, situated on Boulder creek.

Development work is progressing very favorably on the Phoenix group on the Jumbo fork of Toby creek.

J. R. McLeod is developing the Brealwinn on Boulder creek.

Homestake Mine.

At the second annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Homestake Mine, Ltd., held in Rossland yesterday, the report of the directors and of Mr. P. D. Howe, the consulting engineer of the mine, was made.

The present company began operations in November, 1898, and since then 110 feet of sinking and 350 feet of drifting have been done, besides cutting of stations and installation of pumping plant. The amount expended by the company to date is about \$25,000. The principal work consisted in sinking a shaft by the former company to the 200-foot level, and running a drift 457 feet, and the making of crosscuts thereon north and south. The drift on the 200-foot level was begun on a small vein of arsenical ore, and continued 180 feet to a dyke. West of the dyke a large body of characteristic Rossland ore was encountered, continuing to the west about 125 feet and of shipping values. West of this level has been continued 180 feet, showing a mass of lower grade ore. This drift from the 200-foot level was begun for the purpose of developing a rich surface showing of ore about 32 1/2 feet west of the main shaft, and the ore chute referred to was unexpected. Work is being actively pushed, and in about six weeks the levels will be continued to a point underneath the valuable surface showing. At the same time crosscutting is being done from the tunnel and a raise being made on the ore chute.

Mr. Howe assured the shareholders that the formation found in the Homestake was similar in all respects to that in the Le Roi and War Eagle, and expressed the greatest confidence that further development of the Homestake would prove it a paying mine.

The old board of directors were tendered a vote of thanks for their past services and unanimously re-elected.

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crowded. Tramways are being constructed from the shafts to the bins, which are also under construction. The work on the 50-ton concentrator, which the company is building near Sheep station, is making good progress. There is a stamp mill in the concentrator, and the plant when finished will be a complete one in every respect.

Le Roi.—The output from the Le Roi for the past week passed the 200-ton mark. Sixty-six cars of ore in all were sent down to Northport, containing approximately 2,112 tons. Work in the mine progressed steadily all week, and the output, but beyond the ore shipped, there is nothing of note to report.

Great Western.—The work upon the new galloways frame of the Great Western is about half finished. By the end of the month the management will be ready to resume work on the property.

Velvet.—Work on the Velvet has been in progress all week.

New St. Elmo.—The work of preparing the foundation for the compressor plant is in progress. The long tunnel has been driven in for a distance of 90 feet. A crosscut is now being made from the end. The crosscut is in 25 feet and the blue is running it is to explore for ore bodies.

Evening Star.—The work of extending the shaft from the 200-foot level to the 300-foot level is in progress. During the past week a quantity of stone has been cut out and timbered area a whim installed to carry on the work of sinking. The shipments have been delayed in a despatch from the Transvaal. The system is to send three carloads at a time. There are 11 men at work at the mine.

A discovery, which is regarded as important, was made on Friday. While excavating for the foundation for one corner of