

Chinese Driven Back

They Attempted to Cut the Line of Communication at Tien Tsin. The Allies in Peking Have Destroyed the Residence of Prince Tuan.

Report From Shanghai Says the Empress Dowager Has Been Captured.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 24.—While the commanders of the allied forces are waiting for instructions from their governments as to what to do next, which in the present condition of telegraph service will probably take ten days to ascertain, the work of repairing the railroad beyond Yang Tsun is progressing slowly, and the transportation of supplies by boats on the Pei river is improving.

A dispatch from Chee Foo, dated Thursday, August 23rd, says there has been fighting near Tien Tsin. The Chinese sought to cut the line of communication, but were driven back with small loss upon the part of the allied forces. Official advices from Peking, received at Tokio on August 23rd, say the allies burned Prince Tuan's residence.

According to a dispatch from Hongkong, dated August 24th, turbulent mobs are devastating portions of the provinces of Fu Kien and Kiang Su. It is added that a mandarin, with three hundred soldiers, left Amoy on August 21st to restore order.

Japanese bluejackets were landed at Amoy on August 23rd. Marines from the French cruiser Comet have cleared streets of Swatow, and freed the besieged priests.

A dispatch to a news agency from Shanghai, dated August 22nd, says eight survivors of the 14 English missionaries who started together from Sianst have reached Hankow, after suffering frightful barbarities.

Will Not Withdraw Troops.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The question of the withdrawal of the United States forces from Peking to Tien Tsin or Taku has been seriously considered by the President and by his advisers, and a great deal of pressure has been brought to bear on the administration to take this step. After mature deliberation, however, it has been determined that the negotiations for the settlement of the questions growing out of the disturbances in China must take place in the Chinese capital and, that while these negotiations are pending and until they are completed, it will be necessary for the United States forces to remain in the Chinese capital.

While it is recognized that a withdrawal of forces from Peking might be hailed with satisfaction in this country, it is said that the moral effect in China and upon the Chinese would be bad and would be interpreted as a retreat.

Dispatches were received from Gen. Chaffee to-day, but only those giving casualty lists were made public. If any dispatch relating to the situation in the capital, dated as late as August 17th, declaring a great fire was then raging in the imperial city, The Russian commander has declined to accept the decision of the other generals not to violate the imperial precincts and street fighting was going on.

Gen. Chaffee, so it is asserted, maintained the Chinese had been adequately punished already, and that it would be unwise to take the imperial palace.

This explains the withdrawal of the Americans after breaking through the gate, as cabled by the special correspondent of the Associated Press. The Russian general, however, maintained that his government had declared war against China and that therefore there was no reason to prevent him carrying hostilities into the sacred precincts.

Judging from various, and in many cases, contradictory dispatches that have reached Europe this morning from Peking, the commanders eventually adopted a middle course, for a Reuter telegram asserts that sentries were placed to prevent looting. Hence it is presumed that the imperial buildings, although captured, will not be destroyed.

The fires appear to be incendiary and to be caused by the Chinese themselves. All the dispatches point to the fact that, according to the latest news received from Peking, the commanders were somewhat at sea regarding their future action, all awaiting instructions from their governments.

The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tien Tsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says the ministers will not leave Peking until negotiations for indemnity are under way.

Neither the commanders nor the diplomats were in communication with the Chinese government on August 17th. They were then searching for Prince Tuan.

Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the Empress Dowager, is one from St. Petersburg that she is in the vicinity of Peking, but surrounded. The Emperor seems to have disappeared completely. It is officially reported that the minister of the Netherlands, Dr. Knobel, was slightly wounded during the siege.

St. Petersburg dispatches announce good progress in the Manchurian campaign. The town of Mergen was captured August 18th, with trifling loss, while the Chinese suffered severely, leaving 10 guns, 700 rifles and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the Russians.

The reports of risings in northern Korea are confirmed. It is believed that these are not due to ill-will towards foreigners, but to local dissatisfaction. The Korean government is sending troops to the disaffected districts.

According to telegrams from Shanghai, considerable uneasiness is felt there over the fact that no dispatches have been received from Peking since August 20th. Other Shanghai reports locate Emperor Kwang Su as under the protection of the allies and the Dowager Empress as already captured by the Japanese.

Gaselee Tells of Fighting. London, Aug. 23.—Gen. Gaselee, commander of the British forces at Peking, has telegraphed the war office as follows:

"Peking, Aug. 15, (Wednesday), via Chee Foo, Aug. 21, (Tuesday).—At a conference August 12th it was agreed that the allies should concentrate within five miles of Peking, August 14th, and the assault should begin August 15th.

"The attack, however, commenced early in the morning of the 14th, and our troops had to make a forced march of 15 miles from Tung Chow, in the great heat. We were on the extreme left, and attacked the southeast gate of the Chinese city. There was practically no opposition, as we were not expected at that point. The Indian troops broke down and rushed the gate, and I entered with cavalry and guns.

"I then sent other cavalry and the Junjab infantry to the Temple of Heaven to secure our left flank and camping ground, and with the other corps rushed on towards the legations.

"At 8 o'clock we got on the canal opposite the water gate, and were signalled from the wall held by the legations. I sent a portion of the staff and 70 Indians, who rushed across the inmost dry moat and forded through the water gate without loss. We found all well in the legations. Macdonald immediately showed me the position, with the view of further action.

"In the meantime our field artillery had been brought to bombard the centre gate of the Tartar city, but a sortie by the Americans and Russians of the garrison along the wall anticipated the bombardment, and the gate fell into our hands. Two field guns were then brought into the legation, and the rest were sent back to the Temple of Heaven.

"At about 5 in the afternoon the Americans, under Gen. Chaffee, entered the legation, and then we moved on towards the centre gate of the city for the night. By midnight we had 400 men in the legation.

"During the evening at the Temple of Heaven we were engaged, and after inflicting heavy losses we occupied the south gate of the Chinese city."

The Japs. Washington, Aug. 23.—The Japanese legation to-day received the following message from the foreign office at Tokio, dated August 23rd:

"The commander of the Japanese fleet at Taku transmits by telegraph on the 21st the following report from Peking: "The Japanese regiment which had

been detailed early on the 15th for the purpose of protecting the imperial palace, had hard fighting all day, but they could not bring it to a decisive issue, as they refrained from firing on the palace. On the following day, however, they took its principal gate, and now the city is almost entirely cleared of the enemy. The imperial family and the ministers of state left for Sian Fu five or six days ago, escorted by 3,000 troops, under Tung Fuh Shiang. With the object of restoring order, the city has been divided into districts, Japan being assigned the northern half, and the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France have each deputed an officer to carry on the administration. Prince Tuan's residence has been burned down by the Japanese. The Japanese naval detachment which guarded the Japanese legation lost during the siege five killed and eight wounded. The Japanese forces which now occupy the imperial palace have rescued foreign and native Christians from their confinement."

Storming the Walls. St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—Gen. Lincovitch, commander of the Russian troops in the province of Pe Chi Li, telegraphs to the minister of war as follows:

"At 2 o'clock on the morning of August 14th our troops stormed the eastern gate of Peking and were the first to enter the city. The Russian flag was the first hoisted on the walls. The bombardment of the gate lasted 14 hours. The Russians then seized and occupied the wall.

"The Chinese, however, still held the observatory and other towers, from which they subjected our troops to a heavy enfilading fire until our infantry forced them to leave their positions. Our losses were: Killed, Col. Antikoff and 22 men; wounded, Gen. Wasilo-saki, Col. Med and five other officers and 102 men.

"In the meanwhile the allied troops stormed and captured another gate and entered the city.

"We found the imperial government had fled and that the legations were in great straits."

The dispatch concludes with describing the recent attacks on the legations. During the siege the inmates of the Russian legation had 5 men killed and 20 wounded.

London, Aug. 25.—Street fighting breaks out intermittently in Peking, according to dispatches from Shanghai, the allies not having sufficient forces to police the vast city. As small parties of the allied troops penetrated into the new districts they have to engage half-armed mobs.

A Shanghai dispatch, of date, repeats the report that the Japanese press accused the Dowager Empress and the court and overtook them eighty miles southwest of Peking. The Emperor, it is added, threw himself on the protection of his captors. The prisoners have not yet reached Peking.

The viceroy of Szechuen is reported at Shanghai to be sending troops to the frontier and to be intending to fight the French at Meng Tse.

The bulk of the German fleet recently at Shanghai has gone to Taku as an escort to the new German minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, who is bound for Peking.

Clan fights are of daily occurrence in the Tsung Chan district. The foreign residents of Shanghai are alarmed at the arrival of the extraordinary number of warships and are fearful of European complications, though they have been assured by the naval commanders that the gathering was accidental.

London, Aug. 25.—The Peking correspondent of the Times, wiring last Saturday, says:

"Peking is now entirely under foreign control. Looting is proceeding systematically. The French and Russian flags are flying over the best portion of the imperial domain, where it is believed the Imperial treasure is buried.

"The Forbidden City is respected by international agreement, although any punishment will be ineffective unless it is occupied.

"The Japanese have seized a horde amounting to 50,000 taels of silver.

"The Empress Dowager, the Emperor, Prince Tuan and all the high officers escaped to Tai Yuen Fu, province of Shan Si, from which point they proceeded to Sian Fu. There is no governor."

En Route for Taku. Taku, Aug. 2.—Transports are pouring into Taku. Three large German vessels arrived and are unloading. One regiment that has disembarked is on its way to Peking and another is bound for Tien Tsin. Three Russian vessels are in harbor.

The 15th Infantry, the 3rd Artillery and 500 marines are encamped at Tien Tsin awaiting orders. Rations for 40 days are being forwarded to the Peking contingent by boats.

A hundred civilians have left Peking, including the custom force, and are on the way down.

British Casualties. London, Aug. 24.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Aug. 23.—Baden-Powell rescued 100 British prisoners at Warmbaths on August 22nd, and captured 25 Boers and a German artillery officer.

"Buller's casualties on August 21st were 7 killed, and Capt. Ebershaw and 21 men wounded, 5 missing.

"Kitchener on the 22nd had eight casualties.

"While reconnoitring in the Komati Valley, Rundle found 140,000 rounds of ammunition buried.

"The columns pursuing Dewet have made wonderful marches. Col. Mackinnon covered 224 miles in 14 days."

Gamble Returning. Montreal, Aug. 24.—Privates C. W. Gamble and W. Brooking, of 5th Regiment, C.A., are among the Canadian soldiers from Africa who sailed on the Tunisian. The steamer should reach Quebec on Friday next.

Due To-day. Montreal, Aug. 24.—Among the invalided Canadians who are coming back to the city this evening are the following British Columbians: Privates Carter, Finch-Smiles and J. W. Jones, all of the Fifth Regiment, C. A., Victoria.

Reception of Canadians. Quebec, Aug. 25.—The reception tendered the returned Canadian invalids, who reached here last evening by the Lake Ontario, was of the warmest character.

Leading members of the contingent speak in high terms of the hospital treatment in South Africa, and cannot understand the grounds for the charges of poor accommodation, etc., by certain British members of parliament.

Ambushed by Boers. London, Aug. 25.—Lord Roberts has left Pretoria and has fixed his headquarters at Wonderfontein, the second station west of Machadorp, where the bulk of the enemy's army are supposed to be. Wiring from there on August 24th, he says:

"Buller reports the Boers laid a trap for his cavalry on August 23rd, opening with several guns at fairly short range. The British guns silenced the Boers, but when the firing ceased and the pickets were being placed for the night by some mistake the companies of the Liverpool regiment advanced fifteen hundred yards into a hollow out of sight of the main body, where they were surrounded by the Boers and suffered severely.

"The Liverpool lost ten men killed, and Capt. Plomers and fifty-five wounded. In addition they had thirty-two men missing.

"Gen. Buller's other casualties on August 23rd were 20 men killed, wounded or missing.

Lord Roberts also wires that Gen. Pole-Carew occupied Belfast, near Machadorp on August 24th without opposition. Gen. French with several brigades of cavalry is moving east of Machadorp.

The dispatch of the British commander-in-chief in South Africa says: "There is a welcome green over the veldt, which I hope means that our riding and transport animals will get grazing shortly. They have fared badly thus far."

Dewet's Escape. Krugersdorp, Aug. 25.—Commandant Delarey appeared yesterday before Bank station with a large force and summoned the garrison, commanded by Lord Albenmarle, to surrender. The garrison refused.

In the meantime Dewet took advantage of this ruse and crossed the river towards Orange River Colony.

Will Locate in Yellowstone Valley. Helena, Mont., Aug. 25.—A. Wormser, of this city, has made arrangements to purchase a large tract of land in the Yellowstone valley on which he declares a large number of Boers from the Transvaal will locate.

BOUNDARY CLAIMS BONDED. Greenwood, B. C., Aug. 24.—Andrew Laidlaw yesterday obtained a working bond from Fraser Bros. on the Evening Star and Selby claims in Wellington camp for \$45,000. The property has an immense surface showing, carrying principally copper values running from a half to nineteen per cent.

Ordered To Pretoria

Colonel Otter Says First Canadian Contingent Will Return to Capital.

The Liverpool Regiment Was Ambushed by Burghers and Suffered Severely.

Casualties Ten Killed and Fifty-Six Wounded—Thirty-Two Missing.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Aug. 25.—The following dispatch reached the militia department this morning from Lieut.-Col. Otter, commanding the first Canadian contingent: "Johannesburg, Aug. 24.—The battalion reached Krugersdorp on the 22nd after three weeks' marching, only 453 strong. Ordered to Pretoria. Macdonald released. (Signed) Otter."

British Casualties. London, Aug. 24.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Aug. 23.—Baden-Powell rescued 100 British prisoners at Warmbaths on August 22nd, and captured 25 Boers and a German artillery officer.

"Buller's casualties on August 21st were 7 killed, and Capt. Ebershaw and 21 men wounded, 5 missing.

"Kitchener on the 22nd had eight casualties.

"While reconnoitring in the Komati Valley, Rundle found 140,000 rounds of ammunition buried.

"The columns pursuing Dewet have made wonderful marches. Col. Mackinnon covered 224 miles in 14 days."

Gamble Returning. Montreal, Aug. 24.—Privates C. W. Gamble and W. Brooking, of 5th Regiment, C.A., are among the Canadian soldiers from Africa who sailed on the Tunisian. The steamer should reach Quebec on Friday next.

Due To-day. Montreal, Aug. 24.—Among the invalided Canadians who are coming back to the city this evening are the following British Columbians: Privates Carter, Finch-Smiles and J. W. Jones, all of the Fifth Regiment, C. A., Victoria.

Reception of Canadians. Quebec, Aug. 25.—The reception tendered the returned Canadian invalids, who reached here last evening by the Lake Ontario, was of the warmest character.

Leading members of the contingent speak in high terms of the hospital treatment in South Africa, and cannot understand the grounds for the charges of poor accommodation, etc., by certain British members of parliament.

Ambushed by Boers. London, Aug. 25.—Lord Roberts has left Pretoria and has fixed his headquarters at Wonderfontein, the second station west of Machadorp, where the bulk of the enemy's army are supposed to be. Wiring from there on August 24th, he says:

"Buller reports the Boers laid a trap for his cavalry on August 23rd, opening with several guns at fairly short range. The British guns silenced the Boers, but when the firing ceased and the pickets were being placed for the night by some mistake the companies of the Liverpool regiment advanced fifteen hundred yards into a hollow out of sight of the main body, where they were surrounded by the Boers and suffered severely.

"The Liverpool lost ten men killed, and Capt. Plomers and fifty-five wounded. In addition they had thirty-two men missing.

"Gen. Buller's other casualties on August 23rd were 20 men killed, wounded or missing.

Lord Roberts also wires that Gen. Pole-Carew occupied Belfast, near Machadorp on August 24th without opposition. Gen. French with several brigades of cavalry is moving east of Machadorp.

The dispatch of the British commander-in-chief in South Africa says: "There is a welcome green over the veldt, which I hope means that our riding and transport animals will get grazing shortly. They have fared badly thus far."

Cordua Has Been Shot

He Was One of the Ringleaders in Plot to Kidnap Lord Roberts.

Dewet Abandons His Transport—Three Victorians Have Arrived at Quebec.

London, Aug. 25.—A Pretoria dispatch says that Lieut. Cordua was shot yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

Gen. Baden-Powell, according to a dispatch to the Standard from Pretoria, dated August 23rd, headed off General Dewet, preventing his junction with the main body of the enemy. Dewet abandoned his transport and got to the hills, the commando dispersing, some trekking south.

Lord Kitchener has returned to Pretoria. Victorians Reach Quebec. Quebec, Aug. 24.—Steamer Lake Ontario, of the Elder-Dempster line, arrived in port to-night with 119 invalided Canadian soldiers on board, including three Victorians—Messrs. Arthur Carter, Frank Finch-Smiles and James W. Jones. They were in the pink of condition and anxious to get home. Carter was knocked out early in the campaign, having contracted enteric fever at Gras-Pan. He had been engaged principally on transport duty, but took part in the Sunnyside engagement, when the Canadians received their baptism of fire. Finch-Smiles was wounded at the battle of Modder river, February 18th. He was shot in the left knee, the bullet entering the front and making its exit at the back, tearing a ligament. Jones fought in several engagements, but was stricken at Ofontein with rheumatism.

The three men spoke in the highest terms of the hospital service.

DR. PRICE'S cream BAKING POWDER

A pure, cream of tartar baking powder

The perfect purity and great leavening strength of Dr. Price's Baking Powder assure the finest, most delicious and wholesome food. Its exclusive use is a safeguard against alum and other baking powder adulterants.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not only the most efficient and perfect of leavening agents, but promotes the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

NOTE.—There are many cheap baking powders made of alum. Liebig, the celebrated chemist, says that alum disorders the stomach and occasions acidity and dyspepsia.

WHITE

OF THE

ver,

for Spence's the coming twenty-mile to known as the road north to the Tulad

ication before establish the road are both dig just com-Dopper Moun-

awmill being

CO.,

Dewdney's

WORDS

nt to demonstrate the your Groceries where joined to the lowest ke to call your atten- we always please the

ER 25c. lb. 20c. lb. \$1.00 sack (ested) 25c. doz. R CES AS LAST WEEK FROZEN EASTERN TERS.

ROSS & CO.

ays.

for the Fall and

ers.

ORIA, B.C.

ted

owering shrubs, erment certificate

SERIES

therefore give the

RKERS

which protects trees

line. It is in great

ronto.

latitude of Peking, d others constructed. ll be seen among the stand exposed to all ntly uninjured by

most interesting ac- ago by Mr. Thos. Magazine, other in- ded about the year ning of the present esuit fathers were in eror Kang Hsi. One rbiest, who was di- onical board, caused s to be set up. The instruments is found of brickwork about d seventy feet high, d forms part of the

stairs which lead to or is confronted by lobe. It is 7ft. 6in. as the planets and sown shown by raised flow bronze fixed up -brown body of the tory is now disused. unbraked and trees ong the instruments, placing the masonry ppliances.—Illustrat-

Fashoda fame, has general staff of the corps.

RAIL TO THE NORTH.

Our sagacious and self-esteemed contemporary this morning, in a fit of absent-mindedness, informs its readers that the Conservatives at Ottawa threw out the bill providing for the construction of an all-Canadian line from British Columbia to the Yukon country because "they were opposed to jobbery and the sacrifice of the public welfare," and that "the events in the Yukon justified the idea." The contention that the Conservatives are opposed to jobbery and the sacrifice of the public welfare sounds beautiful when we remember the history of their party. In case our esteemed contemporary may have forgotten certain incidents intimately connected with the early days of that party we shall take the liberty to recall them to its memory, at the same time remarking that more recent events have shown that the precepts and example of its great men of former times have not been lost on the smaller minds which are at present high in the councils of the patriotic organization. The facts which we are going to recall should be of more than ordinary interest to the people of British Columbia, because it was in connection with the building of the Canadian Pacific railway, which the admission of this province into Confederation called for, that the first great blaze of light was thrown on the unscrupulousness and dishonesty of the leaders of what some of our opposition friends delight in referring to as "the great Conservative party." This first great scandal was connected with the sale of the charter of the Canadian Pacific railway, together with fifty million acres of land and thirty millions of dollars in cash, to Sir Hugh Allan, the founder of the Allan line of steamers, for the sum of \$360,000, which was to be used for the purpose of carrying the elections then pending. Probably some of the Liberals of the present day are not acquainted with the doings of the party of purity which is at the present time so jealous of the public welfare and have not read of the stirring scenes in parliament when the facts came out and when the following letters were read:

Montreal, 30th July, 1872.

Dear Sir Hugh: The friends of the government will expect to be assisted by funds in the pending elections, and any amount that you and your company shall advance for that purpose shall be repaid to you. A memorandum of immediate requirements is below.

Yours very truly, (Sgd.) GEO. E. CARTIER.

Sir Hugh Allan,

Now Wanted.

- Sir John Macdonald \$25,000
Hon. Mr. Langevin 15,000
Sir G. E. C. 20,000
Sir John A. 10,000
Hon. Mr. Langevin (add'l) 10,000
Sir G. E. C. (add'l) 30,000
Immediate. Private.

Toronto, August 26, 1872.

I must have another ten thousand. Will be the last time of calling; do not fail me; answer to-day.

(Sgd.) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Sir Hugh Allan.

The communications of the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, to the Imperial government, show that he was rather undecided, as to the course he should pursue when these exposures were made. He had not the least doubt as to the guilt of Sir John, but he was not sure that he would be justified in dismissing his ministers. Parliament set the matter at rest for him, and "turned the rascals out." Sir John braved the matter out in the House, protesting that "his hands were clean" and that if a great Conservative party, had had a job or organization to pay the money into and disburse it everything would have been all right. Sir John and Sir George E. Cartier have passed away, but Sir Hector Langevin still lives, although he has been retired into obscurity for profligating by the lessons which he learned from his great chief. The club principle has been taken advantage of by the party since that great exposure. Sir Hector was the "maid" who "milked" the country, but even this astute gentleman, learned in all the arts and resources of the first great corruptionists, was found out, and of course was scolded as he was by the party, every prominent member of which shared his guilt. We confess it was only natural that men educated in such a school should suspect crookedness in connection with the bargain with Mackenzie & Mann. All that need be said on that point is that in all their money transactions these contractors have never been charged with any crooked work. They have transacted business in all parts of the world; their investments have been judicious and remunerative, and we have never heard that capitalists regretted the confidence they have placed in them. Their undertakings have been generally successful and they would have made the "deal" of the government with them are now compelled to admit that it would have been no bonanza; some say it would have ruined the contractors. But if Conservatives had entered into such an arrangement there would have been something in it for the "boys," and in

the light of their history it would probably be too much to expect them to understand honesty in public men.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF M. P.'S.

It is said Col. Prior feels very sad because the Times will not accept his declaration that he was not paired against the passage of the Teslin Lake Railway Bill. We cannot but grieve over the pain which we consider it our duty to inflict on Victoria's energetic and loyal representative; but facts are facts and business is business, as the Tories say when they are meditating additional taxation on British goods. It was a very serious thing for the people of British Columbia and bad for the business of the province that that bill was thrown out by the Senate after it had passed the House of Commons by a large majority, and if the members from British Columbia did not do all in their power to assist in the passage of the measure and to convince the Senators that it was absolutely necessary that we in the West should have a road which it would be impossible for the enemies of our commerce to obstruct, why "so much the worse for the future political career of the said members." Mr. Earle manfully accepts the responsibility for his action; he voted against the bill because his leaders had convinced him that it was not in the interests of the Conservative party to favor anything that would popularize Liberalism in the West. Possibly if Col. Prior were as frank and as honest politically as he professes to be he would also admit the impeachment that if he had been in his place in the House on the 10th of March, 1898, his name would now be found in the division list against the bill instead of paired with that of Mr. Laverge, at the time a partner of the Premier, who would certainly have voted for it if he had not been prevented from doing so by the agreement into which he had entered with the member for Victoria. Col. Prior must not assume that people do not know that pairing against a measure is precisely the same as voting against it. The whips, in whom is vested the task of guarding the interests of the political parties in the House, superintend the arrangement of pairs for any reason are unable to be in their places. Col. Prior, we presume, during the session of 1898, desired to come home to attend to some pressing business and applied to the whip on his side to arrange with the whip on the Liberal side for a pair. An arrangement was made, and Mr. Laverge entered into an agreement not to vote as long as Col. Prior was absent from his place, or until he had been released from his pair. By this arrangement one vote neutralized the other and the relative standing of the parties is maintained. Under these circumstances, if the Colonel really did consider the interests of his constituents superior to those of his party, the sensible thing for him to have done would have been to release Mr. Laverge from his pair and allow him to vote for the bill. Who knows but the Senate, if the members for Victoria had for the time thrown aside their personal interests and their party predilections and had considered only what was due to the province of British Columbia, might also have yielded and allowed the bill to pass. But they had not sufficient foresight to comprehend what might happen as a consequence of leaving our business men at the mercy of a hostile mercantile community. They saw what they considered an immediate political triumph for themselves and a chance to give the Grits "the laugh"; and they yielded to the tempter. Now the turn of the electors has come, and we hope the members will take their medicine like men, for the cry of Col. Prior that if he had been in his place in the House will not do. He should have been in his place as Mr. Earle and Senator Macdonald were and heard the arguments that were used by the Conservatives to prove that a road from Edmonton was what was wanted in order to make the Yukon gold and trade tributary to Canada. He would also have heard it stated that any kind of communication would do if it should prove too costly an undertaking for the Dominion to construct a railway; any old thing would answer so long as the traffic found its way east instead of south, and it is not difficult to infer that the trend of thought amongst the opposition was that if the Americans sealed up the route through their territory so much the better. Of course no one would expect Senator Macdonald to comprehend all the intricacies of the situation or Mr. Earle to keep awake long enough to understand the nature of the game. As for Col. Prior, if he had not run away in his power to do more for his constituency than at any other time in his career, in spite of his protestations we must cling to the opinion held by the great majority of his constituents, an opinion strengthened considerably by the records of the House, that if he had been in his place he would have acted precisely as Senator Macdonald and Mr. Earle did.

Now we know that in order to insure permanence for our northern trade an all-Canadian road must be built. For the welfare of the province of British Columbia the matter must be dealt with, and that speedily. The undertaking will be a very costly one, far beyond the unaided resources of this province. Without the co-operation of the Dominion government we can do nothing. The Conservatives in the House of Commons and in the Senate have practically put themselves on record as opposing any scheme that will connect the Yukon coun-

try with British Columbia. Under the circumstances the duty of the electors of this province is clear. Col. Prior and Mr. Earle should be left at home.

TRUE ORATORY.

There are said to be many men in the English-speaking world to-day who can say clever and amusing things, but since the departure of Bright and Gladstone orators in the proper sense of the word are seldom heard. Canadians have had few opportunities of hearing William Jennings Bryan and therefore we know little of his style, but from the published reports of his speeches, which show that he has the faculty of compressing great truths into sentences, he may surely be set down as one of the greatest speakers of his day. Lord Dufferin was a highly gifted man in many ways, and some of his finest speeches were delivered in Canada. He spoke under difficulties, too, for it is not permitted to a Governor-General at all times to cut loose and give utterance to all the thoughts of his heart. In spite of the circumscribed area to which he was confined, however, this great Irishman fascinated the people of this country by the charm of his poetic utterances as few men are ever likely to do again, even the little country weekly papers of his day finding it necessary to print reports of his speeches on account of the eagerness of the farmers to read what he had to say. At the time of the Queen's Jubilee the British press in reporting the speeches of the Premier of Canada seemed to be unanimously of the opinion that the most gifted son of the Empire was a colonial. More recent and more stirring events have not weakened that opinion, as we find in the London Times of March 15th of the present year the following: "The results of the British system of Imperial rule, as applied to territory inhabited by white races of different origin, was never more strikingly illustrated than by the speech made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Tuesday in the Dominion House of Commons. The speech would rank high in any assembly in the world as a model of noble eloquence, but it is not the language or act of the Canadian Premier's address which will make it live in the annals of the Empire. The spirit which glows through it and the thoughts which underlie it are pregnant with great issues for England and mankind. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the French Roman Catholic Premier of a self-governing federation, in which British Protestants are in the majority, has expressed more faithfully and more truly than any statesman who has spoken yet the temper of the new Imperial patriotism fostered into self-consciousness by the war."

The Premier has been making a tour of the Maritime Provinces with Lady Laurier, and everywhere they have been received with the greatest enthusiasm. Sir Wilfrid's addresses to the people have been of the most unblended and non-controversial character, notwithstanding that we are said to be on the eve of a general election, yet some of the Conservative papers are not satisfied, as they profess to see in utterances like the appended evidences of some deep, dangerous game.

"Thank Providence that we live in a country of absolute freedom and liberty. Let us always bear in mind our duties, for duty is always inherent in right. Our fathers had to labor to secure these rights. Now let us fulfil our part. Three years ago, when visiting England at the Queen's jubilee, I had the privilege of visiting one of those marvels of Gothic architecture which the hands of genius, guided by an unerring faith, had made a harmonious whole, in which granite, marble, oak and other materials were blended. This cathedral is the image of the nation that I hope to see Canada become. As long as I live, as long as I have the power to labor in the service of my country, I shall repel the idea of changing the nature of its different elements. I want the granite to remain the granite; I want the oak to remain the oak; I want the sturdy Scotchman to remain the Scotchman; I want the brawny Englishman to remain the Englishman; I want the warm-hearted Irishman to remain the Irishman; I want to take all these elements and build a nation that will be foremost amongst the great powers of the world; and you Acadicians, I want you to be represented in that nation. Your ancestors were said to reflect the image of Heaven, so your lives should reflect in that united nation the purity and the joy of Heaven."

Rev. W. W. Everts, of St. Paul, says the contention of the "higher critics" that the book of Genesis is not the work of a single author, but was compiled centuries after the work is said to have been written, has been proved to be incorrect by tablets unearthed in the ruins of Babylon. On these ancient tablets of stone has been found inscribed a narrative almost exactly corresponding to that of Genesis as it is found in the Bible. Mr. Everts would like to be informed now how it happens that the Bible story and that on the tablets corresponds so exactly if the latter was written some 1,700 years after the former.

We beg to inform the Colonist that we do not understand the American game of "bluff." When we think the representatives of Victoria have failed to understand the purpose for which they were sent to Ottawa we propose to say so.

We must protest that it is unfair to the Liberals to admit "young" Conservatives into the Macdonald Club before the hair has grown on the top of their heads.

Provincial Parliament

The Supplementary Estimates Provide for a New Government House Here.

Reformatory to Be Moved to Vancouver—Mr. Brown's Referendum Bill Defeated.

Thursday, August 23rd.

The supplementary estimates were brought down this evening, and the majority of the items considered in supply. As was expected the sum of \$30,000 has been placed in the estimates for the rebuilding of Government House, an item which met with little serious objection. The reformatory at Victoria, as stated by the Finance Minister, is to be moved to Vancouver.

Mr. Brown made an ineffectual attempt to secure the endorsement of a bill embodying the principle of the referendum, and also a resolution looking toward redistribution.

Prayers were read by Rev. Mr. Clay. Petitions were read from residents of Chilliwack, Surrey and Langley praying for the construction of a railway on the south side of the Fraser river from the Coast to Kootenay.

A petition was presented from miners in Lillooet asking for the re-enactment of the clause in the Mineral Act which has become inoperative, providing that surveys may count as assessment work.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill relating to trading stamps. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Brown introduced the following resolution: "Whereas the constitution presupposes a fairly equal representation of the people of the province in the Legislative Assembly; and

"Whereas the present representation is exceedingly unequal; and

"Whereas unforeseen circumstances may at any time bring about a general election;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that due consideration for the rights and interests of the province make it incumbent upon this House to forthwith take such steps as will, in the event of a general election, secure to the people a more just and equal representation in this House."

The mover said it was not his intention to make a lengthy speech. This was a matter he had assured his constituents he would endeavor to remedy. Another reason for bringing it up was that he had been identified with the agitation for redistribution for ten years, and indeed it had been the means of bringing him into public life.

Continuing, Mr. Brown went into statistics to prove the justice of his strictures on the present system. Another reason for bringing it up was that he had been identified with the agitation for redistribution for ten years, and indeed it had been the means of bringing him into public life.

Continuing, Mr. Brown went into statistics to prove the justice of his strictures on the present system. Another reason for bringing it up was that he had been identified with the agitation for redistribution for ten years, and indeed it had been the means of bringing him into public life.

Continuing, Mr. Brown went into statistics to prove the justice of his strictures on the present system. Another reason for bringing it up was that he had been identified with the agitation for redistribution for ten years, and indeed it had been the means of bringing him into public life.

Continuing, Mr. Brown went into statistics to prove the justice of his strictures on the present system. Another reason for bringing it up was that he had been identified with the agitation for redistribution for ten years, and indeed it had been the means of bringing him into public life.

Continuing, Mr. Brown went into statistics to prove the justice of his strictures on the present system. Another reason for bringing it up was that he had been identified with the agitation for redistribution for ten years, and indeed it had been the means of bringing him into public life.

Continuing, Mr. Brown went into statistics to prove the justice of his strictures on the present system. Another reason for bringing it up was that he had been identified with the agitation for redistribution for ten years, and indeed it had been the means of bringing him into public life.

Continuing, Mr. Brown went into statistics to prove the justice of his strictures on the present system. Another reason for bringing it up was that he had been identified with the agitation for redistribution for ten years, and indeed it had been the means of bringing him into public life.

Continuing, Mr. Brown went into statistics to prove the justice of his strictures on the present system. Another reason for bringing it up was that he had been identified with the agitation for redistribution for ten years, and indeed it had been the means of bringing him into public life.

Continuing, Mr. Brown went into statistics to prove the justice of his strictures on the present system. Another reason for bringing it up was that he had been identified with the agitation for redistribution for ten years, and indeed it had been the means of bringing him into public life.

ed into at least three on the lines of the present mining divisions. Mr. McPhillips characterized the resolution as unduly, and so did Mr. Hunter. The latter held that there were more glaring instances of inequalities throughout the Dominion than in British Columbia. He found in the Year Book that a Mr. Martin, surely not the present leader of the opposition, who was so opposed to these inequalities, represented Portage La Prairie, with 741 votes and Centre Winnipeg was at the same time represented by one member with 2,820.

Mr. Martin said this information was incorrect, while Mr. Hunter retorted that he was reading from the Parliamentary Companion.

Mr. Brown, concluding the debate, compared governments to individuals. They are liable to sudden death, and the apparent strength of a government was not reason for deferring making a redistribution. He was not asking for redistribution in the Dominion, as Mr. Hunter seemed to think, but for redistribution in the province. If the government would assure him that they would bring down such a measure at the earliest possible moment he would withdraw the resolution.

The motion was lost on the following division: Yeas—McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Kidd, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Green, Houston—11.

Nays—Neill, R. Smith, Hall, McPhillips, Turner, Dunsmuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Fulton, Hayward, Garden, Tatlow, Prentice, McBride, Pooley, Murphy, Rogers, Hunter, Taylor, Mounce—22.

Mr. McPhillips asked the Minister of Finance the following question: "Will the government, upon application by the interested parties, refund to persons and corporations all such moneys as were paid twice over by reason of the passage of the 'Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1896,' and the 'Placer Mining Act Further Amendment Act, 1899'?"

The Hon. Mr. Turner replied: "No." Mr. Oliver asked the Minister of Agriculture the following questions: "1. Is the government aware that the 'brown rot in plums' has spread to an alarming extent in the orchards of this province? 2. Has any information been circulated amongst the fruit-growers of the province as to the best methods of eradicating this pest?"

Hon. Mr. Turner replied as follows: "1. The government is aware that plum rot exists in the province. 2. Mr. Thos. Cunningham has been instructed to look into this question, and he is at present engaged in the work. The board of horticulture has also taken up and discussed the question of plum rot, as shown in the report of the board of horticulture, 31st October, 1895, after the reading of Mr. Hutcherson's letters of the 15th August and 15th September: On the question of plum rot being taken up, Messrs. Palmer and Anderson said that Mr. Hutcherson had stated to them that, in his belief, much of the rot which showed itself on plums when taken out of the cars at Winnipeg was contracted in the cars on the way. The whole question was referred to a committee of Messrs. Cunningham and Palmer to report on."

The House went into committee on the Mechanics' Lien Bill (Mr. Curtis), with Mr. Oliver in the chair.

Mr. Curtis submitted an amendment excluding the furnishes of material from the privilege of a lien until six weeks' wages from the owner was available to the workman.

The section was added. A very long discussion followed on a series of amendments offered to section 14, occasioned by the old difficulty of reconciling the respective claims of the mechanic and the material man. Both Mr. Curtis and Mr. McInnes submitted amendments designed to adjust this matter, but no alteration was made to the measure.

The committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Helmecken presented the reports from the municipal committee as follows: "Your select standing committee on municipal matters beg leave to report as follows: Your committee submit that the 'Municipal Clauses Act' should be amended so as to exempt municipal debentures and securities from assessment, and suggest the following clause for consideration: '109a. No debenture or other instrument in the nature of a security or obligation for the payment of money issued by a municipality under this or any amending act shall be the subject of taxation, and no person by reason of his holding or owning any such debenture or other instrument shall be liable in respect of the same to taxation under the assessment Act, or any act which may be hereafter passed imposing taxes upon personal property.'"

It was received. Mr. Curtis moved the second reading of the Deceived Workmen Bill. Its provisions were that any person, corporation or society who held out false inducements to persons to take employment with them was subject to a penalty. Sometimes employers secured workmen from other localities without explaining the difficulties existing in their own. Where employers suppressed important facts in inducing workmen to enter their service they should be made to pay for it. The operation of such a law, he pointed out, would obviate many of the difficulties which had followed strikes in the upper country, where employers had introduced "scab" labor.

A vote being taken the bill was defeated on the following division: Yeas—Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Oliver, Neill, Brown, Curtis, Munro, R. Smith and Houston—10.

Nays—Kidd, McPhillips, Turner, Dunsmuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Hayward, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Pooley, Murphy, Rogers, Hunter, Taylor and Mounce—18.

Mr. Brown moved the second reading of his bill regarding the referendum. The Speaker saw 6 o'clock.

Evening Session. Upon the House resuming after dinner, the supplementary estimates were submitted and the House went into supply. In order not to interfere with the debate to which Mr. Brown was contributing when the House rose, the committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Speaking in support of his bill respecting grants in aid of private enterprises, Mr. Brown drew attention to the principle of the referendum involved in the provision of the bill to act by virtue of which (a) any grant, bonus, gift, or subsidy or other valuable consideration is to any person or corporation by a government, or to any work undertaken or to be undertaken by such person or corporation, or (b) which revives or purports to revive any former act under and by virtue of which such grant, bonus, gift, or subsidy or other valuable consideration was made or given, or to be made or given, to any person or corporation, or (c) which extends or purports to extend the time allowed by any former act for the fulfillment of the conditions of any such grant, bonus, gift, or subsidy or other valuable consideration, shall come into force immediately, and that on a petition of five per cent. of the electors the matter should be submitted to a popular vote.

Mr. Brown held that the operation of such an act would safeguard the public against reckless grants to corporations upon which the people, under the present system, had not an opportunity to pronounce.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order, as being beyond the province of a private member to introduce. Lieutenant-Governor Turner, from the House an act to vest the title to "Discovery" Placer Claim, Atlin, in the discoverers. The bill was reported and read a first time.

On going into supply Mr. Hunter expressed his disappointment that no estimates had been provided for a bridge across the Fraser at Chilliwack, which had been led to be believed would be included in the estimates. He protested against a sum such as \$30,000 being placed in the estimates for Government House.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that he was glad to hear that the bridge at Chilliwack was so important. He had heard nothing about it or its importance till the previous day. The fact that nothing appeared for Cariboo and a large sum for New Westminster was ample reply to the charge that the government had given large grants only to ridings represented by government members. He agreed with the previous speaker that the Lieutenant-Governor ought to receive a larger salary, owing to the high cost of living and the great expense entailed in entertainment for officers and foreign ships in this port.

Mr. Rogers disputed the Finance Minister's statement that nothing had been heard of about this bridge. A month ago he had submitted a petition for this bridge.

Mr. Oliver considered his constituency badly treated. He had before complained that the promise of previous governments to advance a sum to build a road from Ladner to Westminister was not being carried out. Much had been said about there being no repudiation. This was a continuing government, and such assurances should be kept.

Mr. Stables also complained that no appropriation had been made for a pack trail from Atlin to Bennett for the carriage of winter mail.

Hon. Mr. McBride assured the member for Delta that before another session the government would take up the building of the road he had mentioned, and which they regarded as necessary.

Mr. Helmecken on the other hand congratulated the government on the appropriation of \$30,000 for rebuilding Government House, Cariboo had received a similar sum for the Cariboo road. He also congratulated the government on the large sum set apart for charitable hospitals. He hoped to see the day when there would be a hospital in every district.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the various items in the estimates, and to adjust this matter, but no alteration was made to the measure.

On the sum of \$1,800 for a surveyor and inspector of taxes and revenue, the Minister of Finance explained that this official would travel through the province and inspect the assessment rolls and carry them out.

Mr. Martin cordially supported the proposal. Such an official was needed. He thought a similar step would be very efficacious in collecting timber dues, which corporations were continually evading. He warned the government, however, not to make the appointment a political one.

Mr. Curtis put in a strong plea for increased salary for the stenographers and proofreaders in the printing office. He had been struck with the absolute accuracy of the documents from the government office. There was no place where accuracy was more necessary, and these officials should receive adequate remuneration. (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver, on the other hand, protested against further increases in salary in the present financial condition of the province.

On the item for \$500 for a resident physician at Atlin, Mr. Stables thanked the government for the necessary appropriation. A saving would be effected, because had the government been compelled to pay for the indigent patients treated in the Presbyterian hospital it would have cost them \$3,000. Later, when the general grant for hospitals was up, Mr. Stables forcibly urged the great necessity of a building there.

Mr. Martin objected to the exclusion of so-called denominational hospitals, as long as a hospital was open for all classes it should receive the same treatment as general hospitals. Mr. McPhillips supported the proposition.

Mr. Oliver objected to expending \$30,000 on unproductive work like Government House, while Mr. Hunter held that the Dominion government should build the residence.

On the vote of \$10,000 for a reformatory at Vancouver, the Finance Minister replied to a question by Mr. McInnes, said it was proposed to abolish the reformatory at Victoria.

The \$8,000 item for advertising drew a strong protest from Mr. Martin, who referred to the subsidizing of newspapers under the former Turner government for laudatory articles in the Colonist and other back newspapers. He protested against this being done with the people's money.

Mr. Turner explained this sum as entailed by the elections.

Mr. Martin said that there was no expenses whatever in advertising the elections.

The Minister of Mines, explaining the

item of \$5 commission to enquire into the eight-hour Mr. Hunter, who would be putting the into good Mr. Ma for itself placate the used a co working found the and they which this was the Mr. H. opposition to this "himself o with the thirty ye affect the been pass have been The co to sit ag Mr. H. The H. would ap Mr. K. would st Crown g Hon. M. would s Mr. K. farming, that it co Mr. C. include o the the scope of His am "4. In c since the 1908, or c ing or c corporate case of a society of the government charter of associate otherwise society of ing, sme making o turnpike. Also to 18 occur said sect sequent substitut thereof Also to word "a 6. The r in the t therefore Also to lowing s (a) 7 horer, b of perso to cut d word "w The g withdrew Mr. M. resolute clauses, spirit of to all e rectly re lature, p the m ing und The a Another Mr. Cur the pea of the r was lost to the p ment. The H

Matter of the the the Chib with the Ge way for the imp dustry. The H r by Three appoint into the presents from Sa were m Finance was rep number Mr. G sioner of question of the amount through the prov the obje ber bert lic comp "The g tatory a examina province system s The I third th port of t ment bill The H whole c ment bill Mr. M ment al the bot port of t Consist ment A was de Attorney had rec a deputa port of t The E reported In c Amend a mign law be amended passed. The t

Local News.

From Friday's Daily.
 A special meeting of the city council was held yesterday afternoon in the committee room of the city hall. A communication was received from W. H. Hayward, M. P. P., stating that the people were caused considerable inconvenience owing to the fact that larger trams were unable to go across Rock Bay bridge. The communication was placed on file, the matter having been for some time under consideration by the council. Beaumont Boggs wrote on behalf of the agent for the owners of shacks on the corner of Government and Esquadrant streets, which have been condemned by the authorities, asking that further action be suspended until September 1st. The request was granted.

The funeral of the late Edward Metcalf will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the Oddfellows' hall, Douglas street, under the auspices of Dominion Lodge, of which he was a member. Mr. Metcalf died in Port Angeles on Wednesday evening, the news coming as a shock to his many friends in this city, with whom he had been associated during his long residence in this city. He left Victoria some time ago for the Sound and resided there until a year ago, when he went to Dawson and Cape Nome. He returned to Port Angeles on Friday on a schooner and was met by Mrs. Metcalf, who had been visiting friends in Victoria. He was a native of Yorkshire and was 54 years of age. The remains arrived on the steamer Garland in charge of D. R. McLennan.

From Saturday's Daily.
 Telegraphic advices received to-day state that the New Westminster lacrosse team defeated the Quebec club on the latter's grounds by a score of 9-0. The same team has already defeated Montreal.

The death is reported from San Francisco, the result of a surgical operation, of W. G. Walker, a well known Yukoner and manager of the Yukon iron works at Dawson. The deceased was an old resident of Port Townsend, and had lately removed to Dawson. He was a frequent visitor to Victoria, and was well known by business people of this city.

W. W. Northcott has received a letter from his son, Sgt. J. Northcott, with the first Canadian contingent in South Africa. The letter was dated from Maitland Camp and was posted at Capetown on July 25th. It was delivered in this city on Friday, having occupied in transit from South Africa to Victoria only thirty days. The writer was quite well and naturally in hopeful expectation of the order to commence the homeward journey.

Henry Croft, manager of the Mount Sicker, B. C. Mining Co., who has been paying a business visit to the company's property, returned yesterday afternoon. He says that grading has been completed for a mile on the new railway, which is to connect the B. & N. railway at Westholme with the mines. He also says that a fine body of ore was discovered in making a cut the other day, and that the new showing will be developed at once.

Chief Deasy has received a letter from his brother-in-law, James Burns, captain of the steamer Mary Ann, controlled by the N.A.T. & T. Company, now at St. Michael. The letter was written at the end of June, and immediately upon the writer's arrival from Nome, where Mr. Burns left this much mooted district there was as many as fifty vessels of various descriptions there. The writer's estimate of Nome is plainly indicated by his advice to anyone contemplating a trip there—"don't."

The death occurred in Seattle a few days ago of G. B. Johnson, of Ashcroft. The deceased was passing through that city on his way to California for the benefit of his health, when he was taken ill and obliged to go to the hospital, where he died. Deceased was 43 years of age and leaves a widow, whose whereabouts is unknown, and two children who are residing in Ashcroft. H. L. Roberts, of this city, was one of the executors of the deceased's estate and directed the plans for the funeral, which took place on Thursday.

Prof. Robertson, who has been deputized by Sir W. M. Mackenzie to work out the details of the industrial schools which the philanthropic knight is expected to arrive in Victoria during the coming week and to confer with the local authorities regarding a site for the new enterprise. It is hoped to have arrangements completed so that His Excellency the Governor-General may be able to make an announcement in regard to the matter before leaving Victoria. The opportunity which the school will afford for an education in the pursuits of the artisan is meeting with general approbation, a large number of residents having expressed to the Times their satisfaction that some means is to be afforded of teaching the rising generation the useful arts.

The item of \$2,500 for a Normal school in Vancouver, provided for in the estimates printed in the Times last evening, has excited some curiosity, the sum being so small that it was palpably insufficient for the proper establishment of such an institution. It is explained, however, that the city of Vancouver is offering the free use of school rooms for the purpose, with heating, lighting, etc., free to the province, and that as the school cannot come into operation until the beginning of the year, \$2,500 will be quite sufficient to meet the charges for salary for the remaining six months of the year. The general impression among educationists seems to be that the capital of the province, where such a school would be immediately under the control and direction of the department of education, is the proper place for locating a Normal school, but the saving effected by the offer of Vancouver doubtless had some effect in determining the site. The necessity for a Normal school

has been apparent for a long time, and has been a standing subject of agitation in educational circles in the province.

(From Monday's Daily.)
 One of the passengers who arrived from the North by the steamer Tees, Carson by name, claims to have been robbed of several hundred dollars. He says that his valise, which was checked to Seattle, contains \$11,000.

The agitation arising out of the dispute between the secret societies and the local Medical Association still continues and the federated board have received been very much encouraged by the occurrence of assistance from the Mainland. It is now expected to hold a meeting in the Victoria theatre shortly and in this way draw public attention to the matter. Petitions are also being circulated for a repeal of the Medical Act, as it now stands.

Yesterday while the proprietor of the Albion saloon was enjoying the Fifth Regiment band excursion to Port Angeles some individual took advantage of his absence to enter his premises and loot the cash register of about \$80. The register was found in the back yard yesterday. Last night W. Hanson was given in charge of the police by the proprietor, Mr. Zoelle on suspicion, and will probably appear in the police court to-morrow morning.

The funeral of the late Edward Metcalf, whose death occurred a few days ago in Port Angeles, took place from the Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. Rev. Mr. Miller, the chaplain, and the noble grand, Mr. Hall, conducted the services at the hall. Rev. Mr. Rowe officiated at the grave. The following members of the L.O.F.F. acted as pallbearers: Messrs. W. Walker, J. M. Read, D. R. McLennan, W. Wilks, J. M. Malcolm and A. Sheret.

Mr. George Jeeves has resigned his position as clerk of works on the court house and is off duty to-day. A few days ago Mr. Jeeves reported to the minister, Hon. Mr. Wells, that in several respects there was great danger of destruction by fire of the archives of the public offices in the building because of the absence of fire-proof doors, and he also called attention to the failure of the contractor to do the work according to the specifications in several particulars. Mr. Jeeves explained his conduct in this reporting to the minister by saying that he understood his duty was to look after the interests of the public. Mr. Gamble, of the public works department, replied to Mr. Jeeves, simply instructing him to report to Mr. Rattenbury, the architect in charge. Mr. Jeeves at once tendered his resignation on the ground that he could not imperil his reputation as a building inspector by continuing to superintend a work that was not being carried out as he thought it should be.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

Final Arrangements for the Excursion to Nanaimo on Monday Next.

Final arrangements for the excursion to Nanaimo on Monday next (Labor Day) were made by the Victoria Trades and Labor Council at a meeting on Saturday evening last, and the elaborate character of the preparations indicate that a splendid opportunity for enjoyment will be afforded Victorians on this grand holiday for organized labor.

The excursion will be under the auspices of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, and they will put forth every effort to make the coming event not only parallel, but eclipse anything hitherto undertaken by them. At the Coal City a programme of sports and other attractions will take place which promises to be particularly interesting, and in order to accentuate the interest variety will be added to the nature of the general celebration. A feature of the day will be the monster parade, the route terminating at the Caledonian grounds, where the various sports will be held. There will be a baseball match between the Victoria and Black Diamond nines, commencing at 1:30 o'clock, which promises to be notably attractive inasmuch as each team has achieved considerable distinction as an aggregation of clever ball-players. For the athletic sports fully \$1,000 in prizes will be awarded.

The speakers of the day will be G. R. Maxwell, Wm. McLean (Nanaimo), Ralph Smith, A. Haslam, J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo), and others.

In the evening there will be dancing at the City Park pavilion. Trains will leave the E. & N. depot at 8 and 9 a.m. The steamer City of Nanaimo will leave the company's wharf at 7 a.m. Excursionists will consequently have the opportunity of going by boat or train.

DISTRESS NOT DIMINISHED.

Urgency of India's Need Set Forth by the Committee of One Hundred.

In a letter received by Mr. Wurtele, agent of the Great Northern railway here, from L. T. Chamberlain, executive chairman of New York committee of one hundred, India famine relief, he expresses his gratitude for the last remittance of \$12,500 received through Mr. Wurtele. He adds:

"From the enclosed statement you will see that the famine distress has not diminished, but is rather increasing. Nor can there be any essential improvement until after Indian harvests of next October and November. Accordingly, it is to be devoutly hoped that there will be no lessening of relief gifts for months to come."
 "It gives me pleasure to be able to say that the \$12,500, with other gifts amounting to at least \$10,000, will be cabled to India to-morrow, August 17th without expense. Four days thereafter, the gift may be thought of as providing a day's food for 420 hungry persons, including not a few famished children, or buying 38 native blankets for the almost naked, or sufficing to enable five impoverished peasant farmers to re-seed their fields. I deem it scarcely less wonderful that how much relief can be secured by a day's dollar wisely expended in the famine district."
 "I wish you would convey, if practicable, the thanks of the committee of one hundred to the kind hearted donors of the \$12,500."

The Tussler Overdue

Little Vessel From Victoria Has Not Yet Arrived at Cape Nome.

No Word of Steamer Since She Was Reported at Dutch Harbor.

The little steamer Tussler, which left Victoria for Cape Nome several months ago, has not yet arrived at her destination. She reached Dutch Harbor on the voyage North on July 21st and was to continue her voyage two days later, but from that date up to the time of the sailing of the steamer Tacoma for the Sound on the 14th inst. had not been heard of.

It will be remembered that the Tussler had a great deal of trouble in beginning her voyage. She had been secured on the Sound by the Frank Yorke Lighterage Company for service up North and setting out from Seattle it was found that her boilers leaked badly. She consequently put in here for repairs, and for several weeks was an object of curiosity as she lay at Spratt's wharf during the time mechanics were employed aboard. She attracted special attention from the fact that no such a steamer had ever attempted the voyage before. Captain Kennedy, who was in command, and his assistants, together with the shore line as closely as time and water would permit. A crew of only a few men was sufficient to man the steamer, for she was no larger than a good sized launch.

Between Dutch Harbor and Nome is a long and narrow strait, and it is possible that the little steamer is safely anchored in some of the coves en route, although the long passage she is making is causing the friends of those aboard some uneasiness. Frank Yorke, who came down on the Tacoma, says he saw nothing of the Tussler on his voyage South, but that he feels quite confident that she is safe.

NOME NO GOOD.

Victorian Pronounced the Vanished Gold Fields Overboomed.

The following letter has been received by D. J. Gilmurray, of the Dominion hotel, from his friend, R. G. Leslie, a former employee of that hotel, who went to Nome some time ago on the Alpha, to try his luck in the gold fields. He says that Nome is not what it is reported to be, and advises men who are contemplating going to that place to work for wages to keep away. The letter, dated Bluff City, Alaska, is as follows:

"Just a brief letter to inform you how things are in Alaska. The first thing I would advise is, keep away from Nome. It is all right for a man with lots of money, and I know no better place than here to spend a small fortune in one season. As for working for wages you get a job to-day at \$1 per hour, that is \$10 per day, then you would probably be laid off for five or six days. So you see there is no money in working for wages in Alaska. And as for finding a gold mine, the country is staked, from Cape Prince of Wales to the head of Norton Bay, and sixty miles back from the coast. These new strikes we hear about are all lies. I went out to a creek the other day that was supposed to be yielding from \$5 to \$17 to the pan, but was failed to find even a color. I only know of two rich creeks in the country."
 "It is only a transportation scheme to catch the dollars of the unfortunate fellow that is fool enough to come to this God-forsaken country. Now, remember, I am not speaking from hearsay, but from facts. For instance, Council City, forty miles across country from here was booming. It was reported they were taking out \$40 to the pan, and Ross and I went over, only to find about thirty-five people there, and as far as we could learn from pretty good authority the nearest gold was in a place called Big Four, fifty miles up the river, and only color could be found there. For my part, I don't see anything in the country."

BOARD OF HORTICULTURE.

They Make a Recommendation in Regard to Plum Rot.

The provincial board of horticulture, which has been in session for several days, concluded its labors on Saturday afternoon. Chief among the decisions reached was that to enforce the following regulations:

"All fruit, whether imported or grown in this province, or exposed for sale, shall be subject to inspection under the authority of the board, and if found to be infected with any injurious insect pest or fungus disease, shall be quarantined or may be destroyed, at the expense of the owner of said fruit, by such methods as the board or its agents may direct, with the result that this regulation should be immediately enforced with respect to home-grown fruit in cases of infection with fungus disease."
 "All persons shipping, sending or delivering any fruit, fruit trees, scions, cuttings or plants within the province, shall place upon or securely attach to each box, crate or other package or parcel containing the same a distinct stamp, mark or label, showing the name of the producer and shipper or sender, and the locality where grown, and the box or package containing fruit shall be stencilled or stamped with letters not less than three-quarters of an inch in length."
 Messrs. Cunningham and Palmer were appointed to look into the plum rot, said to be prevalent in some portions of the Mainland, and to report to the board on this disease can readily be stamped off if the proper precautions are taken—(1) by the destruction of infected fruit, whether on the ground or on the trees; (2) of the foliage when it falls; and (3) a thorough spraying during dormancy with double strength of Bordeaux mixture, to be followed by another spray

before the buds break with the same dilution, the same to be continued at intervals until the full growth shall have been well-nigh reached. During the season the members of the board will themselves conduct spraying experiments.

It was also decided that an illustrated bulletin on insect pests and diseases should be immediately published for free distribution among the fruit growers and farmers throughout the province. The board consists of Messrs. Blair, Cunningham, Anderson and Palmer.

Sporting News

THE TURF.

THE AUTUMN MEETING.
 November 17th has been fixed by the committee of the Victoria Hunt Club as the date of its regular fall meet. By Saturday midnight, November 3rd, all entries have to be in to the secretary, Work Point. They must be submitted in writing and accompanied by entrance fees. The programme of events as arranged are as follows:

The Hunt Cup.—A steeplechase for horses the bona fide property at the time of entry of members of the Victoria Hunt Club. Weight, 150 pounds. Any member of the club or rider licensed by the committee, entitled to ride, licensed riders to carry a seven pound penalty. Distance, about 2 1/2 miles. Entrance fee, \$2.50.

The Ladies' Cup.—A steeplechase for horses the bona fide property of the Victoria Hunt Club. Weight, 145 pounds. Any member of the club or rider licensed by the committee, entitled to ride, licensed riders to carry a seven pound penalty. Distance, about 2 1/2 miles. Entrance fee, \$2.50.

The Oolwood Plate.—A handicap steeplechase for ponies 12 hands high and under, the bona fide property at the time of entry of members of the Victoria Hunt Club. Any member of the club entitled to ride. Distance, about 2 miles. Entrance fee, \$2.50.

The Victoria Sweepstakes.—An open flat race for horses. Weight, 140 pounds or no race, staked 1 mile. Four starters or no race. Entrance fee, \$5, to go to the winner, together with a cup presented by the club. Weight for ponies will be declared on Saturday, November 10th.

LACROSSE.

WANT CHURCHILL RE-INSTATEMENT.

The British Columbia Lacrosse Association has asked the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association for the reinstatement of Churchill, of the Vancouver club, says the Toronto Telegram. "Churchill was professionalized along with the rest of that team by the fact that he was rather unjust to the boy not to have whitewashed him when the brush was applied to the others. Churchill at the time was away out West, and knew nothing about the other players putting in their papers for reinstatement. The clubs out West say that they are quite satisfied with Churchill as a thorough amateur and would like to have the soothing syrup from the brush applied to their man. The British Columbia L. A. will probably get their wish some time this winter, when the lacrosse season is closed, for the C. A. A. U. was never known to do things in a hurry."

WESTMINSTERS WON EASILY.

Quebec, Aug. 25.—In the lacrosse match here this afternoon, between the local team and the touring team from New Westminster, B. C., the latter won easily, scoring 12 goals to their opponents' 1. Quebec scored the last goal, after one hour and a quarter's play. The weather was very hot. A large crowd was present. The scores were made by Turnbull 2; Lynch 1; Gifford 3; Latham 1; Oddy 4; Peete 1. The team is in good fettle, and plays the Nationals on August 27th.

WESTMINSTER V. NATIONALS.

Montreal, Aug. 27.—In the match to-day the first game was won by the Nationals in 18 minutes. The second game was won by New Westminster and the third by Nationals. The fourth, fifth and sixth games also fell to New Westminster.

THE RING.

SHARKEY KNOCKED OUT.

New York, Aug. 24.—Fitzsimmons knocked out Sharkey in two rounds at Coney Island to-night. The sailor knocked Fitz down in the first round, but could not stand against the sledge-hammer blows that were made by Fitzsimmons. There was some trouble about the referee at the start, and the big crowd became impatient, but finally Charlie White was assured of receiving \$500 for acting and the fight went on.

Round 1.—Sharkey rushed and swung his left foot, but Fitz jumped out of reach. Sharkey again rushed, but Fitz met him with a heavy right on the body. Sharkey missed a right swing; Fitz easily got out of reach and laughed at the blow and landed on his back. Fitz tried right and left for head, but Sharkey ducked, and then Fitz landed a left hook on neck. Sharkey swung wildly for the head, but Fitz ducked them and sent his right to the jaw, then he clinched and swung a heavy left for the head, but Fitz blocked it. Sharkey rushed wildly, landing a left on the shoulder. Fitz sent a left and right to the face and then Sharkey smashed again, swinging his left on the shoulder, and Fitz went down, Sharkey falling over him with his right.

Round 2.—Sharkey came to close quarters, swinging left and right without landing. Fitzsimmons rushed in, sending his right to body and left to neck. Both swung wildly with the right. Fitz sent a right to body and right to head. Sharkey was wild and Fitz sent him to the floor, after a succession of rights and lefts on the face and body. Sharkey took the count and got up groggy and staggered back to the ropes. Fitz went after him and landed a right to the jaw, then he sent right and left to head, and Sharkey was unable to protect himself. Then Fitz sent a hard right to body and hooked his left to the jaw, and as Sharkey was staggering he hooked his left to the jaw, sending Fitz down the second time. Sharkey struggled to regain his feet, but fell over on his hands and face. He struggled, attempting to get up, but the right on body and left on the jaw had done their work, and Sharkey was counted out by the referee, who declared Fitz the winner.

OPINIONS ON THE FIGHT.

(Associated Press.)
 New York, Aug. 25.—That the fight between Bob Fitzsimmons and Thos. Sharkey last night was on the square is the

ALLISON TOWNSITE

LOTS NOW IN THE MARKET

SITUATED ON THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE

Similkameen River,

at the point where the railway leaves the valley for Spence's Bridge and in close proximity to Copper Mountain is the coming business centre for all the mining camps from Twenty-Mile to Otter Valley, and the country west of the railway known as the Hope Mountain, is so situated as to command the trade north to Spence's Bridge, east to Pentiction, west to Hope and the Tulumen, and south to Copper and Kennedy mountains.

NOW IS the time to secure the most favorable location before the railway is commenced, and the government establishes the head offices for that district. Railway and wagon road are both located through the centre of the town. Handsome bridge just completed over the Similkameen river, connecting with Copper Mountain wagon road.

Stores and hotel now under construction, and sawmill being erected close to townsite. Apply to

J. F. FOULKES & CO.,
 35 FORT STREET,
 and Room 7, Board of Trade Building. Head office, Dewdney's Canadian Syndicate, Ltd.

France and Britain

London Newspaper Says French Government Is Preparing For War

And That the Experiments With Submarine Boats Are Causing Uneasiness.

(Associated Press.)
 New York, Aug. 25.—"That the French government is preparing for war there can be no longer any doubt." The Pall Mall Gazette of London makes this statement. "It puts in concrete form what newspapers in all parts of England have been saying in a more veiled way for three days, says a cable dispatch. There is no reason for war between France and England save the hatred of every class of each nation for the other. What has excited England are the French experiments with submarine boats, but many other French doings are having their effect."

Mr. Y. ever ran possession was but two the strong subject. have got otherwis something becoming. If the Mr. Y. nursed, side of l to you the Tack was the taken derson, pany, Yorke of this cit the tim Danger exposur many o canvas, care of to respions York i lent car Hardie, little co the side of Speak not so York's Times where who had was of tundra, deserte discovered omitted worse tent. "Final the of inches the de had be pant e covary indling and on where more e none d something be before ownin' Not

DOUBLE MURDER.
 Murderer Says He Had Planned to Kill Several Persons.

(Associated Press.)
 Montebello, Aug. 25.—Stanislaus Lacroix, of this place, shot and instantly killed his wife and an old man named Montague here yesterday afternoon. Domestic troubles are said to have been the cause. The murderer has been separated from his wife for some time. Lacroix is under arrest, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

According to Lacroix's story, he had liberally planned to murder the parish priest, Rev. Father Alford, and Mr. and Mrs. Fournier, the latter a sister of his wife, in addition to the two first named victims, who, he says, were responsible for his marital troubles.

ORDERED TO BOYCOTT.

(Associated Press.)
 San Francisco, Aug. 24.—The Building Trades Council, representing 28 trade organizations, has ordered a general boycott of all the goods turned out by nine-hour planing mills. The action is the result of mill owners declaring that under no circumstances will they consent to arbitration to accede to the demands of the employees for an eight-hour working day.

BIRTHS.

OPITHORNE—At Kamloops, on Aug. 19th, the wife of T. F. Opithorne, of a daughter.
MARRIED.
 FROOM-ARMSTRONG—At Nelson, on Aug. 18th, by Rev. W. Munroe, John F. Froom and Mrs. Armstrong, of Greenwood.
 MASTON-BOYD—At Rossland, on Aug. 17th, by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, 25th ward Maston and Lilj May Boyd, daughter of John and Sophia Boyd, of Rossland.
 ELLIS-BEAVEN—At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B. C., on Thursday, Aug. 23, 1900, by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, assisted by the Rev. Canon Beattie, Rev. Lieut. Stanley Venell Ellis (R.N.), and Rev. R. E. Beattie, daughter of the Hon. Robert Beattie.

ARRESTED IN ROME.

London, Aug. 25.—According to a special dispatch from Rome, William Humbert, of New York, alleged to be an anarchist, has been arrested there. Compromising documents were found on his person. It is suspected that he was an accomplice of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert.

CANCER ROBBED OF ITS TERRORS.

No need for painful plasters or operations. Our Constitutional Remedy eradicates the disease from the system without any suffering. Send 2 stamps for particulars. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Home From Cape Nome

Frank Yorke Arrives Yesterday With Latest News From That Camp.

Country Rich, But Terribly Governed—Heroism of Two Victorians on the Beach.

Since gold was first discovered at Nome, a year or two ago, many stories have been told of despair or disappointment or even tragedy in the camp, but none more ideal to a novelist's imagination has even been given than that which Mr. Frank Yorke relates. Mr. Yorke is just home from the steamer Tacoma, which came on to Victoria on the morning of yesterday. Those of his party who went north with him on the steamer Garonne in early spring are still at Nome, carrying on the business of the Yorke Lighterage Company, all excepting John Pettenburgh, Mr. Yorke's brother-in-law, who returned with him suffering severely from rheumatism. So crippled had he become that Mr. Yorke did not like to see him make the voyage alone, and therefore came along too, intending to return north on the next trip of the steamer Tacoma, in about twenty days, and bring all home. Duncan Ross and W. Hardie, of the party, would hardly be recognized by their many friends now, says Mr. Yorke, for both have long flowing locks and lustrant beards, and are completely changed in appearance. The former, with another fellow known as Dick, performed a most courageous feat on the evening of the 15th inst., the day preceding the sailing of the Tacoma for the Sound. The two men, seeing a boat upset with two occupants off the beach some distance into the surf without hesitation undaunted by the alarming danger to themselves, swam out to the struggling victims of the accident, rescuing both and bringing them ashore dead than alive.

In describing the incident, Mr. Yorke said that it was the luckiest performance he had ever witnessed. To have photographs of the affair, showing the brave young fellows changing their lives in that threatening surf and wading out to the unfortunate some distance at sea, then taking them back to shore, and to have shown these pictures to the proper authorities, would have won medals galore for the two heroes.

But dramatic happenings are common to Nome, and tell only too truly what life is like in that remote mining camp. A few of these incidents which appealed most forcibly to Mr. Yorke are here given.

Shortly after he arrived at Nome he witnessed many strange cases of disappointment among the hundreds of young store clerks being landed almost constantly for a time on the beach, but the most remarkable of all, was the suicide of a man, who killed himself just after disembarking. On leaving the ship he made a rush for the beach, grabbed up a handful of sand to see if there were any colors in it, and with the words "I'm done" turned a pistol on his head and blew his brains out. A similar episode might have occurred on the very day Mr. Yorke left Nome, but for the intervention of some half dozen men. A sick and dejected fellow without money or friends applied for passage on the steamer Tacoma, and seeing himself left by what he supposed to be the last scow going out to the steamer, was about to destroy himself when taken in charge. He could not work, he said; he was sick and dreading staying in the place worse than taking his own life.

Mr. Yorke denies that smallpox was ever rampant at Nome, but states that pneumonia exists in the camp. There was but one actual case of smallpox and but twenty suspects. With pneumonia the strongest and hardest men seem most susceptible, a caution, whose name Mr. Yorke could not recall, and others from this city, were all in good health up to the time of the sailing of the Tacoma. Danger of the disease lay principally in exposure, the men having to sleep in canvas cots on the damp earth under canvas, and when they did have no care of any kind. All of course have not to sleep in tents, and among the exceptions might be mentioned that of the Yorke party, who, thanks to the excellent carpenter work of Messrs. Ross and Hardie, have erected the most stylish little cottage in the city, shingled both on the sides and roof.

Speaking of the many other men who were not so well provided for, brought to Mr. Yorke's mind, in conversation with a Times reporter, of a particular case, where a young fellow, newly arrived, who had had difficulty in finding a tent, was obliged to make his bed on the tundra. He had taken a tent recently deserted, but on living in it a short time discovered that where he lay the earth emitted a foul smell, which became worse the longer he remained in the tent.

Finally notifying the sanitary authorities of this, an investigation was made, and all were horrified on finding a few inches below the surface of the earth the decomposed remains of a man who had been murdered by the former occupant of the tent. This startling discovery might have created the greatest indignation in a community where law and order were maintained, but in Nome there every man is armed it was little more than noticed. Graves at best were none too cautiously prepared, and it sometimes happened where one had been dug for a corpse it was found closed before being used by those rightfully owing it to the mourners of another.

Nothing, however, can compare with

the muddled mining conditions at Nome. Judge Noyes had rendered a decision giving all the beach property to the owners of the tundra claims near Anvil creek, thus conferring on the tundra owners certain water privileges they had previously been debarred of having.

The history of the case which has created the greatest sensation in Nome is as follows: Alexander McKenzie was appointed by the district court on July 23rd as receiver of a number of claims on Anvil creek, owned by Charles D. Lane and the Pioneer Mining Company. This was done on an ex parte application of men who based their right to title on locations made subsequent to those by the original owners, claiming that the Pioneer Mining Company located and those now owned by Lane were made by aliens, and that the ground was improperly staked.

Mr. Yorke states that gold can be found in almost any part of Nome, and in places the country is very rich. On Discovery claim ten men, with as many shovels and two picks, were taking out about \$5,000 a day. They had enough canvas hose, such as sailors would make, and a sluice box 60 to 75 feet long. The property is owned by a man named Ladbary, a deserter from the old bark Alaska, which now lies a wreck on the Nome beach. But like nearly all mining claims in the country, this property has been tied up with litigation, a receiver being placed upon it, and it being claimed that the owner was an alien when he declared his intentions to locate. In fact Mr. Yorke states that it is the almost invariable rule that just as soon as a claim is staked and good prospects are found some one comes along and on some pretext gets out an injunction against any work being done on it.

Twenty acre claims can be bought for from \$1 to \$5,000, but the difficulty in buying comes in in the matters above referred to. When the laws of the country have been settled, however, there is no doubt in Mr. Yorke's mind that Nome will prove a rich camp.

The city itself extends for about twenty miles along the beach, and runs inland for about three blocks. It is still a city of tents, although some of the buildings have been erected. When Mr. Yorke left the rainy season had set in, and the streets were in a condition that should be seen to be realized. Back from the main street, where the tundra lies commences, people sink to their hips in mud, and it is impossible for horses and wagons to travel in that direction. The beach was strewn with wreckage, although at no time has the weather been so stormy as to prevent Mr. Yorke and his men going out to sea in an open boat. There were 84 steam launches and scows ashore, the former costing from \$1,000 to \$5,000 apiece, were being sold for \$50 and \$100. There is enough machinery buried in the sand to stock a dozen machine shops, and still more of it lay on the beach exposed to both sea and weather. The remains of the steamer Murwin were among the wreckage. Her agents were booking passengers on her for Dawson when she was blown ashore.

Some time before the Tacoma sailed the expedition to Siberia from Nome had returned. It had been organized by an English syndicate, which had secured important mining concessions in Siberia, and was in charge of a young fellow who has lived some time in Victoria.

Coming home on the Tacoma, Mr. Yorke says that many passengers slept on the deck, there being no saloon accommodation for them, and a popular pastime was to locate and relocate claims, these representing just so much space for sleeping purposes on the steamer.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH

Bodies of Victims of Florence S. Disaster Moved to Dawson—Tanana Promising.

A recent issue of the Klondike Semi-Weekly Nugget notes that Constable Lee, of the N.W.M.P., stationed at Hoot-ahnuqua, arrived at Dawson on the steamer Eldorado on August 8th with the bodies of Mrs. Stewart and Walter Monaster, two of the three victims of the Florence S. disaster. The bodies were taken to the barracks, where inquiries were held by Mr. McDowell.

Numerous witnesses were called, but none of them could identify the body supposed to be that of L. W. Monaster, the late steward of the Florence S. Engineer Blake testified that he had seen the deceased dressed in a brown suit previous to the time of the accident, but at the time of its occurrence he could not tell what sort of clothes the steward was wearing.

The Bonanza King is reported to be again in trouble, she being stuck on a bar near Kirkman creek about 150 miles up the river. It seems that the Bonanza King struck at the point of the bar and immediately a band of cattle, which she was carrying, was put ashore to lighten the boat. This measure had the desired effect, but as no spurs or line had been sent out to keep her in place she was washed further up on the beach than before. The Ora brought in ten of her passengers, a large number preferring to remain.

J. K. McGovern has recently arrived at Dawson from Circle City having made an extensive journey through the Tanana country. He brought with him three pokes containing several ounces of dust from the different creeks of that district. The samples were all flake gold, with a dark copper color and could be easily distinguished from that of any other district in the country. Mr. McGovern reported the Tanana country as a very promising one, but decried the way claims have been staked by prospectors with a pocketful of grub, a hatchet and a lead pencil. The people have run over the ground, put up their stakes and left the district without making an attempt to develop the property, consequently the value of the ground could not be ascertained until some one got to work in earnest.

The question that has been agitating Dawson for some time, as to how to secure a quorum of the Yukon council to pass an ordinance which will make it possible to hold an election in the near future has been solved. The solution was effected by the information from the Minister of the Interior appointing Major Wood council man in place of Major Perry.

Librarian's Report

Increased Accommodation Is Required for This Deserving Institution.

Some Valuable Papers of the Old Regime Which Need Classification.

The report of Provincial Librarian Schofield, which was laid before the House on Thursday evening, gives a comprehensive review of the work of that painstaking official during the past year. In opening, Mr. Schofield draws attention to the fact that the number of volumes purchased have been limited of late, owing to the insufficiency of funds and to the expensiveness of the reference works of which the library chiefly consists.

Special attention, however, has been paid to acquiring the statutes of the provinces of Canada, of the various states of the Union and of the Australasian colonies. Since 1897 2,021 volumes have been purchased and 2,444 acquired by exchange, while over six hundred pamphlets have also been added to the library shelves.

All the provincial papers and others as well as bound annually. While this is a very important work it naturally involves heavy expense, and the librarian draws attention to the great reduction this makes in the total appropriations for library purposes.

With the consent of the commissioners of the library an effort will be made during the present year to prepare bulletins for publication, containing information on various matters pertaining to the institution, which will be of service to the members and those who use the library. The first of these will in all probability take the form of reference lists on various subjects.

The librarian pays a high compliment to the United States library officials and others who have been most generous in their donations to the institution. Through Librarian Putnam, of the United States Congress, a large number of valuable reports relating to Alaska and the boundary question, now so much under discussion, has been obtained. Mr. Schofield has his eye up to date, in the attention he has given to the acquisition of works and documents from Australia, New Zealand, etc., dealing with the much vexed problems of alien immigration and labor.

A great deal of attention has been paid, too, to collecting books dealing with local affairs, volumes which will steadily increase in interest and importance.

Mr. Schofield directs attention to a most valuable lot of papers unclassified and dispatched of the early Governors, which were fortunately removed from Government House shortly before the fire, but which now lie in the basement. He suggests their accommodation in a fire proof vault and their completion, by application to London, for duplicates.

The catalogue promised in the last report is not yet completed, but will be this year.

This very interesting document concludes with a reference to the need for additional accommodation for the library and a commendatory word for the travelling libraries. British Columbia is the only province in the Dominion which has adopted this system.

DYSPEPSIA AND HEADACHE

An Elderly Lady Tells of Her Cure Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills After a Score of Other Remedies Had Failed.

Dyspepsia causes more genuine distress than most diseases that afflict mankind. In this country from one cause or another, its victims are numbered by the hundreds of thousands, and those afflicted always feel weary, worn and miserable. Many are subject to fits of melancholy, or ill temper without apparent cause. It is obvious that the human body, in order to perform its functions, must be properly nourished, and this cannot be done when the food is improperly digested. Those who suffer from indigestion should exercise care as to diet, and only easily digested foods should be taken. But more than this is required—the blood needs attention in order that the stomach may be strengthened, and the secretion of the gastric juices properly carried on. There is no other medicine offered the public that will act so promptly and effectively as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Proof of this is given in the case of Mrs. F. X. Doudridge, St. Sauveur, Que. In conversation with a reporter, Mrs. Doudridge said: "For quite a number of years I have been a terrible sufferer from headaches that almost invariably come with this trouble. I suffered from terrible pains in the stomach, bloating and belching wind. All food seemed to disagree with me, and as a result of the trouble, I was very much run down, and at times I was unable to do even light household work. I am sure I tried a score of different medicines, but without success, and as I am sixty years of age, I had come to believe that it was hopeless to expect a cure. A friend who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with good results, urged me to try this medicine, and my husband brought home a couple of boxes. Before they were finished, I felt much better, and we then got another half dozen boxes, and these have completely restored my health, and I not only feel better than I have done for years, but actually feel younger. I very cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to similar sufferers.

If your dealer does not keep these pills, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Additional Estimates

Government to Rebuild the Lieutenant-Governor's Residence in This City.

Provision Also Made for the Expenses of a Mining Commission.

The supplementary estimates were laid on the table last evening. The sum of \$132,000.50 is set apart for additional expenditure for the financial year ending June 30th, 1901. To defray certain expenses incurred for the public service up to June 30th, 1899, the sum of \$44,749.42 is appropriated.

The principal item in the first named sum is \$30,000 for rebuilding Government House here. The item excited little opposition, it being generally conceded that in the country, this property has a special importance, where so much entertainment is involved, should have a residence in keeping with the dignity of his position.

New Westminster receives substantial recognition in an appropriation of \$5,000 to the Royal Victoria hospital there. The Boys' Reformatory at Victoria is to be removed to Vancouver, \$10,000 being voted for the construction of a building in the Terminal City for accommodation of the refractory youths.

For the mining commission foreworded by the speech from the throne, \$5,000 is set apart, while \$1,800 is appropriated for a new official, an inspector and surveyor of assessment offices and rolls. The latter official will regularly visit the assessors and see that the duties of these officers are being properly discharged, and their assessments made on a proper basis.

The addition in salaries are indicated as under:

Premier's Office—Stenographer and typewriter (additional to salary), 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$10, \$120.

Lands and Works Department—Clerk (additional to salary per month voted), 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$10, \$120.

Attorney-General's Office—Clerk (additional to salary), 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$5, \$60.

Clerk Registry Offices, Vancouver—Clerk (additional to \$70 per month voted), 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$10, \$120.

Land Registry Office, New Westminster—Clerk (additional to salary), 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$10, \$120.

Legislative Library—Messenger (additional to salary), 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$10, \$120.

Surveyor of Taxes and Inspector of Revenue—Surveyor and inspector, 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$150, \$1,800.

Administrative Staff, West Kootenay Agencies, Nelson Agency—Mining recorder, 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$15, \$180.

Vote No. 25—Administrative Staff, Cobiteo Agencies, Barkerville Agency—Mining recorder and assistant (additional to salary), 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$10, \$120.

Supreme and County Courts, Victoria—Deputy registry (additional to salary), 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$10, \$120.

At Titus—Registrar, County court (additional to salary), 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$25, \$300.

Administrative Staff, Kamloops Gaol—Clerk (additional to salary), 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$10, \$120.

Printing Office—Stenographer and proofreader (additional to salary), 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$5, \$60.

Provincial House, Kamloops—Fireman (additional to salary), 12 months, to 30th June, 1901, at \$10, \$120.

Under the head of education a grant is made in aid of a Normal school in Vancouver of \$2,500.

Hospitals and charities are provided for as follows:

In aid of Resident Physician, Atlin, \$ 500

In aid of Resident Physician, Ashcroft, 200

In aid of Resident Physician, Enderby, 200

Grant to Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster, 6,000

Assistance towards building hospitals, 13,000

The sum of \$51,500 is set apart for work and buildings, the items being as follows:

Government House, Victoria (rebuilding), 30,000

Reformatory, Vancouver (construction), 10,000

Government Buildings, Goat River (completion), 1,500

Public Schools throughout the Province (construction and repairs), additional to \$48,500 voted, 10,000

Roads, streets, bridges and wharves are provided for as follows:

Cowichan District, Road, Mount Sicker (repairs of amount expended on refund), \$ 223 50

Westminster District (Delta Riding), Yale Trunk Road (additional to \$5,000 voted), 750 00

Lillooet District (West Riding), Trail from mouth of Bridge River, 8 miles (conditional), 600 00

West Kootenay District (Slocan Riding), Road, Ainsworth to Highland District (completion), 600 00

West Kootenay District (Rossland Riding), Road from Rossland to Sophie Mountain, completion (conditional), 6,500 00

Trail to Franklin Camp, North Fork Kettle River, 3,000 00

The miscellaneous expenditures contemplated are as follows:

Advertising (additional to \$4,000 voted), 4,000

Library, Legislature (additional to \$800 voted), 700

Refunds (additional to \$5,000 voted), 10,000

In aid of Militia (additional to \$900 voted), 150

Board of Health (additional to \$9,000 voted), 2,900

Dairymen's Association, guarantee against loss on importation of

thoroughbred stock (conditional), 500
Grant to School of Mines (conditional), 2,500
Grant to City of New Westminster for relief of sufferers by fire, 20,000
Grant to City of Sandon, on condition of providing for Government Office required, 5,000
Apparatus, bacteriological, and fitting up room, 1,500
Mining and Water Commission, 3,500
Laboratory, Victoria (maintenance), 600

WANT A MINT.

The Legislature Asked to Memorialize the Dominion Authorities to Establish One.

So much objection is being offered by the country representatives to members going on their excursion to the Premier's mines, before the business of the session is concluded, that it is now believed that in deference to their wishes the Premier will defer the "jaunt" until after prorogation, which will likely be reached early in the week.

Two important resolutions will be submitted to the House on Monday. One relates to an increase of salaries of the judges of British Columbia and the other to the establishment of a mint. The first of these stands in the name of the Attorney-General and is as follows:

Whereas, in the opinion of this House, it is apparent:

That the work of the courts of British Columbia is rapidly increasing, latterly to such an extent that it became necessary to create three new registries of the Supreme court during the year 1898, and five new registries during the present year;

And that the five judges of the Supreme court of British Columbia are constantly called upon, in the discharge of their duties, to adjudicate upon matters of magnitude, especially where mining interests are concerned;

And that the questions coming before the said judges for adjudication are, as regards the weight of litigation in the other provinces, out of all proportion to the population in this province;

And that, in addition to the duties above referred to, the said judges were last year constituted a Court of Appeal from the Territorial court of the Yukon, without any provision having been made for remuneration for such extra duties;

And that the judges of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec who occupy positions corresponding to those of the judges of our Supreme court are paid by the Dominion government one thousand dollars per annum more than the judges of this province, although the cost of living here is much greater than the cost of living there, with the result that the salaries of the judges here are, in effect, further reduced by at least twenty-five per cent.;

And that the principle of an increase of salary as a fair compensation for an increase in the cost of living has been recently recognized by the Dominion government in the case of the judges of the Yukon Territory by making them an extra allowance of \$1,500 per annum in consequence of the great cost of living there;

And whereas, this House is of opinion that it is unfair that our judges should, in respect of compensation, be placed on a worse footing than the judges of Ontario and Quebec occupying corresponding positions as above mentioned;

Therefore be it resolved, that an honorable address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, praying that the judges of the Supreme court of British Columbia be placed on the same footing, as regards salary, as the judges holding corresponding positions in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. Helmcken will move the following amendment to this resolution:

"Be it further resolved, that the salaries paid to the judges of the County courts of the province of British Columbia are inadequate, and should be fixed at the sum of \$5,000 per annum, which sum should be wholly borne by the Dominion government."

Mr. Helmcken will move the following resolution:

"Whereas the establishment of a mint in Canada will be of great benefit, commercially and otherwise;

And whereas the province of British Columbia is the most suitable province wherein it should be established:

Be it therefore resolved, that an honorable address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to communicate with the Dominion government urging upon that government the desirability of the establishment, at the earliest possible date, of a mint; such mint to be erected in the province of British Columbia, or some other means of securing to the commercial community of Canada the full benefit and otherwise of the output of gold in the Northwest Territories and of this province.

Two POLICEMEN DROWNED.

News has been received from Skagway that Corp. Johnson and Constable O'Brien, of the Northwest Mounted Police, were drowned at Tagish a week ago on Saturday, while out in a canoe.

Johnson had been in the police service a long time, but O'Brien was recently recruited and is supposed to be from Regina. A recruit from Regina by the name of J. O'Brien arrived in Skagway en route to Tagish a few days ago.

The bodies of the victims have not been recovered. A strong wind is said to have been blowing when the accident occurred.

PAIN-KILLER is the best, safest and greatest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

WOMAN, WHY?

You have Sallow Skin, Pimples, Eruptions, Discolorations.

Why resort to cosmetics and powders to hide the effects?

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills regulate the system and restore to the cheek the healthful rosy bloom and peach blush of youth. 10c a vial.

Disorders like these arise from sluggish liver. From one to two pills a dose, will clarify and purify the complexion in short order. Dr. Agnew's pills at all druggists. See that you get what you ask for. 50c for 40 doses.

Reception to Lord Minto

Their Excellencies Will Be Accompanied by a Hearty Welcome Back to Victoria.

Addresses to Be Presented—Fireworks at Beacon Hill Park.

The Times is requested by the Mayor to announce the following programme for the reception of the vice-regal party on their return from the North.

Their Excellencies will be met (as previously arranged) at the Dominion or old custom house wharf at 7 p.m. (instead of 7:45), and escorted thence by way of Wharf, Yates, Government, Belleville and Menzies streets to the Drill Hall, where the Civic and Board of Trade addresses will be presented, and appropriate music rendered. The procession will then reform and proceed by way of Menzies and Michigan streets round the large lake, to the park to witness a display of fireworks, after which the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto will be escorted through Government street to Yates street, while on the way to their temporary residence at Oaks Bay.

It is fully expected that this reception will take place on Thursday evening, August 30th, but a further announcement will be made as soon as possible after telegraphic advices are received.

The invitations issued by the Mayor and aldermen for July 31st are to be kindly considered as applying to this occasion.

The programme of fireworks will be as follows:

Shell discharge, bright stars, being signal for illumination, with eight powerful changing colored lights.

Flight of six rockets with gold streamers and red and green stars.

Second grand illumination, with battery of 16 Roman candles of various beautiful colors, and eight powerful changing lights.

Simultaneous discharge of three shells producing cloud of gold and jewels.

Flight of six rockets, with serpents and colored stars.

Device—Evolving fountain, producing showers of vari-colored spray ascending to a great height.

Battery discharge of 12 large saucissons. Shell with rubies, emeralds and turquoise.

Flight of four rockets, with tourbillon serpents, magnesium stars, etc.

Flight of special whistling rockets.

Device—Evolving star, design, gradually developing in outline to a huge star 50 feet in circumference, with inner circles of various colors, the whole disappearing in a volley of reports.

Battery discharge of 12 turning coils of special large size.

Shell of changing colored stars.

Flight of seven rockets, with changing stars and trailing meteors.

Device—The tumbling globe, a mass of green and gold, showing peculiar oblique tumbling motion.

Battery discharge of 12 large lancissons. Shell discharge, tailed stars.

Shell discharge, colored streamers.

Shell discharge, amber and blue stars.

Flight of six rockets, electric rail, gold rain and peacock plumes.

Flight of special great askold rockets, eight in number, discharging floating chains of changing magnesium stars suspended from parachutes.

Grand Finale—Commencing with extensive motto in red, white and blue, "Welcome to Victoria," suddenly screened with "Jewelled cascade," covering hundreds of square feet and rebounding in a fiery spray of gold and blue 30 feet in height, produced by means of 20 large Gerbes and 15 special Roman candles.

Simultaneous discharge of three shells and nine large rockets of different colors.

The whole display, concluded by "Glorious dole of 24 rockets" forming a huge white sheet of gold and colored blossoms.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Ascutt Wood*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

APRIOL & STEEL PILLS

FOR LADIES.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERBLY PREPARED BY APRIOL & STEEL, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & BONS, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

TE

OF THE

ver,

Spence's

coming

to

own

the

de north

to the Tula-

ation before

ublish the

oad are both

ge just com-

opper Moun-

will being

CO.,

Dowdney's

and

Britain

per Says French

Is Preparing

War

xperiments With

ats Are Caus-

business.

ed Press.)

5.—"That the French

aring for war there

you doubt." The Fall-

on makes this state-

concrete form what

arts of England have

able despatch.

on for war between

d save the hatred of

nation for the other

land are the French

ubmarine boats, but

doings are having

MURDER.

Had Planned to Kill

Persons.

ed Press.)

Stanish Lacroix,

nt instantly killed his

man named Montagne

noon. Domestic trou-

been the cause. The

parated from his

Lacroix is under ar-

er's jury returned a

der.

ix's story, he had de-

to murder the parish

Allard, and Mr. and

latter a sister of his

the two first names

rs, were responsible for

TO BOYCOTT.

ed Press.)

24.—The Building

representing 28 trades

ordered a general boy-

turned out by nine-

The action is the re-

sult of a declaration

declaring that under

ly they consent to

to the demands of

an eight-hour working

RTHS.

Kamloops, on Aug-

of T. F. Copthorne, of

ARRIED.

NG.—At Nelson, on

Rev. W. Murray, John

Mr. Armstrong, of

rossland, on Aug-

W. T. Strachan, Ed-

Lily May, daughter

of Rossland, and

phia Boyd, of Rossland.

Christ Church, Cath-

C. O. on Thursday, Aug-

Lord Bishop of Colum-

the Rev. Canon Beau-

ley Van Ellis (R.N.),

the only daughter of

the family.

NTIAS.—At Vancouver,

ist, by the Rev. John

nce Copthorne, and

as, Victoria.

At Greenwood, on Aug-

H. Balderstone, C. A.

N. A. Millan,

At Vancouver, on

Rev. John Pringle,

and Sarah, daughter

of

ER.—At Vancouver, on

Rev. J. Robson, and

Mrs. Edith A. Bowyer,

ELD.—At Vancouver, on

Rev. H. Sutherland,

and Miss Merryfield, both

Will Be Like Fairyland

Landscape and Electrical Effects at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo.

Over Two Hundred Thousand Lamps Will Be Used--The Indian Exhibit.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 13.—Victor Hugo gave to Paris the title of City of Light. If Hugo thought this title appropriate to Paris what would he have named the Pan-American Exposition could the great French writer have lived to come to Buffalo to attend it next summer. It will be a Rainbow City by day and a City of Light by night. Color will be a predominant characteristic everywhere under the light of the sun. Brilliance of illumination after the orb of day has departed will surely earn for it the title of City of Light.

In landscape effects and electrical effects the Pan-American Exposition certainly far surpasses any exposition ever before given on this continent. There are good reasons for this and therefore there is no exaggeration in the statement. As the development of the scheme of landscape architecture, of mural decoration, and of electric illumination progresses it is seen that artistic taste and inventive genius have utilized the remarkable advantages of the site in such a way that wonderful results will be achieved. Beauty in landscape will be obtained by the landscape architect's use of trees and shrubs and blooming plants in numberless variety, by lakes and canals, lagoons and fountains, cascades and terraces, and by the location in these surroundings of buildings which will not only be ornate in form but strikingly beautiful in the colors employed in their decoration.

Niagara Falls power, which is available in practically unlimited quantities, furnishes the means for electric illuminations of the Exposition in such a manner as to surpass in brilliancy and variety of effects anything of the kind ever before undertaken.

No dream of fairyland could be more bewitching in its array of things to delight the eye and surprise and fascinate the mind than this Exposition will be when the gates open to visitors from all the world on May 1st, 1901.

The fact that the Pan-American grounds comprise a portion of one of the finest parks in the world and that the grounds as a whole lend themselves readily to embellishment by the landscape gardener, together with the fact that the type of architecture common in Latin America, the Spanish renaissance, was adopted for the Exposition, rendered feasible the combination of beauty in form and color in a way nobody ever thought of attempting before.

Landscape Decoration.

As an instance of what possibilities the situation affords let one take the horticulture building, the graceful outlines of which have taken form within the past few weeks. This is located in the southern portion of the grounds facing the grand approach and fore court and directly fronts the esplanade, which is to accommodate 250,000 people. Immediately opposite it at the western end of the esplanade is one of the two great esplanade fountains, the construction of which has just begun. To the left and to the right on either side of this fountain are two buildings, similar in design to that of horticulture, those of graphic arts and forestry and mines, and these are connected with the horticulture building by conservatories in which will be most complete displays of greenhouse plants. The style of architecture of all these three buildings is richly ornate, with deeply recessed entrances in the conservatories, minarets, vaulted loggias, colored bas-reliefs, arabesques of twining vines, of fruits, flowers, birds and children, and other extensive plastic ornamentation. The attractiveness of these buildings will possess by reason of their architecture and sculptural decoration will be enhanced by the brilliant coloring they will receive. The vaulted loggia and the loggia will be of great color scheme, planned by the noted artist, C. Y. Turner, and suited to the architecture and the sculptural decoration, the latter being under the direction of the famous sculptor, Karl Bitter.

To the left as one approaches this group of buildings is one of the two Mirror lakes, which are to be charming features of the Exposition landscape, and surrounding them on one side is the canal which encircles the grounds, bordered by a walk shaded by rows of poplar trees. On the south margin of this Mirror lake, opposite the group of buildings described, and also across the canal will be a portion of one of the most varied and beautiful outdoor floral exhibits ever seen in this part of the world. Aquatic plants will border the Mirror lakes giving them the appearance of natural lakes in the sunny southland. These aquatics have already been planted. As the water could not be put in the lakes and canals until possibly next spring dams of various sizes have been built, and within them one foot of rich heavy soil laid covered with one foot of water. When the lakes are filled with water next year these dams will not show. From these lakes inlets run up several hundred feet among the shrubbery which are being tried in the same way. The water in the lakes will reflect in myriad hues the rare blooming plants forming the floral exhibits upon the slopes which border the pools, and in the lakes themselves will be groups of rare and wonderful water plants. Three conspicuous groups to the right and left of the bridge which leads to the fore court from the music gardens will be Nubianisms, two of them Egyptian, of the variety known as Speciosa, which raises its large pink globular flowers several feet above the water.

Leading north from one of the buildings in this group, that of graphic arts, is an arcade connecting with the machinery building and in the space between

these buildings, and another, the temple of music, forming a cool and inviting retreat for the tired sightseer, it is counted to be known as the court of lilies. It contains a basin 200 feet in diameter, the water in which will be kept at a temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit so that such rare plants as the Victoria Regia, the Amazon Lily, may be grown. The water plant exhibit of the Pan-American will be the largest and most varied ever shown.

Everywhere about the grounds will be features similar to these. Perhaps from this description of just one corner of the exposition as it will be, as to form and color and floral ornamentation, the reader can obtain a faint conception of the whole.

Electric Illumination.

Over 200,000 electric lamps will be used in the ornamental illumination of the Pan-American Exposition at night. This shows almost an increase of one million pounds of insulated copper wire will be required to convey the electric current for this great illumination. Every large building will be outlined with a myriad of lights but crowning all and shedding its radiance over the entire exposition will be the Electric Tower, a marvel of stately beauty. The great basis of the Court of Fountains in front of it with the water falling into it in cascades from the tower, the tall geyser fountain, the countless leaping jets, all scintillating at night with reflected rays from electric lights, the tower itself, dazlingly illuminated both without and within.

Indian and Ethnological Exhibit.

In connection with the exhibit devoted to the purposes of ethnology and archeology there will be an outdoor exhibit of both live and dead Indians, so to speak. Across Mirror lake from the United States government building will be situated an Indian village inhabited by representative descendants of the formerly powerful confederacy of the Six Nations, the aboriginal people who once dominated Western New York. Near the shore of the lake will be the remains of the most noted mounds found in various parts of North America and which have been the subject of a great deal of dispute among archeologists as to their origin and comparative antiquity.

It is the determination to make the Indian exhibit at the Pan-American a correct historical representation of the life and customs of the aboriginal people who inhabited the territory where the Pan-American Exposition is located when the whites invaded their domain and occupied their possession. It is a very common idea that the white man has practically exterminated the red man in this part of the country. That this impression is to a large extent erroneous is shown in the fact that the tribes descending from the ancient Iroquois and now scattered upon various reservations number about 14,000.

In fiction more or less play is given to the imagination in the description of Indian life. So far as possible in the portrayal of these customs at the Pan-American the picture will be an absolutely truthful one. The Indians will be according to the traditions handed down to them by their pagan ancestors and in fact will be pagan themselves, as the pagan Indians have kept more strictly to tribal customs than their Christian brothers who naturally enough have adopted more or less of the white man's customs along with his religion. For this reason pagan Indians rather than Christians will be chosen for this exhibit. They will make weapons, utensils, tools and knick-knacks as their ancestors made them in the times described by Fathers Jogues and Fremont. Corn will be ground in stone mortars four or five hundred years old. Bread will be made in the crude way customary among the Iroquois 300 years ago. They will themselves build the houses they will occupy on the exposition grounds, making them out of bark and putting them together without the use of a nail. Things of bark and roots were used by the Indian in fastening the bark and in this way a structure was made which would withstand the assaults of the tempest and last for many years. The Iroquois did not have wigwams, built in circular form, as many tribes did. They were the "People of the long house" and built their houses in a sort of oblong form. Those at the Pan-American will be of this character and will represent all the various houses the Iroquois used for different purposes. Already more than 200 carvings of some animal or object in nature, which have come from more than 1,000 large elm trees—a number of carvings of poles have also been obtained for the purpose of building this village. It will be as large as the average Indian village was among the tribes of the Iroquois three hundred years ago. There will also be grounds for the Indians to play the game which engage in the contests of skill and endurance which formed so great a part in the life of their ancestors and of which the Indians of to-day are also very fond.

The prehistoric Indian exhibit near by, the mounds, will be, except as to size, exact reproductions of several of the most famous Indian mounds. These mounds were in form generally typical of some animal or object in nature. Thus one mound will represent the mastodon mound in Wisconsin; another the mound portraying the serpent swallowing an egg; another the spread eagle mound; and still another the burial mound. It is the intention to have the burial mound an exact reproduction of the original mounds of this character, showing the burial pit and the cremation chamber and relics in them such as are found in the mounds. The customs of the aboriginal tribes, as to the disposal of the dead, differed widely, as is well known, some exposing the bodies in trees, others burying them and others employing cremation in various forms.

One of the ornate colonnades in the beautiful ethnology building will have a balustrade containing statuary representing the ethnologic types of the five principal races. In other features the architecture of this building will be illustrative of the purpose of the building and exhibits indeed the same ideas carried out largely throughout all the architecture of this remarkable exposition.

Besides the Indian exhibit within the exposition proper there will be as one of the leading features of the Midway an Indian congress in which the visitor will

see the various types of the North American Indian as they exist to-day upon the plains of the West. Included in their number will be many well known chiefs and braves, who have won a fighting reputation in various wars between Indian tribes and against the United States. They will live as they do in their wigwams in the West, will wear the typical Indian costumes and practice their strange customs as they are.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Annual Meeting in London--The Year's Business--Amalgamation Scheme Approved.

The ordinary general meeting of the Bank of British Columbia was held on July 25th, at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., Sir Robert Gillespie (the chairman) presiding. The secretary and manager (Mr. S. Cameron Alexander) having read the notice convening the meeting, that also calling a subsequent extraordinary meeting, and the resolutions proposed, the chairman said: "The first object we have in meeting you to-day at the ordinary meeting of the half year is to pass a resolution for the declaration of a dividend. We cannot give you the accounts at the present time, as you are doubtless aware, because they have only just come to hand, and they have to be audited; but as soon as they are ready, they will be sent to you and you will be able to see every individual shareholder. The result of the half year is, on the whole, satisfactory, because it shows a small improvement on the two previous half years. That, doubtless, has arisen from an unusual prosperity—a progressive prosperity—in the province of British Columbia. I trust that will continue, and there is no reason to fear it will not; but we must trust that the scheme that we shall propose to you presently will increase the chances of that prosperity. I only hope it will prove to be a wise and advantageous step for the shareholders. The profits for the half year ended in June last were £20,128,18.9, and the dividend we propose to distribute among you is 5 per cent, which will absorb £15,000, and we shall then carry forward a sum of £5,128. I hope that that will be appreciated by you, and that you will give your cordial consent to the declaration of a dividend. I may tell you that I am suffering from a very severe cold at the present moment, and it is only from a wish to pay a compliment to you that I am present to-day; but I hope you will support me in the declaration of a 5 per cent. free of income-tax payable on or before the 28th inst.

Mr. T. G. Gillespie seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. An extraordinary general meeting was then proceeded with, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following resolutions:

1. That the agreement dated April 30th, 1900, between the Bank of British Columbia and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, submitted to this meeting be and the same is hereby sanctioned.
2. That the court of directors be and they are hereby authorized to carry the said agreement into effect, and for that purpose to wind up the affairs of the Bank of British Columbia, and to take all such steps and proceedings and do all such acts as they may deem expedient, including any application to the high court in England, and to do all that may be necessary to carry out the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1898.

The chairman then said: Ladies and Gentlemen, having concluded the ordinary meeting, I have now the honor to invite your attention to a matter of great importance, viz., the amalgamation scheme proposed to you by directors by the directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and which has received the most careful consideration, and we have come unanimously to the conclusion that the acceptance of it will tend greatly to the advantage of both institutions. I may here state that, under the provisions of our charter, your directors have full power to carry out this scheme of their own authority, looking at the importance of the proposition they have deemed it more consistent with their duty to you to ask you to approve it, and, by a resolution, to authorize your directors to carry out the agreement already made, subject to your sanction. The purport of the agreement has already been explained to you by the chairman of the Bank of Commerce, and which has been sent to all the shareholders, from whom in great number we have received loyal support. The object of your directors is solely dictated by the desire to endeavor to meet, in some measure, the increasingly keen competition of the Eastern Canadian banks; and I may mention here that our friends and correspondents, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, have intimated that, owing to their increasing business in British Columbia and San Francisco, they will be compelled to open branches in these parts, as well as in London, but before acting on this course they wished, as our correspondents in Eastern Canada, to make the overture of amalgamation to us in the first place, and so to avoid an opposition and competition that might prove antagonistic to both institutions. We have every reason to believe that the business of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is conducted on sound banking principles, that their position is one of ample responsibility and strength, and that the management of it is controlled by a board of directors in Toronto of undoubted influence, in whom the Canadian public have confidence, and who are well supported by local influences. In some few quarters we have received the expression of opinion that there seems no hope of greater success in our business, and that we are not likely to see the prosperity that attended our labors for many years. I think this is a pessimistic opinion, for we have not lost ground in the extent of business of the bank and in proof of this I may state that since the year 1895 we have obtained no less than 550 fresh accounts. The reduced profits have entirely arisen from

the great fall in the rates of interest, and the increased charges, owing to keen competition. When the Bank of British Columbia first started business, it was the only bank in the province of British Columbia, and rates of interest then ruled just about double what they now are. The terms on which the Canadian Bank of Commerce are prepared to purchase our shares are, I think, equitable, for we shall obtain for the shares of this bank the price of £22 per share while in the stock exchange they were recently quoted at £17 to £18, but since the announcement of the proposed fusion they have risen to nearly £20. Then, again, as regards the liability in case of liquidation, the shares of the Canadian Bank of Commerce will only be liable for £10 per share in place of the £20 now existing on the shares of the Bank of British Columbia; or, in other words, the three shares of the Bank of British Columbia that are to be exchanged for four shares of the Canadian Bank of Commerce are now liable to the extent of £20 while the four shares of the Canadian Bank of Commerce are only liable for a little over £40. What we ask you to do is to pass the two resolutions given you in the notice of July 7th. The first gives your directors the sanction of the shareholders to the agreement between the two banks, and the other authorizes them to carry it into effect; but before the final consummation of the agreement, the two banks, respectively, must be classified on a further examination of the accounts made up to the latest date, and including the taking over of all the liabilities of the Bank of British Columbia. I may also mention that the proposed arrangement with the Canadian Bank will not involve any change in the board or in the staff generally of the Bank of British Columbia; the same directors and the staff in London and abroad will remain as now existing. It is gratifying to find that the scheme has been received very favorably in the city, and I have had many approvals of the scheme from leading men in the commercial and banking world. In conclusion, I may state that by the Canadian law governing banks and banking, as amended at the present session of the Dominion parliament, certain formalities are prescribed to govern transactions of the kind we have entered into and these formalities will necessarily call upon you together again later on. Whatever is done will be done under the advice and guidance of our solicitors, but I mention the subject now in order that you may understand that completion of the arrangements may occupy some little time. You may be assured, however, that there will be no unnecessary delay in dealing with the matter. I have now simply to say that, to the best of my ability, I shall be prepared to answer any question that may be put me by any shareholder. I now beg to move the first resolution.

Must Serve As Soldiers

Every Frenchman Held for Military Duty--Enrolled Soon as Christened.

Some Young Men Who Are Privileged--Dealing With the Conscript.

The French boy is no sooner born than the military authorities have their eye on him. Within three days after his entry into the world his parents are bound under severe penalties to register his birth at the local "mairie," or town hall. This formality accomplished, the youngster at once receives the visit of the doctor attached to the register office. The "medecin de letat civil," as this functionary is termed, verifies the declaration made by the parents and satisfies himself that the infant is indeed a man in miniature. This precaution is necessary, as the father and mother, were they left entirely to their own devices, might be tempted to palm off a boy as a girl, with a view to enabling him to escape his military service. Until not so very long ago every child had to be taken to the "mairie" shortly after its birth to allow the doctor to examine it. In the case of a girl, the father and mother, were they left entirely to their own devices, might be tempted to palm off a boy as a girl, with a view to enabling him to escape his military service. Until not so very long ago every child had to be taken to the "mairie" shortly after its birth to allow the doctor to examine it. In the case of a girl, the father and mother, were they left entirely to their own devices, might be tempted to palm off a boy as a girl, with a view to enabling him to escape his military service.

Some Make an Easy Start.

The existence of the youngster having thus been duly placed on record, he is allowed to run loose for a score of years. If he chooses to be can shorten this period of liberty by voluntarily enlisting before his time, providing, of course, his physique passes muster. The marine infantry, a corps that sees a good deal of actual fighting in the colony, recruits a number of adventurous spirits in this way, and not a few of the young men who purpose to adopt the army as their career improve their prospects by making an early start. The average conscript, however, is in no hurry, and takes advantage of the full latitude allowed him by the law. He is well aware that he must begin to think seriously of his military obligations the moment he is out of his teens. Even if this necessity had not been drilled into him at school he could not ignore it, since it is the constant preoccupation of his relatives and comrades. In consequence, as soon as his twentieth birthday is passed he begins to have a keen eye on the official posters displayed on the wall of the town hall, the schools and other public buildings. These posters are white, like all other official posters in France, but they are of exceptional size, while, that there may be no possibility of their escaping notice among their many miscellaneous fellows, they compel attention by a most apparent distinctive design, consisting of two tri-color flags placed crossways above the reading matter and printed in color. One of these military posters details the arrangements for the departure of the conscript, and the other, which is from it the conscript learns the date of his incorporation and other items of information.

Cannot Escape Conscript. In the course of his 20th year he should give his address to the nearest recruiting office, and see that the mayor of his district has put down his name among the conscripts of the coming class. The mayor, however, is bound to see that his name is on the list, whether he consents himself with his inscription or not. The next step is the tirage or sort, or drawing of a number. Since the introduction of universal military service the operation is practically a mere formality, the abolition of which is contemplated. It takes place in January and February at every town hall throughout the country. Every conscript draws his number in the district in which he was born; it is not imperative that he should attend the ceremony in person, as in his absence the mayor will draw a number for him. The great majority of the conscripts make the occasion the excuse for a jollification. With a large square of paper, gorgeously colored and bearing the number he has drawn, pinned to his coat, and bedecked with a number of tri-color rosettes, the conscript, accompanied by his friends and fellow conscripts, from wine shop to wine shop, singing and finally shouting as he goes along patriotic and regimental songs. It should be said that the conscript draws his number in the January that follows the completion of his 20th year. In consequence, a conscript born in December has only just turned 20 when the army claims him, whereas a conscript born in January is 21 at the time of the tirage au sort. The only use at present of the drawing of numbers is that when there is a deficiency of men for the marine infantry the vacancies are filled up from among the conscripts who have drawn the numbers one, two or three.

Considering Their Date. For the next six months or so the conscript is left to himself, but toward the middle of the year he makes acquaintance in earnest with the military authorities. The occasion is the sitting of the councils of revision, the bodies that definitely decide the fate of the conscripts. The council of revision is composed of two civil functionaries, of a superior officer, and of an army doctor, and he has the assistance of a number of the recruiting staff and of several gendarmes. A council sits in the chief town of every canton. The mayors of the different localities comprised in the district are allowed to be present at its operations, with a view to safely guarding the interests of the sons of their electors. The conscript is expected to present himself before the council, but should he abstain from putting in an appearance he does not incur a penalty. He loses the right, however, should he remain away

Must Serve As Soldiers

Every Frenchman Held for Military Duty--Enrolled Soon as Christened.

Some Young Men Who Are Privileged--Dealing With the Conscript.

The French boy is no sooner born than the military authorities have their eye on him. Within three days after his entry into the world his parents are bound under severe penalties to register his birth at the local "mairie," or town hall. This formality accomplished, the youngster at once receives the visit of the doctor attached to the register office. The "medecin de letat civil," as this functionary is termed, verifies the declaration made by the parents and satisfies himself that the infant is indeed a man in miniature. This precaution is necessary, as the father and mother, were they left entirely to their own devices, might be tempted to palm off a boy as a girl, with a view to enabling him to escape his military service. Until not so very long ago every child had to be taken to the "mairie" shortly after its birth to allow the doctor to examine it. In the case of a girl, the father and mother, were they left entirely to their own devices, might be tempted to palm off a boy as a girl, with a view to enabling him to escape his military service.

Some Make an Easy Start.

The existence of the youngster having thus been duly placed on record, he is allowed to run loose for a score of years. If he chooses to be can shorten this period of liberty by voluntarily enlisting before his time, providing, of course, his physique passes muster. The marine infantry, a corps that sees a good deal of actual fighting in the colony, recruits a number of adventurous spirits in this way, and not a few of the young men who purpose to adopt the army as their career improve their prospects by making an early start. The average conscript, however, is in no hurry, and takes advantage of the full latitude allowed him by the law. He is well aware that he must begin to think seriously of his military obligations the moment he is out of his teens. Even if this necessity had not been drilled into him at school he could not ignore it, since it is the constant preoccupation of his relatives and comrades. In consequence, as soon as his twentieth birthday is passed he begins to have a keen eye on the official posters displayed on the wall of the town hall, the schools and other public buildings. These posters are white, like all other official posters in France, but they are of exceptional size, while, that there may be no possibility of their escaping notice among their many miscellaneous fellows, they compel attention by a most apparent distinctive design, consisting of two tri-color flags placed crossways above the reading matter and printed in color. One of these military posters details the arrangements for the departure of the conscript, and the other, which is from it the conscript learns the date of his incorporation and other items of information.

Cannot Escape Conscript.

In the course of his 20th year he should give his address to the nearest recruiting office, and see that the mayor of his district has put down his name among the conscripts of the coming class. The mayor, however, is bound to see that his name is on the list, whether he consents himself with his inscription or not. The next step is the tirage or sort, or drawing of a number. Since the introduction of universal military service the operation is practically a mere formality, the abolition of which is contemplated. It takes place in January and February at every town hall throughout the country. Every conscript draws his number in the district in which he was born; it is not imperative that he should attend the ceremony in person, as in his absence the mayor will draw a number for him. The great majority of the conscripts make the occasion the excuse for a jollification. With a large square of paper, gorgeously colored and bearing the number he has drawn, pinned to his coat, and bedecked with a number of tri-color rosettes, the conscript, accompanied by his friends and fellow conscripts, from wine shop to wine shop, singing and finally shouting as he goes along patriotic and regimental songs. It should be said that the conscript draws his number in the January that follows the completion of his 20th year. In consequence, a conscript born in December has only just turned 20 when the army claims him, whereas a conscript born in January is 21 at the time of the tirage au sort. The only use at present of the drawing of numbers is that when there is a deficiency of men for the marine infantry the vacancies are filled up from among the conscripts who have drawn the numbers one, two or three.

Considering Their Date. For the next six months or so the conscript is left to himself, but toward the middle of the year he makes acquaintance in earnest with the military authorities. The occasion is the sitting of the councils of revision, the bodies that definitely decide the fate of the conscripts. The council of revision is composed of two civil functionaries, of a superior officer, and of an army doctor, and he has the assistance of a number of the recruiting staff and of several gendarmes. A council sits in the chief town of every canton. The mayors of the different localities comprised in the district are allowed to be present at its operations, with a view to safely guarding the interests of the sons of their electors. The conscript is expected to present himself before the council, but should he abstain from putting in an appearance he does not incur a penalty. He loses the right, however, should he remain away

to benefit by certain dispensations which will shortly be explained, and he is permitted to be simply taken as a soldier without more ado—he is taken d'office, it is technically said. In the case of the conscripts who come up before the council are the vast majority—the council decides whether they are physically fit to perform their military service, and announces on the admissibility of the claims they may put in to be dispensed from the full term of service, to serve one year instead of three. The question of physical fitness is settled, of course, by a medical examination, an experience of the promiscuity of barrack life, with all his comrades, he has to strip to the skin and await his turn, it may be for an hour or more, in a common room in Paris naturalibus. If the height of a regard to him may be adjudged, and he is told to come up again in six weeks or a year's time. It should be mentioned that the minimum height accepted is 1.54 meters, or about five feet three inches.

Some Privileged Classes.

The privilege of only serving one year is accorded in the first place to certain classes of young men whose family circumstances are exceptional. Thus the eldest son or only son of a widow, the eldest son of a family of orphans, the eldest of a family of seven or more children and the eldest of two sons who happen to be conscripts in the same year are entitled to a dispensation. This dispensation is also granted to young men whose earnings are proved to be indispensable to the support of their family and to the brothers of soldiers who have died or been definitely invalided while on active service. By far the largest class, however, of single year soldiers is furnished by the learned professions. The young men who are studying to be barristers, doctors, professors and engineers or to certain other careers have to serve but one year. The concession is conditional on their passing their examinations. Should they fail in them they must re-take them in a given year. The number of dispensations on all causes is very considerable, some 70,000 out of the 250,000 or so conscripts who form the annual contingent.

A QUEER COLONIAL BOOK.

In The Gentleman's Magazine, the chief place must be assigned to "The Queerest of Colonial Books," by Mr. J. F. Hogan, M.P., which deals with the history of the Australian history that the rising generation knows but little about. The early days of the mining industry saw troubles, though on a smaller scale, yet similar to those that brought about the present war in South Africa. A conflict took place between the miners and the soldiers, with this result: The stockade was stormed and captured by the 12th and 40th Regiments, Raffello (the leader of the "rebels" and the author of the book) was reported to be amongst the slain. Newspaper correspondents numbered him amongst the dead, and one of them described him as "a fine, well-educated man, and a great favorite." But he survived the assault, although he had some narrow escapes and exciting experiences. While helping to bandage the wounds of one of his friends he was pointed out by a government spy, Goodenough, as one of the leaders of the rebellion. Chained to a dozen other prisoners, he was marched to the Melbourne camp, stripped, searched, knocked down for remonstrating, and thrown into a prison that was crammed to suffocation. There was not room enough to lie down, and what with the vermin, the stench of the place, and the heat of the Australian midsummer, he became delirious. He exclaimed, "Oh, days and nights of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of December, 1854, your remembrance will not end, no, not even in my grave!"

The preliminary investigation at Ballarat resulted in the discharge of 100 of the prisoners. Thirteen, of whom Raffello was one, were committed for high treason, and taken down to Melbourne jail to await their trial. Before dawn one morning the thirteen were roused up, ordered to dress, placed in a cart, and securely chained in couples. Before starting, Captain Thomas issued an order to the effect that they were under his charge for transit to Melbourne, and that if any one of them stirred a finger or moved a lip when crossing the goldfield, the transgressor would be shot on the spot. On hearing this Raffello sarcastically exclaimed, "God Save the Queen!" a piece of presumption that led to his being placed in the fore-front of the cart as a further precautionary measure.

The men gained the day in the law courts, and harmony followed the extension of the franchise.

All the persons accused of complicity in the Havana custom house frauds were acquitted yesterday. The president of the court, consisting of three judges, has deferred in the decision a date of the accused effect that he should be taken before the Supreme court. The decision holds with regard to inaccurate appraisements, and it is proposed to prove that goods had been wrongly appraised where the goods cannot be brought into court.

The C. has award New Gregor will fight, a Denver and will

At the Clerks' Williams president Barron, de Council.

The N. servative elected d. vention. A pub. day night usual of the elec. provincia. done wa. Mayor S. and as v. Bole, Sh. F. A. de. committee events w.

At a M. loops A. after v. the judges a. Sept. 2. Jickling, sheep; J. cattle an. I. on dairy intended and F. I. and Geo. vegetable same ge. the New

Fire in of R. on the cause of in the m. lumber of dress There w. \$30,000. A. at the Maston, Lily M. Boyd, f. now of. Ontario. Rossland by t. A bra. Pressing been for the Los Cathurs pany, v. the Ros. E. S. J. McKen. zens wa. day ev. rangem. Govern. 6th. J. thod of. by the. and La. salute. (torchli. tion la. and wh. New. one of. open to. The se. munitical school to part. receipt. deem b.

John. ed cust. ried on. strong, was pe. and W. ing do. of a t. batter. lucky. was b. the co. been v. said to. ing to. the buil. in an. feet, w. with a. of wa. leased. thaged. where. the v. were e. wave. Stas, and city.

Provincial News.

KILO.

The C. P. R. engineering department has awarded the contract for the Sandon...

GREENWOOD.

At the last meeting of the Retail Clerks' Association, held last week, the following officers were elected: J. Thos. Williams, president; E. B. Birk, vice-president...

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The New Westminster Liberal-Conservative Association on Tuesday night elected delegates to the forthcoming convention...

A public meeting was held on Tuesday night in the city hall to organize the usual citizens' committee to carry out the celebration in connection with the provincial exhibition...

KAMLOOPS.

At a meeting of the directors of Kamloops Agricultural Association on Saturday afternoon last it was decided to invite the following gentlemen to act as judges at the Kamloops exhibition...

ROSSLAND.

Fire last evening destroyed the sawmill of R. Miller, six miles below Rossland on the Red Mountain railway. The cause of the fire is unknown...

A quiet wedding took place on Friday at the Baptist parsonage, when Edward Maston, a miner at the Centre Star, and Sophia Boyd, formerly of New Brunswick, were joined in the bonds of matrimony...

A branch of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has just been formed in this city. The following are the officers: Thomas E. Abbott, of the Rossland Miner, president; Thomas Cathurs, of the Stouden Printing Company, vice-president...

A well attended meeting of the citizens was held in the city hall on Monday evening to make preliminary arrangements for the celebration of the Governor-General on September 5th or 6th...

The 7.10 p.m. train to be met at the depot by the Rocky Mountain Rangers, Trades and Labor Union and the City band to salute and escort the visitors to the torchlight procession...

Next day visit the mines; luncheon at one of the mines; banquet in the evening, open to all. Departure next morning. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the secretary of the school board inviting the school board to participate in the manner which they may deem best.

NELSON.

John P. Froom, the recently appointed customs officer at Waneta, was married on Saturday night to Mrs. Armstrong, of Greenwood. The ceremony was performed in the Phair hotel parlor by Rev. William Munroe.

Nelson had a mid edition of the Johnstone flood on Saturday evening, when the electric light dam burst, allowing the contents of the reservoir to rush down the valley with a roar, which started half the city. The loss of the reservoir shut down the power house, and the lighting system will probably be disjoined until the temporary dam will be completed and the lights once more in use.

A man named Williams had an extremely narrow escape. He lived in a shack built at the rear of R. R. Healey's residence, and exactly at the point where the water burst through. At the time he was eating supper. When the rush came his shack was swept away, the roof torn off and Williams just managed to avoid going down the gulch by grasping the limbs of a tree on the bank. He was badly battered and bruised, but thinks himself lucky in having escaped death. The dam was being repaired and strengthened. In the course of the work dynamite had been used to break boulders, and this is said to have caused the trouble by loosening the sand on which the structure was built.

Once started the break widened until in an instant there was a gap of 30 feet, through which the water rushed with a roar. The reservoir is estimated to have contained about a million gallons of water, the whole of which was released at once. The great wave passed through the gorge leading to the flats where it spread out and covered most of the valley. A party of club members were playing tennis at the time when they saw and heard the water. The big wave entered the Chinese laundry in the flats, piled up the furniture in a corner and carried the porch of the house. The city officials immediately put men to work by torch light to effect repairs.

Trilume. Rev. Coulter White, who has been acting as pastor of the Baptist church for the past six months, is about to resign his position owing to the failure of his health. It is not known who will succeed him. Mr. White's family will continue to reside in Nelson.

W. C. Ward, the general manager and a director of the Bank of British Columbia, and S. H. Plummer, assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, arrived here on Tuesday from Toronto in connection with the arranging of the details for carrying through to completion the amalgamation of the two banks. After a stay here of a few days Messrs. Ward and Plummer will proceed to Victoria and from there to San Francisco.

The sockeye run has come to an end, and a great many of the fishermen are putting their nets into winter quarters. At a meeting held by the canners at the Vancouver offices yesterday, it was agreed by all the canners present that, considering the number of canners in operation, this year is the worst on record, each canner getting less fish than in any other season in the history of the industry in the province. The pack for the present season will be 125,000 cases.

J. B. Charleson, who is superintending the construction of the all-Canadian graph line to Dawson, says that the Ashcroft end is completed to a point 100 miles north of Hazelton, and the Dawson end to a point 100 miles south of Telegraph Creek. The two ends would have been joined by this time if it had not been for the difficulty of getting pack horses to handle the wire supplies. It is expected, however, that by October 1st the Klondike capital will be connected by wire with the outside world.

The bricklayers and masons on the drill hall building struck yesterday for an eight-hour day. They got it. Will MacLean, the labor socialist and one of the leaders in the fishermen's strike, has been asked by the white fishermen to contest Westminster district for the House of Commons. One hundred summonses were served on fishermen yesterday at Steveston for fishing in prohibited hours. A telegram was sent received by the board of management at the First Baptist church from Rev. Roland D. Grant, that he is considering the call that was tendered him, and that he would send a decisive answer in the course of a day or two. The reply considers this a very favorable offer, and are quite hopeful of ultimately securing Rev. Mr. Grant, who is a talented man, as pastor of the church here.

At the last meeting of the board of license commissioners, Commissioner Martin gave notice that he would move the following resolution at the next meeting: To amend the Liquor License By-law, by providing that there shall be but one entrance to all hotel bars and saloons.

The striking C. P. R. machinists held a public meeting in the city hall. Among the speakers were G. R. Maxwell, R. G. McBeth and J. H. Bainton; Will McCain, the Socialist leader; Ald. Foreman and Baxter; L. Melrose, Chicago, and H. F. Ross. Mr. Maxwell said that the government should be appealed to bring the disputants together to have the strike settled as soon as possible. Rev. J. H. Bainton said he believed the men were striking in a good cause, and he hoped they would win, because they had justice on their side.

A canner, who is interested in the salmon packs on the coast, gives the following figures as official Fraser river, 190,000 cases, one-tenth of what was being figured on; Columbia river, 200,000 cases, average pack 500,000 cases; Puget Sound, 150,000 cases, about one-fifth of what was figured on.

Central Park Orange Lodge, No. 1177, was formally inaugurated on Wednesday evening at Central Park. A special car from Vancouver took about 75 prominent Orangemen to assist with a contingent from New Westminster in the opening ceremonies. Deputy Grand Masters D. Donaldson, Past Grand Masters J. Jackson and T. Cunningham and County Grand Master Thomas Duke were the installing officers. The opening session was an interesting one, a number of appropriate speeches being made, besides the initiation of 12 new members and the election of the following officers: F. Wilson, W.M.; W. Colter, D.M.; Thos. Cunningham, chaplain; Fred. Thruswell, R.C.; H. B. Conacher, treasurer; E. H. Reid, P.S.; R. J. Johnston, D. of C.; and H. Plester, A. Mahony, H. H. Cook and W. H. Tustin, committeemen.

Later in the evening a resolution was adopted urging the Ministerial Association of Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, Nanaimo and elsewhere in the province, to take immediate steps for the formation of a Lord's Day Association, on such lines as will enable the clergy and good citizens of all Christian denominations to co-operate in the preservation of this precious heritage, and pledging the hearty support of the Loyal Orange Association to such efforts.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Forestry Association was held on Wednesday night in the mayor's room at the city hall. A letter of apology for unavoidable non-attendance was read from Thos. Cunningham, who suggested that the association should consider the possibility of establishing pulp mills in the province. Colonel Warren deemed effective organization the first thing needed. On Mr. Phillip's suggestion the association was declared to be "provincial," the word being added to its title. It was also resolved that a sub-committee draft a constitution and by-laws. Col. Warren and Messrs. Beecher, Bask and Ross being appointed members of this. On the motion of F. Carter-Cotton, seconded by Mr. Beecher, it was resolved that a public meeting be held at the secretary to consult as to arrangements with W. H. Keary, the manager of the exhibition.

The proportion of divorces to marriages in Australia is very high, higher than those in other countries, except Denmark, Switzerland and the United States. General Buller has been described as the strongest man in the British army, and it is interesting in this connection to remember that, in a discussion on the military heroes of the Bible, Mr. Gladstone, in challenging a statement that no general in modern history could match Joshua, exclaimed: "Joshua! Joshua! Why Joshua couldn't hold a candle to Redvers Buller as a leader of men."

Mining News.

Roseland Camp.

The Roseland Miner in its weekly mining review in Sunday's issue says: The chief matter of importance this week is the starting of regular shipments from the Le Roi No. 2 which in the three days ending this week shipped 12 cars of ore giving an approximate tonnage of 360 tons. This rate of shipment will in all probability be kept up for the present, but within a few weeks it should be doubled. The management have stated that the only limit to the amount shipped within certain bounds is the amount of air that can be blown.

Hardly inferior from a point of view affecting the welfare of the camp, is the news that the B. A. C. have decided to give a 40-drill compressor to the Great Western mines, erecting the machinery on the Nickel Plate.

The general manager of the War Eagle states that the number of canners in operation, this year is the worst on record, each canner getting less fish than in any other season in the history of the industry in the province. The pack for the present season will be 125,000 cases.

J. B. Charleson, who is superintending the construction of the all-Canadian graph line to Dawson, says that the Ashcroft end is completed to a point 100 miles north of Hazelton, and the Dawson end to a point 100 miles south of Telegraph Creek. The two ends would have been joined by this time if it had not been for the difficulty of getting pack horses to handle the wire supplies.

It is expected, however, that by October 1st the Klondike capital will be connected by wire with the outside world. The bricklayers and masons on the drill hall building struck yesterday for an eight-hour day. They got it.

Will MacLean, the labor socialist and one of the leaders in the fishermen's strike, has been asked by the white fishermen to contest Westminster district for the House of Commons. One hundred summonses were served on fishermen yesterday at Steveston for fishing in prohibited hours.

A telegram was sent received by the board of management at the First Baptist church from Rev. Roland D. Grant, that he is considering the call that was tendered him, and that he would send a decisive answer in the course of a day or two. The reply considers this a very favorable offer, and are quite hopeful of ultimately securing Rev. Mr. Grant, who is a talented man, as pastor of the church here.

At the last meeting of the board of license commissioners, Commissioner Martin gave notice that he would move the following resolution at the next meeting: To amend the Liquor License By-law, by providing that there shall be but one entrance to all hotel bars and saloons.

The striking C. P. R. machinists held a public meeting in the city hall. Among the speakers were G. R. Maxwell, R. G. McBeth and J. H. Bainton; Will McCain, the Socialist leader; Ald. Foreman and Baxter; L. Melrose, Chicago, and H. F. Ross. Mr. Maxwell said that the government should be appealed to bring the disputants together to have the strike settled as soon as possible.

Rev. J. H. Bainton said he believed the men were striking in a good cause, and he hoped they would win, because they had justice on their side. A canner, who is interested in the salmon packs on the coast, gives the following figures as official Fraser river, 190,000 cases, one-tenth of what was being figured on; Columbia river, 200,000 cases, average pack 500,000 cases; Puget Sound, 150,000 cases, about one-fifth of what was figured on.

Central Park Orange Lodge, No. 1177, was formally inaugurated on Wednesday evening at Central Park. A special car from Vancouver took about 75 prominent Orangemen to assist with a contingent from New Westminster in the opening ceremonies. Deputy Grand Masters D. Donaldson, Past Grand Masters J. Jackson and T. Cunningham and County Grand Master Thomas Duke were the installing officers.

The opening session was an interesting one, a number of appropriate speeches being made, besides the initiation of 12 new members and the election of the following officers: F. Wilson, W.M.; W. Colter, D.M.; Thos. Cunningham, chaplain; Fred. Thruswell, R.C.; H. B. Conacher, treasurer; E. H. Reid, P.S.; R. J. Johnston, D. of C.; and H. Plester, A. Mahony, H. H. Cook and W. H. Tustin, committeemen.

Later in the evening a resolution was adopted urging the Ministerial Association of Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, Nanaimo and elsewhere in the province, to take immediate steps for the formation of a Lord's Day Association, on such lines as will enable the clergy and good citizens of all Christian denominations to co-operate in the preservation of this precious heritage, and pledging the hearty support of the Loyal Orange Association to such efforts.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Forestry Association was held on Wednesday night in the mayor's room at the city hall. A letter of apology for unavoidable non-attendance was read from Thos. Cunningham, who suggested that the association should consider the possibility of establishing pulp mills in the province. Colonel Warren deemed effective organization the first thing needed. On Mr. Phillip's suggestion the association was declared to be "provincial," the word being added to its title.

It was also resolved that a sub-committee draft a constitution and by-laws. Col. Warren and Messrs. Beecher, Bask and Ross being appointed members of this. On the motion of F. Carter-Cotton, seconded by Mr. Beecher, it was resolved that a public meeting be held at the secretary to consult as to arrangements with W. H. Keary, the manager of the exhibition.

The proportion of divorces to marriages in Australia is very high, higher than those in other countries, except Denmark, Switzerland and the United States. General Buller has been described as the strongest man in the British army, and it is interesting in this connection to remember that, in a discussion on the military heroes of the Bible, Mr. Gladstone, in challenging a statement that no general in modern history could match Joshua, exclaimed: "Joshua! Joshua! Why Joshua couldn't hold a candle to Redvers Buller as a leader of men."

The Evening Star as the No. 3 level, but which is really but 194 feet below the outcrop. The upper levels are respectively those at the 55 and 94 feet, which are known as Nos. 1 and 2. In the sinking operations the ore taken out was shipped, but the mine is not at present endeavoring to do any shipping; it is confining itself to the exploitation of the property by thorough prospecting. Sinking from No. 2 level, the winze ran into a dyke about 12 feet in width, which was found to have displaced the ore body. In arriving at No. 3 a dump was cut of about 16 feet in depth and a station was also opened. From this crosscut were run, as the lower wall of the dyke had been reached just at the station level, and it was necessary to locate the exact position of the ore body after the distortion occasioned by the intrusion. When discovered, drifts were run upon it both east and west. The ledge had been satisfactorily located, and it will now be prospected between the two levels and a raise is to be run from a point about 60 feet west of the station on No. 3, connecting with the level above.

War Eagle.—The shaft is nearing the eighth level, and should break into what will be the station at that point in the sinking this week. On the seventh level drifting is going on eastward on the north vein, while in the south the work is confined to the exploration of the new vein encountered. The crosscut will be pushed on the point where the south vein, if not displaced, should be found. The work on the upper levels is proceeding on the same lines as those detailed last week. Iron Colt.—The work on the Iron Colt is at present chiefly confined to the pushing of the tunnel under the North Star vein. It is expected that the vein will be cut inside the next couple of weeks, when the ledge, which has proven of shipping value at a depth of 65 feet below the outcrop, will be cut at about 400 feet below the surface. Development work on this property is confined to the drift on the 200-foot level, which is now in about 70 feet. The exploration work in the tunnel, which is an independent proposition and which starts some 400 feet east of the shaft, is still being continued. The shaft is being cut on the northern vein of the property. This ought to carry some of the values which have been found upon the Le Roi No. 2. Columbia-Kootenay Mountain. One of the very first properties in the camp to come to the front was the Iron Colt, situated on Columbia-Kootenay Mountain, just outside the city limits to the northward. The first working was undertaken on the side of the hill, and a shaft was sunk upon the ledge and a depth was attained of about 70 feet. At that time, which was in 1887, there were two shafts, the one being on the side of the hill, and the other on the ledge. The shaft on the ledge, which was the one being worked, was the one being worked, and the shaft on the side of the hill, which was the one being worked, was the one being worked.

promising. The owners have prepared a winter camp and are employing three men. The Diamond C. group, situated on Spring creek near the Paradise, has a good surface showing. It is the intention of the owners to work all winter.

The Kootenay Queen is under bond. Three men were employed all summer doing the roadwork, which was proving very satisfactory.

At the Sullivan mine they are still pegging away and shipping 25 tons daily. This output will be increased when the new compressor gets in its work.

The owners of the White Cat claim on Boulder creek are sacking ore preparatory to making a trial shipment. The cost on this claim can be traced for 3,000 feet.

The Mineral King has been idle for some time past. The work consists of a 50-foot tunnel, which, however, did not strike the ore body. The owners are now taking it in hand again, and have put in a camp with the intention of working a small force of men all winter.

On the Pretty Girl group this year's work consisted of a deepening of the shaft about 40 feet, and in a crosscut from the main tunnel. The showing at the 60-foot level in the shaft averages two feet of clean ore (tetrahedrite) assaying 22.5 per cent copper, 40 ounces silver and \$3 gold.

J. R. McLeod has completed the assessment work on the Baby Mule, Boulder creek, and reports that the ledge has widened to four feet, showing throughout streaks of galena and grey copper. It is being planned to start a 200-foot shaft, which will give a depth of 300 feet. He has now gone up Boulder creek again to do some work on the Equitable group, situated on the south side of the creek and near the White Cat.

The Kootenay Queen has a contract to sink 40 feet on the Tillyard and B. C. group from the owners, Messrs. Kimpot and Forester. The group is situated on the north fork of Toby creek, just above the Delphine. Already Mr. McKinley is down 28 feet and has encountered a ledge about 20 inches wide, which has some of the prettiest galena and grey copper ore found in this district. It is the intention of the owners to sink 200 feet on this shaft.

On the Dragon, development work consists of an open cut and some 41 feet of tunnel. This interval, in a dip of 26 feet from the mouth, and passed through it, the ore dipping beneath the inner part of the tunnel, being seen again near the junction of the tunnel, and a winze sunk from it at 40 feet from the mouth. The ore streak on the winze has an average width of 17 inches, dipping northerly towards the inner part of the tunnel; in the inner face of the winze the ore streak is 12 inches wide. A sample from both contained 8 and 1.20 silver. It is a good concentrating ore.

An open cut on the west end of the Paradise, 33 feet long, 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep, shows lead carbonate throughout. A crosscut tunnel has been run from the same point, 32 feet long. The tunnel was turned along the vein on the foot wall for 50 feet and returned to the surface for that distance. The lead carbonates, as greater depth is reached, contain a considerable quantity of solid galena. The lead can be traced at intervals over all the three claims, the country rock being granite and lime dolomite. The group is at present under bond. A winter camp has been put in, seven men being employed, with the intention, if the weather permits, of working all the winter.

The Delphine group, situated on the north fork of Toby creek, looks very promising. The owners are now being worked themselves, shipping a carload of ore to the Trail smelter, which netted them a handsome profit, and they have another carload at Atholmer ready for shipment when navigation opens. Subsequently, they bought the property to a Toronto party, and the development is now being pushed vigorously. Extensive quarters for the 13 men being employed have been erected close to the mine and fully provisioned for a long siege of winter. At the present time, 40 tons of high grade ore are in the bins, which will run \$100 to the ton, and it is estimated that there will be several hundred tons out by the spring.

The Granby Smelter. The Granby smelter, Grand Forks, was blown in at 10:30 yesterday morning. Two hours later the ore had been thoroughly fused, and the matte and slag commenced to pour from the furnace to the water stream. The plant worked perfectly. At the outset only one furnace will be utilized, but the other will be started next week. The ores now being treated are those of the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides and City of Paris mines.

The smelter will have a daily capacity of 500 tons. The advantages of good water-power are obvious. The north fork of Kettle river will give 2,500 horse power at 15 feet head. The smelter will use 15,000 miners' inches, under an actual head of 45 feet, after deducting friction and all losses. The dam will give about 30 feet of this head, the rest being made up between the dam and power wheel. The dam is 175 feet across the top, 75 feet from the toe to the crest, built out of 12x12 inch sawn timbers, filled in with rock. The flume is 128 feet, and a mile long.

The value of the water power to the Granby people becomes apparent upon a little consideration. If steam power were used, the cost would be from \$125 to \$150 per horse power per annum. Power has been offered the Granby Company from Bonington Falls, on the Kootenay river, for \$75 per horse power per year, but by generating its own power it will cost but the repairs, attendance, etc., and the interest on the investment. The saving, as compared with steam, will be from \$25,000 to \$75,000 a year, according to the amount of power used. At the start 350 horse power will be sufficient for all purposes, but the smelter has a contract with the city of Grand Forks to supply 250 or 350 horse power as required.

A spur track, 2 1/2 miles long, runs from a main line to the north end of the smelter works. The power house is within 1,000 feet of the smelter buildings, and 100 feet below them. The main power, with which the blowers, sampling works, etc., will be driven is to be created by a duplicate set of 16-inch turbine wheels, operating under an effective head of 45 feet. These wheels are connected with the flume by a steel in-take pipe 4 feet 7 inches in diameter. Both are directly connected with one Westinghouse rotary arm alternating current-generator. Another wheel is belted to pump with a daily capacity of 750,000 gallons. The pump will furnish water and pressure to granulate the slag as it runs continuously from the furnaces. There is yet another battery in the power house equal to the first mentioned, namely, 16-inch wheels to supply extra power should such be required. The power house is 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, and all the batteries are set in line on one long concrete foundation.

The smelter proper consists of two double-decked, steel-jacketed furnaces, 100 by 44 inches. The gases pass off from the top in a 4-inch diameter down-take pipe, which is connected with the big flue dust-chamber leading to the stack. The down-take of the furnaces are connected with the big flue chamber, 10x10 feet on the inside and 300 feet in length. The stack is 11x11 feet inside measurement, and 150 feet high.

The blower room is 50x58 feet, and is surrounded by the furnace building. It will contain three blowers—one for each flume and one in reserve. These are connected with the furnace by a 54-inch diameter blast-pipe, all blowers being connected with the cross-roads and Victoria cross-blowers is driven by an 88-horse power variable speed Westinghouse induction motor, which is belted directly to the blower.

The main sampler building is 64x70 feet, and is surrounded on three sides by ore bins. The ore train, as it comes into the smelter, will be carried by an incline to a series of receiving bins, parallel to the front of the sampling works, 23 feet above the floor of the same and 33 feet distant. These receiving bins will have a total capacity of 1,000 tons. The bins are filled directly from the cars, which have a bottom dump. It is intended that the matte shall be shipped after being brought up to 45 or 50 per cent copper. For the present it will go to some Eastern refinery. This shipping is to start after having been cooled, and will be crushed by a 7x10 Blake crusher, which will be placed in one corner of the furnace building on the furnace floor. This crushed matte will be raised by an ordinary cup elevator to a special matte sampler. This matte can be sampled automatically or by hand. The lower part contains four bins, holding about one car of matte, and it will contain the matte after it shall have been sampled.

When the works are enlarged it is proposed to put in a matte-converting plant complete, and to ship converted copper. A roasting plant will also be installed. For the present 50 per cent of the ore will be roasted in place. This process, however, does not apply to the ores of the Knob Hill, the Ironsides and Victoria, which are controlled by the Miner-Graves syndicate. The works also contain a carpenter shop, machine and blacksmith shop. There is a well-equipped assay office in charge of W. A. Williams. The work of construction was directed by the superintendent, A. B. W. Hodges, the well known metallurgist. The general manager of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. is Jay P. Graves. The assistant general manager is A. C. Flumerfelt, formerly of Victoria. It is proposed to do custom work, but the ores of the Miner-Graves syndicate will have the preference. It is authoritatively stated that the treatment rate for custom work will not exceed \$5.00 per ton, and the figure in many instances is almost certain to be considerably less. The C. E. R. has built a series of spurs from the main line, tapping all the camps, with one or two exceptions. Power is now being sought from the provincial government to build a railway 4 1/2 miles north to the frontier, there to connect with the proposed railway to Republic. It is claimed that 18 per cent of the values of the Republic ores are lost by the cyanide process, and that all these values would be saved if the ores could be smelted instead.

The shaft in the Greyhound, Deadwood camp, is now down 120 feet and looking well. Eight men are working on the Strawberry, three miles from Elko, the shaft being down 120 feet. Some of the copper ore was recently found at this level. The railway tunnel on the Snowshoe is now in nearly 300 feet. Pipe for air has been laid to the tunnel and as soon as the new boiler is running, air drills will be used.

The raise in the east drift at the 100-foot level on the War Eagle is now up about 65 feet, and is showing excellent copper ore. It will be continued about 30 feet further to connect with the small shaft sunk in ore close to the blacksmith shop.

The Washington has been developed by a 100-foot shaft and a crosscut from that level, but owing to water coming in too freely for the present, the shaft will be abandoned in the short work. Average assays run \$40 in all values.

On the Bell there is a 100-foot tunnel and two prospect shafts of about 15 feet. There are three leads on the Snowshoe, one being 120 feet. One of the leads is opened up by surface crosscuts for about 700 feet, and another for about 500 feet.

On the Mountain, Bell, owned by Wood, Currie and Robertson, about \$500 has been expended in about 25 feet and open cuts. There are three parallel leads on the claim, one being 3 1/2 feet and the other two feet each. The ore is galena carrying gold and silver values.

The Highland Chief is situated in the gulch between Curry and Wallace mountains. The shaft has been sunk 45 feet, and a crosscut from this depth showed the ledge to be 30 feet in width, from which an assay of \$1,500 in all values was obtained. On the Washington there are two parallel leads, about 100 feet apart, and surface work has been done to determine their extent. A vertical working shaft was sunk 303 feet and at that depth a crosscut was commenced, but water came in too freely to admit of progress being made towards opening up the ledge on this level.

Five men are at work on J. & R. in Wellington camp, where they are sinking a shaft, now down about 25 feet and open cuts on the Hard Cash, adjoining has also shown some good ledges. As the properties are between the Golden Crown and Hartford, they are in good company. The Hard Cash was worked by John Ross a few weeks ago for \$20,000, and was worked with the J. & R.

King Oscar has agreed to act as arbitrator of the claims for compensation for losses sustained by the British, Germans and Americans in Samoa. A special cable published in Toronto confirms the dispatch as to British intervention in Samoa. He will sail shortly in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Halifax, and will spend some time in Canada, and perhaps visit the United States.

The production of iron ore in the United States for the year 1899, according to the annual report of the United States Geological Survey, which has just been compiled, amounted to 24,683,178 long tons, an increase of 5,249,997 tons, or 27 per cent, over 1898.

wide, and all the batteries are set in line on one long concrete foundation. The smelter proper consists of two double-decked, steel-jacketed furnaces, 100 by 44 inches. The gases pass off from the top in a 4-inch diameter down-take pipe, which is connected with the big flue dust-chamber leading to the stack. The down-take of the furnaces are connected with the big flue chamber, 10x10 feet on the inside and 300 feet in length. The stack is 11x11 feet inside measurement, and 150 feet high.

The blower room is 50x58 feet, and is surrounded by the furnace building. It will contain three blowers—one for each flume and one in reserve. These are connected with the furnace by a 54-inch diameter blast-pipe, all blowers being connected with the cross-roads and Victoria cross-blowers is driven by an 88-horse power variable speed Westinghouse induction motor, which is belted directly to the blower.

The main sampler building is 64x70 feet, and is surrounded on three sides by ore bins. The ore train, as it comes into the smelter, will be carried by an incline to a series of receiving bins, parallel to the front of the sampling works, 23 feet above the floor of the same and 33 feet distant. These receiving bins will have a total capacity of 1,000 tons. The bins are filled directly from the cars, which have a bottom dump. It is intended that the matte shall be shipped after being brought up to 45 or 50 per cent copper. For the present it will go to some Eastern refinery. This shipping is to start after having been cooled, and will be crushed by a 7x10 Blake crusher, which will be placed in one corner of the furnace building on the furnace floor. This crushed matte will be raised by an ordinary cup elevator to a special matte sampler. This matte can be sampled automatically or by hand. The lower part contains four bins, holding about one car of matte, and it will contain the matte after it shall have been sampled.

When the works are enlarged it is proposed to put in a matte-converting plant complete, and to ship converted copper. A roasting plant will also be installed. For the present 50 per cent of the ore will be roasted in place. This process, however, does not apply to the ores of the Knob Hill, the Ironsides and Victoria, which are controlled by the Miner-Graves syndicate. The works also contain a carpenter shop, machine and blacksmith shop. There is a well-equipped assay office in charge of W. A. Williams. The work of construction was directed by the superintendent, A. B. W. Hodges, the well known metallurgist. The general manager of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. is Jay P. Graves. The assistant general manager is A. C. Flumerfelt, formerly of Victoria. It is proposed to do custom work, but the ores of the Miner-Graves syndicate will have the preference. It is authoritatively stated that the treatment rate for custom work will not exceed \$5.00 per ton, and the figure in many instances is almost certain to be considerably less. The C. E. R. has built a series of spurs from the main line, tapping all the camps, with one or two exceptions. Power is now being sought from the provincial government to build a railway 4 1/2 miles north to the frontier, there to connect with the proposed railway to Republic. It is claimed that 18 per cent of the values of the Republic ores are lost by the cyanide process, and that all these values would be saved if the ores could be smelted instead.

The shaft in the Greyhound, Deadwood camp, is now down 120 feet and looking well. Eight men are working on the Strawberry, three miles from Elko, the shaft being down 120 feet. Some of the copper ore was recently found at this level. The railway tunnel on the Snowshoe is now in nearly 300 feet. Pipe for air has been laid to the tunnel and as soon as the new boiler is running, air drills will be used.

The raise in the east drift at the 100-foot level on the War Eagle is now up about 65 feet, and is showing excellent copper ore. It will be continued about 30 feet further to connect with the small shaft sunk in ore close to the blacksmith shop.

The Washington has been developed by a 100-foot shaft and a crosscut from that level, but owing to water coming in too freely for the present, the shaft will be abandoned in the short work. Average assays run \$40 in all values.

On the Bell there is a 100-foot tunnel and two prospect shafts of about 15 feet. There are three leads on the Snowshoe, one being 120 feet. One of the leads is opened up by surface crosscuts for about 700 feet, and another for about 500 feet.

On the Mountain, Bell, owned by Wood, Currie and Robertson, about \$500 has been expended in about 25 feet and open cuts. There are three parallel leads on the claim, one being 3 1/2 feet and the other two feet each. The ore is galena carrying gold and silver values.

The Highland Chief is situated in the gulch between Curry and Wallace mountains. The shaft has been sunk 45 feet, and a crosscut from this depth showed the ledge to be 30 feet in width, from which an assay of \$1,500 in all values was obtained. On the Washington there are two parallel leads, about 100 feet apart, and surface work has been done to determine their extent. A vertical working shaft was sunk 303 feet and at that depth a crosscut was commenced, but water came in too freely to admit of progress being made towards opening up the ledge on this level.

Five men are at work on J. & R. in Wellington camp, where they are sinking a shaft, now down about 25 feet and open cuts on the Hard Cash, adjoining has also shown some good ledges. As the properties are between the Golden Crown and Hartford, they are in good company. The Hard Cash was worked by John Ross a few weeks ago for \$20,000, and was worked with the J. & R.

King Oscar has agreed to act as arbitrator of the claims for compensation for losses sustained by the British, Germans and Americans in Samoa. A special cable published in Toronto confirms the dispatch as to British intervention in Samoa. He will sail shortly in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Halifax, and will spend some time in Canada, and perhaps visit the United States.

The production of iron ore in the United States for the year 1899, according to the annual report of the United States Geological Survey, which has just been compiled, amounted to 24,683,178 long tons, an increase of 5,249,997 tons, or 27 per cent, over 1898.

promising. The owners have prepared a winter camp and are employing three men. The Diamond C. group, situated on Spring creek near the Paradise, has a good surface showing. It is the intention of the owners to work all winter.

The Kootenay Queen is under bond. Three men were employed all summer doing the roadwork,

