

Thousands In Flight.

Johannesburg Being Depopulated in Belief That War Is Imminent.

Merchants Erect Barricades Before Shop Windows—Burglars Form Laagers.

Kruger Beseeches the Queen to Call Off the British Bulldog.

By Associated Press.

London, Sept. 20.—Despite all outward show of calm, Great Britain is practically in the same position as was the United States a few weeks before the opening of the war with Spain. Beneath the crust of diplomatic reserve the military officials are working night and day, preparing for the beginning of hostilities, whether it comes or not. England is not to be caught napping any more than the Transvaal. While Lord Salisbury is quiet at home at Hatfield House, Mr. Chamberlain is buried in work at the colonial office, and forces at the royal arsenals and dockyards are straining every nerve to equip and transport troops to the Cape.

It may be set down for certain that Great Britain will do nothing to precipitate matters, and the colonial office is far from admitting that the case is hopeless.

The report that Great Britain has demanded the dismantlement of the forts at Johannesburg, together with a territorial reduction in the armament of the burghers, the colonial office to-day would neither confirm nor deny, although it is much doubted.

Meanwhile the Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, who returned this morning from Dublin, has held long conferences with General Buller, Sir Wolsley, field marshal, and General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant-general to the forces, and the activity at headquarters is reflected in the constant supply and transport departments.

The departure of the British transport Jelunga for the Mediterranean to-day with 1,100 troops was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. At Woolwich activity increases daily, and especially in the ordnance department. Maxim guns, lyddite shells, balloon equipments, gas reservoirs, wagons for lime-light apparatus, water-carts, ambulances, army wagons, and other paraphernalia of modern warfare are being hurried forward.

While rumors of re-assembling of parliament are current the fact is recalled that in the Afghan war in 1878 England declared war first and then assembled parliament.

This evening the Marquis of Lansdowne issued strict orders to the staff of the war office, warning all subordinates to refrain from any remarks, and to furnish information without authority of their superiors, and calling attention to previous breaches of duty in this respect, which the order says will no longer be tolerated.

Thinks War Inevitable. Advice from Capetown this evening goes to the effect that the Afrikaners declare the Transvaal will not receive further, and that if the Imperial government does not recede from its present position war is inevitable.

The South African News supports the contention of the Transvaal that the convention of 1884 abolished the suzerainty.

According to other advices the burghers are rapidly going into laager, while the exodus from Johannesburg yesterday reached 1,000. The stock exchange at Johannesburg has resolved to close the moment martial law is proclaimed, but until the proclamation is issued all business in the meantime the merchants are erecting barricades in front of their shop windows.

At Pretoria the interest seems to be centred in the meeting of the Orange Free State Volksraad to-morrow (Thursday), which it is hoped may somehow suggest a modus vivendi that would save the situation.

On the other hand advices from Bloemfontein announce the arrival there of a large number of members of the raad, adding that the result of to-morrow's sitting is already agreed upon, as the Orange Free State will throw in its lot with the Transvaal, all the burghers being fully armed and ready to start at a moment's notice.

A special from Johannesburg says that 450 persons left by one train to-day.

Harcourt Sees No Cause. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, formerly leader of the Liberal opposition in the House of Commons, in the course of an address to his constituents this evening, said he could not read the persistent attempts of the war press to aggravate the Transvaal without indignation and reprobation. "Great Britain," he said, "cannot claim general suzerainty in the Transvaal when she has only partial suzerainty, and Kruger cannot claim for the Transvaal the position of an international sovereign state. Both sides, therefore, have made allegations which cannot be maintained by either."

Sir William declared there was no casus belli, and expressed the hope that a shameful catastrophe might be averted.

Kruger Appeals to Queen. The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "President Kruger has called a strong personal appeal to the Queen, beseeching her to prevent bloodshed. It is about a column in length, and is intended to 'scarify' the consciences of the 'unco jinn' when published."

According to the Capetown correspondent of the Daily News, President Kruger in his personal appeal to Her Majesty addressed the monarch as "Dear Queen."

A special despatch from Rome says that the Italian government, in reply to Mr. Kruger's request for intervention, has advised him to yield.

Hint to Orange Free State. Sir Alfred Milner has wired a courteous message to President Steyn, assuring him that the northward march of British troops is not meant as a menace to the Orange Free State, and requesting to be informed regarding the latter's attitude. Reliable information has been received that a large command of Free State

burghers has been concentrated near Boshof, on the Kimberley border. Two hundred burghers were despatched to that point from Bloemfontein during the week past. If the Free State joins the Transvaal the first battle is likely to be fought at Boshof.

The Cape cabinet has decided to prolong the session of the assembly indefinitely, so that it may be sitting when hostilities begin.

Kruger's Sands Have Run. Several warlike speeches were made yesterday by members of the House of Commons. Mr. William Hayes Fisher, a junior lord of the treasury, and former secretary of Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Government leader now representing Fulham in the Conservative interest, in the course of an address last evening at Kenilworth, said: "The sands have already run through the glass for President Kruger. We must have enough troops in Africa when the ultimatum is presented to insure the achievement of our objects. Then perhaps the Boers will be content to make terms, and not enter upon an unequal contest, and invite us to inflict a crushing defeat, and take their cherished country from them."

Mr. George Wyndham, parliamentary under secretary of state for war, and member of parliament for Dover, addressing his constituents last evening, likened himself in official knowledge to a full bottle, but said he must not allow the contents to escape. He proceeded to discuss the duty of the government, and said that the ministers would not shirk their responsibilities.

Sir Charles Fox, agent-general for Natal, addressing the Australian mining officials at Earl's Court, London, also referred to the possibility of war. He hoped peace would be made, but if it came, he prayed that the sword might never be sheathed until Great Britain had gone to the root of the evil which has caused the present difficulty.

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Boers Ready for Action. The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time."

"It is understood that the despatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer forces are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Dreyfus to Agitate.

Declares That He Will Continue to Seek Reparation for Judicial Error.

Departure From Rennes So Arranged That He Passed Unobserved on Train.

Old Official Dismissed for His Part in Case—A Significant Promotion.

By Associated Press.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The Aurore will to-morrow publish the following declaration from former Captain Dreyfus: "The government of the republic has given me my liberty. But liberty is nothing to me without honor. From to-day I shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim. I wish France to know by a definite judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me that abominable crime perpetrated by another."

"ALFRED DREYFUS." Nantes, Sept. 20.—Dreyfus arrived here this morning from Rennes, accompanied by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

At Nantes, Dreyfus was met by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the chief of police, M. Vigneur, and other officials. The party traveled for the night in a special train, which was escorted by a detachment of the 1st regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps.

CARPETS, RUGS, ART SQUARES



We show 10 patterns to any other stores one. UP-TO-DATE GOODS IN EVERY LINE. WEILER BROS., Victoria, B. C.

BROCKVILLE ASSIZES. AS LEFT BY GREELEY. Explorer's Headquarters in Frozen North Unvisited for Sixteen Years.

Brigus, Nfld., Sept. 10.—The Peary-Harmsworth's steamer Windward, Captain John Bartlett, from Etah, North Greenland, August 26, arrived here to-day, reporting all well on board. She will be followed in a week by the Peary Arctic Club's steamer Diana, Captain Samuel W. Bartlett, also from Etah.

The Windward reports that all on board the Diana were well at the time the vessels separated. The two steamers met at Etah on August 12, and worked in company under the personal direction of Lieutenant Peary in collecting supplies for the winter and the equipment for next spring's campaign.

The Windward was ice-bound in All Man Bay, on the west side of Kane Basin, about 50 miles north of Cape Sabine, on August 18, 1898, to August 2, 1899, being in a sort of eddy undisturbed by wind or current. The season was one of comparative calm, with very little snow, the minimum temperature at the ship being 70 degrees below zero.

All the Windward's company, including the crew, the Eskimos, and the Eskimo women, were exempt from illness, accident or casualty of any kind.

Lieutenant Peary and the sledge party were in the field almost continuously from October, 1898, to August of this year, and have effected an extraordinary amount of important work, not only bearing in mind the limited number of men, but adding much to the geographical knowledge of the coast line and the interior of Ellesmere Land, the southern portion of Grinnell Land. His sledging journeys aggregate more than 1500 miles, not including several trips repeated over portions of the route.

As soon as the young ice could bear a sledge, Lieut. Peary made a careful reconnaissance of the coast line south of Etah, and returned to Etah with the lands and water between that point and Cape Sabine. The coast line of Princess Marie Bay and Buchanan strait, between Etah and Buchanan, was accurately defined, and Hayes sound was demonstrated to be a myth. This work completed, the officers of the expedition commenced hunting trips, and laid in an ample supply of fresh meat, including musk oxen, seal and birds, for the winter.

On the 20th of December, the sledge party, along the ice for 250 miles north, over almost impassable ice, to Fort Conger, on the coast of Livingston. A heavy snowfall. He had the misfortune to have both feet frost-bitten, which necessitated six weeks' delay and confinement, until he could make the return trip. Lashed to a sledge, he was hauled all the way to the Windward, where several toes were lost. Complete recovery followed rapidly, and he now walks as well as ever.

Lieutenant Peary found Fort Conger exactly as Greeley had left it. The table was standing from the last meal, and all the other appointments had remained undisturbed for 16 years. The buildings were in fair condition, though some of them would not be serviceable much longer. He took possession of all the property real and personal, in the name of the United States government, and posted notices to that effect. He brought away, and is sending home, the original Greeley records, the sextant of Lieutenant Peary, and the Nares-Markham expedition of 1876-78, recovered by Lieut. Peary, and many private letters and papers of members of Greeley's party, all of which are to be forwarded to the Peary Arctic Club, of New York. A considerable quantity of provisions was also found.

His winter headquarters, Lieut. Peary had established at Etah, one of the eligible points on the east side of Smith sound. It is a mile or so north of Hayes' winter quarters in 1861, 5 miles from the coast, and the Peary expedition did not less than 50 tons of provisions. He has built a commodious living room for himself and his companions, in which they will be thoroughly comfortable during the winter.

BUYING A BURDEN. Trades Congress Verdict on the Importation of Pauper Aliens.

Montreal, Sept. 21.—(Special)—The following is the substance of the Dominion Trades Congress resolution on the importation of cheap labor: "We emphatically protest against the action of the Dominion government in sending the people's money and granting assisted passages as at present. The system of immigration is largely controlled in the interest of those connected with transportation and land speculation, and those employers to whose profits cheap labor directly contributes. The right stamp of immigration is not obtained by bounting transportation companies, as these corporations have obtained to carry them along comfortably until the robbery of the bank was effected. Frazee did not draw the money, so the hold-up did not take place."

MUNICIPAL TROUBLE. St. Thomas, Sept. 21.—The provincial government has ordered an investigation made into the municipal accounts of this city.

Mr. Tarte arrived at Quebec today. His health is not very good. The authorities of the printing house announce that the Dominion voters' lists will not be completed until December.

Sir Charles Tupper leaves for the Maritime Provinces to-morrow.

CAN'T POOL THE WORLD. Toronto Newspaper Discerns a Job in the Invitation to Highlanders.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—(Special)—The World is opposed to the 48th Highlanders going to New York for the Dewar celebration. It says: "It would be a national blunder because the States, after getting the result of Great Britain's friendship in the war with Spain, refuses to arbitrate on the Dewar question. The bankers are to pay the expenses, as they are already ready to pay to secure the humiliation of another nation, but we would stiffly resist the request and sending a regiment."

Not having heard from Russell H. Burns, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Mr. W. W. B. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Mr. W. W. B. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Mr. W. W. B. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Mr. W. W. B. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Mr. W. W. B. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Mr. W. W. B. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Mr. W. W. B. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Mr. W. W. B. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Mr. W. W. B. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Mr. W. W. B. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Mr. W. W. B. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Mr. W. W. B. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Mr. W. W. B. McIntosh, the Hon. Sir Louis David of Marine and Fisheries. With reference to movements of the harbor.

Ferry Project by Citizens' Committee.

A Scheme for Connecting Victoria With Three Transcontinental Railway Lines, and Fraser Farming Lands.

City, Province, and Rural Municipalities Asked to Join in Providing Steamer and Rail to Chilliwack Via Sidney and Point Roberts.

Victoria Would Fortify Her Position as Base of Supplies and Would Save a Dollar on Every Ton of Farm Produce Carried.

ago to report upon the feasibility of what is known as the Point Roberts scheme for giving Victoria railway ferry connection with the Provincial Main-

the meeting did not enter into discussion of the propositions involved, nor of the contents of the report from the committee, preferring to adopt the document in its entirety, together with the contemplated agreement for a public meeting.

The report, with the expert report of Mr. H. P. Bell, C. E., on which the conclusions of the committee to a great extent were based, follows in extenso:

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: We, your committee appointed at a meeting held at the board of trade rooms on May 17 last, to enquire into the proposal of connecting the city of Victoria with the transcontinental railways, and to build a railway from Point Roberts to Chilliwack, and to suggest the best plan to adopt to secure this desirable railway connection, beg to report as follows:

At our first meeting it was deemed advisable to have a preliminary exploratory survey, to ascertain the feasibility of the project and the most practical way to construct the railway mentioned.

A petition was sent in to the city council asking for a grant to cover the expense of the survey, the sum of \$250 was granted and placed to the credit of the committee by the city council.

We thereupon engaged the services of Mr. H. P. Bell, C. E., to go over the ground and make a report. Mr. Bell's report is attached hereto.

You will notice that Mr. Bell recommends that the Victoria and Sidney railway be continued into the centre of the city, and extended to the most convenient harbor north of Sidney. The sum of \$150,000 mentioned in the estimate for this work is, in the opinion of your committee, ample.

From there it is proposed to operate two steam ferry boats, one for the rapid conveyance of passengers, mails and express matter, the other to be fitted to take loaded cars on her deck; this latter does not need to be fitted with a steamer as the former, and consequently the cost will not be great; the sum of \$200,000 allowed for these boats will be more than sufficient.

As regards the suggested change by Mr. Bell for a starting point on the Mainland, your committee think that further extension of the estimate for this work is, in the opinion of your committee, ample.

Following Mr. Bell's suggestions, the line starts at a point on Boundary Bay and follows the course of the Nicomec river for 12 miles, making a junction with the Great Northern railway (connecting with the south and east) at a point about six miles from White Rock, a branch line is suggested from the main line into Ladner, a distance of about 12 miles.

A junction is formed with the Canadian Pacific railway and the Seattle & International railway at a point on the main line about 30 miles east of White Rock.

The Northern Pacific has a terminal at Sumas City, which is only two miles distant from the 35-mile point on the proposed route.

After leaving the 35-mile point the proposed route passes the south end of Sumas lake, and from there runs through the Chilliwack valley.

It will be seen from the above outline of the proposed route the great advantages which would accrue to the city from the transcontinental connections made thereby.

First—The Great Northern railway with its tributary roads and its facilities for sending cars into the Kootenays, is made available to the city of Victoria.

Second—The Canadian Pacific railway, with its magnificent railway system throughout Canada, is also made available, and can be utilized by the merchants of the city of Victoria to a greater advantage than at present.

Third—The Northern Pacific has always shown a keen interest in Victoria's welfare, and this committee feels that a more complete and satisfactory connection with this road will follow the consummation of the proposed outline.

It may be argued that if all the through transcontinental traffic destined to this port were diverted from its present channels to the proposed route, the earnings derived therefrom would not be sufficient to warrant the construction of a railway and ferry service such as is here outlined, but that a large local traffic is necessary.

With the proposed railway completed Victoria will continue to hold the premier position in the province.

To accomplish this it is incumbent on each and every citizen to act as a unit and to consider no personal effort or sacrifice too great to effect the fulfillment of the project.

All of which is respectfully submitted. C. E. RENOUF, Sec'y. P. C. MACGREGGOR. J. L. BECKWITH. J. STUART YATES. ALEX. WILSON. T. W. PATERSON. N. SHAKESPEARE.

THE ENGINEER'S REPORT. C. E. Renouf, Esq., Victoria, B. C.: Dear Sir: The present proposed route between Boundary Bay and follows the course of the Nekeemel river (which is in fact the valley of the Fraser river) for a distance of 12 miles.

When I passed by this year the crops of all kinds were as good as could well be desired. Owing to the fact that a bench which projects into the valley of the Fraser river (and which maintains a general elevation of 400 feet above sea level from the seventh to the thirtieth mile of the same) is necessary that a distance of about 4 miles, it is necessary that a railway line should traverse the river for a distance of 4 miles, and skirting the water front of the bench, before described, for a distance of 4 miles, there is no rock throughout this section, and as the water slope of the beach is at intervals relieved by broken lower flats, the side-hill would require to be reduced to some extent, by the occurrence of these lower flats.

By the proposed route, as follows: Hrs. Min. 16 miles to Sidney 0 32 Stop 1 40 Stop 1 40 Boundary Bay to Mission Junction 1 10

Time saved, 8 hours and 10 minutes, or 80 hours, 5 minutes, or 5 hours and 2 minutes.

The estimate of cost of the work is as follows, subject to revision when an instrumental survey of the line shall be made.

Station and yard at Ladner Landing \$10,000 12 miles of line from Ladner to junction with main line, at \$12,000 144,000 22 miles of main line, from Boundary Bay to Chilliwack, at \$15,000 780,000 Incline pontoons, water service, stations, sidings and terminal buildings, at \$20 per ton, or 5 hours and 2 minutes. 50,000 For omissions and contingencies, engineering, superintending, land damages, etc., at \$20 per ton, or 50,000 For equipment 50,000 For two ferry boats 200,000 For a wharf at the Sidney Railway into city 150,000 Total approximate cost \$1,509,000

The following addenda was furnished after the report was prepared: The Delta Municipality. Contains approximately 50,000 acres of bottom lands, drained on all exposed sides, with first-class dykes. It produces as follows: \$70 to 4 tons of hay per acre; value, \$70 to \$100 per ton. Thirty to 45 bushels of wheat per acre; value, \$25 per ton. Sixty to 100 bushels of oats per acre; value, \$20 per ton. Forty-five to 60 bushels of barley per acre; value, \$10 per ton. Eight to 12 tons of potatoes per acre; value, \$10 per ton.

The area of dyked lands is about 28,000 acres, and it may be fairly considered that this area alone will produce, in crops of various kinds, an average value of \$20 per acre, making a total of \$560,000. To this, however, must be added the value of beef, hogs, etc., in like proportion.

The department of agriculture estimates that the Delta municipality produces yearly: Tons. Oats 7,000 Hay 10,000 Potatoes 3,000 Other 200 Live stock, fruit and dairy products 1,000 Total 19,200

Of this amount, 10,000 tons would come to Victoria over the projected road.

With the favorable conditions that would follow railway construction in that municipality, it is safe to estimate that \$750,000 worth of farm produce would be annually shipped to Victoria.

The municipality of Surrey produces is estimated at 5,000 tons; Langley, 2,000 tons; For Matsqui there are no returns.

Chilliwack Municipality. Addenda by the Clerk of the municipality of Chilliwack, 1898: Showing the approximate estimate of the number of tons now annually produced in the municipality of Chilliwack: Tons. 275 tons fruit at \$40 11,000 6,557 tons hay at \$8.50 55,904 4,100 tons grain at \$24 98,400 150 tons butter at \$40 6,000 305 tons hogs at \$80 24,400 22,250 tons beef at \$20 445,000 The estimated cost of the reclamation scheme is \$300,000.

Annual productions of the municipality of Chilliwack: Tons. 275 tons fruit at \$40 11,000 6,557 tons hay at \$8.50 55,904 4,100 tons grain at \$24 98,400 150 tons butter at \$40 6,000 305 tons hogs at \$80 24,400 22,250 tons beef at \$20 445,000 The estimated cost of the reclamation scheme is \$300,000.

The actual production in tons as given by the clerk of the municipality. Recapitulation. Tons. Delta 19,200 Surrey 5,000 Langley 2,000 Chilliwack 16,000 Total 43,400

Tons of produce now raised annually in the districts through which this railway proposes to pass and which in a few years after railway construction would exceed 100,000 tons.

Sumas Reclamation Works. Addenda bearing upon the reclamation of lands in the Sumas district—Estimate of the cost of the proposed works: Sumas river dam \$11,234 43 Sumas river, tunnels at \$1,052 28 Sumas river, tunnels at \$28,874 70 Sumas river, tunnel 12,900 90 Sumas river, gates 3,000 90 Sumas dyke 46,808 80 Fraser dyke 30,413 13 Boundary Bay 7,718 83 Diversion of Vander creek 58,457 33 Protection of Luck-a-Kuek river 20,175 90 Pump and dam 39,600 90 Additional 10 per cent. for contingencies 27,123 46 Engineering, omissions, etc. 1,641 85 Total cost \$300,000 (Signed) KEEFER & SMITH, Civil Engineers.

Take next the Matsqui district of 11,000 acres of dyked lands, and by a par-

ity of reasoning his production may safely be taken as \$220,000 for hogs, and \$200,000 more for the value of beef, hogs, etc., or \$240,000 altogether.

Annual Production. The present annual production of the whole district from Ladner to Chilliwack, the Fraser may safely be taken as under: From the Delta municipality, \$ 620,000 From the Matsqui district, 240,000 From the Chilliwack district, 325,000 Total present annual production \$1,185,000

Adding now the probable production to be got by the Sumas reclamation, we should have in addition to the above \$1,940 acres, which should produce about \$9 per acre more than the Chilliwack district, the dyked area being nearly one and one-half times as much, or in addition \$17,550,000, and the result is an annual value of, say, \$2,000,000.

The foregoing statement, based on the actual production capacity of the district referred to, I consider to be moderate, fair, and quite capable of realization, and I am confident that the result after the conclusion of the works referred to.

H. P. BELL, A PUBLIC MEETING. These documents having been read, the meeting was moved by Mr. J. Stuart Yates.

No objections were offered to the motion of Mr. Bell and Mr. C. E. Renouf had very briefly elaborated the substance of the report with the aid of the convenient wall map, the adoption was unanimously agreed to.

The only point taken during the course of the verbal explanation of the project was that Mr. W. Morris as to whether the operation of the railway ferry might not interfere prejudicially with the salmon trade of Point Roberts, which is a serious question.

It was the opinion of several that these traps could not legally exist beyond three miles from the shore, and in any event the present was held to be an inopportune time at which to debate this small side feature of the general question.

The public meeting commencing itself to all present as most desirable, His Majesty's Mayor will be asked to convene on Wednesday evening being suggested as a suitable date.

Ald. Beckwith thought that some expression of opinion might be had before last evening's meeting dispersed, but this suggestion was not pressed on being opposed by Mr. A. L. Belyea, who maintained that a public meeting would be ample time for such procedure—no one yet having had opportunity to intelligently consider the evening's meeting was attended by the following: F. B. Pemberton, C. A. Holland, H. M. Graham, W. H. P. Bell, C. E. Renouf, J. C. Todd, W. Mansie, John Nicholles, A. St. G. Flint, W. Walker, T. W. Paterson, C. E. Renouf, J. L. Beckwith, J. S. Yates, Geo. Powell, M. Leiser, M. Young, H. Young, T. S. Fletcher, T. Sholtz, A. Wilson, Ald. Brydon, W. J. Hanna, Ald. W. Humphrey, Ald. A. Stewart, Ald. H. P. Bell, C. E. Renouf, H. D. Helmecken, Mr. Clarke, R. L. Drury, Ald. R. J. Shillcross, C. H. Lagrin, H. D. Helmecken, Mr. Redfern, Ald. Hayward and W. A. Ward—the five last mentioned coming to the meeting from Matsqui.

WIND CITY. Arrivals at Edmonton State That Reports Received Here Were Exaggerated.

A number of prospectors arrived Monday night from the alleged "death camp" at Wind City, on Wind river, a tributary of the Upper Peel, says the Edmonton Bulletin. Wind City was established in 1897, and the prospectors, some 60 in all, who spent last winter there, and it is the spot regarding which such highly colored dispatches were sent to the public, depicting the sufferings and misery undergone by the prospectors there, and enumerating the deaths which had occurred. The return of the men are Dr. J. B. Mason, Thomas Greig and William Gooch, Chicago; Wm. Schultz, Fargo, N. D.; Ed. Harris, Hartwood, Ontario; George Mitchell, Toronto. They emphatically contradict the stories of death and disaster at Wind City. Besides the 60 men, there were also a number of women, and of these only five died, four from scurvy and one from pneumonia. The men, formerly mayor and chief of police of Hamilton, Ont., died of scurvy on March 13, at his camp on the Beaver river, a small tributary of the Peel, 100 miles up from Fort McPherson. He was buried on the bank by his companions, who afterwards returned to the city. The men, Capt. E. Bahman, Arrprior, Ont., died of scurvy during the winter. Schurman, Anderson, of Britton, S. D., died of scurvy at his camp 190 miles up the Peel. Duncan McCallum, of Kaslo, B. C., was frozen in an attempt to follow an Indian trail through the mountains, 40 or 50 miles up the Peel from McPherson. Leo, an Iroquois Indian, who had been with him, and was reported dead by "Steamboat" Wilson, is now in Dawson, having gone across with the Hamilton party. Wind City was established in September when the prospectors went into winter quarters there. Snow fell on September 15, and never left. Ice was running down the river about the 20th. About the 1st of December the parties started hauling their supplies up the river, and over the divide to the Stewart, and after Christmas the camp was broken up, and all the men crossed ten. Of these ten, six returned; two, the Bahmans, died; one, Peter Henry, of Moorhead, Minn., went over the divide to Dawson by another route, and William McGinn went down the Peel, and back to the Hamilton party, and home by a whaling vessel. He was accompanied by a dentist named Martin, Ed. Harris, of Hamilton, and by Messrs. Gooch, Mason and a great number of others was catalogued as dead, in the Coast papers, from one day severely in the winter through getting I. W. wet when some distance from camp. The injured member was operated on and cared for by Dr. Mason, and is now improving. The coldest weather experienced on the Peel was 65 below.

Before its inhabitants deserted it, Wind City was the scene of much social enjoyment. Chess, checker and euchre clubs were formed, dances were held, lectures given on scientific and literary subjects, and a code of municipal laws enacted, and the months passed pleasantly and profitably away. Its inhabitants were taken from every

Vancouver's News Budget.

San Francisco Man With a Theory Bringing Him Snug Fortune.

Merchants Will Advertise Their City—Northern Mails—Telegrapher for Dawson.

From Our Own Correspondent. Vancouver, Sept. 20.—The steamer Rosalie arrived at Vancouver to-day with about 150 passengers, 10 of them being survivors of the Edmonton trail, who are being cared for and sent to Seattle by the American government.

There was about \$150,000 in treasure on board. J. Swan Johnson, M. E. of San Francisco, had \$85,000. Johnson states that the geological formation in the Klondike is the same as in California, and acting on his conviction of this he looked for pockets from which the placer gold could be taken. On French hill he was rewarded for his search, and his clean-up was taken from these pockets a nugget valued at \$100,000.

Among the passengers coming out on the river boat with them were Clarence Bery and his wife, a very old man, between them 605 pounds of dust.

The board of trade met in special session last night and decided to purchase 500 papers from the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

Truth and Belief

Interesting Paper Walker Before of Women

Definition of Truth by the Writer

At a recent meeting of the Council Mrs. Walker read an interesting paper on "Truth."

Madame, President of the Women's Council: When asked by a child one day, "What is truth?" she answered, "It is the reality of everything—what you must be just as you are, and dare say some of you must better definition."

There was about \$150,000 in treasure on board. J. Swan Johnson, M. E. of San Francisco, had \$85,000. Johnson states that the geological formation in the Klondike is the same as in California, and acting on his conviction of this he looked for pockets from which the placer gold could be taken.

On French hill he was rewarded for his search, and his clean-up was taken from these pockets a nugget valued at \$100,000.

Among the passengers coming out on the river boat with them were Clarence Bery and his wife, a very old man, between them 605 pounds of dust.

The board of trade met in special session last night and decided to purchase 500 papers from the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

The committee of the board of trade to look into the statement that the board of directors of the local publishing houses for distribution in Klondike, with a view of advertising Vancouver, and to pay \$100 to the Dawson Nugget for a five-page paper, and the distribution of this paper along the creases will be further considered.

Truth and Being True.

Budget.

Man With a Ring Him

Advertise Their Mails-Tel-Dawson.

Man With a Ring Him

Advertise Their Mails-Tel-Dawson.

Man With a Ring Him

Advertise Their Mails-Tel-Dawson.

Man With a Ring Him

Advertise Their Mails-Tel-Dawson.

Man With a Ring Him

Advertise Their Mails-Tel-Dawson.

Man With a Ring Him

Advertise Their Mails-Tel-Dawson.

Man With a Ring Him

Advertise Their Mails-Tel-Dawson.

Man With a Ring Him

Advertise Their Mails-Tel-Dawson.

Man With a Ring Him

Advertise Their Mails-Tel-Dawson.

Man With a Ring Him

Advertise Their Mails-Tel-Dawson.

Man With a Ring Him

Advertise Their Mails-Tel-Dawson.

Man With a Ring Him

Advertise Their Mails-Tel-Dawson.

Man With a Ring Him

Advertise Their Mails-Tel-Dawson.

Interesting Paper Read by Mrs. Walker Before Council of Women.

Definition of Truth Discussed by the Writer in an Able Manner.

At a recent meeting of the Women's Council Mrs. Walker read the following interesting paper on "Truth and Being True."

Madame, President and Ladies of the Women's Council: What is truth? I was asked by a child one day. For a moment I hesitated, and then said that truth is the reality of everything that you could think of a much better definition. Lord Bacon says "Truth is the sovereign mistress of all sciences." No pleasure is comparable to standing on the vantage ground of truth.

It certainly is a noble virtue. So grand, Godlike and far-reaching; so simple at its roots, yet so complex in its ramifications. Little wonder that the light of truth is one of our best intentions with regard to it. We all must admire and long for it, but find it hard to hold in hand. To be true necessarily go hand in hand. To be true we must be just, and to be just in our daily life and dealings one with another is no easy matter, and requires much patience and self-control. Still, as heights are to be gained by aspiring to them, and by climbing step by step, there is no reason why we should not aspire to the truth and to be true, and go on step by step, and even if we fall to reach the highest, it is better to be true than to be false.

We admit that truth is admirable, that we are drawn to those people whom we feel to be true, just as we are repelled from those who are otherwise. That there is something stable, solid, reliable, and certain known quantity in the true person which gives confidence and rest.

Why do we thus admire truth and the true? Is it the truth and the true, unconsciously the truth in us bows down in spiritual acknowledgment? If we could find the origin of all things we should find truth in its simplest form, and we the finite might comprehend the infinite. But after all, it is just the truth and the true, craving for true knowledge, true religion, true truth in our social, home and political life.

Truth, like love, demands an excess of all the virtues. To be true we must be our best in all relations, to be true we must be the wisest tremble, and yet it may be, and often is, "revealed and lying so much in favor and use among us." To quote Bacon once more, "It is not only the difficulty and the weight which attend the search for truth, nor again that, when it is found, it is supposed (or restrained) upon men's thoughts, but the fact that the love of the love of the lie itself." May it not partly be from laziness-it is too much trouble to find out the truth-the glances of preconceived ideas, old beliefs-destroys the memory or atmospheric plasticity of things.

The full glare of truth is so much more lovely, for that reason we love darkness rather than light-the light of truth. As Bacon says again, "The light of truth is not even less pleasure." We recognize that in the amusement we find in so-called "lies," "stories," "romances," "novels," but we know very well that it has been improved upon, but this sort of lie or want of truth does not mean that we are not, but a thought or fancy, as that which is considered and made the basis of an action. Still, the desire for truth, the truth that is in us desires itself in its fullness. We want truth in religion, in art, in science, in politics, in business, in love, however bare and unlovely at first sight it may be, still its possession is satisfying. What urges men to lie, to be untrue, to represent to others the truth as they see or feel it.

In religion, why have men been ready to suffer tortures, to give up their lives, but that believing they have found the truth, they value it above all earthly things? Why, again, do other men, who are not so devoted to the truth, give up all old earthly beliefs and launch themselves upon a sea of doubt and uncertainty, and in the end suffering greatly also-not like the martyrs of old in their bodies, but mentally and spiritually? Why do men, who are not so devoted to the truth, give up all old earthly beliefs and launch themselves upon a sea of doubt and uncertainty, and in the end suffering greatly also-not like the martyrs of old in their bodies, but mentally and spiritually? Why do men, who are not so devoted to the truth, give up all old earthly beliefs and launch themselves upon a sea of doubt and uncertainty, and in the end suffering greatly also-not like the martyrs of old in their bodies, but mentally and spiritually?

So I think we may take it for granted that truth, next to love, is the greatest and most comprehensive virtue, and should be encouraged by all means within our power, and living and acting in accordance with it is equally strongly discouraged.

We know how the whole civilized world is watching with intense interest the great contest at present going on between truth and justice on the one side and falsehood and expediency on the other. How much interest so great? Is mere curiosity the cause, or a personal interest in the man, that thousands of eyes are turned to hear how the scales of justice will turn? No doubt there is much of both feelings, but there are effects and not the cause. Does not the fact that we are so interested in truth rise triumphant over falsehood, and do we not feel that the high moral standard of a nation is somewhat depending on the issue? We who are taught to hold truth or honor the fundamental principle of nations or individual life, and cannot feel otherwise. Truth, viz: "clear, straight dealing" is naturally the basis of honor, and as a nation is made up of individuals we must look after our individual trusts in this respect and guard the truth as we would our lives. Take the case of employer and employed. Justice demands that the dealing be fair and square on both sides, but it is so if a man works by the day, for instance, is it honorable or true of him to waste his time by doing as little as is possible to do, and at the close of it to say to his employer, "I am sorry, I have not done as much as I should have done? Pride, if no principle, should make him do differently; but the loss if right and noble feeling is the price that men or women pay when they tamper with the truth. They cease to know what truth is or to recognize her when they meet her, therefore let us try to be true and just in our dealings. There is just as much difference between a circle and a square as between lying and truth, and the same applies to us. Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

truth hardly seems the right method. A child so frightened will not have learnt a lesson of truth, but of deception, for he will not be troubled about the lie, but its consequences, and the next time he will be more careful not to be found out. If instead of threatening a frightening our child, we should encourage him to tell the truth, and the reward for telling the truth, and he would soon see that the lie brought punishment, while the truth brought forgiveness.

To be true is not easy. It is better to make up our minds to that-it needs much self-control, patience, time and courage to resist the temptations of the world, the flesh, and the devil, and to stand firm, really are, and not only as they seem.

What scandals, slanders and misanderstandings would be avoided, if only we could bear in mind that "hearsay evidence is no evidence." Supposing that we were to quote it, it would be a great hindrance in our subject of conversation at our afternoon teas, and smaller social gatherings would there not? They might even be rather dull at first and difficult to manage, but we should soon find ourselves to our advantage, and the conversation, like women, and I should not mind risking a prophecy that in a short space of time invitations to our drawing room teas and gatherings of the kind would be more numerous. I won't say by the nobler sex, because at present I do not think that they are so much interested in the subject, but I think that they will be in the future.

It is certainly a noble virtue. So grand, Godlike and far-reaching; so simple at its roots, yet so complex in its ramifications. Little wonder that the light of truth is one of our best intentions with regard to it. We all must admire and long for it, but find it hard to hold in hand. To be true necessarily go hand in hand. To be true we must be just, and to be just in our daily life and dealings one with another is no easy matter, and requires much patience and self-control. Still, as heights are to be gained by aspiring to them, and by climbing step by step, there is no reason why we should not aspire to the truth and to be true, and go on step by step, and even if we fall to reach the highest, it is better to be true than to be false.

We admit that truth is admirable, that we are drawn to those people whom we feel to be true, just as we are repelled from those who are otherwise. That there is something stable, solid, reliable, and certain known quantity in the true person which gives confidence and rest.

Why do we thus admire truth and the true? Is it the truth and the true, unconsciously the truth in us bows down in spiritual acknowledgment? If we could find the origin of all things we should find truth in its simplest form, and we the finite might comprehend the infinite. But after all, it is just the truth and the true, craving for true knowledge, true religion, true truth in our social, home and political life.

Truth, like love, demands an excess of all the virtues. To be true we must be our best in all relations, to be true we must be the wisest tremble, and yet it may be, and often is, "revealed and lying so much in favor and use among us." To quote Bacon once more, "It is not only the difficulty and the weight which attend the search for truth, nor again that, when it is found, it is supposed (or restrained) upon men's thoughts, but the fact that the love of the love of the lie itself." May it not partly be from laziness-it is too much trouble to find out the truth-the glances of preconceived ideas, old beliefs-destroys the memory or atmospheric plasticity of things.

The full glare of truth is so much more lovely, for that reason we love darkness rather than light-the light of truth. As Bacon says again, "The light of truth is not even less pleasure." We recognize that in the amusement we find in so-called "lies," "stories," "romances," "novels," but we know very well that it has been improved upon, but this sort of lie or want of truth does not mean that we are not, but a thought or fancy, as that which is considered and made the basis of an action. Still, the desire for truth, the truth that is in us desires itself in its fullness. We want truth in religion, in art, in science, in politics, in business, in love, however bare and unlovely at first sight it may be, still its possession is satisfying. What urges men to lie, to be untrue, to represent to others the truth as they see or feel it.

In religion, why have men been ready to suffer tortures, to give up their lives, but that believing they have found the truth, they value it above all earthly things? Why, again, do other men, who are not so devoted to the truth, give up all old earthly beliefs and launch themselves upon a sea of doubt and uncertainty, and in the end suffering greatly also-not like the martyrs of old in their bodies, but mentally and spiritually? Why do men, who are not so devoted to the truth, give up all old earthly beliefs and launch themselves upon a sea of doubt and uncertainty, and in the end suffering greatly also-not like the martyrs of old in their bodies, but mentally and spiritually?

So I think we may take it for granted that truth, next to love, is the greatest and most comprehensive virtue, and should be encouraged by all means within our power, and living and acting in accordance with it is equally strongly discouraged.

We know how the whole civilized world is watching with intense interest the great contest at present going on between truth and justice on the one side and falsehood and expediency on the other. How much interest so great? Is mere curiosity the cause, or a personal interest in the man, that thousands of eyes are turned to hear how the scales of justice will turn? No doubt there is much of both feelings, but there are effects and not the cause. Does not the fact that we are so interested in truth rise triumphant over falsehood, and do we not feel that the high moral standard of a nation is somewhat depending on the issue? We who are taught to hold truth or honor the fundamental principle of nations or individual life, and cannot feel otherwise. Truth, viz: "clear, straight dealing" is naturally the basis of honor, and as a nation is made up of individuals we must look after our individual trusts in this respect and guard the truth as we would our lives. Take the case of employer and employed. Justice demands that the dealing be fair and square on both sides, but it is so if a man works by the day, for instance, is it honorable or true of him to waste his time by doing as little as is possible to do, and at the close of it to say to his employer, "I am sorry, I have not done as much as I should have done? Pride, if no principle, should make him do differently; but the loss if right and noble feeling is the price that men or women pay when they tamper with the truth. They cease to know what truth is or to recognize her when they meet her, therefore let us try to be true and just in our dealings. There is just as much difference between a circle and a square as between lying and truth, and the same applies to us. Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Let us women be true. We have most of us, at least, one person, often more, influenced by our example. Practice is more powerful than precept, and the words, "lead us not into temptation," is more powerful than words, "proverbs who, if true, and being light and spacious, the reading room presents a comfortable appearance.

Will Erect A Factory.

Calcium Carbide to Be Manufactured at or Near Comox.

Used in the Manufacture of the New Popular Acetylene Gas.

A gentleman from Ottawa, who has taken a deep interest in the calcium carbide industry since the first factory was erected, has been in Victoria for some days, with a view to establishing a carbide factory on the Island. Calcium carbide, from which acetylene gas is made, is composed of carbon and calcium, fused in the intense heat of an electric furnace. To manufacture carbide successfully, large water power, coke free from sulphur, and lime of a certain quality, with good shipping facilities, are necessary. All these conditions exist in Vancouver Island, and capital and business energy alone are needed to develop a most profitable industry on the Coast. Since calcium carbide has become an article of commerce, the demand for it has increased steadily. Factory after factory has been erected, and millions of dollars have been invested in the industry. The demand continues to outstrip the supply, notwithstanding the enormous profits reaped by the manufacturers. The cost of production varies with the conditions, from about \$21 to \$30 per ton. It sells readily at \$70 per ton, and is quoted at much higher prices in foreign markets. On the Westland canal, where the first factory was erected, there is a daily output of some 50 tons; on the United States side of the Niagara river an immense factory turns out 100 tons per day. The same company is doubling its capacity at Sault Ste. Marie, where another large factory is under some time in operation. At Ottawa a small factory, turning out 5 tons per day, commenced running this month, and is to double its output in a few days. The Lumbering Company, also of Ottawa, has turned down one of its sawmills, and is erecting on the site a factory to turn out 30 tons per day. The building is being rushed to completion, and will be in operation by the beginning of 1900. The great St. Lawrence Falls, on the Maurice river, has been acquired by a strong company, which will utilize the whole of its enormous power for the production of calcium carbide. There are a few factories in Europe, but water powers are not to be had there, and their output has no perceptible influence on the market. Most of the calcium carbide goes to Europe, principally to Germany, but it is also shipped to other parts of the globe-to Australia, China, India, Japan, etc.

Production may, in the course of the next few years, overtake the demand at present figures, but the first drop in the price of carbide will be the result of stimulating the demand abroad.

The reason for this remarkable development of the calcium carbide industry is Acetylene gas produces a remarkably brilliant light at a cost very little, if any, greater than that of coal oil, while it is safer and more economical. It is a boon to those who live in the country, where the electric light cannot be had, and to those who live in towns and cities where the ordinary illuminating gas is available.

The promoter of the local works has secured water power and a suitable site, and will erect the first factory at or near Comox.

ADNEY-SHARP.

Pretty Wedding in Which Victorians Were Interested Celebrated in Woodstock, N.B.

At Woodstock, N.B., a few days ago Miss M. E. Sharp, of the Victoria Conservatory of Music, was united in marriage to Mr. E. Tappan Adney, the artist and writer of New York, who was here for Harper's Weekly during the Klondike excitement. The Woodstock Dispatch has the following account of the interesting event:

"A very pretty wedding took place in St. Luke's church last evening, when Mr. E. Tappan Adney, of New York, and Miss Minnie B. Sharp, eldest daughter of Francis Sharp, Esq., were united in marriage by the Ven. Archdeacon Beales. The bride was attended by her church on the arm of her father, to the professional, 'The Voice That Breathed Over Eden,' was beautifully attired in a white satin and lace gown with diamond train, veil of tulle with orange blossoms, and carrying a shower bouquet of white roses. She was attended by Miss Elizabeth J. Walker, of Victoria, B. C., as maid of honor, who was dressed in white silk muslin over white tulle, and carried a bouquet of white carnations and maiden-hair ferns. The first bridesmaid, Miss Elizabeth Sharp, was dressed in white muslin over white silk, and carried a bouquet similar to that borne by the maid of honor. The bridesmaids, Misses Nana Bull, Bessie Nesles, Annie Hazen and Maud Wright, were dressed in white muslin over white silk, and carried bouquets of pink carnations and maiden-hair ferns, and the two latter bouquets of deep red carnations and maiden-hair ferns. The maid of honor and the bridesmaids wore white 'picture' hats, trimmed with white chiffon and white ribbons. The general notes were very pretty. Mr. Adney was supported by Lieut.-Col. F. Hebert J. Dibbice as best man. Messrs. F. Carleton, L. Ketchum and Albert D. Holyoke were ushers. As the bride and groom proceeded from the chancel steps to the sanctuary, 'Beati Omnes' was sung by the choir. The organ played 'The Call,' and 'How Welcome Was the Call,' was rendered, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the peals of the wedding march issued from the organ. The church was crowded with a large number of invited guests and others, and after the ceremony the guests repaired to No. 34 Main street, where a reception was held and refreshments were served, and where the bride and groom received the congratulations of a large number of friends."

BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

Portsmouth, Sept. 21. The British battleship London was launched successfully to-day in the presence of a large crowd of people. The displacement is 15,000 tons. The main feature of her construction is the armor belt, which is carried the entire length of the ship.

Among the Parsees a murderer is punished with 200 stripes on his bare back, while a master who neglects his dog receives 200 stripes.

MR. CARLYLE'S NEW POST.

For Two Thousand Years the Rio Tinto Has Been Operated—Greatest Mine in the World.

From the Rossland Miner.

Mr. Carlyle, the present general superintendent of the properties of the British America corporation in Rossland, has received the appointment of manager of the historic Rio Tinto copper mine in Spain.

No other Canadian has attained such prominence as a mining expert as has been given to Mr. Carlyle by his connection with the B. A. C. and the success which has attended his operations for that company, and the appointment offered him is in itself an evidence that as a mine manager he is in the very front rank.

Great as the responsibility of his present position is, it is hardly comparable in any degree with that which he is about to undertake, the Rio Tinto being the largest mine in the world. The mine, however, though it ranks only third in the list of copper producers, being surpassed by the Anaconda of Montana, and Calumet-Hecla of Michigan.

The Rio Tinto, which is situated in the province of Auelva, in the south of Spain, is the largest mine in the world, and it will be seen that it is operated on a very extensive scale, yet, though it has been worked for nearly 2,000 years, it still yields one of the best grades of copper to remain one of the greatest copper-producing mines for centuries to come.

Practically all the known lead and zinc mines of the world, including those of the Phenicians, secured the mine, leaving behind them, as the result of their mining operations, the enormous ground workings as evidence of their industry, or the industry of their slaves.

The ore body of the Rio Tinto is the largest body of ore known in the history of mining, in which historical the mine has from the beginning played a leading part. Practically all the known lead and zinc mines of the world, including those of the Phenicians, secured the mine, leaving behind them, as the result of their mining operations, the enormous ground workings as evidence of their industry, or the industry of their slaves.

The ore body of the Rio Tinto is the largest body of ore known in the history of mining, in which historical the mine has from the beginning played a leading part. Practically all the known lead and zinc mines of the world, including those of the Phenicians, secured the mine, leaving behind them, as the result of their mining operations, the enormous ground workings as evidence of their industry, or the industry of their slaves.

The ore body of the Rio Tinto is the largest body of ore known in the history of mining, in which historical the mine has from the beginning played a leading part. Practically all the known lead and zinc mines of the world, including those of the Phenicians, secured the mine, leaving behind them, as the result of their mining operations, the enormous ground workings as evidence of their industry, or the industry of their slaves.

The ore body of the Rio Tinto is the largest body of ore known in the history of mining, in which historical the mine has from the beginning played a leading part. Practically all the known lead and zinc mines of the world, including those of the Phenicians, secured the mine, leaving behind them, as the result of their mining operations, the enormous ground workings as evidence of their industry, or the industry of their slaves.

The ore body of the Rio Tinto is the largest body of ore known in the history of mining, in which historical the mine has from the beginning played a leading part. Practically all the known lead and zinc mines of the world, including those of the Phenicians, secured the mine, leaving behind them, as the result of their mining operations, the enormous ground workings as evidence of their industry, or the industry of their slaves.

The ore body of the Rio Tinto is the largest body of ore known in the history of mining, in which historical the mine has from the beginning played a leading part. Practically all the known lead and zinc mines of the world, including those of the Phenicians, secured the mine, leaving behind them, as the result of their mining operations, the enormous ground workings as evidence of their industry, or the industry of their slaves.

The ore body of the Rio Tinto is the largest body of ore known in the history of mining, in which historical the mine has from the beginning played a leading part. Practically all the known lead and zinc mines of the world, including those of the Phenicians, secured the mine, leaving behind them, as the result of their mining operations, the enormous ground workings as evidence of their industry, or the industry of their slaves.

The ore body of the Rio Tinto is the largest body of ore known in the history of mining, in which historical the mine has from the beginning played a leading part. Practically all the known lead and zinc mines of the world, including those of the Phenicians, secured the mine, leaving behind them, as the result of their mining operations, the enormous ground workings as evidence of their industry, or the industry of their slaves.

