

MINING AT ALBERNI.

Extensive Operations on the Star of the West—Ore for the West Mill.

Road Building Satisfactorily Proceeding—Scotch Capital Interested in This Section.

ALBERNI, Oct. 3.—(Special)—A Scotch syndicate has purchased the controlling interest in the Star of the West, Granite Creek, and operations will soon commence on a large scale to work this splendid property.

Considerable money has been floating around among the prospectors for the last few days and champagne is almost going begging in Alberni to-night.

The mules obtained for the purpose of packing rock from the Alberni gold mine to the stamp mill at De Beaux, brought down the first consignment of the rock to-day. The mill is now complete and ready for business. Work on the road from the mill to the ledge on the Alberni is progressing rapidly. Upwards of fifty men are at work on it.

The building of the mountain road is going ahead with most satisfactory results.

Geo. Brown brought down some good rock from the Ophi, one of the Quadra group.

The lead on the Regina is turning out to be a fine looking body of quartz. In the neighborhood of fifty tons are lying on the dump and would be shipped if the new road were built.

On the Sunshine, an adjoining claim to the Regina, the same lead has been found, which has enhanced the value of this property very much.

Francis Sterling, of Edinburgh, Scotland, is in town. He owns large real estate and mining interests in this neighborhood.

Steamer Maude arrived to-day with a large consignment of freight for this place, also several passengers.

MINING AT ROSSLAND.

[From the Rosslander.]

The Sovereign lead has been traced into the ground of the Imperial Mining Company. A few shots put in there revealed a body of solid ore.

Word comes from Waterloo that John Empey had located a very wide vein of quartz, bearing free gold, at Waterloo camp, about half a mile south of the Aaron Star mineral claim. The width of the vein is said to be fifty feet, and very high assays have been got from it. The Horne-Byrne Company has made a cash offer of \$50,000 for the claim.

S. Charles Davis and J. C. Cox returned on Wednesday from a prospecting trip on the Salmon River country. They crossed the N. & P. S. railway at the North Fork, then went on to the mouth of the river, having made in the lower levels. About four miles from the railway they located a three-foot vein of decomposed quartz in a granite formation carrying free gold. This vein crops out for the full 1,500 feet of the claim which they located.

The Rosslander is the first to have authenticated the sale of the War Eagle and Iron Mask to London parties was, after many delays, finally consummated on Friday last, when the papers for the transfer were signed. The sale is not altogether on the terms of D. C. Corbin's bond, though Mr. Corbin is interested in it.

The Silverine on the north side of Monte Cristo mountain was noted as the one upon which very high assays were obtained near the surface. In May this year work was resumed and a double compartment shaft carried down following the vein and sunk to almost the 100-foot level. A few days ago work was started on a place where there were indications of mineral beneath, about 500 feet west of the main workings.

On Wednesday this work was renewed by the discovery of a fine body of ore that will stand shipping, though its extent has not yet been determined.

The contract on No. 2 shaft, which is now down thirty feet, on the Phoenix was finished Sunday. The shaft is situated about 300 feet from No. 1 shaft, to the westward, on the same ledge. Rather better ore was obtained here than in No. 1 shaft, assays taken from the bottom showing \$39 in gold. Thus Mr. Morrow, one of the chief shareholders in the Juliet mineral claim, which has been stocked under the name of the English-Canadian Gold Mining Co., on Monday went out to the property to lay out work to be done. There are two Red Mountain, one near Rossland, the other on the eastern slope of the mountain between the Columbia and the Kootenay rivers. The latter is not so well known as the former, but the characteristics of the rock are much the same. It is on this latter that the Juliet is situated about half a mile from the Rossland on the N. & P. S. railway. The work done so far has been in the vein, stripping the vein, and a six-foot ledge of good looking ore has been shown up. It has been decided to run in a tunnel of 100 feet.

On O K mountain work is going ahead. After a cessation of a few weeks the High Ore Company has let a contract to continue the shaft, which is now down fifty feet to the 100-foot level. High Ore people are confident they have a property equal to the Jumbo when developed. The work has been developed by a tunnel and a shaft, which is down fifty feet. A force of men has also been sent out to the Comet recently stocked.

Fritz B. Fabian is down from the Charlotte mineral claim, situated a few miles south of Burnt Pass, on the east of Arrow lake. He has a shipment of 20 tons of ore ready to come down to the Trail smelter, and expects to send about that amount weekly. This claim was recently bought by Cooper, of Toronto, who organized a company to work it.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

TORONTO, Sept. 30.—(Special)—The Telegram's correspondent says: "Immediately at the close of the session, Sir Charles Tupper and the Conservative leaders, including the Ontario ex-cabinet ministers, will proceed to Toronto, where a conference will be held with the provincial Conservative representatives and a leader chosen and an organization for the local elections be commenced. The conference will take place early next week, but the day has not yet been fixed."

John A. Barron, of Lindsay, one of the Liberal organizers for Ontario, had an interview with Sir Richard Cartwright this morning. It is understood the subject under discussion was an organization for the coming elections for the local legislature. It is thought here that the elections will be held during 1897.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 3.—An incident of much political importance occurred here yesterday, resulting in decidedly strained relations between British and German officials ashore which may lead to international complications of a serious nature.

After the bombardment of the palace of Zanzibar by the British gunboats Sparrow, Thrush and Raccoon, Seyid Khalid, who had proclaimed himself Sultan on August 26, after the sudden death of Seyid Hamid Bid Thwain Said, sought refuge at the German consulate. A demand was made by the British authorities for his surrender, but the German consul, acting under instructions from the governor, refused to place the fugitive in the hands of the British. This caused considerable irritation and diplomatic correspondence between Germany and Great Britain.

The situation took a new turn to-day. An unusually high tide prevailed, and while it was touching the wall of the German consulate, Khalid was placed under the escort of armed German soldiers on board the German cruiser Sea Adler for conveyance, it is believed, to one of the German colonies. Mr. Cave, the British consul, in charge of the British agency, in the absence of H. Hardinge, the British agent and consul general, who has been to England to consult the home government regarding the administration of Zanzibar, was not notified of the removal of Khalid to the German warship until after the usurper was safely on board.

As soon as he became aware of the action of the German authorities the British consul lodged a vigorous protest at the German consulate against the embarkation of Khalid, and especially pointed out that the condition of his surrender to the British authorities was under discussion by the governments of Great Britain and Germany. Later Cave cabled a report of the circumstances to his government, and is now awaiting instructions. Viewed in the most conservative light the incident is regarded as being an act of open discourtesy upon the part of the German representatives towards the representatives of Great Britain.

DISSATISFIED NICARAGUANS.

MANAGUA, Oct. 3.—A few nights ago several suspects were arrested on the charge of making preparations to bring about an uprising against the government. The men arrested, however, are not persons of influence, in fact some of them are suspected of being spies of the government and they will possibly be released on making accusations against a number of Nicaraguans of wealth, so as to furnish the authorities with an excuse for imposing heavy fines upon them. In spite of this, however, there is no doubt that there exists a strong feeling of opposition in certain quarters to the government of President Zelaya, and further trouble is apprehended.

The President's enemies are believed to have planned to capture the military barracks and magazines and to overthrow the government. It was further reported that General Antonio Lara, who fought against President Zelaya in the recent revolution, and who has been imprisoned here ever since, has been told that he overheard incriminating conversations between some of the recently imprisoned suspects.

Two members of the national constitution amending assembly had a fight this morning outside the assembly hall. After a short wordy dispute General Aurelius knocked down Assemblyman Senor Baraby Majala. This recalls the fact that a few days ago Mr. Antonio Bayana, a European bank agent at the Bank of Central America and consul of the Argentine Republic here, got into a fight with Senor Vivas, "Fray Joseph," a spirited young writer living in Managua. Both were arrested and subsequently released by the chief of police.

SUSPECTS RELEASED.

TURKISH SOLDIERS Killed by Greeks—Rising of African Natives Against the Germans—Opposition to Prussian Government.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A Rotterdam dispatch says Kearney and Haines, two of the Irish suspects have been conducted across the Dutch frontier. The failure of the Scotland Yard men to secure the extradition of Ryan made their arrests of no importance. Greek insurgents under Groutes recently fought and killed fifty Turkish soldiers at Gravena.

The general uprising of the Wahabs, the powerful and warlike German East Africa who have been incited by Arabs, is causing anxiety in Berlin. A convention of representatives of the Prussian cities of over 5,000 inhabitants has been held in Berlin to formulate opposition to the growing tendency of the Prussian government in favor of Agrarian interests at the expense of the cities.

The newspapers continue to publish numbers of suggestions for celebrating in June next the completion of 60 years of the Queen's reign. The latest urge a special review of the colonial and other forces in Hyde Park. The scheme will be presented to the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, as soon as he arrives, and it is stated that the Prince of Wales is a keen supporter of the idea.

MARTIN'S SHATTERED HOPES.

Mr. Sifton Preparing to Give Up His Portfolio in the Provincial Cabinet.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 3.—(Special)—There is now no longer a doubt regarding Hon. Mr. Laurier's choice of Minister of the Interior. Were it not known from other sources who had been selected, a private message received from Mr. Martin this morning would set all conflicting rumors at rest. The telegram, brief but eloquent and convincing, read: "Interiorship impossible." The preparations made by Attorney General Sifton indicate that he expects shortly to sever his connection with the provincial cabinet. He will leave for Ottawa almost immediately, and will probably be sworn in as a Dominion cabinet minister before he returns. His resignation as Attorney General will probably appear in the Manitoba Gazette at the expiration of this week. The election in Brandon will not take place till after the weather compels the suspension of fall farm work. It is probable the dates will be fixed early in November.

THOSE SILENT WIRES.

Heads of the Different Railway Organizations to Confer in Montreal.

The Situation So Far Unchanged—Climax Expected to Be Reached at Once.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 3.—(Special)—Superintendent Abbott received word to-day that the committee of trainmen and engineers who interceded for the strikers in Toronto, acknowledged that the operators have made a mistake in not applying first to the divisional superintendents, and advises the operators to report for duty at once, and, if reinstated, to present their grievances to the divisional superintendents.

Policeman Bullock-Webster has joined the provincial policemen from Victoria who are going to C.P.R. line to be in readiness in case of possible trouble. All the heads of the other brotherhoods of the C.P.R. are on the way to Montreal to confer with the chief of the railway and the telegraphers. Both the order of the railway and the telegraphers of ultimate victory. To-day's train was 12 hours late.

A committee of train men waited upon Superintendent Abbott this morning. The trainmen of the C.P.R. line, there were three free bakeries, and one selling bread at one-fifth below regular price for those able to pay a little towards their subsistence. The time came, however, when most of the village contingent having been sent back to their homes it was necessary to consider what was to be done for the widows and orphans and those stripped of all means of livelihood. It was thought well, therefore, by Dr. Reynolds and Major Williams, H.M. vice-consul, to resume the work, confining it for a time to the spinning and weaving of cotton. In this way it became possible to diminish the issue of free food to enable the masses who must receive help to do so in a way not likely to injure their self-respect.

Dr. Reynolds, whose letter is dated August 12, was worth £1,200 of cotton (equal to £180) worth of cotton has been laid in, and yesterday began the work of giving it out to women to spin, and am glad to say that they seem to appreciate this change, and to prefer this method of help to that of receiving free bread."

Our committee feel strongly that for those who must at least for awhile remain under the (mis) rule of the Turk—the form of relief in Van is the best that exists at present. Both morally and materially, and they bear for its continued support from those who have in the past been the mainstay of the movement. At the same time they realize that no confidence is to be placed in the present quieter conditions of affairs. The villagers who have been obliged to return from the city to their ruined and desolate homes are as liable as ever to the assaults of the Kurds—to the cruel and senseless murders of the past. There is no security for their lives and property anywhere in the unhappy land. Until steps can be taken to remove them the people must live and be cared for in the most humane manner, in the name of the family love and security and confidence which go to make the holy and happy homes of England, let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and make our most strenuous endeavors to transport as many of the sufferers as possible to a happier and more congenial environment, where they can live out their lives in peace, and see their sons and daughters grow to manhood and womanhood around them, without fear of the murder, torture and imprisonment of the one or the unspeakable dishonor of the other.

Mrs. Madeleine Cole of 3, Trebovir Road, Earls' Court, S.W., is the treasurer of the Women's Armenian relief fund, and will thankfully receive donations toward the support of the relief work at Van. Mr. Edmund Wright Brooks, 6 Upper Thames street, London, E.C., is the treasurer of the rescue fund, and will be equally glad of donations, but for obvious reasons, for which we shall have the sympathy of the discerning public, he is unable to accept more explicitly of the objects of this fund. I will however gladly forward a copy of Mr. Howard's book, "Horrors of Armenia," to anyone desirous of understanding the question and of assisting us in the development of the movement.

Yours faithfully,
MARY HICKSON (Mrs.)
Hon.-Sec., 32 Postoffice Road, Earls' Court, London, S.W.
August 30, 1896.

WOMEN'S ARMENIAN RELIEF.

To THE EDITOR:—We have recently received news from Dr. G. C. Reynolds as to the progress of the industrial relief work at Van. This gentleman—who so faithfully served the Western Siberian fund at Sassoun, and has been for some time a valued colleague of Dr. Grace Kimball—is now in charge of the movement, as in consequence of the refusal of the Turkish government to allow Miss Kimball to practise in Turkey, she has accepted a medical appointment in America. The experience of the past fifteen months has suggested various improvements in the management of the work, whereby time, labor and money will be saved, and Dr. Reynolds feels able under these circumstances—while deploring the necessity which removes Miss Kimball from the scene of her arduous and successful labors—to undertake the superintendence of the movement.

Owing to the suspicion with which the government has regarded the relief work, the English society recommended that a joint commission of Christians and Moslems be formed, these to report needly cases to the management, who, as far as funds permit, will relieve them. Miss Kimball believes that this plan will be the main work well. For some time the industrial relief was interrupted—first, because material could not be secured, and then, recently, because the massacre made it essential to use all available funds and strength to keep alive the destitute thousands thrown on the care of the missionaries.

Besides the distribution of aid to the villages, which are now in a state of three free bakeries, and one selling bread at one-fifth below regular price for those able to pay a little towards their subsistence. The time came, however, when most of the village contingent having been sent back to their homes it was necessary to consider what was to be done for the widows and orphans and those stripped of all means of livelihood. It was thought well, therefore, by Dr. Reynolds and Major Williams, H.M. vice-consul, to resume the work, confining it for a time to the spinning and weaving of cotton. In this way it became possible to diminish the issue of free food to enable the masses who must receive help to do so in a way not likely to injure their self-respect.

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To THE EDITOR:—In the issue of your daily for the 19th inst. is a request from Mr. Daykin of Carmanah, Lighthouse, for explanation of a certain passage taken from the paper on the potlach which was read by me at the Union Missionary Conference. On first reading it I decided to let the article pass for what it was worth, but in deference to his wish I make this statement, although such contentedly as he endeavors to heap upon missionary work deserves no return but its treatment with silence.

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Roumania and Greece Have Entered Into a Formal Agreement for Such an Alliance.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The sensational news that Roumania and Greece have joined the Dreibund and that the formal agreements were signed at Bucharest during the presence there of Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, after the opening of the canal through the iron gate of the Danube, is believed to be correct.

In a most cruel manner. At another time a cat was dispensed with in the same way. To think that this occurred in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine-six, and within seventy miles from civilized Victoria, is a convincing proof of the deep barbarism of the polich exercises on the mind of the Indian."

Nothing more need be said as the above explains itself.

Further—Mr. Daykin's statement referring to those young white men is sufficient inference itself as to their probable connection with the several potlaches held here. Such reference was indeed remote from my mind. Section 114 of the Indian act as now enacted prohibits white men from taking part in anything whatever to do with the potlach. It is to be presumed the law-abiding citizens within twenty miles of Carmanah will observe this and act accordingly.

With reference to the other intimations of the letter published, as they are given to show a particular antipathy, we had better, Mr. Editor, let them run their course. Thanking you for the space afforded for this, and desiring no further correspondence on my part.

WM. STONE.
Methodist Missionary, Titnatt, West Coast, B.C.

Kla-oo Mission, Sept. 26, 1896.

A DISGUSTED LIBERAL.

To THE EDITOR:—I have been a consistent Liberal since 1867. At the last election here I voted for Templeman and Milne. I have been disgusted with the action of these two gentlemen in this Dr. G. Duncan controversy. To my mind it is not a matter of principle, but one of pure rancor. If the Liberal government at Ottawa are to be governed by the representations of these gentlemen in regard to Victoria affairs, then God help Victoria, say I.

I am not alone in the view I take of this matter. I know that the action of these self-styled champions of Liberalism is alienating some of their best supporters by the course they are pursuing. If there were an election for Victoria to-morrow, I venture to assert that they would come out a long way behind what they did at the last.

A LIBERAL.
Victoria, September 30.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

The unanimity with which the different Australian colonies have passed laws restricting the immigration of Chinese, and prohibiting their landing except upon payment of a heavy poll-tax, may be taken as some evidence of the undesirability of the race as colonists. At the census of 1861 there were in New South Wales 12,988 Chinese; in 1871 the number had fallen to 7,229; in 1881 it had risen to 10,205, and to 15,445 at the end of 1888. Since that time, however, the departures have been numerous, and only 14,156 Chinese were enumerated in April, 1891. In 1881 the influx of Chinese into the colony appeared sufficiently formidable to demand the interference of the New South Wales legislature. Accordingly the "Influx of Chinese Restriction Act" was passed, with the result that the subsequent years were marked by a decrease in the arrivals to the extent of 3,458. After that time, however, there was a steady increase until 1888, when migration again stepped in, this time with more stringent regulations, to restrict the numbers arriving on these shores.

The increasing desire on the part of the Chinese to migrate to Australia had brought about considerable discussion, which culminated in a conference of delegates from all the colonies being held in Sydney in 1888. As a result, the conference prepared a draft bill, which was afterwards submitted to the parliaments of the different colonies. The bill provided that more stringent regulations should be enforced to check the influx of Chinese to the shores of New South Wales, and although it was not deemed advisable that their landing should be prohibited altogether, yet it was considered necessary that such a limit should be placed to the numbers privileged to land as would prove an efficient check to Chinese immigration.

Before the conference met, progress had been made in the New South Wales legislature with a bill which was projected after the conference adjourned and became law on the 11th of July, 1888. By this measure vessels are prohibited from carrying to the colony more than one Chinese passenger to every 300 tons, and Chinese landing are not to be at a port of call, and are not to engage in mining without express authority under the hand and seal of the colonial Minister of Mines, nor are they permitted to become naturalized. The act has operated to the entire cessation of Chinese immigration, but it is intended by the New South Wales government to go further, and place similar restrictions on Asiatic immigration generally.

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MUSIC AT HOME.

Some Advice to the Parents of Music Students.

Every family should possess as good a piano as possible. There is no such talent, the industry, the intelligence of a student, spirit and effective results cannot be achieved with an inferior or antiquated instrument.

All that has been said concerning the quality of the musical instrument applies equally to the teacher. Be the wise individual who first counts the cost of an enterprise, and before you commence the musical education of your children decide about what you can afford for it. Then expend it all for good teaching. The substantial foundation laid by a really capable instructor in two years, or even one, can be afterwards satisfactorily built upon by an intelligent, industrious pupil, whereas if the two years are consumed in purposeless, probably bad work, the pupil has but little to show and soon loses that little.

Good musical compositions, as indispensable aids to the elevation of musical taste, will, as a matter of course, be supplied by the right teacher.

Parents should seek to acquire some knowledge of what is good music as well as in literature; also of musical history and biography. They should, furthermore, try to keep in touch with the ideas and methods of the leading musicians of the time. They should, above all, co-operate earnestly with the efforts of the teacher to insure painstaking, intelligent practice by the pupil.

The value of a knowledge of music for the male sex is not sufficiently comprehended. A certain amount of musical study and practice should be insisted upon for boys as well as for girls. The writer of the foregoing advises in The American Art Journal that each member of a family should acquire some skill upon a different instrument and that all should be able to sing at sight and rightly use the singing voice. The variety of music that would then be possible within the home is obvious. Instrumental and vocal duets, trios, quartets, choruses and various orchestral combinations would with interest to the family as a whole than solo performances by one or more of its members.

Novel Music Case.

An out of the way case for music scores is made of brocade and is lined with quilted satin. Take a piece of brocade rather larger than an ordinary song, a piece of canvas and a piece of quilted satin the same size. Work either in dead gold gimp or in silk embroidery, the word "Songs" or "Music"—or, better still, substitute your own initials—upon the piece of brocade, which will form the front of the case when made up.

Sew the three materials firmly together all along the edge (the canvas being in the middle), finishing them off neatly; then, at either end, use two layers, add a piece of quilted satin in some 3½ inches deep to form a sort of pocket through which to slip the ends of the music and so secure the songs in the case. These strips of satin will be

all the better for having a narrow flat elastic run along the loose edges. Having fixed these pockets, bind round the case with a flat fancy gimp in dead gold, which will finish it off nicely, and sew the materials—brocade, canvas and satin—together along the center to hold the shape of the case. Then along this center line place a flat elastic and sew it at each end.

In putting your music into the case slip it under this elastic, the ends going into the pockets. The case is held together with a couple of handles of ribbon, the ribbon being bound round a padding of folded string or some other soft. Two ribbons are also sewed on each side of the case close to the handles and are tied across to hold it secure. This completes a very charming little music case that is at once ornamental and serviceable. The ends are open, but the music is quite secure.

Swedish Toast.
It is learned from Good Housekeeping that Swedish toast is an excellent substitute for fried cakes in summer. A recipe is also given for making it:
Warm a pint of milk, add a cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of lard, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a yeast cake or one-half of a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little warm water, two well beaten eggs and flour enough to make a rather thin batter. If set at night, add one-third teaspoonful of soda. When risen, knead into a loaf, adding flour as for bread. Raise again. Knead and roll into sheets. Sugar the tops if desired. Let them rise and bake. When cold, cut into strips about three-fourths of an inch thick and toast in a very slow oven. If toasted to a light brown and thoroughly dried it will keep a long time, but soaks very quickly when dipped into coffee. Use half the sugar if too sweet. The recipe can be doubled and only two or three eggs used.

Fashion Notes.
Open faced waives lead the fashion. The spider and its web furnish the model for a gold and gem brooch.

Flower garnitures are in great demand for trimming summer ball dresses. "Date" jewelry and "lucky" ornaments are always in more or less demand.

One of the perennials of fashion is the figaro jacket, which crops up with great regularity.

One of the features of the season's fashions which is adapted to women of all ages is the use of transparent materials.

WANTED I can employ five men and three ladies to work at and around home. A good thing with good salary for pushers.
T. H. LINSBOTT,
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