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THE LARDEAU EAGLE.

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ANOTHER BIG STRIKE

Both on the Cromwell and Old Gold, Which Promises to Add Two More Shippers to the List.

A 200 SACK SHIPMENT WILL BE MADE FROM THE CROMWELL

The Silver Cup or Triune Hill is Turning Out Some Rich Propositions This Season.—The Old Gold's Success Will Mean Much For That Section of This District.—An Article From The Kamloops Standard Which Contains a Moral.—It Should Be Taken in Large Doses By Many Property Owners.—Other Items of Interest.

Will wonders ever cease? A year ago now Messrs. Sid. Graham, Ed. Morgan, —. Smith and Jas. Grant staked a claim on the summit of Brown creek on what is supposed to be the Triune lead. After doing some work on the Lucky Jim, which turned out some big gold values already spoken of in these columns, they commenced assessment work on the Cromwell, or "Skyscraper" as it is better known. They soon ran into 2 ft. of carbonates mixed with quartz containing iron pyrites. This aroused their curiosity and they decided to have some assay tests made. Accordingly Jimmy Grant set out for S. Shannon's assay office here. And the surprising results were: From the carbonates, $310 in gold and $30.30 in silver to the ton; from the quartz matter $18 in gold and $13.80 in silver, or a total of $340.30 from the former and $31.80 from the latter. They then stripped the ledge for some 40 ft., took up ore sacks and are now making ready for a 200 sack shipment, a half of which is already taken out. The Triune or Silver Cup hill is turning out to be a producer of rich values, and the Cromwell promises to be fully as good a proposition as the best of them. There are enough valuable mines in sight right at hand at present time to ensure the future of this camp.

If you have a chance of selling your mining claim at a reasonable figure for goodness sake do so. You cannot expect to get rich all at once, so be contented with a little to go on with. The rest will come if you look out. Your claim won't increase in value by hanging on for a fabulous figure until you are grey headed and the town is a howling wilderness. Another thing, you don't know for sure that the vein on your claim does go through to China, so don't put the price on as if you were sure it did. Give the capitalist a chance to make a little for himself, and probably a great deal for you. He risks his capital and you risk—well just think what you do risk, perhaps a little assessment work or maybe less. Of course, sometimes more, but never so much as the capitalist. The way some of our deals are attempted to be put through is a caution, and gives one that tired feeling and a sense of chilliness down the spinal column.

Here is an instance. A man comes up to you on the street and with a face as cheerful as a mute at a funeral, says, "Great Scott! but things are quiet in mining. Lots of deals talked about but nothing doing on the hill. Why on earth don't someone get a move on and do something? There's lots of opportunity and plenty of good properties to buy if they are only placed properly on the market."

"Well," you remark just in a casual way, "have you anything to sell.?"

"Why, of course, I've got five or six good claims, and I'll sell 'em all if I can." And then he proceeds to give the names of all his properties.

"That's good," you say, "now what will you take for so-and-so?"

"Oh, well, that requires consideration. You see it is not far from a property that might be very good some day. I couldn't think of taking less than $25,000 (it may be $50,000) for that claim."

"Any work done on it!"

Oh, yes! I've got a shaft three or four feet deep, and have nearly done my assessment work."

"What are the shewings?"

"Oh, I've got a lot of fine rock there, good looking stuff. Just as good as you get anywhere."

"What do you mean by rock, country rock?"

"Well, yes. But it's mineralized all through. I expect I shall strike the vein before long."

And that's what he wants $25,000 for. Quite modest, isn't he?

Another man you speak to about buying his claim, says he is willing to sell for $2,000, which you tell him you may be able to manage for him, and away he goes, but not looking quite so pleased as he ought.

A day or two after he comes in again and says: "Say, I don't think I ought to sell that claim for $2,000. I ought to get $5,000, as it is in a pretty good place."

You reason and expostulate with him all to no purpose, and finally agree to see what can be done.

Half an hour afterward he rushes up to you and says he will not take less than $10,000. Then you get the spinal chills and tired feeling. It's no use asking if he has suddenly discovered a ledge of pure gold, because you know he hasn't. You know that all he has is a claim with a little hen scratching done on it, and a hole scarcely deep enough to hide your weary head in. Ten thous— well! Great Scott! !

The Old Gold Lead Struck.

News of the Old Gold company having crosscut their objective lead at considerable depth under their surface shewing, is quite the topic of the camp this week. They have exposed about 2 ft. of clean ore and nearly 4 ft. of well mineralized ledge matter. Judge Miller of Rossland, and Supt. Westfall, who were over to see it on Friday, are highly delighted with the strike. Drifting will be commenced and the result will likely be a continuance of work all winter if possible. The general progress being made in the Old Gold camp will be recorded in our next issue.

The Peacock Copper.

Assessment work has been completed on the Peacock Copper claim, located about a mile this side of Circle City on the western slope and owned by Wm. Baty, proprietor of the Park hotel. A series of open cuts and a short tunnel shews up well. The Copper King is a northwest extension and both are located in a well known copper belt.

PEOPLE'S PARTY OF CANADA.

The People's Party of Canada was formally launched in Toronto on the 6th inst., at a convention attended by 200 delegates. The convention adopted a platform of six planks, as follows:

1st, direct legislation; 2nd, proportional representation; 3rd, public ownership of railways and other public services; 4th, compulsory arbitration of disputes between capital and labor; 5th, government banking; 6th, public employment for the unemployed.

The executive was instructed to put candidates in the field at the forthcoming elections wherever practicable. Prohibition got two votes out of the 27 and was shelved.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Here is how our legislators stand on this question:

For: McInnes, Stables, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Green, Smith, R., Houston, Garden, TAYLOR—10.

Against: Kidd, Hall, McPhillips, Turner, Dunsmuir, Eberts, Smith, A. W., Ellison, Clifford, Fulton, Hayward, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Rogers, Hunter, Mounce—17.

B. U. Smith, laundryman, intends to put up a building opposite the Hotel Lardeau as soon as lumber is available.

MORE DEVELOPMENT NEEDED.

Not Much Longer to Wait For Transportation.

D. W. Moore, ore buyer for the Trail smelter, is spending a week in this camp sizing up the available ore tonnage for shipment this winter. He has already visited the Great Northern, Nettie L. and Silver Cup hills, but will take in other properties before leaving.

Mr. Moore is well satisfied with the prospects, but says there is plenty of room and need for development yet. The non-construction of the C. P. R. into the district this season he lays to the war and ultimate complications which may arise, thus having disturbed the money market. And this, coupled with the fact that the Boundary line is somewhat of a white elephant to date, has made the officials rather timid about extending their mileage any more this year. He, however, recognizes the necessity for a road and expects that next season will find the iron horse climbing our hills. "But," said Mr. Moore "there is plenty to do in here yet before a railway comes. And now is the best time for capital to come in, while ground floor propositions are to be had. Ore blocked out and made ready for shipment should be sufficient collateral for investors, knowing that a railway will soon come in after it."

ONLY SCARE CROW ISSUES.

The People Will Get Next to Themselves, When?

The professional men of Yale-Cariboo now have a candidate for the house of commons in W. A. Galliher, a Nelson barrister. When will the workingmen of the constituency realize the importance to themselves of having candidates and electing them to represent labor. It is useless to say that a professional man can be a labor representative. It is useless to claim that he will represent any but the business and professional interests. All that labor ever secured from these kind of representatives was forced from them. Their own class gets what it wants for the asking. When labor elects labor men to represent labor, labor legislation will be secured, and not sooner. So long as workingmen will divide their votes at the polls and so long as professional politicians can keep them divided by crying "Grit," "Tory," "free trade," "protection," or any other old thing, just so long laber need expect nothing from their hands. But so soon as the workingmen will take the initiative, disregarding party candidates and party pledges, select candidates of their own, or support one of the old party candidates on certain specific pledges in regard to labor measures, they may expect to have their demands listened to, not sooner. —Industrial World.

IT MATTERS NOT WHICH.

So Long as Professional Politicians Reign.

It is simply a matter of impossibility for an honest man who hopes to better the conditions of the country to affiliate with either of the old parties. Common honesty is not to be found in the same street with professional politicians. They are interested in the advancement and maintenance of a social and economic system which is recognized by every thinker to be a monumental triumph of injustice. All the laws which degrade labor, all the enactments which create monopoly and centralize wealth, all the statutes and privileges which make the exploition of the people possible are the work of the professional politician. To place power in their hands is to abandon self-respect.

It is from the people themselves that a new and better government must come. It is from the ranks that representatives must be chosen and it is by the votes of the workingmen that these representatives must be elected. The laboring classes have the controlling vote in the constituency of Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay, and a labor candidate should be elected to represent the inland empire of British Columbia.—Paystreak.

MUCH NEEDED TRAIL

Nettie L. Hill Seems to Have Sufficient Reasons For the Constrction of a Trunk Trail or Wagon Road.

PROSPECTORS RETURN FROM A TRIP OVER ON THE DUNCAN

Some Fairly Good Finds Made.—Work on the Keystone, Noonday and Irene.—The Bannockburn Group.—Wide West.—Black Bear.—Canadian-Lardeau.—St. Ives.—Skylark.—This Season Has Seen a Great Deal More Development Work Done Than the Three Years Previous Together.—Prospects For Winter Work Much Better.

The EAGLE has often wondered what the parties owning claims on Nettie L. mountain have done or not done that no government money is forthcoming for a trunk trail, or better a wagon road, to these properties. Have the owners been too modest to ask for assistance or have they received no recognition? The interest in and about this part of the district seems to be too much centered in the Nettie L. mine, and what it would do for them, private claim owners preferring to use the trail built by the Nettie L. company to asking for one for the general good of the whole. Individualistic enterprise has been lacking, hence the absence of a good trail or wagon road up Nettie L. mountain.

When we consider the money that has been spent in developing these claims it will shew for itself that a good trail or road is necessary and coming to them. Up to the present time on or about $34,000 has been spent on the Nettie L. alone, on the Maybee $4,000, the Brow $3,000, Raven $3,000, I. X. L. $2,500, Idle Hour $1,000, Goose Cap $2,000, or $49,500 in all. While the other 33 claims have had at least two assessments done on them, making the total amount of money expended in development work on the hill, say $56,000.

Comparing this with other parts of the district it stands out unique in the history of Trout Lake mining. Money has been asked for by claim owners this year for districts that have not a tithe of this money spent in any kind of work on or about their claims, and will get it, deservedly too; but if such districts benefit by government assistance, surely one that has so much money spent in developing its claims would likewise reciprocate.

There are men at the present time engaged cutting a trail from the present Nettie L. trail to their claims, which a little later may be useless to them, owing to a trunk trail or road taking some course nearer to their property and of more advantage to them.

It is not that there are not shipping properties on the hill. The Nettie L. has shipped in all about 400 tons of ore. They have now on the dump 200 tons of No. 1 ore, and about 800 tons of No. 2, ready for shipment with better facilities. Seeing that there is 1000 tons of ore at the Nettie L. awaiting shipment, with other claims developing as rapidly as possible and will be shippers ere long, cannot the government be solicited to give their quoto to bring about a better state of things than at present exists. If the claim owners will put their shoulders to the wheel they can get all they ask for.

As far as we can learn not one cent of government aid has been given to any party building trails to this point. It is therefore only fair, just and right, that this part of the district gets its proportionate share of the appropriations, and the EAGLE feels satisfied if this was pointed out to Mr. Taylor, M. L. A., he would do his utmost to assist such a legitimate cause.

Messrs. P. Nicholson, W. H. Shannon and W. Letts returned last week from a prospecting tour over in the

UPPER DUNCAN RIVER COUNTRY,

east of Ferguson. They went up Gainer creek, over the summit, down Cariboo creek, crossed the Duncan and up to Red mountain or "Calico hill" as it is known over there. From there they prospected to a point about six miles above the West fork, taking in the basins of four different creeks flowing into the Duncan on the eastern slope. At the head of Boulder creek

THEY FOUND A LEDGE.

with some six inches of galena ore exposed and upon this they staked two claims. While over there they ran across Wm. Findlay and George Blanc who are developing the

KEYSTONE AND NOONDAY

claims, considerable work having already been done, the open cuts and stripping on the surface shewing up some

HIGH-GRADE ORE

for over 1000 ft. The owners are now busy driving a crosscut tunnel to catch the ore body beneath the surface shewings at considerable depth. As there is now a good

BRIDGE ACROSS THE DUNCAN

at Boulder creek a great deal more work will be done from this date. On

THE IRENE,

a mile from these properties on the same lead, considerable work will be done, and shipments may be expected from all three next season. The boys returned via Hall creek, visiting the

BANNOCKBURN GROUP,

upon which nearly 200 ft. of tunnelling and drifting is done. Gill McLeod and two other men from Sandon are working on a contract and intend to stay up there until the snow drives them down. They are now sinking on the ledge, being down 8 ft. and having a shewing of

30 INCHES OF ORE

in the bottom. After crossing the lime dyke they took a look over the

ABBOTT GROUP

shewings and went on down to the J. C. group, in which P. Nicholson is interested.

THE J. C. GROUP

is looking splendid this fall, the summer's work having made some wonderful changes. From here they returned to Ferguson, well pleased with the result of their long and hard tramp, but only for a day or two as they are all away again.

Work on the Skylark Properties.

Prof. F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, who has several miners at work on the property of the Skylark Gold Mining company, in the Lardeau, has received three assay returns from a general sample across the vein, which gave nearly $30 in all values from a four and a half foot ledge. The recent work has greatly increased the value of the property, which shews up very favorably and promises if the ore holds out as depth is reached to be a shipper before long. County School Superintendent C. L. Suksdorf of Davenport, Iowa, and Prof. F. R. Blochberger, who own the controlling interest in the Skylark Gold Mines property, intend to keep a shift of men at work on the property as long as the weather will permit.

H. W. Jackson's Interests

H. W. Jackson of Rossland, is in the camp. He went up the south fork yesterday and will visit the Canadian-Lardeau (Spokane group) before going out. Mr. Jackson reports good progress being made on the Black Bear and Wide West companies' properties in the Fish creek camp. Work is to be continued on the Canadian-Lardeau all winter with a force of six men.

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12 Ft. Shaft on the St. Ives.

August Olson is down from the St. Ives, a southeast extension of the Centre Star, a north fork property, in which he holds a half interest, W. H. Howard and J. C. Kirkpatrick owning the other half. He sunk a 12 ft. shaft on the lead, but says it is no poor man's proposition so discontinued work until next season, but hopes to turn it over to a company in the meantime.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

(Continued From Last Week.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Victoria, Aug. 30.—The House met at 10 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Curtis presented several petitions from a large number of residents of Rossland and Greenwood, protesting against the appointment of the proposed Mining Commission.

Mr. E. C. Smith presented a petition on the same subject, from the residents of Moyie.

Mr. Tatlow presented a petition from certain residents of Vancouver in reference to the same Act.

Mr. Neill moved that an order of the House be granted for a return of the names and approximate location of all Indian reserves on Vancouver Island.

Hon. Mr. Wells, in reply to questions of Mr. McInnes, gave the House some further information relating to the Victoria Court House, and Mr. George Jeenes' connection therewith.

Hon. Mr. McBride submitted a return of all complaints made by people in Atlin District against Government officials there, since January 1st, 1898, and the answers given by the Government thereto.

The Hon. Mr. Wells presented a return showing the last official report on the condition of the Burnaby Small Holdings.

FRANCHISE WORKS BILL.

The Bill respecting works under franchises under certain acts was read a third time, on motion of

MR. HELMCKEN, who offered an amendment, which was accepted, making the exclusion clause of the Bill apply to the work of operating as well as to the work of construction of railways.

MR. McINNES wanted to have the Bill recommitted to consider an amendment making the exclusion provisions apply to any company incorporated under the Companies Act, but the motion was defeated, 10 to 23.

MECHANICS' LIEN BILL PASSED.

The Mechanics' Lien Bill was finally disposed of in Committee of the Whole, read a third time and passed. An amendment offered by

MR. McINNES, providing that the lien should apply to laborers working in or about any mine, was voted down, and an amendment proposed by

MR. NEILL, making the lien cover twelve weeks' wages, instead of six weeks' wages, was also defeated.

The vote on Mr. Neill's amendment stood as follows:

For: Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Kidd, Neill, Green, Houston—7.

Against: Messrs. Smith, E. C., Oliver, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Hall, McPhillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsmuir, Eberts, Smith, A. W., Ellison, Clifford, Fulton, Hayward, Garden, Prentice, McBride, Pooley, Murphy, Rogers, Hunter, Taylor, Mounce—25.

INVESTMENT AND LOAN SOCIETIES BILL.

The Investment and Loan Societies Bill was read a second time.

IMMIGRATION REGULATION BILL.

MR. TATLOW moved the second reading of the Immigration Regulation Bill. In doing so he pointed out that, owing to the pronouncements of the Imperial and Dominion authorities, there was no doubt as to the power of the Legislature to pass such a measure. The Act was based on Section 94 of the British North America Act, which empowered the provinces to enact such legislation, unless it conflicted with some of the Dominion statutes. As to the need for such a measure, he thought there was no question, as the necessity for restricting the influx of Chinese and Japanese was universally recognized in the Province of British Columbia, and any measure which promised to keep out this undesirable element, he believed, would receive not only the support of this House, but the approval of everybody in the country who gave any attention to public questions.

MR. McPHILLIPS, while claiming to be as anxious as any one to effect restriction upon Oriental immigration, was inclined to think that the Bill before the House would prove futile, inasmuch as there was a grave question in his mind, whether the Legislature had power to pass such a measure.

MR. MARTIN expressed surprise that this Bill had not been adopted as a Government measure. If the Government was not prepared to support such a Bill, the people were entitled to know the reason. He himself was prepared to endorse the Bill, not being troubled by any of those constitutional questions which seemed to trouble the hon. member for Victoria. He was not willing to accede that the measure was necessarily ultra vires, because the Minister of Justice at Ottawa said so. Bills had been disallowed before, which had proved to be entirely within the powers of the local Legislatures; even if there was a question as to the constitutionality of the Bill, he was prepared to support it, because it was a move in the right direction, and the onus of disallowance would have to fall elsewhere.

MR. BROWN agreed that the House should pass the Bill, and let any question of disallowance, if there were any, be raised elsewhere.

MR. HELMCKEN supported the Bill. He quoted from the London "Times" to show that Canada's restrictive legislation against paupers was approved by that editorial authority, and expressed belief that the purpose of the present Bill would meet with approval from those interested in her destinies.

MR. KIDD, while not able to discuss the constitutionality of the question from a legal view, saw reason to hope that the unanimous voice of even a small Province like British Columbia might win recognition in this matter. He felt it was necessary to look for some relief in connection with the Oriental problem, and the only way in which anything could be accomplished was to make an attempt anyway and endeavor to educate the authorities at Ottawa to realize that there was a strong and growing sentiment in this Province that protection was necessary.

HON. MR. McBRIDE, replying to Mr. Martin's criticisms of the fact that the Government had not taken over the Bill, argued that there was no reason to conclude that legislation would be less effective because it happened to be introduced by a private member. He was somewhat astonished at Mr. Martin's declaration that he would vote for such a measure in spite of any doubts there might be as to the jurisdiction of the House to pass it. In this instance, however, he (Mr. McBride) felt that the House would be acting quite within its powers, and he was, therefore, prepared to support the Bill, which he hoped would meet with the unanimous approval of the House.

MR. OLIVER, while seeing some reason to doubt whether the Bill was constitutional or not in view of the difference of opinion among some lawyers in the House on the matter, was still disposed to support the measure, as he felt its application if successful would prove an undoubted benefit to the Province, and its passage, any way, would have a good moral effect.

MR. HUNTER declined to support the Bill unless its scope was widened to include paupers, idiots, and persons afflicted with loathsome diseases, as included in the provisions of the Natal Act, on which it was based. These persons were, in his opinion, quite as objectionable as the Chinese and Japanese, and he could not support a measure directed solely against the Mongolian people. He hoped to see the Bill so amended in Committee.

MR. GILMOUR expressed his intention to support the Bill.

MR. McINNES, while entertaining doubts as to the efficacy of the measure, in view of the question of jurisdiction, agreed to support the Bill.

HON. MR. EBERTS, while arguing that there was reason to think that the Bill was unconstitutional, said he would vote for its second reading. It would prove an excellent suggestion, he thought, to the Dominion Government that the Province needed protection against Oriental immigration and might lead to action on its part in that connection.

HON. MR. TURNER argued that the Bill should be framed to protect those Chinese and Japanese now employed in the country. He was perfectly in accord with the measure so far as its future application was concerned.

MR. MARTIN, speaking to a question of privilege, reminded the Government that there was an unwritten rule which ordered that Government members should so arrange their speeches as to permit of a reply. In this case, they had taken good care to arrange otherwise, and he took it that they were afraid to give him an opportunity to reply.

HON. MR. EBERTS here raised a tatoo on his desk, and called warmly for order, and

MR. MARTIN'S further attempts to speak were met with Government cries of objection, which induced him to abandon the effort and resume his seat.

The motion for the second reading of the Bill carried on the following division:

For: Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Smith, E. C., Oliver, Kidd, Neill, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Munro, Green, Hall, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsmuir, Eberts, Ellison, Clifford, Fulton, Hayward, Garden, Tatlow, Wells, McBride, Pooley, Murphy, Rogers, Taylor, Mounce—30.

Against: Messrs. McPhillips, Smith, A. W., Prentice—3.

AMENDMENT SENT DOWN.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor transmitted Section 3 of a Bill relating to extra-Provincial Investment and Loan Societies, and recommended the same to the House. The section read as follows:

"3. Any extra-Provincial investment and loan society empowered by its charter and regulations to extend its operations to this Province, may, on compliance with the provisions of this Act and on payment to the Registrar of a fee of two hundred and fifty dollars, obtain a licence from the Registrar, authorizing it to carry on business within this Province, and to exercise the powers and privileges conferred by this Act, subject to the provisions of the charter and regulations of the society and of this Act."

The clause was received and ordered to be considered in connection with the Bill.

The House adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 2 o'clock p.m.

Upon motion of Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir, it was ordered that the Standing Rules and Orders be suspended so as to facilitate the transaction of public business.

Mr. Oliver by leave introduced a Bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act. He explained that a clerical error had been discovered in the Act, which it was desirable should be remedied without delay. Upon motion the Bill was read a first and second time, referred to Committee of the Whole, read a third time, and finally passed.

IMMIGRATION BILL IN COMMITTEE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Immigration Regulation Bill.

In connection with Section 2, Mr. Brown pointed out that under an Act of the Dominion Parliament, Chinese were permitted to come into Canada upon payment of $100. If, therefore, this House passed legislation excluding Chinese without distinction, it would clearly be repugnant to an Act of the Dominion, and the legislation would fail in consequence. He proposed an amendment to remove this difficulty by making the Act inoperative in cases of immigration authorized by the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. Tatlow agreed with the suggested amendment. The point raised had been anticipated by him, and he had intended to have the Bill remedied in that regard. The amendment was accepted, and the Committee rose.

The Bill was, on motion of Mr. Tatlow, read a third time and finally passed.

VOTING MACHINES.

MR. HELMCKEN moved the second reading of the Bill to permit the use of voting machines in British Columbia. He explained that the adoption of this method in voting was a safeguard against all deceit and would prevent subsequent disputes now so prevalent in connection with elections. After being subject to a few minor amendments in Committee of the the Whole, the Bill was read a third time and finally passed.

PRINTING COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Hall reported from the Printing Committee, recommending that the following papers be printed:

(1.) A return to an Order of the House for a return showing the last official report on the condition of the "Burnaby Small Holdings."

(2.) A return to an Order of the House on the 16th August, 1900, for copies of all complaints made by people in Atlin District against Government officials there, since 1st January, 1898, and the answers given by the Government thereto.

ASIATIC LABOR EXCLUSION.

MR. McINNES moved the second reading of his Labor Bill, designed to exclude Asiatics from certain works of labor in the Province. The other bills dealing with this question, he held, would prove of little avail, as companies would go to Ottawa and seek incorporation, and thus evade the operation of the Bill. The other general Bill, also he held, would not accomplish the object aimed at, if the opinion of such legal authorities as the Attorney-General and Mr. McPhillips was to be taken for anything. There was good reason, therefore, why every attention should be given to his Bill, which he claimed promised a large measure of remedy on this subject. This Legislature had the right, beyond all doubt to restrict the labor of these people in the Province, while it might not have power to deal with the matter of direct exclusion. His Bill was framed in full comprehension of this point. It proposed to place such restriction upon Oriental labor that eventually that class of labor would be obliged to remove from the country through lack of employment. It was no use to provide that Mngolian labor should be debarred only from certain specific works. The result of that would be to drive those so thrown out of employment into other lines of work, and the competition would become all the more keen in other lines in consequence. It was necessary to make the measure general and its application uniform. His Bill would not come into force until the first of January next, as at present drawn. That would give every opportunity for preparation, and would obviate anything in the nature of a disturbing revolution owing to the operation of the Bill. If that time was not deemed sufficient, it could be lengthened in Committee.

HON. MR. TURNER argued that the Bill was out of order, inasmuch as it confessedly would interfere with every industry in the Province; in fact it was revolutionary.

MR. MARTIN: "There is nothing in the rules against the introduction of a revolutionary measure."

MR. McPHILLIPS thought the Bill was out of order, because one section provided for the imposition and disposal of certain penalties. He thought this touched upon the matter of public monies, which belonged to the Crown.

MR. SPEAKER held that the Bill was in order.

HON. MR. TURNER protested again. This Bill would create a disturbance in the labor world, which would have a disastrous effect upon the industries of the Province, and would indirectly work the very evil it was designed to overcome, namely, the lowering of wages and disemployment of the white labor of the Province. The legislation required in this Province was such as would give greater assurance to the protection of capital, and a greater stability to investment. Some of the terms of the Bill, too, were ridiculous, as he thought. Under its provisions those of the Caucasian race were exempt. That meant, according to the definition of authorities, that many strange races and tribes were to be admitted, while the poor Chinese and Jap were to suffer. He was altogether opposed to the Bill.

MR. OLIVER said he would vote for the second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. PRENTICE moved that the Bill be read this day six months.

MR. CURTIS, replying to an adverse comment of the Hon. Mr. Turner, upon Mr. McInnes' action in continually stirring up this Oriental question, said he was sorry that the merit of continually stirring up this question could not be found in hon. gentlemen opposite. This was a question which required steady stirring up. It was a question which would not down, but which the people of the Province were looking to have settled in some satisfactory way. As to the use of the word Caucasian, he might as well ask what the meaning of Indian was. In another part of the authority quoted from by Mr. Turner, Caucasian was shown to distinguish ordinarily between the white and yellow races, and he (Mr. Curtis) thought the meaning of that word as used in the Bill would be readily interpreted in the sense it was intended for.

MR. HUNTER had a word to say. The last speaker had accused the Finance Minister of charging Mr. McInnes with continually stirring up the Oriental question. Such was not the case. The Finance Minister had stated that Mr. McInnes was continually stirring up friction between capital and labor, and in this statement he (Mr. Hunter) fully concurred.

MR. HALL said that what amused him particularly in this anti-Mongolian cry was that it was harped upon particularly by men who had no financial interests in the country, and who had nothing to lose by any unfavorable disturbance which might occur in the industrial life of the Province as a consequence of their efforts. The only responsibility which they had was that of creating a gallery effect in their favor, and through empty declamation to win credit in the country. For himself, while disposed to go to any reasonable extent in legislating on the subject, he was opposed to the Bill before the House.

MR. BROWN could not see that the industries of the country were threatened by the passage of the Bill before the House. In other countries, industries were carried on without the assistance of Mongolian labor, and if debarred from competition in this Province after reasonable notice, he did not think that any serious consequence would ensue. It was not because the industries of this country demanded the employment of Oriental labor that so many Chinese and Japanese were employed in this Province, but because its geographical situation made it a convenient dumping-ground for Asiatic immigrants, who found employers ready to take advantage of this cheap service, which otherwise would be supplied largely by immigrants from our own country and from the Mother Land.

The vote was then taken upon the motion to defer the Bill until this day six months, which carried on the following division:

For the motion: Messrs. Kidd, Munro, Green, Hall, McPhillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsmuir, Eberts, Smith, A. W., Ellison, Clifford, Fulton, Hayward, Garden, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Pooley, Murphy, Rogers, Taylor, Dickie, Mounce—24.

Against the motion: Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, Smith, E. C., Oliver, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Smith, R., Houston—10.

VANCOUVER HOSPITAL BILL.

HON. MR. PRENTICE moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Vancouver City Hospital.

MR. MARTIN objected to the Bill. It proposed to take the Hospital out of the hands of the people, who furnished the money for carrying on that institution, and place it in the hands of a Board, appointed under certain conditions. One of these conditions was the payment of $10 a year as an ordinary member and another the payment of $100, which entitled the contributor to become a life governor. Yet this Board would practically be the ruler of the hospital. He objected also to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province having anything to do with the Hospital, as proposed in the Bill. He did not see on what reasoning he was proposed for such an office. He resided in the City of Victoria and had no special interest to make him eligible for such a position. Then there was the Chairman of the Board of Health, and the Mayor of the City. He had not so much objection to that because both these gentlemen resided in Vancouver City. But following them came the General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. What had the Canadian Pacific Railway to do with the affairs of the Hospital of Vancouver City? There was also the Chairman of the Vancouver Board of Trade. What had he to do with the Hospital? Then there were certain individuals mentioned in Clause 5, eight of whom were to be elected at the annual meeting. That was to say that out of the seven aippointed by the Act, three at any rate were made directors of this institution, who gave nothing whatever towards its support and whose positions were in no way connected with the subject of hospital government. Then there were eight elected persons, not elected by the people who furnished the hospital funds, but by a number of persons constituted a Board by giving ten dollars a year for an ordinary membership or one hundred dollars a year for the position of life governor. On behalf of the electors and rate payers of Vancouver he entered a strong protest aigainst the affairs of the Hospital being taken out of the hands of those who furnished the money for its operation.

HON. MR. TURNER asked, in view of the importance of the Bill, that the debate be adjourned. The debate was adjourned accordingly.

MORTGAGEES' COSTS.

The Mortgagees' Costs Bill was, upon motion of Mr. McPhillips, read a second time, and was subsequently read, referred to Committee of the Whole, clause by clause, reported upon and finally passed.

WATER CLAUSES BILL.

MR. TURNER moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Water Clauses Act, which he explained was to allow municipalities to make use of water supplies for the purpose of generating electric light and other powers as might be required, placing them in the same position as companies and individuals in that regard.

MR. ELLISON objected to the Bill. There were many localities where development depended upon the use of water for agricultural purposes, and to allow it to be diverted without restriction would operate with great disadvantage.

MR. GREEN argued that corporations should possess the same rights as companies or individuals. All that they asked was to be put upon the same footing as enjoyed by those parties.

The Bill was read a second time, the motion being carried on a division, Messrs. Turner, A. W. Smith, Ellison, and Pooley voting against.

The Bill was then read clause by clause in Committee of the Whole, read a third time and finally passed.

PLACER ACT OUT OF ORDER.

The Bill to amend the Placer Mining Act was declared to be out of order, on the ground that it dealt with the administration of Crown lands.

HON. MR. McBRIDE said that he did not wish it to be understood that the Government was unwilling to give attention to any needed changes in the Placer Mining Act, because it had failed to introduce a bill during the present session. The Government was quite willing to hear and consider any suggestions looking to the amendment of that Act, and at another time would be prepared to act if necessary.

MR. STABLES expressed his regret that the Government had not seen fit to bring in a measure covering the Placer Mining Act.

MR. E. C. SMITH said he had requested Mr. Stables to lay his proposed amendments before the Mining Committee, but he had not done so.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL ACT.

MR. McPHILLIPS moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Queen's Counsel Act, which he accompanied with a brief explanation.

MR. MARTIN desired to offer some observations and moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned until 8:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Victoria, Aug. 31.—8 a. m.—The House met again at 8.30 o'clock last evening.

E. & N. RAILWAY LANDS.

MR. R. SMITH moved, that the present Select Committee, appointed to look into certain grievances within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Belt be appointed a Royal Commission to look into all matters involved in this question, with power to examine witnesses on oath, and report at the next sitting of the House.

MR. NEILL seconded the motion.

MR. A. W. SMITH objected to the motion, contending that there was no authority in the Committee to make such a recommendation.

MR. POOLEY said that the only Act under which such a commission could be appointed was the Public Inquiries Act, which did not contemplate such an investigation as that proposed in the resolution.

MR. R. SMITH considered that it was in the power of the House to authorise such an enquiry, but he did not think it should be called a Royal Commission, as a Royal Commission could only be authorised by the Lieutenant-Governor.

HON. MR. McBride said that the Government had decided to appoint a Commission to conduct the inquiry.

MR. McINNES congratulated the Government upon having decided to undertake such an enquiry, and thought, under the circumstances, that Mr. Smith would withdraw his resolution.

MR. R. SMITH said he was not aware, when framing his resolution, of the intention of the Government. He was prepared to withdraw his resolution under the circumstances.

The resolution was withdrawn.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL ACT.

The adjourned debate upon the second reading of the Bill to amend the Queen's Counsel Act was taken up.

MR. MARTIN criticised the Bill and held that the Act was better as it stood. The Bill proposed for instance that the Attorney-General of Canada should have precedence over all the Bar of Canada, although he might not, and probably would not have been a member of the Provincial Bar at all. He found fault with that. He also disagreed with the proposition that a barrister should take precedence over all members of the Bar here, simply because he had happened to fill the office of Minister of Justice in another province. The clause empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to grant precedence to members of the Bar also elicited an unfavorable comment. This, it was true, was the law in Ontario, but without a reasonable explanation of law, it came to be adopted there, he was not prepared to accord it support for that reason.

HON. MR. EBERTS did not think the present Bill was without imperfection. When that Bill passed in 1899 a number of gentlemen were passed over who had worn silk for many years both in the Provincial and Federal Courts. It would have been a gracious thing in 1899 to have put a clause in empowering the Government to place those gentlemen in the same position they occupied under the Federal Act.

MR. CURTIS deprecated that time should be wasted in discussing a measure involving the privilege of a certain number of legal gentlemen to bedeck themselves in silken gowns, when there were so many more important matters demanding the attention of the House. He had pleasure therefore in moving the six months' hoist.

MR. BROWN seconded the motion.

MR. MARTIN agreed to support the Bill if its provisions were confined to the cases of those gentlemen whose rights were neglected in the Bill of 1899. Othrwise he would support the motion to throw the Bill out.

MR. McPHILLIPS here arose and without following the precepts of Demosthenes, that action should be the guiding principle of the declaimer, proceeded to thunder forth certain things already stated by the Attorney-General, without oratorical display. He favored the passage of the Bill.

The motion for the six months' hoist was then put and lost on division, and the Bill was accordingly read a second time.

A long discussion arose upon the motion to go into Committee on the Bill. The point was raised by

MR. McPHILLIPS and MR. POOLEY that the Rules had been suspended at a previous sitting to enable the Bill to be advanced through several stages in one day. It was held by Mr. McPhillips and Mr. Pooley, that the Rules had been suspended for the day, while

MR. MARTIN, who had not been present on that occasion, asked for information, and

MR. BROWN and MR. McINNES

contended that the suspension applied only to the one sitting. The discussion upon this point became so tiresome and prolonged, that it looked as if the remainder of the sitting was to be consumed in useless talk, over a Bill which all admitted was of no public consequence, and the consideration of which threatened to prolong the session, or leave other and more important matters unattended to.

HON. MR. McBRIDE was inclined to blame the whole delay upon the Leader of the Opposition, while

MR. MARTIN contended that if his advice had been taken and business properly proceeded with earlier in the session instead of cramming a large portion of it into the dying moments, the whole trouble would have been avoided.

MR. SPEAKER ruled finally that the rider suspending the Rules applied to the remainder of the session.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and the Bill was taken up for consideration, it being reported upon without amendment.

Upon the motion for the reception of the report,

MR. MARTIN moved to amend the provision giving precedence to a lawyer who had occupied the position of Minister of Justice or Attorney-General, making it apply to those who had occupied those positions while members of the Bar in the Province of British Columbia, which carried, 17 to 16, the vote standing as follows:

For the amendment: Messrs. Hayward, Dickie, Hunter, Rogers, Murphy, Pooley, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Munro, Green, Houston, McInnes, Gilmour, E. C. Smith, Stables, Kidd.

Against the amendment: Messrs. Neill, Helmcken, McPhillips, Hall, Turner, Eberts, Dunsmuir, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Fulton, Garden, Mounce, McBride, Wells, Prentice. 16.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The Bill to amend the Land Act was advanced through its remaining stages and finally passed.

The Bill to amend the Assessment Act was read a third time and finally passed, having been recommitted to remedy a clerical error in the numbering of the clauses.

SUPREME COURT BILL SHELVED.

Upon motion for the third reading of the Supreme Court Bill

MR. GILMOUR offered an amendment providing sittings of the Full Court at Vancouver in February, May and November.

MR. MARTIN was sorry that the Government could not see its way to accept this amendment. This was a question which excited a great deal of interest in the City of Vancouver. All the four representatives from that City were united in disapproving of the Government's action. The Vancouver Board of Trade, the City Council, and the Bar of that place had hastily convened upon hearing of the course taken, and one and all had united in a protest against that course. A deputation from the Board of Trade, consisting of the President and the member had hastened to wait upon the Government, and the City Council had also sent two of its members upon a like mission. There had been a feeling in the City of Vancouver in years past that the Victoria influence on the Government was working to its disadvantage. That feeling was beginning to disappear. But he did think that the circumstances would seem to justify the idea that any bitter feeling which had previously existed in Vancouver would be revived, when advantage was taken of the end of the session to put through legislation of this kind, which was so injurious to the self respect of the people of Vancouver. Now it was suggested that the people of Vancouver should not have a word to say because the Government had appropriated some money towards the building of a reformatory and providing a Normal School for that City. Because forsooth the Government proposed to spend for the first time, he thought in its history, some considerable money in the City of Vancouver, it seemed to be that it was expected that the representatives of that City should sit quietly by and see it deprived of a privilege which its importance as a City entitled it to. Because the Government had in its magnanimity made up to some extent for its short-comings in the past, and given two appropriations to Vancouver City, it seemed to think it justifiable that that City should be deprived of something which it prized much more than that, because the importance of the City was more to its citizens than the expenditure of a few thousand dollars of public money. He was sorry that the Government had taken this step, because he knew it was one which would reflect upon it politically in view of the ill-feeling it would arouse between Vancouver City and the seat of Government. The amendment had been adopted as Government policy and therefore it would be held that the Government had put a slight upon the City of Vancouver. He had nothing against the City of Victoria. Indeed he felt flattered at the treatment he had received in that place in the late election, but he thought the feeling between the two places should be reciprocal. He hoped the Government would take advice upon this question and yield to the very strong representations made to-day by the deputations voicing the public sentiment of the City of Vancouver, without any regard whatever to politics.

MR. GARDEN felt that on this occasion he could agree with almost every word uttered by the Leader of the Opposition. Public feeling had been greatly aroused in Vancouver owing to the proposed action of the Government in removing the sittings of the Full Court from that City. They had only had sessions of the Court there about eighteen months, and yet there had been sixty-one appeals tried there, showing that it had been entirely satisfactory to the wants of the upper country. The laity of the City took great interest in the matter as individuals and would feel very keenly the slight they would be subjected to if this Bill passed. It looked as if the Government had only waited until it felt strong enough to deprive Vancouver of the recognition it had won in that regard. They had nothing to complain of in the way the Government had treated them in the Estimates but if those concessions were to be made a price for yielding this privilege, he for one intended to protest most strongly against it.

MR. TATLOW concurred in all his colleague and Mr. Martin had said. He mentioned that he had received a telegram from the Board of Trade of Vancouver during the day earnestly protesting against the proposed legislation, and he could not view this in any other light than that of an unfriendly act on the part of the Government. So far as the expediency of the proposal was concerned as a matter of location, he contended that Vancouver was a most suitable place. Two thirds of the cases, during the time the Court had been held there, had been tried in Vancouver, and its location as a convenience to the Mainland, was fully justified.

MR. McPHILLIPS supported the Bill. He denied an allegation that the present Administration was distinctly a "Victoria" Government. There were three Ministers in the Cabinet representing the Mainland, and there were two Ministers only holding portfolios who represented Island constituencies. The Premier, as they all knew, did not hold a portfolio, occupying the office of President of the Council only. He held that the location of the Court sittings at Victoria was a matter of general convenience and had no political color.

MR. BROWN thought the Government had done wrong to depart from the practice which had been proved to be very satisfactory of having Court sittings in Vancouver.

MR. CURTIS said that in his constituency there were twenty-five or thirty lawyers and every one of them was in favor of sittings being held at Vancouver, as well as Victoria. He expressed astonishment at the attitude of the Government in connection with this measure. The Bill as introduced provided that there should be Supreme Court sittings at Vancouver. He therefore took it, that the Government, particularly the Attorney-General, recognised, when he brought the Bill in, that it was just and proper that there should be sittings held there. No reason had since been given by the Government or by the Attorney-General why this proposed change should be made. He thought the House was entitled to some good explanation of this change of front. He stated also that the Bar Association of Greenwood had instructed him by wire, that it was strongly opposed to the proposal to abolish the Court sittings at Vancouver. At the time he received this notification he had no intimation of such a change being attempted, and he was greatly surprised when the amendment was proposed and passed. He disagreed with Mr. McPhillips in saying that this was not a Victoria Government. He held that it was largely a Victoria Government. The returns showed that there were practically twenty thousand voters on the Mainland as against seven thousand two hundred and seventy-one on the Island. And yet in the Cabinet, Victoria had one-half of the representation where it was only entitled to one-quarter. It had just double the representation in the Cabinet that it was entitled to.

MR. McPHILLIPS: "It has only two portfolios."

MR. CURTIS said it had three voices in the Cabinet. The President of the Council had as much to say in the Cabinet as any other member.

MR. MUNRO thought a nasty feeling might be raised by this attempt of the Government to deprive Vancouver of one of its privileges. Public opinion frequently turned upon little matters like this, and he thought there was enough evidence already before them to show what the result would be, if the Government persisted in its course. On the ground of public utility he thought the sittings of the Court in Vancouver should be continued.

MR. HOUSTON took an opposite view and as the man who offered the amendment which did the trick maintained that he had acted on his own responsibility. He argued on the ground that British Columbia was a single-barrelled Province like other provinces of the Dominion and thought there was no ill-feeling existing such as prevailed in past years between two parts of it.

MR. CURTIS: "There would not be with fair treatment."

MR. HOUSTON argued that a fair proportion of the cases tried at Vancouver had originated in Kootenay. Had the principle of expedience been followed, as urged in this case, these cases would have been tried at Kootenay and other cases originating elsewhere would be tried in the place most convenient to get at. But there was necessity for centralization, and that idea should not be sacrificed in favor of Vancouver any more than any part of the Interior.

MR. OLIVER also opposed the Bill, maintaining that it would arouse ill-feeling and work injustice to the Mainland.

HON. MR. EBERTS said that they had heard a great deal about the general proposition of the Island against the Mainland. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition was so suave and nice in raising this question. He was bold sometimes, and at other times he was subtle. In this case he was subtle, for he knew perfectly well that every word he used was with a view of raising a feud between the Island and the Mainland. He knew very well that he was treading on Victorian toes when he introduced that measure providing Court sittings at Vancouver twelve months ago.

MR. MARTIN: "It carried, twenty to nine."

HON. MR. EBERTS: "Well if it was right because it was carried twenty to nine, what would you say tonight if the Bill carried twenty to nine? Do you say that is a good proposition? Do you challenge me to act that way to-night?"

MR. MARTIN: "We carried it by that majority, because it was fair."

HON. MR. EBERTS said the present Bill was an important one because of the general principle as to the decentralization of the Court. Any man in this Legislature who was a lawyer would agree that that principle was not a proper one.

MR. CURTIS: "The Bill as brought in by yourself originally contained that very principle."

HON. MR. EBERTS went on to argue for the principle of centralization. Did the Leader of the Opposition believe that he was acting in the best interests of the Province when he made ten appellate courts in the Province? He could assure him that when he passed that Bill he put a knife into the administration of justice so far as the Kootenay was concerned. Let any judge in the Province be asked what he thought of holding ten or twelve courts in the Province? It was well known that the administration of justice could be carried on to better advantage through one Court.

That was the only idea which influenced him in connection with this Bill. The Government was anxious that the outlying portions of the Province should be well served so far as the administration of justice was concerned. The principle of decentralization was a costly one. He instanced in this case the expense attached to the Dominion Government in the holding of courts in different places ten times a year as under the present system.

MR. R. SMITH asked what the cost was.

HON. MR. EBERTS said there was the expense attached to five or six judges, at six dollars a day, besides travelling expenses, etc.

MR. McPHILLIPS: "About $13,000.

MR. MARTIN: "That does not arise from the Full Court. That arises from the fact that the judges go on circuit. That $13,000 includes the whole cost of administration of justice."

HON. MR. EBERTS accepted this correction. He said he had no desire to press his views to a critical point on this matter. He had considered representations made by the members for Vancouver on his side of the House, and in consideration of their views, and not being influenced by the inflammatory remarks of the Leader of the Opposition, because if it came from him he would treat it in a very different way indeed, he had decided that it would be just as well under the circumstances that the debate should be adjourned. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate.

MR. MARTIN: "And not put the Bill through at all?"

HON. MR. EBERTS: "I have made the motion."

MR. TATLOW said he could not let the motion pass without thanking the Attorney-General for the position he had taken in the matter.

MR. MARTIN said he was unable to see wherein he had merited the very unkindly remarks which the Attorney-General had directed against him. He was quite sure that what he had said was not calculated to embarrass the Government in the slightest degree. The very fact that both of his colleagues, opposed to him politically, had agreed with what he said, showed that his remarks had been put forward in a very proper spirit. He thought the Attorney-General was not justified in saying that he was sorry that he had to agree with him (Mr. Martin) because he was Leader of the Opposition. He would not retaliate in that spirit at all. He thought the Government was acting in an extremely wise manner in giving way to the representations not only in this House, but by the very influential delegations from the City of Vancouver. But in doing that he was sorry that the Attorney-General had adopted the course he had in moving the adjournment of the debate, the effect of which would be to defeat the Bill, which was a necessary one. The present Act provided for ten sittings of the Full Court. The proposal in the Bill was to reduce this number of sittings to six. That was a very proper and necessary amendment. The Bill as introduced by the Attorney-General also contained other matters, which were really necessary in the interests of the Province.

The vote for the adjournment of the debate was then put and carried, the Opposition demurring.

VANCOUVER LANDS.

The Bill granting certain lands to the City of Vancouver was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Martin was glad the Government was asserting title to the land in question, as he was certain that it belonged to the Province. He had intended, had he remained in power, to bring the matter to a head. It was a burning question in Vancouver. No one could establish harbor rights there without the consent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, he claimed had deliberately grabbed the property.

The Attorney-General stated that there was no question as to the ownership of the land conveyed in the Bill, which included all that portion of land lying east of Westminster bridge and west of the east side of the Park bridge.

The Committee rose and the Bill was read a third time and finally passed.

VANCOUVER CHARTER.

The Vancouver City Charter received its final consideration upon the motion for reception of the Committee's report, when

MAYOR GARDEN offered several minor amendments, which were adopted without discussion. One amendment however, proposing to limit the exemption of public institutions from taxation to incorporated institutions, evoked objection from

MR. McPHILLIPS, MR. MARTIN and others, who argued that such a change might subject some deserving institutions to taxation. The amendment was accepted.

MR. GILMOUR also offered an amendment proposing to give the ratepayers the right to determine in public meeting upon certain questions of expenditure.

The amendment was defeated.

COLUMBIA & WESTERN.

The Bill to amend the Columbia & Western Railway Act was read a second time, after some discussion, the motion being opposed by seven votes. The Bill was put through its remaining stages and finally passed.

MUNICIPAL CLAUSES BILL.

The Municipal Clauses Bill was read a second time, referred to Committee of the Whole, and reported up complete with amendments. It was then read a third time and finally passed.

VANCOUVER NORTHERN.

Upon consideration of the report of the Committee of the Whole upon the Vancouver Northern & Yukon Railway Bill, Section 39 of the original Act was struck out, on motion of MR. MCPHILLIPS. This clause provided that if at any time the railway should be declared for the general benefit of Canada all powers granted under the Act should cease. The report was then adopted and the Bill was read a third time and finally passed.

KITIMAAT RAILWAY BILL.

The Kitimaat-Caledonia Company's Bill was read clause by clause in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Curtis objected to the principle of handing over the roads of the Province to a private Company. The Government he held should preserve its rights over the roads subject to a privilege to the Company to collect tolls for a certain time. He considered that there was occasion for a close study of the Bill in order that the rights of the Province should be properly safeguarded, and in this particular he saw one objection to having such important measures rushed through during the closing moments of the session.

Hon. Mr. Eberts offered an amendment limiting the road to six feet in width and subjecting the agreement to such conditions as might be deemed advisable.

The amendment was accepted.

Upon motion of Mr. Kidd Clause 32 of the Bill, authorising the Company to enter upon the lands of the Crown under certain conditions was struck out.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill as amended. The Bill was thereupon read a third time and finally passed.

KAMLOOPS-ATLIN RAILWAY.

The Bill to incorporate the Kamloops-Atlin Railway was taken up in Committee of the Whole, reported up complete without amendments, read a third time and finally passed.

GRAND FORKS & KETTLE RIVER RAILWAY.

Then came about the last item on the Orders, for which Mr. Garden had been patiently waiting in his chair. He now arose and moved the second reading of the Bill, which in view of the hour, 4:30 o'clock a. m., he considered should go through without much discussion.

MR. CURTIS supported the Bill. He pointed out that it was a thoroughly practical scheme, backed by financial men of solid standing. It was a road, which though short was calculated to do a great deal of good in opening up the Province and in affording communication with other important lines. Why it should have had any opposition, he could not understand, although it seemed to be repugnant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in spite of the fact that the promoters had done a great deal to placate that Corporation. He predicted if this road was built, the Town of Grand Forks would have a population of five or six thousand people. So far as the objection taken on the ground of the road running to the Boundary, was concerned, he argued that owing to the nature of the haul, the ores of the Boundary country would come into British Columbia to be smelted. Then there was a promising agricultural district to be opened up by the line, and in fact the advantages of the line were so many and apparent, that it seemed most strange that there should be any objection to the Bill.

The question was then put—Shall the Grand Forks & Kettle River Railway Bill be now read a second time?

The vote stood as follows:

For the Bill: Messrs. Brown, Martin, Curtis, Green, R. Smith, Houston, McInnes, Gilmour, Stables, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Kidd, McBride, Eberts, Garden, Tatlow and Clifford.—17.

Against the Bill: Messrs. Turner, Dunsmuir, A. W. Smith, Prentice, Wells, Pooley, Hayward, Fulton, Ellison, Mounce, Rogers, Murphy, Hall, McPhillips and Helmcken.—15.

The motion was sustained and the Bill was read a second time.

The Bill was then referred to Committee of the Whole. Upon motion of Mr. Garden, Clause 4 was struck out.

Mr. McPhillips offered an amendment providing that the Bill should not come into operation until proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, such proclamation to be deferred for one year from date.

Mr. Martin protested that such an amendment could not be made without notice and the proposition failed on that ground.

Mr. McPhillips then moved that the Committee rise and ask leave to sit again. This motion failed on division, the vote standing 16 to 15.

Mr. McPhillips made another last effort to check the passage of the Bill. He moved that the Committee rise, and

Mr. Garden moved in amendment that the Committee rise and report the Bill complete without amendment.

The House divided on the question, and the amendment carried.

MR. POOLEY called attention to the fact that the Bill had been altered after leaving the Railway Committee. He asked Mr. Speaker's ruling on the point, whether the Bill was, in view of that fact, properly before the House.

MR. MARTIN pointed out that the change referred to was merely the fact that the amendments to the Bill had been printed in italics. He did not think that an incident of that kind should affect the passage of the Bill.

MR. BROWN held that the printing of the amendment in italics did not really constitute an alteration in the Bill. If such a principle as that was agreed to the mere insertion of a new letter, through an error of the printer, could throw out an important Bill. He looked upon the objection as puerile. As a matter of reason, the introduction of italics only served to make the Bill more intelligible, and less likely to be misunderstood.

At this stage, MR. SPEAKER announced that the Clerk had just advised him that it was upon his judgment that the italics had been put in.

The Bill was then read a third time and finally passed amid rounds of applause from its supporters and the disgruntled objections of those who had opposed it.

THE LAST ITEM.

One solitary item found to be still on the Order Paper, the Bill respecting Extra-Provincial Investment and Loan Societies, stood for final consideration in Committee of the Whole, Hon. Mr. Turner having a clause (No. 3) transmitted during the day by message, to introduce. This clause was incorporated, and the Committee rose, reporting the Bill as amended. It was then read a third time and finally passed.

The House adjourned at 7 o'clock a. m., until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

WINDING UP BUSINESS.

The conclusion of the business transacted on Saturday morning, in the House, was not, by mistake, included in the report of the work of Friday and the night following, given in Saturday's issue of the "News-Advertiser." It related to the adjourned debate on the motion of

MR. CURTIS, on August 15th, affirming the principle of the Eight-Hour Law, and was allowed to drop, after a few words by Mr. Houston.

THE PREMIER announced that it was not the intention of the Government to alter the Eight-Hour Law. It was on the Statute Book now, and was there to stand.

MR. MARTIN wanted to know if the proposed Mining Commission would inquire into the Eight-Hour Law.

THE PREMIER replied that he could not answer that question, but reiterated the statement that it was not intended to alter the Law in any way.

The motion was defeated on show of hands, names standing as follows:

For the motion: Messrs. McInnes, Stables, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Green, R. Smith, and Houston—8.

Against the motion: Messrs. Turner, Dunsmuir, McBride, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Fulton, Hayward, Garden, Mounce, Taylor, Hunter, Rogers, Pooley, Eberts, Wells and Prentice—17.

OUT OF ORDER.

MR. GARDEN'S resolution dealing with Chinese immigration was disposed of without discussion, being ruled out of order by the Speaker.

MINING PETITION.

Mr. Curtis presented a final bouquet in the shape of a monster petition against the proposed Mining Commission, from residents of Phoenix.

The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

THE HOUSE RISES.

Parliament prorogued under the favor of beautiful weather, and although the attendance was not so large as on many former occasions, the galleries were well filled with fashionably dressed people. A small company of spectators also gathered on the floor of the Chamber, which was arranged to afford accommodation.

The House assembled at 3 o'clock, prayers being read by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge. Bishop Perrin and Bishop Christie were also present.

The Lieutenant-Governor arrived shortly after 3 o'clock, accompanied by Admiral Beaumont and a Staff Officer from the fleet, and Lieutenant-Colonels Grant, Benson, McKay, Gregory, and several others of the local and permanent volunteer corps.

His Honor, having ascended the throne, was pleased to dismiss the Legislators from their duties with the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am pleased to express my appreciation of the earnestness and care you have manifested in dealing with the various important subjects submitted for your consideration during the session.

The liberal supplies which you have granted for carrying on the administration of public affairs, and particularly for the purpose of constructing roads, and for other public improvements, cannot fail to have a marked result in the development of the resources of the Province affected thereby.

I am pleased to observe the substantial aid extended to agricultural industry. The measure of relief afforded to settlers by the Land Act Amendment Act is especially gratifying.

The several amendments to the Assessment Act and the Act to Levy a Tax on Coal and Coke will result in a substantial increase in the revenue so as to more amply provide for carrying on necessary works of development in the future.

I am pleased to know that special measures of relief have been passed in the interests of the Municipalities of New Westminster and Sandon.

It is gratifying to find that effective measures have been taken to protect our home labor, not only from unfair competition within the Province, but

(Continued On Page Six.)

Lardeau Eagle.

Published every Wednesday morning at the office of publication, Ferguson, B C., by

R. P. PETTIPIECE.

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LARDEAU EAGLE,
FERGUSON, B.C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1900.

SANCTUM SHORTSTOPS

With the advent of work being continued the yaar round on a dozen or more promising mining properties in this district, the camp's permanency is assured. Soon there will be no need of going out of the district to find work for the winter. In fact very few men will leave here this fall.

The government ownership of railways is a question that is becoming of vital importance to Canadians. The Canadian Magazine for September contains the first of a series of four articles on that subject, written by R. L. Richardson, M. P., which is well worth perusal. Mr. Richardson shows in a clear and lucid manner the immense advantages to be derived from public ownership, vs. private ownership with public capital.—Banff Gazette.

A newspaper that restricts itself to the publication of nice things which it hears about folks, would be like a man who has nothing but sugar on his bill of fare, and who scorns beefsteak and beans and bread and the things that put the muscles in condition for hard work. Sugar has its place at the dinner table, and nice things about folks have their function in the newspaper; but among undesirable things in journalism nambypambyism occupies a position high up.

Why throw your vote away by voting for what you do not want? If you are in favor of continuing the present conditions vote for the old party candidates. They have held the offices of the nation and administered the government and made the laws year in and year out and conditions are just what they have made them. And you expect to get relief from such conditions by voting for the men who made intentionally just what they are and who do not want any change!

How can men think highly, nobly, clearly, when the chief object in life is to acquire the wealth which others have produced? While socialists are demanding public ownership millionaires have already put it in practice—they own the public. The men who have created the trusts are swiftly bringing in socialism, for they are making conditions which will force the people into this new phase of life as the only escape from slavery to the restless financial candition, says Rev. E. M. Wheelocx in Commonwealth.

All staple articles can be secured at home at about the same price as is charged in Toronto, and where there are a few cents in difference it ought to be borne in mind that the purchaser saves these that the CRUEL SWEAT SYSTEM MAY BE PERPETUATED AND INNOCENSE AND VIRTUE SACRIFICED. Every citizen owes it to the community in which he lives, moves and has his being, to encourage home industry and enterprise, and this cannot be done by sending his ready cash abroad and depending on the local merchant for credit.—Nelson Economist.

The electoral district of Yale-Cariboo extends from the summit of the Rockies, 400 miles, to the Pacific ocean at Jarvis Inlet, and from the Liard river in the north, 700 miles, to the International boundary on the south. It embraces twelve provincial ridings, returning among them 13 members to the local house, more than a third of the entire representation of the province. At the last provincial general election a vote of 11,192 was cast in these ridings out of a total vote of 27,072 for the entire province, or between two-fifths and one half of the whole. It is represented at Ottawa by one member, while the electoral district of Victoria with a third of this voting strength has two.

SCREAMLETS.

Pin your faith to the Lardeau.

Canada should own the C. P. R.

Canada should abolish the Senate.

How many workingmen in the Lardeau had any say as to whether W. A. Galliher would be there nominee or not?

Says Sir William Drummond—he that will not reason is a bigot, he that cannot reason is a fool; he that dares not reason is a slave.

Along with the news of Hewitt Bostock's retirement from politics comes the intelligence that he has made an assignment. Money gone, political friends (?) gone.

Bankers get money for nothing. Do you? Are they made of better mud than you? If this is your government, why not have it issued to all on the same conditions—and conditions which all can take advantage of?—Appeal.

The life of a prospector is a peculiar one; yet such that many men become married to it; they apparently cannot leave it—until their happiest dreams of fortune marterialize, and even then it would only mean the jim-jams for some of them.

Says Ella Wheeler Wilcox:
There is gold for all in the worlds broad bosom,
There is food for all in the worlds great store;
Enough is provided if rightly divided:
Let each man take what he needs—no more.

The sentiment of the above stanza is grand, but the point of difference is the standard by which the quantity of men's needs shall be determined.

S. S. Taylor, still another lawyer of Nelson, and an old Conservative (on the prairie) has pledged the support of organized labor to his friend W. A. Galliher, but may find some difficulty in delivering the goods. It just shows that a lawyer of this stamp is in politics where ever the most "pickings" are found. The Rossland Miners' Union have called Mr. Taylor off.

No delegates for either of the "two great parties" could be secured in Ferguson. The citizens here are tired of both. Its only a matter of ins and outs—not necessarily a change in the existing antiquated system. But the change will come sooner or later. The politicians may hinder socialism but they cannot stop it. The trusts are simplifying the situation every day. The people will see after while that what is good for a hundred or more people would be good for all the people.

The mining prospect itself cannot be termed as a "wildcat." It is the promoter, in most cases, who does the wildcatting. He buys a prospect for a song, forms a company and turns the prospect over as a mine—or at the price of a mine. The "wildcat" feature is due to men, not to the property itself. Oft times the claim with the least surface shewing turns out to be the best proposition. It is the "open cut" and a liar which secures the term "wildcat" for many properties.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after one month I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 80 acres of land in the District of West Kootenay, situated on the west side of Duncan river immediately north of the mouth of McDonald creek and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post marked "H. M. Carter's S. E. Corner," thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated at Trout Lake this 11th day of September, A. D. 1900.

29-32 H. M. CARTER.

United Hatters of North America

THIS IS THE UNION LABEL of the United Hatters of North America. When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine UNION LABEL is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The Genuine Union Label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co and Henry H. Roelofs, both of Philadelphia, Pa., are non-union concerns.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary, 477 Park Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Smoke Cigars

And at all times insist on the box bearing THE BLUE LABEL. It helps manufacturers to see the force of paying fair and honest wages.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE, C. M. I. U.

SMOKE
Royal Seal
Kootenay Belle
AND.....
Little Gem
CIGARS
UNION MADE
by the
Kootenay Cigar M'f'g Co.,
NELSON, B. C.
☞See that the BLUE LABEL is on each box.

The Union Label

On everything you buy is a guarantee that the producers thereof receive a fair rate of wages for its production.

INSIST ON HAVING THE LABEL.

SMOKE
KELOWNA
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UNION MADE

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See that this Label is on all Clothing you buy.

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Good, prompt service, and any work undertaken guaranteed.

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S. DANEY, Proprietor.

P. Burns & Co.

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Retail Markets

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WM. SCHMOCK,
Manager Ferguson Branch.

The Central Hotel

One of the Best Equipped Hotels in **Revelstoke** is under the same management.

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The Queen's Hotel..

Abrahamson Bros., Proprietors.

Everything new and up to date.
Fire proof safe.
Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Mining men's headquarters.
Cheerful dining room; A 1 service.

MODERATE RATES GIVEN.

BEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. FINELY EQUIPPED BAR.
BEST CUISINE SERVICE. REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.

BEST $2.00 A DAY HOUSE IN THE LARDEAU DISTRICT.

..Hotel Lardeau..

J. Laughton, Proprietor.

Ferguson, B. C.

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NEATLY FURNISHED, WELL LIGHTED AND HEATED ROOMS.
CONVENIENTLY SITUATED ON VICTORIA AVE.

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THE PIONEER HOTEL OF THE LARDEA

The Bar is supplied with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men. Tenderfeet comforted.

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Fast Daily Service between Atlantic and Pacific.

Improved Connecting Service to and from Kootenay country.

First Class Sleeper on all trains from Arrowhead and Kootenay Landing.

Tourist Cars pass Revelstoke, daily for St. Paul, Fridays for Montreal and Boston, Sundays and Wednesdays for Toronto. Same cars pass Medicine Hat one day later.

Daily Train to and from Revelstoke and main line
19.45.....lv.....ARROWHEAD.....arr.....6.25

Daily Steamer, connecting for Kootenay points and Crows Nest Line
5.45.....lv.....ARROWHEAD.....arr.....19.35

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T. W. BRADSHAW, Agt. Revelstoke.
Or to.....
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And we have just received a fine stock of **Letter Pads.** Patronize

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For People Who

....Read and Think

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Better Days, [Fitch].....25c.
An Ideal Republic, [Phelps].....50c.
Christ the Socialist.....75c.
American People's Money, [Donnelly].....35c.
The Little Statesman, [Armstrong].....25c.
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by F. G. R. Gordon.....15c.
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We have ample improved facilities and know how to use them. We can do all the printing in this entire district, if strict attention to orders will secure it.

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"MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN."

The Yankee is accredited with being the possessor of a "gall" that is unrivalled elsewhere on God's footstool. But when it comes to a "showdown" the patent medicine man can give any Yankee the big end of the game and beat him every time; and Jesse James, if he was alive, would lay down his gun and take off his hat to them in awesome admiration. The Herald has received this week a catalogue from a large department store and an alleged "booklet" from a patent medicine house which is purely and simply an advertisement, accompanied by the very modest request that they be favored with a "complimentary notice something like the following," etc., such as others pay $2 for. It's a gold dollar to a peanut, however, that if these opulent mendicants were asked for the price of a loaf of bread by some poor, half-starved devil, they would have him arrested.—Cranbrook Herald.

THE LABOR PLATFORM.

At the 1898 session of the Dominion Trades of Labor congress held in Winnipeg, the following platform was adopted. We would especially commend it to the consideration of the workers of British Columbia at the present time:

1. Free compulsory education.
2. Legal working day of eight hours and six days a week.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions.
6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, lighting, etc.
7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.
8. Abolition of the Dominion senate.
9. Exclusion of Chinese.
10. The union label on all manufactured goods, where practicable, on all government supplies.
11. Abolition of child labor by children under 14 years of age; and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, workshops, factories, etc.
12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.
13. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.
14. Proportional representation and the cumulative vote.
15. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

When you want a Cool
Refreshing Drink
Try
Enterprise Beer

All Lardeau's leading hotels handle it.
Manufactured by the
Enterprise Brewing Co.,
Revelstoke, B. C.

Have you become a paid-up reader of The Eagle?

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

[LIMITED.]

Time Table No. 51

Taking Effect, June 15th.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

VICTORIA TO VANCOUVER daily, except Monday, at 7 o'clock a. m. Regular freight steamer will leave Victoria at midnight on Tuesday and Thursday and Vancouver at midnight on Wednesday and Friday.

VANCOUVER TO VICTORIA daily, at 1, or on arrival of C. P. Railway No. 1 train. Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p. m. on Tuesday and Thursday and Vancouver at 12 p. m. on Wednesday and Friday.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA FOR NEW WESTMINSTER, Ladner, Lulu and Islands, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER FOR VICTORIA and way ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock a. m.

Steamer Beaver leaves NEW WESTMINSTER for Chilliwack and way landings, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., connecting at Mission City with C. P. R. from Vancouver.

Returning leaves Chilliwack for New Westminster, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 7 a. m., connecting with boat for Victoria.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company leave from Evans, Coleman & Evans' wharf, Vancouver, for Naas and intermediate ports, every Monday at 2 p. m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company leave from Evans, Coleman & Evans' wharf, weekly for Wrangel and Skagway.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamers leave Victoria for Alberni, Ahouset and way ports on 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month; extending later trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott. The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON,
General Freight Agent.
C. S. BAXTER,
Passenger Agent.

NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF

The Lardeau District

HAS THERE BEEN SO MANY MEN EMPLOYED, OR SO MUCH DEVELOPMENT GOING ON.
THE LARDEAU WILL HAVE AT LEAST

A Dozen Shippers This Winter

"With the advent of a railway over One Hundred properties within a radius of ten miles of Ferguson could become shippers in three months' time."

Ferguson is the Hub

AND THERE IS NO CAMP IN BRITISH COLUMBIA WHICH PRODUCES SUCH HIGH-GRADE ORES AND WONDERFUL SURFACE SHEWINGS.

Ferguson is the supply point

FOR THE NORTH AND SOUTH FORKS OF THE LARDEAU, BEING BEAUTIFULLY LOCATFD ON A NATURAL TOWNSITE BENCH, RIGHT AT THE FORKS; THE NETTIE L. AND GREAT NORTHERN HILLS, AND ALSO THE NORTHERN PORTION

of the Lardo-Duncan country.

Ferguson is the Payroll ... Centre ...

ALL MINING MEN MAKE FERGUSON THEIR HEADQUARTERS WHILE IN THE DISTRICT. SUPPLIES IN ANY QUANTITY CAN BE PROCURED IN FERGUSON CHEAPER THAN ON THE OUTSIDE, AS THE LOCAL MERCHANTS PROCURE LOWER FREIGHT RATES. FERGUSON IS NOT A BOOM TOWN, BUT HAS BEEN STEADILY GROWING SINCE 1897. THERE NEVER WAS A MORE OPPORTUNE TIME TO BUY FERGUSON REAL ESTATE OR INVEST IN THE CAMP'S MINERAL PROPERTIES THAN RIGHT NOW. WITH A RAILWAY PRICES WILL TAKE A SHARP RISE.

Come Straight to Ferguson

The Rossland-Nelson of the Lardeau.

Come and see the town and district for yourself.

They will stand investigation. BUY NOW.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE OR APPLY TO

W. N. BRAYTON,
GENERAL AGENT.

HENRY FLOYD,
LOCAL AGENT.

(Continued from page Three.)

from the immigration of undesirable classes of aliens.

I note with pleasure that an Act has been passed, and under it a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia has been appointed to proceed to Porcupine Creek, Cassiar District, to settle up in an expeditious manner disputes which have arisen in that locality between miners by reason of the uncertainty of the boundary between Alaska and this Province.

An Act to protect the mining interests of citizens serving Her Majesty in South Africa meets with my warmest approval.

The presence in the Province of His Excellency the Governor-General at the present time is a matter for congratulation, and I feel assured that His Excellency will be deeply impressed with the expression of loyalty to Her Majesty, so conspicuous in this part of Her Majesty's dominions.

In liberating you from your arduous duties, it is with the feeling that your efforts will be amply rewarded by the increasing prosperity and the general advancement of the interests of the Province resulting therefrom."

Hon. Mr. Prentice, Provincial Secretary, then announced:

"It is His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure that the Legislative Assembly be prorogued until it shall please His Honor to summon the same for despatch of business, and this Provincial Legislative Assembly is hereby prorogued accordingly."

THE ROYAL ASSENT.

The following bills were laid before His Honor, who was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give assent thereto, this being announced by the Clerk of the House in the usual form: "In Her Majesty's name, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Bills:"

(No. 2) An Act to amend the Evidence Act.

(No. 4) An Act to amend the Notaries Appointment Act.

(No. 7) An Act respecting the closing of Shops, and the employment of Children and Young Persons therein.

(No. 12) An Act to incorporate the Vancouver and Westminster Railway Co.

(No. 13) An Act to Incorporate the Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Co., Limited.

(No. 14) An Act to Incorporate the Western Telephone and Telegraph Co.

(No. 15) An Act to Amend the Companies Act, 1897.

(No. 17) An Act to Incorporate the Klitimaat-Caledonia Co.

(No. 19) An Act to revise and consolidate the Vancouver Incorporation Act.

(No. 20) An Act to amend the Vancouver, Northern and Yukon Railway Act, 1899.

(No. 21) An Act to amend An Act to Incorporate the Anglican Syod of the Diocese of New Westminster.

(No. 22) An Act to Incorporate the Rock Bay and Salmon River Railway Co.

(No. 23) An Act to Accelerate the Incorporation of the City of Phoenix.

No. 24) An Act to Incorporate the Pacific, Northern and Omineca Railway Co.

(No. 25) An Act to amend the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897.

(No. 26) An Act to amend the Investment and Loan Societies Act.

(No. 28) An Act to amend the Rossland Water and Light Company Incorporation Act, 1896.

(No. 29) An Act to amend the Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896.

(No. 30) An Act to amend the Land Registry Act.

(No. 31) An Act to amend the Judgments Act, 1899.

(No. 32) An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act.

(No. 33) An Act relating to Extra-Provincial Investment and Loan Societies.

(No. 34) An Act to Incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Co.

(No. 35) An Act to amend the Official Administrators' Act.

(No. 38) An Act respecting Succession Duties.

(No. 42) An Act relating to employment on Works carried on under Franchises granted by Private Acts.

(No. 46) An Act to regulate Immigration to British Columbia.

(No. 47) An Act to confirm the Assessment Roll of the City of Greenwood for the Year 1900.

(No. 48) An Act to permit the use of Voting Machines in British Columbia.

(No. 49) An Act to amend the Law relating to Costs allowed to Mortgagees.

(No. 50) An Act to Incorporate the Grand Forks and Kettle River Railway Co.

(No. 51) An Act to authorise a grant to the Corporation of the City of Vancouver of certain Crown Lands situate in said City.

(No. 54) An Act to amend the Licences Act, 1899.

(No. 55) An Act to amend the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897.

(No. 56) An Act to relieve the members of the Canadian troops serving in South Africa from the operation of certain provisions of the Placer Mining Act, the Mineral Act and amending Acts.

(No. 57) An Act to amend the Railway Assessment Act.

(No. 58) An Act to amend the Provincial Elections Act.

(No. 59) An Act to amend the Tramway Incorporation Act.

(No. 60) A Bill to amend the Mineral Act.

(No. 61) An Act to levy a Tax on Coal and Coke.

(No. 62) An Act to amend the Land Act.

(No. 63) An Act to amend the Assessment Act.

(No. 66) An Act to amend the Queen's Counsel Act, 1899.

(No. 66) An Act to vest the title to the Discovery Placer Claim, Atlin Lake Mining Division of the Cassiar Electoral Districts, in the Discoverers of Placer Claims in the said District.

(No. 69) An Act to amend the Municipal Clauses Act.

(No. 70) An Act to amend the Municipal Elections Act.

(No. 71) An Act to amend the Public Dyking Act, 1898.

(No. 72) An Act to amend the Municipalities Act.

(No. 73) An Act to further amend the Land Act.

Hon. Mr. Speaker then addressed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as follows:

"May it please Your Honor:

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, in session assembled, approach Your Honor at the close of our labors with sentiments of unfeigned loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's person and Government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honor's acceptance a Bill (No. 68), intituled 'An Act for granting certain sums of money for the public service of the Province of British Columbia.'"

To this Bill the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, by His Honor's command, declared:

"In Her Majesty's name, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank Her Majesty's loyal subjects, accept their benevolence, and assent to this Bill."

And so concluded the first session of the ninth Parliament of British Columbia.

:o:

THE DEAD BEAT WASN'T WORSTED.

One young man who deserves to go galumphing down the corridors of fame came into contact with the authorities at the Sherman House. He was fashionably arrayed in the dress of the period, the most apparent garment being a large ulster with a large check, coming almost to his feet. He was caught in the dining room, escorted to the private office and duly invited to settle. He had no cash, no watch, no chain, no jewels of any sort; but he managed to effect a compromise on the basis of a pair of trousers, which were in excellent repair. He said he could get along without them better than he could without the ulster; and the subsequent proceedings showed that he was right.

About two hours afterward the bell boys in the Tremont were set in motion by long and furious tinkles of the bell from one of the rooms on the "300" floor. Presently one of them came down looking puzzled and reported to the clerk on watch that the "gentleman in 309 had done got his trousers stole." An immediate investigation followed. There was no fireplace in the rooom, the wardrobe and bureau drawers were empty, nothing could be found under the washstand that distantly resembled wearing apparel; yet the man was undoubtedly trouserless. A brief discussion of the event went on to disclose the fact that the man's gold watch and fob, a gold match box, a fine pocket knife, a bunch of keys and a roll of bills big enough to stub your toe were in the pockets of the missing garment.

It did seem as if there was a great deal more than the average man carries in those pockets—yet, what could be done?

"Do you suppose I stole my own trousers?" asked the young man. And no one did. The house detective was called in; but, as he had never been known to catch anything but a cold in several years of service, his contribution to the solution of the problem was necessarily slight.

It was not long before another pair of trousers were provided; as good a pair as could be had ready made. The roll of bills and other things became the subject of compromise, and part of the amount demanded was taken out in a week's board and lodging. During that week the young man by paying diligent attention to a little game which was in progress every evening and all day Sunday in one of the back rooms on the office floor succeeded in gettting enough to take him back to California, whence he had come a short time before. And the most noticeable thing about that young man's clothing was a long ulster with a large check.—Chicago "Record."

:o:

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

GENERAL VON WALDERSEE.

General Field-Marshal Alfred Count von Waldersee, who has left Europe to take the command of the Allied Forces in China, is 68 years old, having been born at Potsdam on April 8th, 1832. Entering the Army as a Second-Lieutenant of Artillery in 1850, he was in 1865 appointed Aide-de-camp to Prince Charles of Prussia, and twelve months later served with distinction as a Major on the General Staff during the Austro-Prussian War. In 1870 Count von Waldersee was appointed Military Attache in Paris, and was on the Headquarters Staff during the Franco-German War. From June to September, 1871, he filled the post of Charge d'Affaires in Paris, and afterwards re-entered the Army as Colonel of the 13th Uhlans, being promoted in 1873 to Chief of Staff of the 10th Army Corps. Count von Waldersee was gazetted a Major-General in 1876, and in 1888 he was appointed a General of Cavalry and Chief of the General Army Staff in succession to the late Count von Moltke. In 1891 he was given the command of the Ninth Army Corps, and in 1895 His Majesty the Emperor bestowed upon him the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest Prussian order, and nine months later appointed him "General-Oberst," with the rank of General Field-Marshal. In 1898 Count von Waldersee was promoted an Inspector-General, and in May of this year, the fiftieth anniversary of his joining the Army, the gallant officer was promoted to General Field-Marshal. Count von Waldersee married an American lady, who had received the title of Princess Maria van Naer, as the morganatic consort of the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein.

MRS. AGUINALDO.

The few Americans who have called upon her in Calle San Jose have found a good looking Filipino woman, of about thirty years, clad in the graceful dress of the islanders, and resembling thousands of her less prominent race sisters. She is better looking from the Filipino standpoint than from ours; she is plump, pleasant-faced, and, to her country folks, distinctly attractive. She will not talk Spanish with a foreigner; it is said she can speak this language, but does not care to do so. To hold conversation with her it is necessary to enlist the service of a Tagalog interpreter.

To-day "la Senora Presidente" has the appearance of a woman who has suffered, nor is the term of her unhappiness yet past. Her eyes, with their expression of sadness and dejection, show her distress of mind. For this there is due cause. Her husband is probably a fugitive, hiding in the mountains, and every day lessens his chances of ultimate pardon by America if captured. He may be dead; if he still lives he is in danger every minute of the day, wherever he may be. I do not believe, says a writer in "Harper's Bazaar," Mrs. Aguinaldo herself knows where he is, nor that she has heard from him sinse she came to Manila. She is fully aware of the dangers which surrounded him in the Igorrote country when she left him last Christmas, because it was the unmistakable hostility of these same Igorrotes that decided her to seek the protection of our lines. She lost her infant daughter last November, and later her three-year-old son died in Bacoor. The death of her son is an established fact, but for the present those who surround Mrs. Aquinaldo have deemd it wise to withhold from her the confirmation of this news. She has heard that Miguel died in Bacoor, but the assertions of her friends to the contrary are half convincing, so she broods on the matter, wondering why the child is not brought from the country to see her. In a couple of months the reason for this present secrecy will have passed; there will then have arrived a new member of the Aguinaldo family, and the mother's attention will be diverted from the children who have died.

During the long weeks that Mrs. Aguinaldo was under guard she could receive no visitors; her mail was withheld, and only one member of her household was allowed to go out to do the daily marketing. The Provost-Marshal of Manila said to Mrs. Aguinaldo that this was done in order to protect her from annoyance or any possible unpleasant occurrence. But in spite of this precaution she never considered such protection necessary; she has many friends and relations in and about Manila, and she has never been apprehensive that they would annoy her in any way.

Before the guards were removed from their houses the women were warned by the Provost-Marshal to be most careful to observe a strict neutrality in word as well as in deed. They were particularly cautioned against talking with correspondents of American newspapers, and it was made plain to them that their present liberty was dependent upon a close observance of these warnings. They are afraid the guards may be sent back to their door any day, and they are consequently most careful to respect the Provost-Marshal's admonitions at all times.

"I think you Americans are at times very clumsy deceivers," said Mrs. Aguinaldo lately. 'I remember the officer who accompanied us down from Talubin to Vigan—after we lost our horses we had to continue our journey caried in chairs by Igorrote porters, whom we paid from our own pockets. The first night after our horses disappeared this officer said he would write a letter to somebody and see if he could get them back.

'Later he showed me the note, written on a page of his note-book, and then sent it off by a native runner. The next evening I saw him, again writing, and soon he came around to show me what he said was a note he had received in reply to his of the night before, and which explained that nothing had been seen of the missing animals. But I could see that the second note was in the same handwriting and on similar paper to the first; it was a clumsy piece of trickery that would not have deceived a child."

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AN EXAMPLE OF NEGRO PROGRESS.

The editor of the Rossland "Miner" and others amongst us, who take a pessimistic view of the future of the colored race and would consequently like to impose large political disabilities upon it, may well note a record of the progress of the negro under British rule in Jamaica, as stated by Mr. William Thorp in a recent issue of the Chicago "Record:"

"The negroes of Jamaica," he says, "have just finished celebrating the sixty-second anniversary of their release from slavery by 'Missis Queen,' as they call their Sovereign. Thanksgiving services and jubilation meetings have been held. The blacks have much to be thankful for. Their progress in Jamaica since emancipation day has been truly marvelous, and should command the attention of all who are interested in the great problem of the future of the negro race.

The negro will not go under before the march of civilization, like the Carib, the Kanaka and the red Indian and the Australian Aborigine. He has too much vitality and too great a facility for adapting himself to new conditions to succumb so easily. He thrives on civilization, and he must always be the principal denizen of the tropics. Observation and history combine to show that white colonies cannot be permanently established there and maintain their racial purity. The tropics can only be civilised by civilising the negro.

Before the negroes of this Colony were emancipated they were undoubtedly in a most degraded condition—utterly immoral, or, rather, unmoral, and utterly ignorant. Yet they had a better start than many others of their race. Severe punishments were rare, cruelty was sternly avenged by fine and imprisonment; the slave had rights upon which the slave-owner dared not trespass.

Looking over some old records, I find that in 1777 a white planter in Jamaica was fined £1,000 and sent to jail for a year for cruelly beating two of his slaves, and that in the previous year another white planter in Grenada was hanged for murdering his slave in a fit of passion. Such instances abound; the law protected the negro slave as much as his master.

At first there was much bitterness between whites and blacks, intensified in 1865 by a savage riot at Morant Bay which was more savagely repressed. Out of evil came good. Great Britain's attention was directed to the island, with the result that a thoroughly rotten oligarchy was replaced by a strong, just and beneficent progressive Government. Under this Government the rise of the negro in Jamaica has been wonderfully rapid, considering his racial disabilities. The Colony boasts of a larger body of peasant proprietors than any other part of the West Indies. They are estimated to number between 90,000 and 100,000—one in seven of the population. They are a very fine body of men—intelligent, industrious, sober, independent, loyal and law-abiding. They believe firmly in education and religion, and their chief ambitions are to become deacons of their churches and send their children to good schools. Of course, this is the best type of negro; there are other types less pleasant, though by no means hopeless.

One might search the world over and not find a more law-abiding country than Jamaica, although the colonial people outnumber the whites by forty to one. A white woman could walk alone from one end of Jamaica to the other, certain of meeting with nothing but the utmost respect and kindness from the negroes. Those crimes which form the excuse for lynching in the Southern States are absolutely unknown in Jamaica, and serious crimes of any kind are very rare, though there is a good deal of petty theft. In every possible way the negro is given a fair chance in the struggle for life.

No artificial barriers are placed in his way. All the schools of the Colony, even those of the highest class, are open to his sons and daughters, and there is a Government scholarship which has enabled several negro lads to obtain an English University education.

The liberal professions are open to the colored man as much as to the white, and many of the best doctors and lawyers of the Colony belong to the former category and enjoy excellent practices. No hotel or boarding house or bar or railway train or street car or church or place of entertainment in Jamaica excludes a man on account of his color, or indeed makes any distinction between black and white.

The same is the case in the Government of the country. Two members of the Legislative Council are pure-blooded negroes, and so are many magistrates and members of the Parochial Councils, which deal with the local affairs of the several districts of the island. It is possible for a negro or a brown man to rise to the highest eminence in the British Empire. Sir Conrad Reeves, a mulatto, was knighted by Her Majesty on his appointment by the Colonial Office as Chief Justice of Barbadoes. He fills that office to the complete satisfaction of all classes, and by virtue of his position ranks in the social world of Bridgetown only below the Governor and the General Commanding the troops. The Queen has also knighted a negro in the person of the Mayor of Lagos, who is declared by all who have met him to be a statesman and a gentleman.

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SPARROW VS. CROW.

The wide-spreading trees which ornament the grounds about the Maryland Schools for the Blind, on East North Avenue, Baltimore, have been for a number of seasons the abiding place for an interesting family of crows, and residents in that vicinity have grown familiar with the dismal cawing of these funeral birds. Their various capers have long been a matter of neighborhood interest, and every now and then a new story of some quaint trick of the birds goes the rounds. What has been a very happy home, however, seems now on the point of being robbed of all its bliss by a persistent warfare against the birds of dark hue by some flocks of English sparrows, which have also made these trees their dwelling. The determined fight being waged against the poor crows has with other features of their existence become a matter of general comment among those who have become interested in the birds and these are being treated to daily spectacles of an intensely interesting and at times pathetic nature.

A whirring of wings, accompanied with the shrill cries of the sparrows, and, rising above this, the alarmed cawing of the crows, indicates every now and then that what must be a trying ordeal for the crows is on. This is a combined attack by these spiteful, ill-tempered and hard-fighting visitors from across the sea on the sedate crow family, now consisting of two—pater and mater crow—with small prospects of an increase in the family if the anti-crow battles are continued as persistently in the future as they have been for the past week.

The pathetic feature is introduced by the sad inability of the crows to combat with any success against their fleet and determined adversaries. The sparrows flutter in a crowd about each of the crows, and one is frightened away only to make room for another. The little birds attack singly and in pairs, seeming to take turns at giving the common enemy vicious jabs from behind, from the fore, from overhead, from underneath, until time and time again it seems that the larger bird must be annihilated by the bombardment of beaks.

Round and round plunge the warring feathered hosts, and when in their mad flight the flock comes near the housetops, feathers can be seen fluttering from crows and sparrows, and blows are given and returned. The tactics of the sparows are a source of continual interest, and at every stage of the battle there seems to be a well-planned method in their assault. A tiny bird is ever ready to take advantage of every turn of the larger enemy, and with the swift darts, the vicious thrusts, they seemed designed by nature to be veritable prize-fighters of the air. The fights throughout are running ones. The crows seem to have learned that their only chance is to fling off the enemy by flight, and one spectacular feature of the battle is the speed of the contestants, and the swift, irregular circles, arcs and curves made through the air by the whirring ball of feathers, as the contestants at times seem to be. Never ceasing come the voice of crows and sparows, each having a distinct war cry, differing in marked manner from their familiar voices, enough so to immediately attract attention when the mingled cries are heard by passers, used only to the monotonous, fairly good-natured cawing of crows and the not unmusical chirping of sparrows.

PERSISTENCE OF CROWS.

How the battle will eventually turn out is still in doubt. The crows, with rare persistence, still visit their favorite haunts among the trees in the grounds of the school, and as regularly as they do they are attacked. Both sides seem determined to win, but so far as observers have noted the odds in actual fighting belong to the sparrow. With the continued loss of their feathers, there seems some probability that in the near future a pair of bald crows will be an unusual sight on East North Avenue, but whether the black birds will continue the fight until robbed of all their glossy plumage is a question. Certainly, in that plight they would be terrible sufferers in subsequent battles with their sparrow adversaries.

The crows are believed to be the same as a season ago took up quarters on the steeple of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal church, and previous to that time occupied sumptuous quarters on the roof of the Peabody Institute. The crows are still seen in that neighborhood occasionally, though an unremittng warfare is waged against them there by the sparrows. The crows, upon taking up residence on Mount Vernon church steeple, vanquished a company of pigeons that for years had made free on that vantage point, and their final banishment was due in turn to the superior fighting abilities of the sparrows. Whether the war was begun by the sparrows on their own account, and on general principles, or whether they are taking up the battle in the name of the unwarlike pigeons, is a mystery, but certainly a state of unmistakable war exists between the crow and the sparrow forces, and it looks as if the crows are to be unmercifully licked.—Exchange.

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SOLDIER'S FIRST DUTY.

Notice was received in the various camps that on such and such a morning every man in General ——'s army must change his shirt.

The Imperial Light Horse, who formed part of the command, had only one shirt apiece, and that was on their backs.

So a messenger was despatched to headquarters to explain. But General —— rose at once to the occasion.

"My orders," he remarked grandly, "are imperative. If the men of the Imperial Light Horse have not got a second shirt let them change shirts with each other."

SAM JONES' GOOD POINTS.

Rev. Dr. Frank Bristol, Pastor of the Metropolitan Church, in Washington, which is attended by President McKinley, tells a story which he heard one evening while dining at the White House. The party was talking about revivalists and revivals, and the case of the well known character, Sam Jones of Georgia, was brought up.

"The best characterization of Sam Jones's preaching I ever heard," said Bishop Chandler, "was that of a good colored brother in Virginia. He had just heard Jones preach and was describing it to some of his fellows:

'Jist as long as Bre'r Jones sticks to de scriptures,' said the colored man, 'he ain't no better preacher than eny uv de rest uv us. But when he cuts loose from de scripters and jist lets 'er sail den he's the doggondest preacher dat ever pounded a pulpit.'"—Pittsburg "Post."

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THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

Washington, Aug. 31.—With the announcement of the population of Detroit, the Census Bureau has completed the count of the inhabitants of the thirty largest cities of the United States, showing a total of 13,243,515. Already over 30,000,000 have been counted, and Director Merriam is certain that the entire population returns will be ready for Congress when it meets in December. Enough has been counted so far to give some idea of the result of the Census. For some years the opinion has been prevalent that the Census of 1900 would show a total population of 75,000,000. The returns from the thirty cities show an average increase of almost 30 per cent., which, if maintained throughout the country, would mean that the population is in the neighborhood of 80,000,000. But it is characteristic of all countries that the towns grow faster than the country districts, and the larger the city the more rapidly it grows.

Greater New York	3,437,202
Chicago	1,698,575
Philadelphia	1,293,697
St. Louis	575,238
Boston	560,892
Baltimore	508,957
Cleveland	381,768
Buffalo	352,218
San Francisco	348,782
Cincinnati	325,902
Pittsburg	321,616
New Orleans	287,104
Detroit	285,704
Milwaukee	285,318
Washington	278,718
Newark	246,070
Jersey City	206,433
Louisville	204,731
Minneapolis	202,718
Providence	175,597
Indianapolis	169,164
Kansas City	163,752
St. Paul	163,632
Rochester	162,435
Denver	133,859
Toledo	131,822
Allegheny	129,396
Columbus	125,560
Omaha	102,555
Total	18,243,515

NEWS OF THE MINES.

THE WEEK IN ROSSLAND.

Rossland, Sept. 1.—The output for the week, which ended to-night, is not as large as for the preceding week. The Le Roi sent 4,651 tons, the Le Roi No. 2, 255 tons, and the Giant 45 tons, or a total of 4,951 tons. The decrease was due to several causes. There was a slight breakage on the morning of the 29th ultimo, which caused a delay on the gravity tramway. In addition to this, the smelter yard at Northport is crammed to the point of inconvenience, so that at present it is not desirable to ship more than the smelter can well handle. The Centre Star, on Tuesday, will commence shipping to Trail. The shipments will be at the rate of 300 tons per day at first. The Giant resumed shipping this week, from the upper ledge, and it is anticipated that the shipments will be kept up indefinitely.

In connecting the workings at the new shaft to those of the old at the 200-foot level, on the Nickel Plate, a fine body of ore was encountered in the crosscut, some two weeks since. This has since been proven in two places, in the second of which a stope has been commenced, which is 28 feet wide, and of a good shipping value, clear across its width. This lies about 200 feet south of the main zone of the mine, and is practically a new body of ore, which, it is thought, will prove equal in extent to that of the old. This makes the third vein of pay ore found in the mine.

CONCERNING BOUNDARY'S MINES

Development work will shortly be resumed at the 200-foot level of the Snowshoe mine. The new boiler will make available more power for pumping and hoisting, so that work may now be done in the crosscuts from the main shaft without interfering with the supply of compressed air for running the machine drills, of which there are now four or five in the mine. With work being pushed at the 200-foot level and as well in the railway tunnel now being run into the hill near the southern boundary of the claim, the Snowshoe should from this on make an increasingly good showing.

The two 80-horse-power horizontal return tubular boilers and the 9x12 hoisting engine lately received at the Knob Hill mine, are now being placed in position in the commodious frame building erected some time since near the entrance to the main tunnel. The 10-drill air compressor for this mine did not come in with the remainder of the plant, but its arrival is looked for daily. After this new plant shall have been put into running order the development of the Knob Hill and the adjoining Grey Eagle will be actively continued.

The old shaft house over the Old Ironsides No. 1 shaft has been demolished, and a new building 28x50 erected in its place. The old hoisting engine has been removed and a new 9x12 hoist, similar to that obtained for the Knob Hill, substituted for it. A safety platform cage has been put in this shaft, thereby facilitating the work of hoisting rock. The big hoist at the No. 2 shaft is to be placed on a more solid foundation than that it now stands on. A new building is to be erected alongside the present one, and in this the hoist will be set on a bed of rock. Below ground the big stopes in the Victoria are opening out well, yielding large quantities of freely-mineralized ore. The ore bins are being kept full, the daily output easily keeping up to shipments to the smelter. The business block situate opposite to the Old Ironsides Hotel, and now being erected for Messrs. Jay P. Graves and W. Yolen Williams, is well on towards completion. The mine offices of the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill will be removed to this building as soon as can be. Altogether there is a general air of activity about these mines, which it is believed have now fairly entered upon a prosperous and profitable career.

BOUNDARY CREEK MINING & MILLING COMPANY, LTD.

On Thursday, 23rd ult., the Directors of the Boundary Creek Mining & Milling Company met in the Company's office, Greenwood. Mr. Hector McRae, of Rossland, representative in this Province of the London & Canadian Syndicate, also attended, and informed the Directors that a meeting of the Syndicate had been called for that day in London, England, to consider a proposal to sell 7,000 of the Syndicate's £1 preference shares, the proceeds to be applied chiefly to the further development of the claims of the Boundary Creek Mining Company, near Greenwood. It was also proposed to endeavor to sell some of McDonnell Ranch, situate about a mile north of Greenwood, for residence or garden purposes, so as to increase the amount to be available for mining work on the claims. Mr. McRae promised to inform the Directors of the result of the London meeting immediately after receipt by him of advices from England.

The sale of the Company's diamond drill was authorized, and Mr. McRae was requested to find a purchaser. It was mentioned at the meeting that the London & Canada Syndicate had to date taken up under its option on the balance of the Company's treasury stock, 275,000 shares. Besides these the Syndicate had acquired at least 400,000 shares from other holders, so that its interest in the Company has been increased to more than one-third of the 1,500,000 shares which comprise the whole of the stock. It was also stated that the net proceeds of the two carloads of ore sent to Trail were $3,759.39, and that this money had already been expended. It was decided to hold another meeting of Directors as soon after receipt by Mr. McRae of advices from London as shall be practicable.

LONDON MINING QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations by the last mail for British Columbia mining shares on the London Stock Exchange:

Atlin Lake, 1 and 1-8—1 and 1-4.
Bosun (10s. paid) 1-2—3-4 pm.
British America 14s.—14s. 6d.
British Colonial Development,* 1 and 3-8—1 and 5-8.
Dominion Mining Dev. 3-8—5-8.
Duncan, 3-8—5-8.
Enterprise, 15-16—1 and 1-16.
Hall Mines, 1s. 6d.—2s. 6d.
Klondyke Bonanza 5-8—7-8.
Klondyke Consols, 1 and 1-16—1 and 3-16.
Klondyke Corporation, 3s. 6d.—4s.
Kootenay, 3-8—1-2 pm.
Le Roi,* 6 and 5-16—6 and 7-16.
Le Roi No. 2, 16 and 3-4—17 and 1-4.
L. & B. C. Goldfields 1 and 5-16—1 and 7-16.
McDonald Bonanza, 3-8—5-8.
New Goldfields of B. C. 15-16—1 1-16.
N. W. Syn. 1 and 1-8—1 and 1-4.
North Exploration of B. C. 2 and 3-4—3 and 1-4.
Do. Pref. 1 and 1-16—1 and 3-16.
Queen Bess Prop. 3-8—5-8.
Rossland Great Western 3-4—7-8 pm.
Velvet, 3-4—7-8.
Whitewater, 1-2—3-4.
Ymir,* 1 and 5-8—1 and 3-4.

Those marked with an asterisk pay dividends.

A YMIR PROPERTY.

The Canadian Rand Drill Company has sold to the Yellow Jacket mine on Champion Creek, near Ymir, a ten-stamp quartz mill, a steam plant, and a sawmill. This property is owned by Mr. Louis Wills, a wealthy manufacturer of Syracuse, New York, and is under the management of Mr. T. James, of Rossland. There is said to be ore enough in sight in the mine to pay for the plant which has been ordered, and to leave a profit besides.

THE MOUNT SICKER MINE.

The Mount Sicker Mining Company has purchased the sawmill which has been owned and operated by Mr. Thomas Lloyd, of Westholm. It will be used by the Company to supply lumber for its mine.

LE ROI ORE CRUSHER.

The new ore crusher for the Le Roi mine, ordered from Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers, of Chicago, has arrived at Rossland, and is lying at the Red Mountain Depot. This will be erected at the back of the big hoist, and will be used for the purpose of crushing the coarser ore as it comes up out of the mine before going to the travelling sorting belt. It is stated to be one of the biggest of its kind in the Dominion of Canada.

THE MOTHER LODE MINE.

Greenwood, Sept. 1.—Developments at the 300-foot level of the Mother Lode mine, near Greenwood, continue to be very satisfactory. The north drift at about 200 feet, from the main shaft, is in ore. No. 1 crosscut, distant 100 feet from the shaft, from this drift has passed through 20 feet of good copper ore and the face of No. 2 north is also in nice ore. No. 1 south, both east and west from the south drift, is partly in ore, whilst No. 2, at 100 feet, south of the shaft, also has a full face of ore.

THE CENTRE STAR MINE.

Preparations are in progress for shipping the dump of the Centre Star mine by night as well as day. The big derrick has caused more trouble than was anticipated in its erection, but it is now ready for service. Electric lights have been strung along the top of the shipping dump, so that the workmen will be able to labor by night as well as by day.

Now that the work on the hoist and the compressor at this mine has been practicaly finished, the Management is about to erect a more commodious timber framing shop, which will be fitted with some of the most modern improvements for expediting work and saving labor. The old building which has done such good service, is now being moved further east, to allow of the new shop being built near to the collar of the shaft, so that the sets of timber required for the stopes can be brought to the mouth of the shaft with the least possible expenditure of time and labor.

CENTRE STAR RESUMES SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, Sept. 4.—After a shutdown of nearly seven months, the Centre Star to-day resumed shipping. Three hundred and sixty tons of ore were loaded at the bins, and shipped to Trail this evening. The bins are full and there are 8,000 tons of ore in the dump. The shipments are to be continuous.

THE CENTRE STAR AND IRON MASK LITIGATION.

The imminence of the early resumption of the litigation between the Iron Mask and Centre Star Mining Companies, is causing a considerable quantity of work to be undertaken on both mines about the disputed outcrop on the surface near the side lines of the properties. Besides the small army of men working in the bowels of the earth in both the Centre Star and the Iron Mask, who have been actively engaged in both properties since the early Summer, there is a gang of men on the surface stripping the ledge on either side. The whole hillside at this point, which is just beyond the big trestle, is alive with workmen making bare the vein.

CODE OF MINING SIGNALS.

The gold commissioners are sending out letters to managers of mining companies asking for any suggestions in regard to the formulation of a code of uniform signals which it is proposed to authorize at the next session of the Legislature. Accompanying each letter is a copy of a code now in use in Montana, and which is said to have given general satisfaction in operation.

ORE ACCUMULATIONS AT NORTHPORT.

Owing to the vast accumulations of ore in the Northport Smelter yard and the building operations in progress there, it has been found necessary to stop shipping from the Le Roi for a short time, in order that the furnaces in Northport now in operation, which are not capable of handling more than 750 tons of ore daily, may have an opportunity of catching up somewhat with the output.

THE MOLLY GIBSON MINE.

Active operations are again being commenced at the Molly Gibson mine under the direction of Superintendent Norman Carmichael. The first two cars of the tramway outfit were shipped from Lanark on the main line last week.

At the present time 20 men are employed on the property. Most of these are tramway men and the balance are miners working on a new tunnel which has been planned to crosscut the vein at the 500-foot level. This will make the fifth tunnel in the mine.

The tramway is to be completed by October 15th, and the property will then commence regular shipments. The Management figures on shipping 500 tons per month, and to accomplish this will have about 75 men at work steadily.

A mill site has been cleared at the mine, and application made for a grant. The Company will build a mill next Spring, and this will materially increase the output. At the present time the dumps contain 150 tons of shipping ore in sacks, and 3,000 tons of concentrating ore. If the shipment of 50 tons of ore per month is maintained the Company will have 20,000 tons of concentrating ore ready for treatment when its mill is erected.

The wagon road to the Molly Gibson is in splendid condition, and the teams have been making round trips daily for some time.

OUTPUT OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COLLIERIES.

The following are the shipments from Vancouver Island for the month ending August 31st, 1900:

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO.'S SHIPPING.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
1	Titania,	'Frisco..	5,847
4	Robt. Adamson,	'Frisco..	4,435
5	Vigilant,	Seattle..	11
7	Mineola,	Port Los Angeles	3,424
10	San Mateo,	San Francisco	4,416
13	Wanderer,	Port Townsend	51
16	Titanis,	San Francisco	5,842
16	Ruth,	Seattle..	22
20	Mineola,	San Francisco	3,380
22	New England,	Alaska..	20
22	Vigilant,	Seattle..	12
22	San Mateo,	San Francisco	4,394
28	Titania,	'Frisco..	5,816
31	Mineola,	San Francisco..	3,400
		Total..	41,070

LADYSMITH SHIPMENTS.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
1	Sp. Hecla,	St. Michaels..	2,398
1	Str. Cottage City,	Ketchikan..	90
1	Bristol,	San Francisco..	2,200
3	SS. Dirigo,	Port Townsend	226
6	SS. Siam,	'Frisco..	4,200
	Barge Gilley, No. 1,	Blaine	128
7	Barge Ajax,	Seattle..	170
9	Barge Colorado,	Juneau..	1,725
13	SS. Warfield,	'Frisco	4,336
15	SS. Victoria,	'Frisco..	3,020
20	SS. Czarina,	Oakland..	1,135
20	SS. Umatilla,	Seattle..	805
20	SS. Wellington,	'Frisco..	2,281
	SS. Al-Ki,	Comox..	47
24	SS. City of Puebla,	Seattle..	586
24	SS. Warfield,	'Frisco..	4,329
24	Str. Selkirk,	Anacortes..	175
27	Str. Dirigo,	Port Townsend..	180
	Str. Wanderer,	Vancouver..	54
30	Sp. Fort George,	Honolulu....	3,000
			31,085

UNION COLLIERY SHIPPING.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
9	SS. Wellington,	'Frisco..	1,400
9	SS. Cutch,	Skagway..	75
9	SS. Bertha,	Seattle..	407
9	SS. Farallon,	Skagway	171
9	SS. Selkirk,	Fairhaven..	170
15	SS. Hero,	Dutch Harbor	5,400
15	Brg. Shirley,	Port Townsend	408
15	SS. Pioneer,	Port Townsend	60
15	SS. Estella,	Chilcoo	6
15	SS. New England,	Alaska..	81
29	SS. Excelsior,	Seattle..	199
29	SS. Farallon,	Seattle..	100
29	SS. Valencia,	Cape Nome	800
29	SS. Bristol,	'Frisco..	2,600
29	SS. Al-Ki,	Ketchikan..	200
29	Sp. Glory of the Seas,	'Frisco	3,400
30	SS. Sea Lion,	Port Townsend	21
29	SS. Wellington,	'Frisco	2,550
			18,070

THE LE ROI DUMP.

A new arrangement has been made at the Le Roi mine which is greatly facilitating the output coming from the second-class dump at that mine. All of this dump is being shipped to the Trail Smelter at the rate of about 120 tons a day. It must be remembered that while the major portion of this dump, which contains over 100,000 tons of ore, is lying on the slope of the hill below the level of the Canadian Pacific Railway track, there is a large proportion of it which being the crown of the dump and which was dumped from the ore chute above, lies at a greater height than the track level. The latter portion is of inferior ore to that which lies below, from the simple reason that of late a lower grade of ore has paid to ship, whereas before the advent of the railways much ore of good grade had to be thrown on the dump for lack of cheap transport rates. The most of this, of course, is lying at the bottom of the dump.

By the arrangement now being carried on at the Le Roi, both the upper and the lower portions of the dump are being shipped simultaneously. The upper portion is got at by means of an extension of the track on the dump, whence the ore is shovelled into the cars. The lower portion is reached by means of a hoist, which lowers a bucket into an excavation in the dump, which is filled with ore and then raised and tipped into an ore bunker, whence it is drawn off into other cars standing below. The bunker is also connected with the main hoist by means of a tramway, so that second-class ore freshly brought out of the workings can be tipped into it if desired, instead of going down the gravity tramway into the Northport cars. In this manner there are two cars leaving each day for Trail with 60 tons of low grade ore and two other cars loaded from the lower portions of the dump, which are of a comparatively higher grade, the whole shipment of 120 tons forming a fairly average ore. The dump will yield a profit, it is thought, of $500,000 to the Le Roi Company.

THE ST. EUGENE MINE.

East Kootenay is rapidly coming to the front as one of the producing mineral districts of the Province. The shipments of concentrates by the St. Eugene Consolidated Mining Company for the month of August amounted to 1,900 tons. This is not quite up to the July shipments, the cause being the lack of water with which to run the concentrator, it being run at only half its full capacity for a good portion of the time. The concentrates are still being shipped to Autofagasta, Chile, to Guggenheim Brothers. With the aid of the present heavy showers, it is expected the mill can soon again be run at its full capacity. The new flume will be finished about September 20th, at which time there will be an ample supply of water for all purposes.

THE AMERICAN BOY MINE.

It is reported that Chicago capital has been secured for the development of the American Boy mine on Noble Five Mountain, in the Slocan district.

A NEW ENGLISH COMPANY.

"The Mansfield Gold Mines of British Columbia, Limited," is the name of a Company organized in England by Mr. Mansfield for mining operations in the Slocan and other districts in West Kootenay. The sum of $150,000 has been subscribed, and work will be commenced at once on claims on White Grouse Creek.

A GOOD CLEAN-UP.

The owners of the Woodchuck claim on Bridge River, in the Lillooet district, cleaned up $800 as the result of a seven days' run with an arrastra.

RICH LARDEAU ORE.

The recent shipment of almost 20 tons of Triune ore netted the lessees $5,376.84, or about $268.84 per ton. The silver value per ton was $249.26 silver, $11.88 gold, and $29.49 lead, or an aggregate gross value of $290.66. Freight and treatment from the mine to the smelter amounted to $47 per ton. It will cost at least $12 per ton to mine it, so that deducting this amount and the freight from the gross returns per ton, it will leave a profit of about $231.66 per ton, or $4,633.20 on the entire shipment.

THE IVANHOE MINE.

The concentrator at the Ivanhoe mine, near Sandon, will be ready to commence operations about September 20th. Its capacity will be 150 tons per day, and there is enough rich ore now in sight to keep the concentrator busy for three years. The Minnesota Silver Company owns the property. The shipments already made produced an average of 120 ounces of silver to the ton.

A LONDON CAPITALIST'S OPINION.

Mr. G. S. Waterlow, of London, the Chairman of the Rossland & Slocan Syndicate, Limited, who is now in British Columbia, was asked by a reporter of a Rossland newspaper as to the outlook for British Columbia mines in London, and said: "Much more is known in London of British Columbia mines than was the case when I was here in 1898. A few brokers on the Stock Exchange, who have taken an interest in British Columbia have made a market in some of the British Columbia shares. The market is, however, a very limited one at present, and, owing to the war in the Transvaal, and the trouble with China, it has received somewhat of a setback, but a very large number of substantial people in the City of London and throughout the United Kingdom are beginning to look this way. In order to help forward British Columbia mining proposals in London, it is most important that people should not take over claims and prospects, and represent them as mines. This has been done to some extent in the past, and has hurt British Columbia. It is much better to take proved mines to London. If this is done it will not be difficult to obtain the necessary capital for their development, and the results, from what I see of the mineral wealth of this country, will, I feel assured, be such as to encourage others to put capital into similar enterprises. The large number of million-dollar companies formed in this country, the dollar shares in which have been sold in the Mother Country, and in many cases at a purely nominal quotation of two or three cents, have done a great deal to discredit British Columbia enterprises in the United Kingdom. This system of working companies is not understood in England. To me, it seems as a rule that the capital is too large in the local companies."

CAPE BRETON MINES SOLD.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 31.—Papers transferring the property of the General Mining Association, Cape Breton, to the Nova Scotia Steel Company, were yesterday finally executed. The cash consideration for the G. M. A. properties was $1,500,000. The properties include not merely the G. M. A. coal areas, but the mine equipments, real estate, buildings, machinery, etc. The mining areas cover 21 square miles. The real estate, apart from the mining areas, amounts to nearly 8,000 acres, and includes 109 different properties.

The cash to pay for the property was sent to London through one of the banks some time ago, and yesterday a cable message was forwarded directing the payment of the money.

The erection of coke ovens at Sydney mines by the Nova Scotia Steel Company has been commenced.

:o:

THE FIRE AT ATLIN.

An Eye-Witness Tells the Story of the Fight With the Flames.

Atlin, Aug. 27.—Atlin had its baptism of fire last night (Sunday), which, but for the united efforts of the citizens, would have swept the town from one end to the other; as it was, a great deal of damage was done.

We were sitting in our little shack, polishing off supper, when we heard the cry of "Fire!" Jumping up, we ran to the corner of Discovery and First Streets, and saw the bright glare at the south end of First Street. Everybody was rushing to the scene, and, seeing it was going to be a big one, we ran also.

It was the large B. A. C. building, on the southwest corner of First Street and Rant Avenue. The fire was already beyond control, and in a few seconds the premises were a mass of roaring flames, and being one of the highest buildings in town, the prospects were serious.

To prevent the flames leaping the street seemed the only hope. So, led by Atlin's strong man, Jack Kirkland, the bucket brigade was formed, and before many minutes bucket after bucket of water was thrown on the hot roof of J. H. Rose's large log store. But the flames were getting overpoweringly hot, fanned by a strong southerly breeze, which drove the flames and burning brands over the street, scorching the log sides of the opposite buildings. It was of no avail, and after a gallant attempt, we found it useless to save the block. Meanwhile the O. K. Restaurant on the east side of Front Street, had caught, and the flames, intoxicated by success, leapt onwards, driving us inch by inch down the street. Nickerson's grocery store was next to catch, and now came the greatest fight of all. Both sides of First Street were a mass of flames, the buildings, crackling dry, burning like match boxes. On the east side the Bank of Halifax was threatened, the flames being only 40 feet away; on the west side the Olympic Hotel; lose either, and the town was lost.

Half-a-dozen of us manned the roof of the Olympic, and another gang operated on the roof of the Bank of Halifax assay office, and, fed by a steady stream of water buckets, handled by a hundred willing hands, dared the flames advance. Beds were stripped of their blankets, which were saturated in water and hung over the sides of the buildings and spread upon the roofs. Not a blanket was left upon the beds of the officials of the Bank of Halifax.

Bravely the flames were fought; at times the heat was intense; great sheets of flames swept the intervening spaces and licked up the water poured on the buildings—so hot indeed that great brown streaks and holes in the many blankets remain as reminiscences of Atlin's fire.

At last the heat began to abate. Hope beat in our breasts; the worst was over. Gradually as the timbers were consumed, the fires died down, and after two hours' unceasing labor, victory was ours, and the citizens had the satisfaction of knowing that the main portion of the town was saved, by the hard work, persistence and endurance of the people.

All lent a hand—the Gold Commissioner with bucket in hand and inspiring word; the parsons, who left their pulpits to fight the fiery flames; magistrates, lawyers, engineers; men of all classes, races and languages, worked shoulder to shoulder imbued with one purpose—to save the town. When the fire was at its height the wind carried the sparks and ignited paper in many directions, and it was owingx to the timely presence of some patrolling citizens that fires in a dozen parts of the town were extinguished.

The principal losers were the Atlin Lake Syndicate, late purchasers of the B. A. C. Hotel, which is believed to have been partly covered by insurance; J. St. Clair Blackett, who had a quantity of goods stored in the B. A. C. warehouse. J. H. Rose was a great loser, his handsome log store and dwelling house with all personal effects being destroyed. W. Broder, who had but lately purchased the O. K. Restaurant, and stocked it for Winter, lost all. Mr. Nickerson's store, well stocked with a full line of groceries, was a total loss. Anderson lost his Pioneer barber shop—the above all a total loss, and many small cabins and tents, made a heavy list for a two-hours' fire in our Northern home.

Atlin Lake was very near the scene of the catastrophe, and its resources must have been severely taxed. In fact, we shall not be surprised to hear rumors of low water in the Yukon in a few days! The origin of the conflagration is still uncertain; it seems, however, established that the fire started from ashes thrown from the stove from a tent at the rear of the B. A. C. establishment; while others hint at spontaneous combustion from a number of oily rags thrown out from a sign painter's; but these are only guesses, and may both be incorrect.

:o:

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

Customs House and Inland Revenue Returns Increase.

The Inland Revenue returns for the Vancouver division for the month of August, 1900, show an increase of $7,064.59 over the corresponding returns of 1899. The increase is chiefly in spirits, which are over $10,000 in excess of the amount against that commodity for August 1899. The detailed figures are as follows:

Spirits	$26,394 32
Malt	3,080 54
Tobacco	3,840 56
Raw leaf, ditto	486 16
Cigars, ex-warehouse	144 00
Cigars, ex-factory	1,500 00
Licences	75 00
Total	$35,380 12
Total, August, 1899	28,315 43
Increase, August, 1900	$ 7,064 69

The CUSTOMS HOUSE FIGURES also make a good showing being as follows:

Imports free	$ 21,706 00
Imports, dutiable	211,466 00
Total	$233,172 00
Duty collected	$92,185 58
Other revenue	9,365 26
Total	$101,550 84

:o:

Five of America's kings—Jo-king, smoking, drin-king, thin-king and tal-king.

Tell your secret to your servant and you promote him to the position of master.

The way to rid a tree of its bark is to skin it. This is also applicable to dogs.

ON THE WING ITEMS

Ross Chesnut and W. Letts are over in the Cariboo creek country.

L. Didisheim of the Silver Cup, arrived in town on Monday's stage.

Supplies for the winter are being packed over to the Old Gold camp.

Messrs. Batho & Co. intend to handle fruits for the balance of the season.

James Brown went out on Monday to attend the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition.

A. H. Holdich, the Nettie L. assayer from Revelstoke, was up to the mine on Friday.

James Currie and James Mesley are representing several claims on the Abbott group.

A millionaire ex-printer has been discovered in the Boundary district. There is still hope.

The lumber for the Triune cabins was packed up the hill on Monday and yesterday by S. Daney.

W. A. Edge and party returned on Sunday from Hall creek, where they have been doing some work.

Hewitt Bostock, M. P., has made an assignment. It is said his estate will pay over 100 cents on the dollar.

J. Q. McKinnon paid the J. C. group and surrounding claims a three days' visit last week, returning home Saturday evening.

A woman was asked in Winnipeg police court, "Are you a widow?" "A good deal worse," was the reply. "I have a husband and have to support him."

Messrs. Wilson & McCaffary are the new owners of the Albertan (Calgary,) C. A. Halpin apparently having tired of singing praises to the Laurier administration.

The EAGLE understands that a policeman will shortly be appointed to look after Ferguson and Trout Lake booze artists. He should be stationed in Ferguson.

The conversion of the present trail into a wagon road, will, it is expected, be made from the head of navigation on Duncan river to the mouth of Hall creek next season.

Carpenter work on the addition to the Ferguson hotel has commenced, the cellar being completed, the gravel from which makes quite an improvement to the street around there.

An Oklhoma girl who advertised for a husband, got him. The total expense for advertising and wedding outfit was $11, and within a year the husband died, leaving a life insurance of $3,000. And some people claim that advertising does not pay.

Manager W. B. Pool, and W. F. Cochrane a large shareholder in the Great Western Mines, Limited, were up at the Nettie L. last Friday and Saturday. Mr. Cochrane predicts many changes for the better in the Lardeau before another year elapses.

About two miles up the main Duncan an immense log has been lodged high and dry across the stream by the recent high water. This will benefit many prospectors over that way and the snow this winter will not be so apt to break it down as the bridges elsewhere.

As will be seen by an advt. in another column the Liberal-Conservatives of this riding will convene in Revelstoke on Saturday next to nominate a candidate to contest in the forthcoming general elections "in the interests of the Liberal-Conservative party."

The road gang of ten men, under Hugh Gillis, are making good progress with the trail up the Duncan river valley. They will soon be up to the little west fork, and it is altogether likely Mr. Westfall will arrange with his companies and the government to continue the good work up to the Old Gold camp.

W. A. Galliher, a lawyer of Nelson, was the choice of the Liberal convention at Revelstoke last Wednesday. Of him the Kootenay Mail says: The candidate chosen is big in stature, broad in his views, a resident of the district who knows its requirements, one whose friends are by no means confined to his own party.

The Trail smelter is to have a second copper furnace start up in a few days and it is to be kept in constant operation. The Centre Star is to furnish the smelter 300 tons of ore per day. The shipments commenced on the 4th instant. The lead furnaces are still running. The intention is to put in two lead furnaces and one large copper furnace. This will give the smelter three copper and three lead furnaces. The present capacity of the smelter will be doubled.

Yale-Cariboo-Kootenay wants a Labor candidate in the field at once. And the nominee would be elected hands down. Now for a Labor convention.

* When in Trout Lake City register at the Queen's. Best service in the town.

* Perfect printing punctually performed pleases particular people. Is the EAGLE doing your printing? If not, we're both the losers.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE

..CONVENTION..

Will be held in the

City of Revelstoke

In the Conservative committee rooms, Oddfellow's Hall, commencing at 10 a. m. on

Saturday, Sept. 15th

for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to contest Yale-Cariboo electoral district in the coming general Dominion election.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

One delegate to every 20 or fraction of 20 members of an association. Voting in person or by proxy.

Signed: R. F. GREEN, M.P.P.
Vice-President for Yale-Cariboo Liberal-Conservative Union of B. C.
W. E. McLAUGHLIN,
President Liberal-Conservative Association, Revelstoke, B. C.
J. D. SIBBALD,
Secretary Liberal-Conservative Association, Revelstoke, B. C.

J. B. Cressman

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J. B. Cressman

This is where your advt. should be now.

Horses

and Freighting Business For Sale

Three stages and ten head of horses, with mail contract in connection.

Fifteen head of saddle horses with saddles.

Twenty head of freight horses with five freight wagons; ore sleighs and all necessary rigging, extra stables at Thomson's Landing, Trout Lake City and Ferguson.

Will sell any part of the above to suit purchaser. For particulars, write

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Ferguson, B. C.

Fred C. Elliott,
BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.,
TROUT LAKE CITY B. C., AND
Ferguson, B. C.

Harvey, McCarter & Pinkham
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
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Solicitors for Imperial Bank of Canada.
Geo. S. McCarter. J. A. Harvey.
A. M. Pinkham.

White, Gwillim & Scott,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
OFFICES: McKENZIE AVENUE,
Revelstoke, B. C.

A. H. Holdich, M.C.M.I.,
ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Revelstoke, B. C.

Methodist Church
Ferguson: Services in school house every Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.
Trout Lake City: Services in Forrester's hall every Sunday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.
REV. S. J. GREEN, Pastor.

S. Shannon,
Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
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All kinds of Photographic work done. Mining properties a specialty. Local views for sale. Call at office to see samples.

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All branches of the tonsorial art executed with ambidexterious dexterity.

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Miners' Shoes a Specialty.
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If your watch is out of order, needs cleaning or regulating bring it to me at once and I'll guarantee its repair.
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The Only Way
To intelligently judge the future is to judge by the past. Preacher and politician, professor and scientist, all agree on that point. The only way to measure a merchant tailor's ability and integrity is by what his customers do and what they say. The gentleman who has never purchased clothes of me can judge by asking the opinion of a long line of patrons. He can further judge by the fact that this long line of patrons keeps coming back for more clothes. My tailoring reputation in the past has been good. My constant endeavor is to make it better.
R. S. Wilson, Revelstoke.

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TO THINK OVER IT
You can easily understand why so many people in this district patronize
Lardeau's Leading Store
They get proper goods, proper prices and proper treatment, consequently they stick to us.
We can take similar care of you.
Best and Biggest Stock of General Merchandise in the Lardeau.
Special line of Gents' Furnishings and Boots and Shoes just opened.
McKinnon & Sutherland.

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Miners' Supplies
We have just placed in our ware room a large stock of choice fresh Groceries. Also a big addition to our well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Crockery, Miners' Supplies, Etc. Special quotations to cash purchasers. Goods carefully packed for pack horse outfits. Close cash prices.
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General Merchants and Outfitters for the Lardeau.

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GREAT DEPARTMENTAL STORE
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Send for Prices, samples and particulars
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Wholesale and Retail General Merchants....
Heaviest Buyers in North Kootenay.
Branch at Trout Lake City. Revelstoke.

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Manufacturers of Lager Beer, Porter and all kinds of aerated waters.
Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.
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