

THE NORTH COUNTRY.

Whatever may be thought elsewhere of the prospects of the newly-discovered gold-bearing region in the Cassiar district, there is no lack of confidence among the people who have come to Victoria from that quarter. Everybody now in or near the goldfields is busy preparing for the expected influx of prospectors and miners in the spring. Chief among those preparations may be mentioned the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company's line, the excellent workmanship of which we mentioned a few days ago. Other persons who have lately arrived in Victoria say that there is not a better-laid line of railway in America; and that it is more like a piece of British railway building, it is so solid and carefully finished. The company is composed mainly of Americans, and it may be taken as a good omen for the Athl prospects that they have thought fit to build a line of railway without regard to expense or trouble; which will stand for many years as a proof of their foresight and business wisdom. By means of this far northerly line of railway, a trip from Victoria to Athl City or Dawson will be short of much of its difficulty and danger; the traveler will be able to push on at full speed for the hour he leaves Victoria until he steps off the steamer at the Klondike capital or the Athl diggings.

There is every reason to believe that an important mining town will be seen by the shores of Athl lake or Pine creek by the autumn of 1899, and there is also reason to believe that it will be a permanent camp. At the south end of Bennett lake, also, there is likely to grow up a flourishing little city through which will pass most of the passengers and freight to and from the Yukon and Athl. And there is ample warrant in that vast territory of Cassiar for the existence of two large and prosperous towns; with their rise will come the still greater development of the district, the opening of new roads and trails, the discovery of fresh gold deposits, perhaps the finding of some great quartz ledge that may revolutionize the whole aspect of affairs in the north and make it the rival of the Kootenays as a producer of wealth. In these matters we will not dwell; it is easy enough to imagine those two cities of Bennett and Athl within a couple of years furnished with all the paraphernalia of modern civilization: electric lighting, electric trams, water, sewerage, fire and police systems; theatres, concert halls, banks, factories, schools, fine stores, so many-story buildings and all the rest of it.

British Columbia is the wonderland where these things are accomplished as if by the wave of the magician's wand or the rubbing of Aladdin's wonderful lamp. The coming year will show whether we have been indulging in flights of fancy or merely anticipating solid facts; it all depends upon how Athl turns out. We think Athl has the gold to make a great camp, and if we are correct the rest will follow as a natural consequence. Nothing can now retard the development of northern British Columbia, and we hope Victoria will be identified very particularly with that profitable undertaking.

SENATOR MASON ON CANADA.

Among the strong admirers of Canada, one of those Americans who desire to see the two countries united for commerce and mutual benefit, is Senator Mason, of Illinois. He believes the United States senate will ratify a treaty which will place a fair exchange for the modification of United States tariff rates. We feel pleasure in quoting some of the remarks of this ennobled American statesman, and no doubt our readers will feel as they read that at last the right spirit is growing strong between the two great nations. Senator Mason said in his speech the other day: "When such a measure comes before the senate you will be astonished at the good feeling which will be developed there towards Canada. Our friendship toward the British empire will be greater than ever before. It has grown warmer in our war with Spain. It is not so much that the English leaders were so patriotic and so brave, but the sympathy of the people themselves which impressed us most. Whenever Americans went during the war with Spain to the front, they found English soldiers with them, over the successes of the American army. Subjects of other European nations were insulating in their bearing, but the friendliness of the English people discouraged European alliances, which would have been antagonistic to our interests."

"On that account the American people and therefore the American senate have found their old hostility to England and for that reason I am confident the English preferential will not stand in the way of ratification of a treaty. I have yet to see a man who is not in the preferential materially interfered with the American trade. It is only fair that the modifying communication, which is an advantage in the trade with her colonies; but even with the preferential, Americans enjoy an equal advantage with the English exporters. The preferential scarcely counterbalances the advantage of the low freights from the states."

This is very nice indeed, and cannot fail to please Canadians, but there are one or two little matters which may have to be discussed at some length. The people of Chicago, Senator Mason says, will not allow him to take any other course than to demand the free entry of American manufactures into Canada, and he says he will be compelled to insist upon that provision in a treaty. No treaty which did not provide for a better market in Canada for American manufacturers would be ratified by the United States senate. Free lumber, he thinks, may be a possibility; such a provision would meet little or no opposition in the senate. Senator Fayerweather, other New England representatives are against the free entry of salted fish, and it is probable they will sway the senate in this matter. But notwithstanding those "kinks" towards a perfectly amicable treaty Senator Mason is confident the feeling of the United States senate will be friendly towards any treaty with Canada at this time, and that is a comforting assurance. And we are confident this feeling of friendship is cordially reciprocated on the part of the Canadian people, both nations appear to be ready for that

junction of interests which has been so often foretold, and from which so much that will benefit and advance Anglo-Saxon civilization will spring. We like the closing remarks of Senator Mason to his interview; they have the right sort of ring to them, and "voice the sentiments" of the vast majority of the American people towards the Canadian people.

"You may count on me to do everything in my power to further the commercial relations between the two countries. In times of peace it will be found that Americans are not ungrateful to those who stood by them in times of war."

THE COWICHAN CONTEST.

Mr. C. B. Sward will contest Cowichan in the interests of the government. Remembering the various rancorous articles in which certain of our contemporaries have indulged respecting sectionalism in British Columbia; the Mainland fighting against the Island and vice versa, this nomination of a well-known Mainlander by an Island constituency may be taken at once as a severe rebuke to those thoughtless writers and a gratifying sign of the times. Really there is no sectionalism in this province except in the superheated imaginations of a few pressmen who enjoy a refection of any kind, from a dog-fight at the street corner to a political revolution. British Columbia is much in the same case as the United Kingdom, where English gentlemen go down to Scotland and successfully contest seats in the country, and cities, and Scottish gentlemen go south and win their political spurs in English boroughs and ridings. The late Sir George Otto Trevelyan and Mr. Keir Hardie may be mentioned as examples of many. And do not clever Irishmen sometimes cross St. George's Channel and blarney themselves into the British Commons "as late as ye please"? Of course they do.

Very few men have so thorough an understanding of the politics of British Columbia as Mr. Sward; certainly none have a comprehensive grasp of the history of the provincial finances as he. His arrangements of the late government on several occasions on the floor of the house were among the heaviest blows dealt at that corrupt and selfish aggregation of schemers. Mr. Sward is a clear and convincing speaker; his knowledge of British Columbia politics, history and finance make him second to none as an exponent of legislative reform; his retentive memory and stores of information on those subjects will always make him a formidable opponent and a powerful advocate.

Since the foregoing was placed in type we have been informed that Dr. Lewis Hall, of this city, has consented to be a candidate in the government interest. As it would be a brilliant defeat to place two government candidates in the field the convention to be held next week will no doubt settle the question.

BOARD OF TRADE'S REPORT.

British Columbia Board of Trade has just issued its nineteenth annual report; a neat, artistically bound volume full of most interesting statements of fact and adorned with a profusion of fine illustrations. Clever special arrangements upon the part of the Board of Trade, and "The Game of British Columbia" are the last named article being especially interesting for the view the author takes that our big game ought to be carefully preserved in case British Columbia suffers the misfortune of Africa, which has seen the extinction of several splendid species of animals which are rich in statistics that will please all British Columbians. The total exports from this province for 1897 amounted to \$14,184,708. In 1898 they rose to \$17,239,177. Upon imports the figures are equally gratifying; 1897 the collections were \$1,701,512.16; while 1898 presented the respectable total of \$2,004,527.75 to the Dominion government. British Columbia pays per capita three times as much as the next highest province, Manitoba, of the Dominion into the Dominion treasury. Manitoba pays \$3.33; British Columbia \$9.17 per head. The statistics as to postoffice and government savings bank deposits are most interesting. The average amount per head of population in the province on June 30th, 1897, was \$6.34 at the postoffice banks, while the amounts on deposit at those banks in the province at that time were, postoffice banks, \$678,690; government banks \$965,304. These are only a few of the interesting facts with which this little volume teems; we can not do more than advise the readers to procure a free copy for themselves from Mr. Elworthy, secretary of the British Columbia Board of Trade.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOPS.

From Messrs. H. M. Russ & Co., London, England, we have received an interesting communication published elsewhere to-day, regarding British Columbia hops. On more than one occasion lately the Times has drawn attention to the lucrative nature of the hop-growing industry in this province, and to the line quality of the hops exported by our growers. Messrs. Russ say British Columbia hops are gaining favor rapidly in England, the supply being quite inadequate to the demand. The figures quoted by this firm are certainly sufficient to excite the interest of any farmer in the province, and no doubt if their advice is taken as to the planting of hop gardens, the hop-growers will be successful. The best hop-growing districts are in the south of England, and the hop-growers there cannot fail to reward the labors of the grower. Professor Robertson and other eminent authorities in agricultural science have pointed out the peculiar suitability of the climate of British Columbia for hop growing, and the enthusiastic praise which has been bestowed upon our hops by the London and Australian dealers ought to encourage our farmers to enter upon this very profitable branch of industry on the scientific plan. There are handsome fortunes awaiting the man who perseveres, plants the best, and cures, dries, and packs them according to the approved modern methods. George Jones, who died in Wythe county, Va., a few days ago, at the age of eighty-five, had the reputation of being a very successful hop-grower. He had a large estate, and was a member of the House of Representatives.

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

The rate of the world's transformation by science is not easily appreciated. A French author finds that, if a man were now to awaken from a trance that began at the close of the Paris exposition of 1889, he would find these sensational advances in mechanics and physics alone: 1. The bicycle, which is revolutionizing our habits, yet existed ten years ago only in rare and crude specimens. 2. The horseless carriage, driven by petroleum or electricity, which perhaps an even greater future than the bicycle. 3. The electric railway, which in the next century will connect the working of the great trunk lines. 4. Polyphase currents, enabling us to transmit and distribute natural motor forces at great distances. 5. The electrically driven turbine, a practical means of using steam at high pressure. 6. The interior-combustion motor of M. Diesel, which converts heat into work. 7. Calcium carbide, giving acetylene, one of the illuminants of the next century. 8. The cinematograph, an incessant warbler which has been recently saturated. 9. The Roentgen rays, which are revolutionizing the healing art. 10. The X-ray, which is used in the diagnosis of disease. 11. Color photography. 12. Cold light, obtained by luminescence of rarefied gases under electrification. 13. Wireless telegraphy. 14. The vacuum tube, used in marvelous experiments by Tesla and D'Arsonval.

Not the least interesting of astronomical phenomena is the aurora borealis, or northern light, which is seen in the most northern parts of the globe. It is due, like the luminous redness of the eclipsed moon, to the refraction of the light of the sun by the particles of dust which are made to converge in the shadow of the earth, and is reflected in the one case by the moon and in the other by the dust of space. Spectroscopic investigations have shown that the aurora borealis is sunlight reflected from a dust ring accompanying the earth's orbit. Artificial teeth of gutta percha, porcelain or metal have been firmly implanted in the jaws of men and dogs by the process of the electric arc. Hoop made in the base of the tooth, which is then placed in a cavity formed in the jaw, and in a short time a soft growth of bone has formed in the hole. The tooth and gradually hardening—securely holds it in place.

A new page in our history is opened," he said, "and it is bound to be applied somewhat in policy with England. We are awake to the fact that the statesmen of England have and an underlying purpose of their expansion and land-grabbing for its sake. They have been hunting and working for employment for their surplus population overgrowing their limited area and capacity. We have room enough, but we hear a call for the benefits of trade and commerce to our own people. We must not ignore it. The problem is full of vexations. Shall we be as wise as the ancients, and make a treaty with the Persians of old against Greece; like that rule within ourselves? Put up the bars and so declare by constitutional amendment if need be. No more state territory to be bounded by the sea. Shall the mathematics of population dominate the moral, political and commercial considerations involved? No. No. No. Have the doors of congress for admission, and what would she be about 5,000 intelligent men, and the French officers, accustomed to success, were bold, enterprising, of great reputation, and feared accordingly. By a combination of discipline and moral excitement, admirably adapted to the mixed nature of his troops, the Emperor had created a power which, if they were not disciplined and, in truth, it would have been so it applied to one great object at a time."

A very remarkable feature of the case is that the British regular army of 1898 was of almost exactly the same size as that of the present day, although the proportions of the arms were different. Napier's statement of the British army is that it was composed of about 30,000 cavalry, 176,000 foot guards and infantry, and 14,000 artillery, or 200,000 in all. The population of Great Britain, of course, was about half as large as at present. To quote again from Napier: "Of these troops between 50,000 and 60,000 were employed in the colonies and in India; the remainder were disposable because of the peace. In 1808 there were 80,000 militia, differing from the regular troops in nothing but the name, were sufficient for the home defence. If to this force were added 80,000 marines, the military power of England must be considered prodigious. The French army was undoubtedly very formidable, but they were inferior in discipline, skill and bravery, but, contrary to the general opinion, the British army was inferior to it in none of these points save the first, and in discipline it was superior, because a national army will always bear a sterner code than a mixed force. The British army in the Peninsula had proved its excellence in every branch of war, the English army was absurdly underrated in foreign countries, and absolutely despised in its own. England, both at home and abroad, was in 1808, scorned as a military power, when she possessed, without a frontier to swallow up large armies in expensive fortresses, at least two hundred thousand of the best equipped and best drilled soldiers in the world, together with an immense recruiting establishment, and, through the medium of the militia, the power of drawing upon the population without limit. It is true that this number may have been necessarily employed in the defence of the colonies, but enough remained to compose a disposable force greater than that which Napoleon won the battle of Austerlitz, and which he defeated with which he conquered Italy."

The more remarkable words of Napier are scanned the more applicable they appear to the present-day conditions. The brilliant soldier-author left out one feature of the situation, the dominant sea power of Britain, which enabled her to strike Napoleon where he was weakest. He committed the error of venturing into Spain, where his armies were engaged at a thousand points by the guerrillas, and enveloped on three sides by the hostile sea. In 1808 not far from 320,000 French soldiers were in Spain, and in 1811 over 275,000; yet by the virtue of sea power Wellington's numerical inferior force outlasted the French army, and Napoleon's strength, "the Spanish ulcer" drained Napoleon's strength. It is true that he had other foes, but the military powers of the present day with whom Great Britain is in danger of clashing present infinitely more vulnerable points. Therein lies the strength of the British military position. Her sea power and her mobile army enable her to choose her point of attack and to fasten upon the place where the enemy can be most hurt and will exhaust himself in endeavoring to repel attack. That has been the history of every great war in which the British army has been engaged for a century past.

DESTITUTE NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 10. Mr. Sydney Chaney, Methodist minister, settled on the island of St. John's, Nfld., writes that the John's papers detailing the wrecked condition of the island, and the dire straits to which the people are reduced, are deplorable. That alarming destitution prevails upon the island, and that prompt assistance is necessary to prevent wholesale starvation for the island. The opportunity of bestowing upon them a benediction which they have never known, and which they are so in need of, is a privilege which the army and navy are better qualified to deal with these subject races than men engaged in the hard fight of ordinary existence.

BRITISH MILITARY STRENGTH.

The impression that Great Britain is hopelessly overweighed in the matter of land forces by the continental states of Europe will scarcely stand a careful examination of the facts. We know that the British army includes some 220,000 regular troops, of whom 80,000 are in India, 40,000 in the colonies, and 100,000 in the British Isles, and that the force is backed by 120,000 militia, who, as General Hutton pointed out the other day, really form a reserve to the regular army, and a large force of volunteers. Passing by the Crimean war, which, however, affords an instance of an army of enormous numerical strength being worn out by a smaller antagonist, fastened upon a remote outpost, the English war affords a deeply instructive lesson of the sort of blow which Great Britain is peculiarly able to strike.

UNITED STATES EXPANSION.

British Example Advocated by Capt. Mahan and Gen. Butterfield. New York, Dec. 1.—The annual festival of the New York State Chapter of the Colonial Order was held last night in the hall of the Grand Opera House. The dinner brought together about fifty men, whose paternal ancestors were residents of the American colonies prior to July 4, 1776. St. Andrew's Day is chosen for the annual meetings of the order in each of the thirteen original states. The late Capt. Mahan, of the United States Army, and Gen. Butterfield, of the United States Army, were present. The dinner was a most interesting one, and was presided over by Gen. Butterfield. The principal speaker was Capt. Mahan, who delivered a scholarly essay on "The Army and Navy."

Gen. Butterfield reviewed at length the situation leading up to the acquisition of our new colonies, and declared that he was a believer of their inevitable destiny to govern their new territory, and that it was as colonies.

"A new page in our history is opened," he said, "and it is bound to be applied somewhat in policy with England. We are awake to the fact that the statesmen of England have and an underlying purpose of their expansion and land-grabbing for its sake. They have been hunting and working for employment for their surplus population overgrowing their limited area and capacity. We have room enough, but we hear a call for the benefits of trade and commerce to our own people. We must not ignore it. The problem is full of vexations. Shall we be as wise as the ancients, and make a treaty with the Persians of old against Greece; like that rule within ourselves? Put up the bars and so declare by constitutional amendment if need be. No more state territory to be bounded by the sea. Shall the mathematics of population dominate the moral, political and commercial considerations involved? No. No. No. Have the doors of congress for admission, and what would she be about 5,000 intelligent men, and the French officers, accustomed to success, were bold, enterprising, of great reputation, and feared accordingly. By a combination of discipline and moral excitement, admirably adapted to the mixed nature of his troops, the Emperor had created a power which, if they were not disciplined and, in truth, it would have been so it applied to one great object at a time."

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Our Ottawa Letter.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—Two small trial shipments of fattened poultry have just been sent by the Dominion department of agriculture to Great Britain. One lot, known as the poultry illustration station, was sent to London, and the other lot was sent from London, Place, Ont., to Allicott, England. The lot sent to London was the steamship Vancouver from St. John, N.B., on December 1st.

Professor Robertson says that there is a great and growing demand in Great Britain for properly fattened poultry. The foods which are coming in most general use than they have been in Great Britain are put up in crates and five weeks before they are killed. The chickens fattened in this manner are one of great magnitude in the countries of the south of England, and increasing quantities are being imported from France. Two years ago the number of poultry sent to Great Britain increased three and a half millions of fowls, and the quality of the fowls is said to be very much improved in tenderness and flavor by this special fattening process.

The following are some of the interesting details of the fattening of the poultry at the poultry "illustration station" at Carleton Place, Ont. The first lot put up weighed 575 ounces each; when they were fattened for 43 days the chickens weighed 916 pounds, being an average of 6 pounds 14 ounces each. That is an average gain of 2 pounds 9 ounces per chicken. During the first three weeks of the fattening process the increase in the edible portion of the birds was gained during the last week. The relative smallness of the gain was accounted for mainly because of the mounting quantity of food consumed during the whole period was 1,738 pounds of skim-milk. The quantity consumed per chicken was five and one-tenth pounds of ground feed, and one-half pound of skim-milk. The cost per pound of increase was practically six cents for the food consumed.

The fattening gave increased value to every pound of live weight at which the chickens were put up. The chickens, when put up, weighed 575 ounces each, equal to 25 and three-quarter cents per pound. The quantity consumed per chicken was five and one-tenth pounds of ground feed, and one-half pound of skim-milk. The cost per pound of increase was practically six cents for the food consumed.

Professor Robertson put up a number of chickens to fatten at his own place, and the results were as follows: Three representative ones, after being fattened for 36 days, weighed 916 pounds, being an average of 6 pounds 14 ounces each. The edible portion was then separated from the bones. The total weight of the edible portion was 9 pounds 3 ounces, and the total weight of the bones 2 pounds 1 ounce. The loss of 4 ounces was due to evaporation and to "frying of the scales" in the frequent weighing.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Meetings have been arranged to take place at Parkville on the evening of Wednesday, the 13th inst., to be addressed by Mr. J. T. Colquhoun, the deputy minister of agriculture, at Duncaen at 1:30 p.m., and in the evening at Cowichan station on Saturday, 17th inst. Mr. J. T. Colquhoun will be accompanied by Mr. Watson Clarke, at Armstrong on Monday, the 19th inst., to be addressed by the deputy minister of agriculture, at Kelowna on Wednesday, the 21st inst., to be addressed by the deputy minister of agriculture, and by Mr. H. Stirling and another gentleman. A meeting had been arranged by the department for Alberton on the 14th, but owing to the fact that that evening it will probably be withdrawn.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do knitting. We furnish \$20 machine and supply the wool and pay for the work as sent in. Distance no hindrance. \$7 to \$10 per week made according to time devoted to the work. Write at once. Name References. Co-Operative Knitting Co., Toronto.

Anti-Dreyfus Demonstration.

Streets Filled With "Spit Upon." Paris, Dec. 12.—The demonstration against the Dreyfus case, which was held in the streets of Paris, was a most successful one. The streets were filled with thousands of people, who were shouting and waving flags. The demonstration was a most successful one, and it is believed that it will have a great effect on the government.

Cheers Given for the Zurlinden.

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Rivalry Between Firms.

New York, Dec. 1.—The rivalry between the firms of the city, which has been going on for some time, is now reaching a new height. The firms are competing for the business of the city, and it is believed that the rivalry will continue for some time.

Arrives at the Port.

Port Townsend, Dec. 1.—The arrival of the ship at the port, which was expected for some time, has now taken place. The ship is expected to arrive at the port on the 15th inst.

GENERAL GAZETTE.

Thomasville, Ga., Dec. 1.—The general gazette, which is published weekly, has now reached its 100th issue. The gazette is a most valuable one, and it is believed that it will continue to be published for some time.

PARIS IS AGAIN EXCITED

Anti-Dreyfus Demonstration This Afternoon—Streets Filled With a Mob, Who Shout "Spit Upon Picquart."

Cheers Given for the Army and General Zurlinden—A Rabid Anti-Semite Mayor Punished.

Paris, Dec. 12.—The prefect of Algiers suspended the mayor of Algiers for one month on account of a speech made by the latter, who is a rabid anti-Semite, attacking the governor-general. The minister of the interior increased the suspension to three months. This is in accordance with a warning to Algerian anti-Semites, whose recent violent threats caused a panic among the Jews of Algeria and have caused the arrest of Milleroye and Comte de Rameil, both members of the chamber of deputies, headed the anti-Dreyfus demonstrators this afternoon. They marched to the Cherche Midi prison, where Col. Picquart is confined. The police begged them to retire. The response was that they did not desire a conflict with "these brave fellows," pointing to the policemen. He said he would "spit upon Picquart," who could hear them from the window of the prison. The crowd then marched to the Hotel de Ville, where the official governor of Paris, cheering for the army and chanting monotonously "Spit upon Picquart."

have not been completed yet. The services probably will be held at St. Patrick's church here, and will be performed by a high prelate of the Catholic church. The body will be placed in the vaults waiting until disposition can and will probably be interred in a vault.

TRUCE OF THE BEAR

London, Dec. 12.—The correspondent of the Daily News sent specially to various capitals for information emphatically denies the rumors that the Czar's peace project has collapsed. Instead, he says, the full force of Russian diplomacy is being concentrated for the achievement of an international conference at which the nations will promise to stop the increase of armaments and proclaim an equivalent to the medieval truce good for five or ten years. At the conference also the question of universal mediation and arbitration will be raised.

THE PEACE TREATY

London, Dec. 12.—Editorials in the London morning papers express satisfaction at the signing of the treaty, and in which the Daily News remarks, occupied rather longer than the war. The Times pretty accurately representing the views of other papers, says: "Spain lost her colonies because her colonial system was founded upon spoliation and tyranny. The United States has not treated her any more harshly than Germany treated France in 1871 or the Russia treated Turkey in 1878. Therefore the Spanish memorandum is unjust and is unreasonable and unjustified."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VIEWS

London, Dec. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "I have not been able to procure an authentic report with Reichstag officials, but have reason to believe that he covered a large field of foreign politics. The Emperor's interest in the discussion of a serious Anglo-French conflict, expressing the opinion that England is in earnest and pursuing her political object with unusual tenacity, as the United States did before the late war."

FROM THE CAPITAL

Niblock Gets Five Years—The Joint High Commission.

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—In the police court today J. T. Niblock, agent of the London Life Assurance Company, was sentenced to three years in Kingston penitentiary for forgery.

CANADIAN BRIEFS

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 12.—A local paper has refused the wardenship of the penitentiary and may accept the position. Campbellford, Dec. 12.—H. Oliver, of the Penitentiary, is driving with a load of grain. On the way the load upset and Oliver was buried face downward in the snow. He lived only a few minutes after being taken out.

THE COISAR LAUNCHED

Newburg, N. Y., Dec. 12.—J. Pierpont Morgan's big yacht Coisar was launched at Morgan's yard here this morning in the presence of thousands of people. Miss Louisa Morgan, daughter of the banker, broke a bottle of champagne over the Coisar's bow and christened her. A banquet followed the launching.

SIR W. C. McDONALD

Montreal, Dec. 7.—The announcement that Sir W. C. McDonald is to be knighted was semi-officially confirmed at McGill University this morning. Her Majesty will, it is said, confer the honor upon him on the occasion of the opening of the new chemistry and mining building, Mr. McDonald's latest gift to the university, on December 20.

TWO NOTABLE DEATHS

London, Dec. 12.—Sir Wm. Anderson, Director-General of the Royal Ordnance office, and part inventor of torpedoes, died today in his 64th year. He was a Cape Town, Dec. 12.—Sir Thomas Upton, premier of Cape Colony from 1884 to 1888, died today.

ASTONISHED THE CHINESE

London, Dec. 12.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "An imperial rescript just issued sentences to death the Chinese who were arrested on the occasion of the late mission to Alaska. The grand jury is still turning out indictments, the principal cases being those of the late William Williams, which is expected in view of the reports that Col. Picquart is to be provisionally released today."

HURT WHILE MOVING A SAFE

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—W. F. Falkenberg, son of the late Baron Falkenberg, who 29 years was Swedish and Norwegian consul at Quebec, had been severely and perhaps fatally injured while assisting some laborers to move a safe.

A GUILTY CAREER

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12.—William Steel, formerly cashier of the collapsed Chestnut street National bank, was found guilty today by a jury in the United States district court. Steel is charged with aiding and abetting the late William Steel, president of the bank, with misappropriating the funds of the institution, making false entries in the books of the bank and false reports to the comptroller of the currency.

LANDED AT HAVANA

Havana, Dec. 12.—The twenty-second foreign regiment was landed at six o'clock this morning, and at 10 o'clock a column of about 10,000 strong started to march from the San Jose wharf to the Christiana railroad station. The troops were led by Col. Seyburn and Maj. Abbott.

WILLIAM BLACK DEAD

London, Dec. 10.—The death is announced of Mr. William Black, the socialist.

CANADIAN STORE-STREETS

The American Commissioners have a Right to Large Canadian Concessions.

Rather Than Agree to an Unjust Arrangement Canada Would Withdraw—An Adjournment Till March.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—The Globe correspondent at Washington, discussing the reciprocity negotiations, says: "The Canadian commissioners have arrived at a determination to abandon the work already done rather than consent entirely to the proposed arrangement. It seems to be having some effect on the Americans."

The latter now lose no opportunity of arguing that the time will never again be so opportune for a settlement of everything in dispute.

Their views are beginning to find echo in the press, and Canada is asked not to make trouble by standing up too strictly for her rights.

The American commissioners could come to a speedy decision as to what interests desired, a price for the concessions desired, a treaty could be negotiated for which the Daily News remarks, occupied rather longer than the war.

The British ambassador gave a dinner in honor of Sir Richard Cartwright on Saturday evening.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The American and British members each had separate sessions here today. The questions considered, it was stated, were those which have been discussed during the past few days.

It is understood that the published forecast of the weather for the month of March till next March was well based. While no official notice of this sort has been made, it is believed that the forecast is correct.

SHIPWRECKED CREW RESCUED

New York, Dec. 12.—Captain Corning and nine shipwrecked seamen of the American bark Cleveida were passengers on the steamer Albatross, which arrived this morning from Bermuda. Capt. Corning reports that they sailed from New York on November 25th for Buenos Ayres by the steamer Albatross.

LOST ON LAKE ERIE

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 12.—While the steamer Aurora was towing the barge Aurora through the ice on Lake Erie, the barge broke up and sank. The crew was rescued.

INTO A HERD OF MOOSE

Quebec, Dec. 12.—The Maritime Express, which left at noon Saturday, ran into a herd of some 30 moose shortly after leaving Newcastle. Three of them were killed and the others driven off.

SPANISH OFFICER HURT

Havana, Dec. 12.—While Capt. General Castellanos was in his bedroom yesterday afternoon, the roof fell on his head and face. His orderly was also wounded in the face.

A ROW AT HAVANA

Havana, Dec. 12.—As a result of an attempt on the part of Cuban patriots to force the closing of the Cuban theatre last night, a riot broke out in the streets.

QUEER COLONY IN PARAGUAY

Rules Which Govern a Settlement of Australians in South America.

One of the strangest colonies in the world is probably that of Cosme, founded in Paraguay by colonists of English blood from Australia.

The property of the colonists is all held in common and all their work is done in common—cultivating, building, housekeeping—but each family may occupy a house by itself.

They are a queer set of fellows, and are a labor credit which he can draw on at any time. Only totalitarians are accepted as colonists.

A single man may put in extra labor to provide himself with a house on his own account. It is to be noted that the colony will allow him an overdraft to a certain amount. He could have as large a house as he desired.

Having paid for his house he can draw upon his surplus labor to do any other cultivating his garden or any other private purpose. While the house has been built by the colony, he is to occupy it for ever, sell it. It is only his to occupy.

Cosme does not want single men, although single women would be welcome, and married women are not admitted. The women are occupied with knitting, sewing, washing and other womanly occupations, but when a woman is married the colony makes no more claim upon her. She is doing all that the community requires in managing her household, attending to her children, and so on.

HOW NOEL DID IT

He Got Some Opposition in Driving the Turks Out of the Island of Crete.

The withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete has been effected with a timely firmness by the British authorities. The British troops and stores on board the transport Camp were in active progress, Cherkil Bey, the Turkish commander, walked from the quay and stopped the whole process, giving strict orders that nothing more was to be put on board ship.

In the course of the next morning the long-expected Turkish transport arrived, but Cherkil Bey, instead of receiving orders from Constantinople to resume the evacuation, was actually instructed to land the troops who had already been embarked, and to wait further orders.

In view of this extraordinary and unlooked-for situation, Admiral Noel, Col. Chermiside and Sir Alfred Billotti called upon Cherkil Bey and informed him that the British must insist on the city in the course of the day. He replied that he had received no orders from his superiors to that effect, and would not comply with the request of the British officials.

Admiral Noel thereupon decided to re-assert the British command, and the interview armed picket-boats had seized all the lighters in the harbor, a strong guard of marines had been drawn up on the quayside, and the evacuation of the British ship Tarquise had been cleared for action.

While these precautions were being taken, Col. Howard, the British brigadier, surrounded the barracks, in which there were still more than 800 Turkish troops, and summoned them to surrender to the British.

On meeting with a refusal, Col. Howard gave him ten minutes in which to comply with the order, and threatened in the event of further contumacy, to take all his troops prisoners and embark them without their arms.

The Turkish officer, who was powerless, the Turkish officer changed his tone, and intimated that he was prepared to obey. The Turkish soldiers were accordingly marched away in squads of fifty, escorted by British troops, with fixed bayonets, and put on board without delay.

All the streets were guarded and controlled by British soldiers, with orders to arrest any Turkish officers or men who were not on their way to embark.

The evacuation went on all through the night. Nine hundred soldiers, 600 women and children, 40 horses, and 200 mules were embarked on the transport board, but the operation was completed in less than twelve hours.

The British sailors and blue-jackets, working like slaves, were not without moment. Eventually at daybreak yesterday morning, the transports left for Salonica, the Camp under the escort of British political officers.

The Turkish officer or soldier is now left in the whole province of Candia. The governor and his staff being sent to Crete, the Turkish officer, Noel, however, was not yet satisfied.

Friday last was the date assigned in the Admiral's ultimatum for the completion of the evacuation, and as it had not been complied with to the letter, he caused the Turkish flag to be hauled down, and the British flag to be hoisted.

The question of the suzerain rights to be conceded to the Sultan, London Standard, November 7.

THE SODA LAKE

James Uren, of Clinton, was in town yesterday and from him we learn that about 275 tons of the washing compound, natural soda, or whatever it may be, for hair a dozen analyses have been made and taken out of the lake, it being hauled precisely as it is, says the B. C. Mining Journal.

The blocks average 9 inches in thickness and weigh from 100 to 150 lbs. The blocks are now being put in the east completing arrangements for putting the compound on the boat.

It is a curious fact that no two chemists seem to entirely agree on the composition of the material. A New York analysis gives 85 per cent. borax and 15 per cent. soda.

Another analysis from the same sample gives 16 per cent. borax and 84 per cent. soda.

Mr. Pellet-Harvey returned 24 per cent. borax and 76 per cent. soda. An Ottawa analysis shown to the writer contained only a trace of borax.

Be it what it may, it is pronounced by chemists as being far and away ahead of Pearlite for washing, and in stead of blacksmiths and others having hands covered with black and greasy dirt, it is a thing in the way of soap will compare with this native compound.

The amount in one of these lakes may amount to 20,000 tons. The fact that this is a trade may reach. If it is decided, as we trust it will, to grind and put up the soda in a form which will be of a large work for quite a large force.

Within a few days we shall be able to give some idea as to the real value of the plans of the owners, but it now seems certain that in any case work will go ahead, and whether the product will be here or shipped direct it will help the business of Ashcroft very materially.

One question that we are asked is: "Will this compound, with its loss of weight by standing?" He states that a 50 pound sample on the scale today will be a fraction of an ounce in three days. What it will do by standing a long time he does not know.

A man who is connected with some way with a business on Store-street reaches his employer's office just as the clock strikes twelve. He is a most methodical man. Every morning he winds his watch, and every evening he winds his watch. He is a man who is a stickler for order and neatness.

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THE PEACE OF PARIS

A Dramatic Scene at Signing and Signing of the Treaty, Concluding the Hispano-American War.

The Souvenir-Hunting Americans Anger the Spaniards, Who Were of a Solemn and Solemn Mien.

Paris, Dec. 10.—The signing of the peace treaty to-night would have afforded a subject for a great historical painting. The group gathered about the table in the stately chamber of the foreign office was impressive in itself.

The fact that the treaty was signed in the stately chamber of the foreign office was deeply felt by all the participants. The signing of the treaty was a momentous occasion.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

HOCKEY. A Good Practice.

There was a good turnout of hockey players on Saturday afternoon, and sides were chosen as follows: The "Reds," Miss Schofield (captain), Misses Wilson, Green, Askew, Brown, Worlock, Bell and Drayton; the "Blacks," Messrs. Brady, Rome and Fitcher.

The gentlemen were represented by A. V. Y. of the "Blacks," Messrs. Schofield, L. York, S. Smith, J. A. McFadden, A. Robertson and R. H. Swinerton.

The gentlemen won by 4 to 3. In view of the match between the "Blacks" and Victoria and Vancouver on Monday next will have nothing to do with the game on Saturday. The dance will take place, and the "Blacks" will be represented by any member of the club.

BASKET BALL

The Suburbans' Debut.

The Intermediate league match between the Battalion and Victoria West resulted in a draw. The game was played on Saturday afternoon, and the result was a fair test of the respective abilities of the teams, owing to the floor being wet and the ball being very slippery.

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OTTAWA LETTER.

Dec. 1.—Two small trial ship-fattened poultry have just been the Dominion department to Great Britain. One lot from the poultry illustration at Bonville, Que., to the well known, John H. & Sons, and the other lot was sent to the poultry illustration station at Carleton Place, Ont. to Alexander James Laverpool, Eng., who will go to the steamship Vancouver, St. John, N.B., on December 15th.

Robertson says that there is a growing demand in Great Britain for properly fattened poultry. It is said that the demand is more than double that of the last year. The quality of the poultry is very much improved in white-plumaged and flavor by this speeding process.

Some of the interesting facts of the fattening of the poultry "Illustration Station" are given in the following: The birds weighed 575 ounces each, being an increase of 4 pounds 5 ounces each; after 43 days the chickens weighed 916 ounces, being an increase of 14 ounces each. That showed a gain of 2 pounds 9 ounces, most of which was in the edible portion of the poultry.

The gain during the last three weeks was only 83 pounds, which is small, because of the moult. The gain during the last three weeks was only 83 pounds, which is small, because of the moult.

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WILL THE PEOPLE BE DIVIDED?

Many Reasons Why the People of the Pacific Coast Should Be Interested in the Oriental Question.

Mystery About Russia's Course in China—A Recount of the Recent Moves of the Great Powers.

Only yesterday the news came that China, the sleeping giant of the east, has at last aroused herself and was shaking off the shackles of superstitions of centuries. Hardly had the news been published when, by one of those methemorphoses which appear in those modern days like a page from the Arabian Nights, the hapless young Emperor Peking was scattered to the winds, and that remarkable woman, the Dowager Empress, was again in the center. No one can understand the gravity of the crisis which this event has created. It is of especial consequence to countries like the United States and Japan, whose great interests in China may at any moment be imperiled.

Yet, notwithstanding this crisis, which seems so like the beginning of the end, there are optimists who believe that China will escape from this ordeal as she has from others, practically unharmed. There is a power of passive resistance in this behemoth of nations, they argue, which offsets its vastness and the enormous lack of faculty of organization between its various parts. China before this has been in peril of dismemberment from without and disruption from within, but at the critical moment the danger has been averted and no irreparable damage has been inflicted.

In the talk of China's dismemberment or partition no account appears to be taken of any possible action on the part of the Chinese people themselves. It seems that the general understanding that foreign control will be substituted for Chinese rule, and that the people will remain quiescent, offering no objection or resistance. China has a population of over 400,000,000 inhabitants; with a territory covering several million square miles comprising productive and fertile plains traversed by great waterways, fertile valleys and mountains and hills rich in minerals, it is apparently thought, will be yielded up without a murmur.

The idea is preposterous. To gain even a reasonably complete control of any one of China's great provinces, to make it foreign territory in fact as well as in name, lines of railway must be built, costly military and civil establishments must be maintained; in a word, many things must be done which cannot be speedily completed. In the meantime the broad expanse of the land, with its chaos, so far as the poor people of the coveted regions are concerned.

Conversely, we know that strange things are done by Christian nations in the name of commerce, but China is not Africa and the Chinese are not savage tribes. A foreign ruler is reported recently to have said that the extension of his country's commerce with China was tantamount to the extension of the blessings of civilization among the victims of misrule "unique in the world's history." That is the good old way of putting it. The extension of commerce is accompanied by Maxim guns and repeating rifles the blessings of civilization are apt to appear obscure to the "victims" at all events.

The Chinese are a peaceful people, disinclined to war, but not cowards. In many of those great provinces toward which foreign nations are now looking longingly no foreign armed force has ever set foot. The people, although they are not trained for the military service of their country, where low pay goes with a degraded position, are not without the means of fighting efficiently. In many parts of China there are brave and hardy soldiers. The French found it so in Tonkin, as their long and costly wars in that country not find victory so difficult, but here was a war against the mandarins who represented and controlled an obsolete and worthless system. It would be to the partition of the country would be a different thing. It might not be successful, nor even precedented, but the direst consequences which even the most ardent advocates of the extension of commerce by the acquisition of territory could not view with indifference. Every vestige of law and order would disappear, and no man's life or property would be safe. The Chinese, who are a brave people, would not be slow to take control, and the "braves," of whom they are largely composed, would hold high level. Even the most peace-loving people, with whatever of profit or of power it might bring, could not make this overture to the introduction of the blessings of civilization among the victims of misrule.

A BRITISH SOLDIER Tells how Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Conquer Disease.

Like the conquering armies of Britain, which are marching to victory in every quarter of the globe, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are everywhere triumphing over sickness, weakness and suffering, freeing those who are bound by the shackles of disease.

Mr. David Walsh, of Carleton Place, Ont., a man who has served with distinction and credit in the British army, and is now an employee of the C. P. Railway, says, "While in the army I got broken down, and my nervous system was completely shattered.

"I was much troubled with liver complaint, loss of appetite, etc. My rest became broken and was disturbed by vivid dreams. This had been going on for 14 years, although I took a great many remedies, and was cured by the troubles which afflicted me.

"However, I got no relief until I started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I used together with Laxative Pills, and now after having used a few boxes, I am better than I have been for years. My nerves are restored to full force and vigor, I eat and sleep well, and my entire system has been toned up.

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a positive and perfect remedy for Weak, Palpitating Heart, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Headaches, Dizziness, Spasms, Smothering Coughs, St. Vitus Dance, Debility, Female Complaints, etc. Price 50c a box, or 3 for \$1.50, at all druggists. T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

"Laxative Pills," says John Joherty, 25 North Street, St. John, N.B., cured me of constipation and distress after taking. Their action is natural and effective.

COMPANIES' PART. The New Duties of the Land of the Mikado Will Affect the Products of Canada.

Heavy Duties To Be Placed by Japan on Alcohol, Cigarettes and All Tobacco.

Mr. Someya, chancellor of the Japanese consulate at Tacoma, one of only three in the United States, has prepared an interesting and concise statement of the principal changes to be made in the Japanese tariff, to become effective January 1.

Mr. Someya says: It will be necessary for all shippers who wish to take advantage of the special conventional tariff made between Japan and other countries to accompany the goods with a certificate of origin obtained from the Japanese consulate or consular agency at the port of exportation.

From ports where no Japanese officials are stationed, the certificate of the customs or other proper local authorities is required, and this must be accompanied by the regular certificate issued by the Japanese consulate.

These certificates must set forth the following particulars: Trade marks, numbers, name of commodities, number of packages, quantities, place of growth, production, or manufacture, date and name of the manufacturer, and other information.

The following classes of goods will be subject to the general statutory tariff: First—Goods not accompanied by the above certificate. Second—Goods accompanied by insufficiently filled out certificates, or by certificates not corresponding to the actual goods. Third—Goods accompanied by certificates which have been rejected by the customs officers, as not in the form, or for other causes at their discretion.

Importers of goods coming under the above headings, or through any other means, must make claim for refund of excise duty made at time of entry, by producing correctly filled out certificates, within six months after the importation of the goods.

"So far as I can at present ascertain, the duties on the goods in regard to which you desire information are as follows: Alcohol, 40 per cent; cotton, raw, free; tobacco, cut or otherwise prepared, 40 per cent; leaf, 10 per cent; cigars, 40 per cent; flour, 10 per cent; lumber, 5 per cent.

At present the Japanese government is making an effort to effect agreement with other nations whereby a uniform series of specific duties may take the place of the present ad valorem duties levied on goods imported into Japan.

FROM LONELY UNGA ISLE. Apollo Mine Produces \$50,000 a Month—A Number of Islands Restored for the Raising of Blue Foxes.

U. S. Customs Collector J. F. Sinnott, stationed at Unga Island, Alaska, arrived at Seattle yesterday. This is his first vacation since his appointment over a year ago, and he is more than glad to get away from the lonely little island.

"Unga Island is crossed by one of the most wonderful of nature's bridges. The ledge starts at Unga and leads across the island to Squaw Bay. The greater part of it is located by the Alaska Commercial Company, of San Francisco, and all the business of the island is done by them.

"There are four herring fishing stations in the Shumagin group. They are located on Popoff, Nagai and Sannak islands. Four schooners from San Francisco are wintering there. During the summer months the fishing is done from the schooners, but during the winter the water is too rough.

"Within the past year a new industry has appeared in the Shumagin group. A number of islands have been rented from the government at \$100 a year and stocked with blue foxes. Each fox raiser receives a permit and a license, which are very well stocked. The best islands are those on which the most sea birds nest, for the foxes feed on the eggs.

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"Paris, Dec. 9.—Explanation, evidently emanating from the British embassy here, has been published, declaring that the commercial concessions granted the British ambassador, Sir Edward J. Montagu, had been misunderstood, and repeating that the concessions were not the internal affairs of France or of criticism her policy. Moreover, it is added, the whole attitude of the ambassador contradicts the supposition of malevolent intention.

THE COWICHOAN ELECTION. Returning Officer Appointed, by Whom The Nomination and Polling Dates Will Be Fixed.

The appointment was made to-day of H. O. Wellburn, of Duncan's, as returning officer for the Cowichan district. The writ issued some time ago could have no effect until the returning officer was appointed.

At a late dinner at the Manson House (residence of the Lord Mayor of London) three foreign consuls were present, to whom the lord mayor wished to do honor by drinking their health. He accordingly directed the toast-preclaimer to announce the health of the three present consuls.

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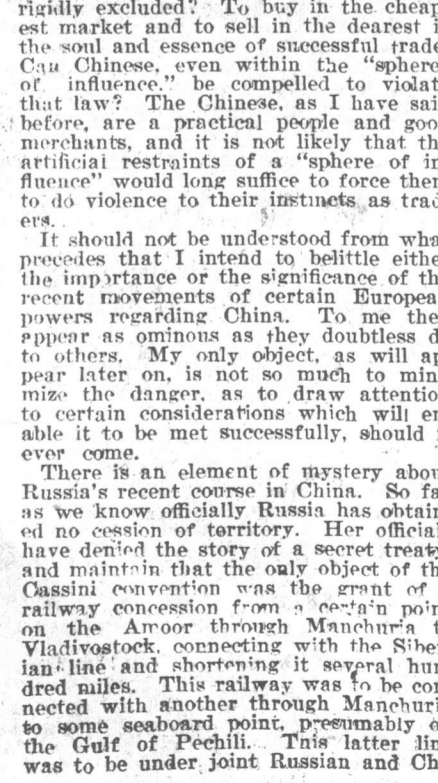
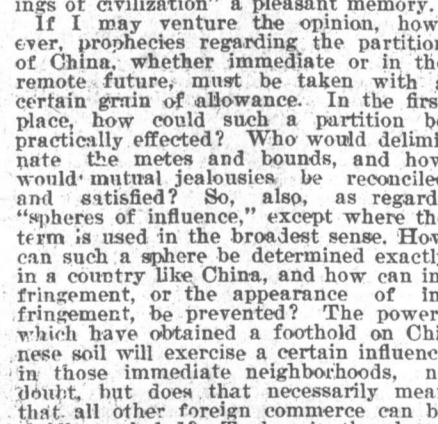
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Advertisement for 'Medical Treatment for Weak Men' by Erio Medical Co

Mines and Mining.

Following is the "mysterious report" read at the recent meeting of Golden Cache shareholders in Vancouver: Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 11, 1895. Messrs. the Directors of the Golden Cache Mining Co., Vancouver: Gentlemen:—In accordance with your instructions, I left here on the 20th inst. and proceeded to your mines at Cayush creek via Ashcroft and Lillooet. I hoped to have got to the mines before Mr. J. B. Hastings left, and have taken part in his sampling of the Golden Eagle mine. I was too late for this and was only able to arrange matters with Mr. Hastings. He selected his samples and saw them delivered to the express company to be remitted to Messrs. Robbins & Long, an Rossland. Said Mr. Hastings instructed me to carefully grind the samples and send to your secretary a part of each along with the guaranteed weight of the sacks and the identity of the samples.

I spent two days and a half at the mines and sampled in a thorough manner. I found on inquiry that Mr. Hastings had done his sampling carefully and in an unprejudiced manner. I thought it advisable to follow as closely as possible in his footsteps, so as to be able to compare my results with his. The sampling was made on the 20th inst. at three feet from the face on the east side tunnel a sample was taken by making a cut with a chisel from rock to rock and at a distance of two feet from this a similar cut was made, and so on. The chisel-mines from three consecutive furrows were mixed and called the sample. The residue of the tunnel was treated in a similar manner, also the outside of the vein, commencing at east and west sides of the tunnel. The samples were taken from the face of the tunnel was made by cutting two furrows from roof to floor. The roof was also sampled by knocking down the pieces of rock from the ceiling. The samples were afterwards broken down to dust and small pieces with the hand hammer, mixed and weighed. The samples were taken from quarter, one-eighth and one-sixteenth part taken, sealed and sent from Lillooet to Vancouver by express. The samples sealed and weighed weighed altogether about 150 pounds.

The length of the tunnel is about 44 feet from the outside at east side, 43 feet from the outside at west side. The section is about 6 1/2 feet by 6 feet. The face consists of patches of white, yellow and red ore, with a slight heavy coating with arsenical pyrites. The sampling along the outside was done on a length of 100 feet. The samples were taken from the vein, and varied from about 7 to 16 feet.

The tunnel starts on the foot wall of the vein and runs along the vein, with the intention of cutting the hanging wall. This is done on the supposition that the dip of the vein is about 10 degrees to the east. The weather and the large amount of snow on the ground prevented me from examining the continuation of the vein, and the only thing I saw was a little dip towards the west or west-south-west, the direction of the tunnel being towards the west. It is believed that the vein is a large one, and that the dip is towards the west. The outcrop of the vein on the face of the bluff rises towards the west, but this is not a reliable indication, as the dip is towards the west, but this is not a reliable indication, as the dip is towards the west.

On her arrival at the reef on the 11th inst. the vessel had three barrels and 127 cases of spirits on board. It is further stated that the vessel had a special officer, the Laurada, when she was scheduled for Skagway, and that the vessel had been booked. When the Libel proceedings in the Washington S. S. Co. were referred to the Libel Thompson. They entered another vessel to replace the Laurada.

On the 11th inst. the vessel was wrecked on a reef near Metlakatla, and nearly three months afterwards, the vessel was raised and returned to her owners. The vessel was raised and returned to her owners. The vessel was raised and returned to her owners.

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pected that with the immense ore bodies already opened in the project, it will soon become the payer of substantial and regular dividends.—Rossland Miner.

A Brick From the Athabasca. Mr. E. Nelson Fell, superintendent of the Athabasca mine, came into town yesterday, bringing with him a gold brick of most respectable dimensions representing the bullion derived from a 28 days' run of the mill, says the Nelson Miner. Mr. Fell informs a reporter that the new 10-stamp mill was giving every satisfaction, and was the new tramway. The necessary water was obtained from the creek and they were not been, and did not expect to be troubled with a shortage in their water supply.

Although the mill had run 28 days last month the first eight days the work had been experimental, as the machinery, which was supplied by Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago, was new to the men. The mill had been crushing 26 tons a day, but owing to the difficulty and expense of sorting the ore, a good deal of country rock had been run through. The ore itself averaged about \$20 a ton, of which about 95 per cent. was gold. The plates, the clean-up, last month amounted to nearly \$8,000, which was contained in gold brick, and there was also about 200 lbs. of concentrates that would be shipped to the smelter.

Mr. Fell considered that there was fully enough ore in sight to keep the stamps dropping for at least six months to come. A most encouraging feature was the fact that the ore retained its value with depth. At the 220-foot level the values were as good as on the surface. There are two veins on the property, both free millings, one of which is being developed by a shaft and the other by a tunnel. The vein varies from eight inches to eighteen in width.

Camp McKinney to the Fore! Camp McKinney stays on the front. The diploma and the only medal given for free-milling gold ore at the Omaha exhibition have been awarded to the ore sent from the Lewis and Clark McKinney. The first prize for silver ore was awarded to the ore of the Reco, of Sandon. The judges who made the award were the superintendent of the Omaha and Giant smelter—the largest smelter in the world, the chief chemist of the geological survey of Washington, and the president of the North Carolina College.

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weeks. Mr. A. E. Mason leaves for Toronto shortly to place stock of both companies on the market. The output from some extent bought into these companies, having faith in the penetration of Mr. E. H. Maurer, who is one of the directors.

The proposed postal arrangements in conjunction with the fact that the present mail service is being improved, and the lower town is booming—let us hope so.

Mines Near Nelson. Nelson, Dec. 8.—"We are employing in the mine and mill 55 men," said Nelson E. Fell, the manager of the Athabasca mine. "Development work is proceeding as fast as possible, and we are also stopping. We have two veins on the property, one by a tunnel, and the other by shaft. The tunnel struck the ore at a depth of 250 feet. The vein bore will average from 14 to 15 inches in width, being chiefly a coarse sandstone base matter, such as galena, iron and zinc. Only one drift, now in 120 feet, has been traced to the surface. It is here also, this vein, however, will average about two and a half feet, and the ore is not so rich as in the tunnel work, and there was also about 200 lbs. of concentrates that would be shipped to the smelter.

Mr. Fell considered that there was fully enough ore in sight to keep the stamps dropping for at least six months to come. A most encouraging feature was the fact that the ore retained its value with depth. At the 220-foot level the values were as good as on the surface. There are two veins on the property, both free millings, one of which is being developed by a shaft and the other by a tunnel. The vein varies from eight inches to eighteen in width.

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show marvelously rich gravel. Fifty-five holes were sunk from four to sixteen feet in depth, and nearly all cases to the bed rock of clay. The output from these shafts was rocky and the samples weighed. The first leasehold of five miles, beginning ten miles below the junction of the South and North Forks at Quesselle Forks village, averaged 20 cents a ton, or \$100 per acre. The lease above, or \$100 per acre, was not the result of careful prospecting of the claims, but of a general estimate. There is no reason why these properties should not prove to be great producers, and with careful management and the right kind of dredging machinery they will be great dividend payers. Dredging is a great coming industry, and in no part of the world is there a greater demand for it than in the rivers and streams of British Columbia.

Clinton Mines. The newly discovered lodes which have been located by the Clinton Mining Co. are situated some ten miles west of Hazelton. The lodes are of the same character as the other by shaft. The tunnel struck the ore at a depth of 250 feet. The vein bore will average from 14 to 15 inches in width, being chiefly a coarse sandstone base matter, such as galena, iron and zinc. Only one drift, now in 120 feet, has been traced to the surface. It is here also, this vein, however, will average about two and a half feet, and the ore is not so rich as in the tunnel work, and there was also about 200 lbs. of concentrates that would be shipped to the smelter.

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Provincial News.

A NEW WESTMINSTER. Donald Perrier was yesterday committed for trial by Police Magistrate Corbett on a charge of having murdered Jennie Anderson in this city on the night of November 11. The matter principal witnesses called for the prosecution was Mr. D'Addell, M. P. P., of Victoria, who deposed that the prisoner bought a knife of the same pattern as the one produced in court. The prisoner did not wish to ask any questions, and the district attorney committed the prisoner for trial at the next assizes.

A party of ten survivors, etc. went to work at the North arm yesterday, on the C. P. railway straight line. Rumors have been circulating in town with regard to a certain party of men, who last week, but so far, nothing public has appeared.

Several exhibitors at the late provincial fair, complaining that they have not yet received their diplomas, etc. A very painful accident occurred to Mrs. A. H. Gordon on Monday last, which resulted in a broken wrist. Mrs. Gordon was coming down Fourth street when she fell from a street car, and was thrown with the painful result mentioned.

By all accounts the sturgeon fishery in Pitt Lake this season is a failure. Through various causes, the fish have not been taken in some cases but rather severely.

The main street (Columbia) of New Westminster is now beginning to assume the appearance of a city. Several good buildings are nearing completion as far as the outward appearance is concerned, and although there are a great many in the street owing to the owners of the property being in distant parts of the world, and thereby preventing their coming to the city, the general appearance of the street is improving.

It is understood that at a meeting of the Freeholders of the city on Wednesday evening, it was decided to rebuild the Masonic hall building. This will be another fine addition to the city. At the Army on Wednesday Colonel Worsnop, of Vancouver, put the members of No. 4 company through their paces, and they were highly commended. The evening congratulated them upon having regained their old title of No. 1 company. This was the presentation of the badges won by the local gun-squad last spring, in competition with the other gun-squads throughout the province. The company was congratulated by the other gun-squads, and the company was highly commended.

Major-General Hutton, commander-in-chief of Canadian militia, in which the New Westminster militia was spoken of in terms of high praise. One of New Westminster's old-timers, Mr. Peter Berwill, manager of the Annelville cannery, changed his state of mind, and on Saturday morning, the happy bride being Mrs. J. Laidlaw, the widow of the late Major-General Hutton, who was in the Royal City. The happy event took place at the residence of the bride on Park row, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Scouler. The bride's party left for San Francisco by the Canadian Pacific railway.

Barnaby lake is frozen over, but the ice is not yet strong enough for skating. The boys of the Westminster branch of the British Columbia Electric Light and Power Company, at a meeting held on Friday night, decided to form a union in conjunction with the one in Vancouver, and to join the International Union of Street Railway Employees.

With the new time table of the Canadian Pacific railway, taking effect 12th inst., there will be a number of changes in the train service. The time table will take effect at 24:01 o'clock Dec. 12th. After this date train No. 1 (Pacific express) will reach Vancouver at 12:30 inst. instead of 13 o'clock as heretofore. The train will leave at 10 o'clock instead of 11 o'clock as heretofore. The train will arrive at 11:30 inst. instead of 12:30 as heretofore. The train will leave at 11:30 inst. instead of 12:30 as heretofore. The train will arrive at 12:30 inst. instead of 1:30 as heretofore.

Seven feet of solid galena, ore has been uncovered on the Dividend group, near the mouth of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. The ore is of a high grade, and is estimated to be worth \$100 per ton. The ore is of a high grade, and is estimated to be worth \$100 per ton. The ore is of a high grade, and is estimated to be worth \$100 per ton.

One of the best features of this country is the easy means of shipping. The Victoria Harbor is a fine harbor, and is well adapted for the shipping of ore. The Victoria Harbor is a fine harbor, and is well adapted for the shipping of ore. The Victoria Harbor is a fine harbor, and is well adapted for the shipping of ore.

Mr. J. J. Bamfield has been elected vice-president of the Victoria Harbour Board. Mr. Bamfield is a well-known business man, and is well qualified for the position. Mr. Bamfield is a well-known business man, and is well qualified for the position. Mr. Bamfield is a well-known business man, and is well qualified for the position.

Western Jubilee Lodge, Sons of England, held their first annual dinner on Monday evening last. The dinner was a success, and was well attended. The dinner was a success, and was well attended. The dinner was a success, and was well attended.

Word was received in the city on Saturday from Foreman Wilkinson, of several years in the employ of the Tacoma and Roche Harbor Lime Company, at Roche Harbor, was instantly killed on Wednesday by the unaccountable explosion of a quantity of giant powder. The unfortunate man was about 52 years of age, steady, industrious and reliable and highly esteemed by his employers and fellows. It is said to be the first fatal accident which ever occurred at the Roche Harbor lime works, where many men are employed and where explosives have been used in large quantities for many years.

It is anticipated that the Point Ellice bridge case will come up for trial in the Provincial Court of Victoria on Friday after the Christmas holidays. It is learned that Mr. W. J. Taylor, the city solicitor, has been asked to appear for the plaintiff in the case. Mr. Taylor is already in England.

A marine of H.M.S. Icarus named Marshall was drowned yesterday at Comox. The vessel was on a voyage to the coast, and the marine was drowned while on duty. The vessel was on a voyage to the coast, and the marine was drowned while on duty. The vessel was on a voyage to the coast, and the marine was drowned while on duty.

Chas. Gustavson appeared before His Honor Judge Harrison and elected to be tried by speedy trial for stabbing Michael Hartnett. The case is now before the court, and the trial is expected to take place in the near future. The case is now before the court, and the trial is expected to take place in the near future. The case is now before the court, and the trial is expected to take place in the near future.

There is no healthier spot on the globe, taking the seasons all in all, than is Ashcroft. The fact that the town is built on a gravel and sand, and that the water is so pure, and that the climate is so healthy, is a great advantage. The fact that the town is built on a gravel and sand, and that the water is so pure, and that the climate is so healthy, is a great advantage.

The Clinton quartz ledges are likely to be of great importance in the future. The ledges are of a high grade, and are estimated to be worth \$100 per ton. The ledges are of a high grade, and are estimated to be worth \$100 per ton. The ledges are of a high grade, and are estimated to be worth \$100 per ton.

David Davis, fifty-two years of age, died in the provincial home Monday. He was a native of Kingston, Ontario, and had resided in this city for many years. He was a well-known business man, and was well respected in the community. He was a well-known business man, and was well respected in the community. He was a well-known business man, and was well respected in the community.

"Look at me," exclaimed the leading lawyer, warmly, "I never took a drop of medicine in my life, and I'm as strong as any two of your patients put together." "Well, that's nothing," retorted the physician, "I've seen many a man who has taken a great deal of medicine, and I'm as rich as any two dozen of your clients put together."—Brooklyn Life.

able, as soon as the improving made there are completed, at least 100 tons of ore daily, means are being made there, and an aerial tramway will be built on the quartz hills to the dump banks of Alberni canal. Besides this there will be shortly many more, particularly those of Clayoquot, which expect to make a large output. The coal mines of the West, and the coal mines of the West, and the coal mines of the West.

Following is the "mysterious report" read at the recent meeting of Golden Cache shareholders in Vancouver: Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 11, 1895. Messrs. the Directors of the Golden Cache Mining Co., Vancouver: Gentlemen:—In accordance with your instructions, I left here on the 20th inst. and proceeded to your mines at Cayush creek via Ashcroft and Lillooet. I hoped to have got to the mines before Mr. J. B. Hastings left, and have taken part in his sampling of the Golden Eagle mine. I was too late for this and was only able to arrange matters with Mr. Hastings. He selected his samples and saw them delivered to the express company to be remitted to Messrs. Robbins & Long, an Rossland. Said Mr. Hastings instructed me to carefully grind the samples and send to your secretary a part of each along with the guaranteed weight of the sacks and the identity of the samples.

I spent two days and a half at the mines and sampled in a thorough manner. I found on inquiry that Mr. Hastings had done his sampling carefully and in an unprejudiced manner. I thought it advisable to follow as closely as possible in his footsteps, so as to be able to compare my results with his. The sampling was made on the 20th inst. at three feet from the face on the east side tunnel a sample was taken by making a cut with a chisel from rock to rock and at a distance of two feet from this a similar cut was made, and so on. The chisel-mines from three consecutive furrows were mixed and called the sample. The residue of the tunnel was treated in a similar manner, also the outside of the vein, commencing at east and west sides of the tunnel. The samples were taken from the face of the tunnel was made by cutting two furrows from roof to floor. The roof was also sampled by knocking down the pieces of rock from the ceiling. The samples were afterwards broken down to dust and small pieces with the hand hammer, mixed and weighed. The samples were taken from quarter, one-eighth and one-sixteenth part taken, sealed and sent from Lillooet to Vancouver by express. The samples sealed and weighed weighed altogether about 150 pounds.

The length of the tunnel is about 44 feet from the outside at east side, 43 feet from the outside at west side. The section is about 6 1/2 feet by 6 feet. The face consists of patches of white, yellow and red ore, with a slight heavy coating with arsenical pyrites. The sampling along the outside was done on a length of 100 feet. The samples were taken from the vein, and varied from about 7 to 16 feet.

The tunnel starts on the foot wall of the vein and runs along the vein, with the intention of cutting the hanging wall. This is done on the supposition that the dip of the vein is about 10 degrees to the east. The weather and the large amount of snow on the ground prevented me from examining the continuation of the vein, and the only thing I saw was a little dip towards the west or west-south-west, the direction of the tunnel being towards the west. It is believed that the vein is a large one, and that the dip is towards the west. The outcrop of the vein on the face of the bluff rises towards the west, but this is not a reliable indication, as the dip is towards the west.

On her arrival at the reef on the 11th inst. the vessel had three barrels and 127 cases of spirits on board. It is further stated that the vessel had a special officer, the Laurada, when she was scheduled for Skagway, and that the vessel had been booked. When the Libel proceedings in the Washington S. S. Co. were referred to the Libel Thompson. They entered another vessel to replace the Laurada.

On the 11th inst. the vessel was wrecked on a reef near Metlakatla, and nearly three months afterwards, the vessel was raised and returned to her owners. The vessel was raised and returned to her owners. The vessel was raised and returned to her owners.

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FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETS

Interesting Discussion on the Cheapest Method of Stump Extraction—Stumping Powder Most Economical.

The Fruit Pest Problem Brought Before the Meeting in an Able Paper by the Fruit Inspector.

The third supplementary meeting of the above institute was held at South Gabriola school on the 5th inst. at 4 p.m. There were twenty-nine persons present.

The lamentable death of the late Mrs. Costello has resulted in the children being left orphaned. Two of them are grown up, being children by a former husband, Mr. Rowe, and they are willing to battle with the world for their own living and to see that their little ones are provided for.

MR. BARBER'S ESCAPE.

A Montreal Citizen Baffles a Dangerous Enemy.

A Severe Sufferer From Bladder Disease—Could Find No Relief. He Tried Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Cured Him.

Montreal, Dec. 9.—There are few people in Montreal who have not known of the case of the Montrealer.

Weak or defective kidneys are the cause of bladder troubles. The one way to get rid of bladder troubles, to cure them for all time, therefore, is to strengthen and heal the kidneys.

This, like everything else, is easy to do, if you take the right way, but there is only one way to do it.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only known remedy that can restore the kidneys to their normal health.

Thousands have proved this fact by experience. All who have done so, speak in the same terms as Mr. John H. Barber, of this city, who says: "I suffered for two years with bladder and kidney troubles, and could get nothing to give me relief."

"I suffered more than I can tell, till I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. I used only one box, and my troubles were made a strong and healthy man."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are worth their price. I used only one box, and my troubles were made a strong and healthy man."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or sent on receipt of price, by the Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

TO BE MEDICALLY EXAMINED. The Injured Malay of the Walter H. Wilson to Be Examined for Insanity.

The Malay seaman who was removed from the bark Walter H. Wilson to the Marine hospital a week ago was examined this afternoon by one of the city medical men to ascertain whether he was sane.

The health of the Governor-General was proposed by Vice-President H. D. Helmecken, M. P., and that of the late Mr. J. W. Carey proposed by the toast of British Columbia. He spoke of the vast territory of the Dominion, and of her big seacoast, so full of inlets and

OLD TIMERS AT DINNER

Twenty-Eighth Annual Banquet of the British Columbia Pioneer Society Held Last Night at the Occidental.

A Merry Reunion of the Pathfinders to Swap Stories of the Early Days of the Province.

There was a merry gathering at the Occidental hotel last night over a hundred and twenty jovial old-timers gathered around the long tables, heavily laden, which ran the length of the dining-room.

The first speaker was the venerable and very tempting viands prepared by Miss Host Porter, ransacked memory's lucky bag for stories of British Columbia as they found in the days of the fifties and sixties.

We are also of opinion that a strict enforcement of the regulations in local matters relating to fruit growing and marketing will serve the best interests of both producers. J. STEWART, Secretary.

ORPHANED, BUT UNDISMAYED. The Children of the Late Mrs. Costello Are Fighting Their Own Battles.

The lamentable death of the late Mrs. Costello has resulted in the children being left orphaned. Two of them are grown up, being children by a former husband, Mr. Rowe, and they are willing to battle with the world for their own living and to see that their little ones are provided for.

In the first place, nothing is known by the family of the \$100 alleged to have been raised to defray the cost of the funeral expenses. A subscription was taken up to enable Mrs. Costello to be treated at the Jubilee hospital, but the funeral expenses were not raised by the second place, nothing is known as to what happened to the money.

Several pioneers who sat around the tables on the second place, and at the previous reunions were missing, notably among these being the late "Bob" Ridley, who but yesterday morning was seen in his usual resting place by his fellow pioneers.

However, there was a merry band of old men and women, and a few children on breaking-up day, sitting around the tables, and telling of the old days. The president, "Jock" Robertson, sat at the head of the table, with Senator Macdonald and Mayor Reid.

The dinner had gone the way of all other good dinners, Secretary Graham read letters from Hon. Premier C. A. Semlin and Col. E. G. Prior, M. P., thanking the speaker for his address, and regretting their inability to attend.

President Robertson then proposed the usual loyal toasts, and the Royal Family, which were drunk in brimming bumpers, and then came the toast to the President of the United States.

Consul A. E. Smith responded. It gave him great pleasure to do so, he said, and he was glad to see the friendly relations between his country and Great Britain. He was glad to see that under President McKinley's administration the two countries were again across the seas and grasped hands with their Anglo-Saxon kin.

He honored the pioneers who went over before him, and who acted as collectors of customs, collecting duties and issuing mining licenses, etc. They were good old days, Mr. Anderson succeeded in his speech, and when he left his post Governor Douglas told him to pay himself "I asked him what I should take for my services, and he said, 'Take ten per cent. I took it.'"

From 1858 the province went ahead by leaps and bounds, and as an instance of the rapidity of the growth, he cited cases where lots one day had sold for \$50 and \$60, and the next for \$5,000 or \$6,000.

Thos. Carle, M. P., followed, responding for the House of Commons, and H. D. Helmecken, M. P., for the Local Legislature.

Consul Campbell recited a pioneer recitation of Barney and his kiltoman—printed in full in another column—after which Thos. Russell proposed "Sister Army, Navy and Volunteers," for whom Lt. Col. Gregory and N. Short responded.

Ald. Bragg sang "The Swance River," and Mr. N. Shakespeare proposed the health of Mayor and Council. Mayor Reid responded briefly, speaking of the growing interest being taken in municipal affairs. Ald. Humphrey followed.

As chairman of the electric light committee he spoke chiefly of things electric. His committee had, he said, obtained reports from nearly all the cities of the United States, and was rapidly comparing notes. He had lights cheaper, and runs longer hours than any of them. Here the cost per lamp is \$72, and in very few cities is it less than \$100. The majority of the cost runs from \$100 to \$150.

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Of the mining properties from which great things are expected next year perhaps the leader is the Cariboo Hydraulic Company's property on the south fork of the Quesnelle river. This property is owned by a wealthy syndicate of English capitalists, who by the way, seem to have a strong predisposition for investments in Cariboo, almost all the large companies being composed of old world investors.

Another organization which is regarded as having a good thing in the Cariboo Goldfields, another English company. Their claims lie near Barkerville and they are believed to be first-class. The promoters have been somewhat handicapped this year by the fact that a new hydraulic lift has been installed, which some difficulty has been experienced in handling.

Near Burns creek, eight miles from Barkerville, Mr. Medlicott has been spending English gold with excellent results on two hydraulic properties. Mr. Medlicott left Victoria last night for the Cariboo, where he represents the results which have attended this year's operations.

The work of the Golden River Quesnelle Company, under the management of Mr. Joseph Hunter, is familiar to many readers of the Times, and he is believed to be a man of high ability. The year will conclusively demonstrate fully what there actually is in his mine. Mr. Brenner, a mining engineer, representing another British company, is now in Cariboo, and his company are going to work several places next year.

A great number of smaller organizations are at work in the district and, although their work does not attract the attention which that of the larger concerns does, yet the general result is highly satisfactory. A railroad is being projected north from Ashcroft through the district, with a branch line to Barkerville. The construction of this, which would afford easy access to the country, and the continued influx of English capital, will assure the future of this famous old goldfield.

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VOL. 17.

LONDON SOCIETY

Intense Interest Manifested Over the Approach of the Duke of Portland's Death.

The Duke of Portland's Death.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

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