The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1893.

A SINGULAR SPEECH.

The speech of ex-Alderman Baker at the North Ward meeting on Wednesday evening ought to convince every intelligent citizen that civic matters in Victoria are in a bad way. Mr. Baker, although he had been disqualified by the law enacted to maintain the purity of the City Council, did not appear to have the least notion that he had done anything wrong. He saw nothing corrupt in the practice of aldermen having dealings with men engaged in doing contract work for the city. He labored hard to produce the impression that he as an alderman was no worse than many others who occupy seats in the present City Council, and who have occupied seats in former Councils.

Virtual partnerships between councillors and contractors, according to Mr. Baker, have been common in Victoria. This agrees with the opinion which another ex-alderman was heard to express, not long ago, which was that the city had lost large amounts by such connections between councillors and contractors as that for which Mr. Baker had been disqualified. Matters have come to a bad pass in this city when there are councillors and electors who see nothing reprehensible or dangerous in councillors becoming interested in city contracts.

It was evident that Mr. Baker could not see that it is the bounden duty of every journalist to condemn such practices as that for which he had been disqualified, and would have been heavily fined, if, after the decision of the Court, he had ventured to vote in the Council. He attributed the part which the COLONIST took in the matter of his candidature to a fancied grudge which Mr. W. H. Ellis, as he alleged, bore him for a perfectly legitimate vote which he gave in the Council. Nothing could be further from the truth than this. Mr. Baker's vote on the grant to the Agricultural Association was unknown to the writer of the articles on that Councillor's dealings with contractors. Whether Mr. Baker voted for the grant or against the grant, he did not remember or try to remember.

If the candidate for the representation of the North Ward in the City Council had thought over the matter, it might have occurred to him that the members of the Legislative Assembly which made conduct such as his in a Councillor unlawful had no personal quarrel with him, or that the judge who disqualified him on accounts of what he evidently regards as his innocent transactions with contractors, had no spite against him to gratify. Both legislators and judge were impelled to condemn conduct such as his by public considerations and by nothing else. Mr. Baker must be more unintelligent and more stupid than we believe him to be if he does not realize that a journalist who desires to do his duty by the public faithfully must condemn transactions which are dangerous in themselves, and which are made by the law of the land serious offences. In our condemnation of improper practices by Councillors we have not given a thought to personal considerations. We have done what we believed was best for the general welfare, and we will continue to do so, no matter whom we offend. The best thing that Mr. Baker can do—for we presume that before our readers see this article he has been elected City Councillor—is scrupulously to abstain from all illegal dealings with civic contractors. We hope that by this time he sees that it is the duty of a City Councillor to keep from even appearing to make his office a source of private gain, and that as a Councillor the only interests he ought to consider are those of the public.

LIFE SAVED.

A striking example of the benefit of sanitary reform is recorded in Harper's Weekly of the 9th inst. The Report of the Health Department of Denver, for 1892, announced a death rate for that year of 13.70 in the thousand; in 1890 it was 22.6. Typhoid fever, once the terror of that community, is, in 1892, credited with only 64 deaths, as against 99 in 1891, and 263 in 1890. It would be interesting to know what was done in Denver to lessen the deaths from typhoid in two years by so large a number as 199. It will be observed the mortality from typhoid, even in the first year, was very greatly reduced. In 1890 it was 263, and in 1891 it was only 99, a difference of 164. The sanitary reform that produced such an extraordinary diminution in the death rate of the City of Denver was brought about by the Health Department of the city.

Under an earnest Mayor, says our authority, whom the people elected, the department interested the leading physicians. Many of them constituted themselves an advisory committee, and one gifted and forceful man—a retired practitioner—served until his death without pay, as the Health Commissioner. With the aid of several earnest and talented lieutenants, he worked, for the health of Denver, that revolution to which the statistics bear witness. Perhaps no gain to any Western city that has attempted reforms is as important as this improvement in the health of a great community, and it is as great a gain to the cause of enlightened self-government.

The advocates of sanitary reform in this city will see from this what can be done in the way of saving life by earnest, persevering and intelligent action, and take courage. They are often disheartened by the ignorance of some of their fellow citizens and the apathy of others of whom better things might be expected, but they should persevere in spite of all discouragements. The cause of sanitary reform is a good one. Its success will not only save valuable lives, which is an object well worth working for, but it will greatly improve the general health of the citizens and consequently will greatly increase their enjoyment of life. The decrease in the death rate of Denver from 22.6 to 13.70 in the thousand, not only meant the saving of within a fraction of nine lives in every thousand of the inhabitants, but it decreased the number of cases of serious illness in a still greater ratio. Let every one who feels an interest in health reform do his or her share towards producing a similar result in Victoria. It can be done and it ought to be done.

OUR BOYS IN THE EAST.

The news that came from Montreal on Wednesday evening pleased almost every citizen of Victoria. There were a good many who thought that it was imprudent, and even rash, to allow the Victoria lacrosse team to go East. Our boys, they said, had done very well at home, but it was absurd to pit them against the experienced and well-trained teams of the great Eastern cities. They can expect to meet nothing but disaster on the lacrosse grounds of Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. The news that the Victoria team, with comparative ease, had defeated the veteran team of Montreal, which city may be said to be the home of lacrosse, dispelled these misgivings, and showed that those who had encouraged Victoria's lacrosse men to go East had reason for their faith in the skill and prowess of the home team. They are naturally elated, and when they now say that what our boys have done in Montreal is but a specimen of what may be expected of them in the other cities of the East they are heard with respect. It is not, perhaps, wise to attach too much importance to a single victory, but that victory, at the very least, proves that Victoria lacrosse men are worthy to meet in the field the best of the Canadian teams, and that those who believe that the Montreal victory is but the precursor of other triumphs have reasonable grounds for the hope they express.

AN UNPLEASANT POSITION.

The United States Government finds itself in an unpleasant predicament with respect to the Geary Law. That law was passed by Congress mainly for party purposes. Its provisions were in direct contravention of the treaty obligations of the United States. But the politicians at that time regarded the national honor as of little consequence compared with the chances of getting or keeping votes. The law was passed with President Harrison's approval. When the time came to put it in operation, delays were made on one pretence and another. The administration evidently found that if it were put in operation, and the Chinese who had refused to register shipped off wholesale to their own country, many unpleasant effects would follow. The law was, therefore, allowed to remain in abeyance for some months. But the upholders of the Chinese exclusion act in California became impatient and indignant. They were determined that this law should be enforced, and they obtained a decision from Judge Ross in their favor. Besides, the indignation of some of the Californians expressed itself in outrages on Chinamen. But still the law was not enforced. The government is trying to get out of the difficulty in which the vote-hunting politicians have placed it, by getting a law carried through Congress the effect of which will be to make the Geary law inoperative for some time longer. The proposal is twelve months, but it is now believed that the Chinese in the United States will be allowed six months more in which to register. The new measure is called the Everett Bill, and it is expected that the Senate will be prevailed upon to pass it next week.

The position in which the Chinese legislation has placed the United States is an exceedingly humiliating one. It gives the heathen Chinese the impression that the United States pays no regard to its treaty obligations, that it is ready to break its word whenever the exigencies of domestic politics make it inconvenient to keep it. This, to conscientious Americans, who are sending out missionaries to convert the Chinese to Christianity, is a disgraceful position to be placed in. They feel the rebuke of the pagans most keenly, and they cannot say with truth that it is undeserved. It is, we believe, mainly the conviction that to carry out the provisions of the Geary law would outrage the Christian feeling of the country that causes the Administration to hesitate and to look about it for some means of postponing the day for carrying the law into effect. There is, too, talk about retaliation on the part of China, but if the United States Government felt that its cause was good, and that it had with it the moral sense of the country, it would pay very little attention to threats of retaliation.

THE SALMON PACK.

The Monetary Times of Toronto says:

"The pack of salmon in British Columbia is officially reported at 20,500,000 tins each 1 lb. weight. The problem remains to be solved whether the great yearly catch will not reduce the stock in spite of artificial aids in the propagation of salmon from spawn."

If our Toronto contemporary had been well-informed it would know that the "run" of salmon this year notwithstanding previous yearly catches has been as great as that of the best years of the early time when white men began to fish for salmon in the Fraser river. This proves that the yearly catches have not, so far, reduced the stock, and gives those interested in the fishery reason to believe that as long as reasonable regulations are made to preserve the fish, and are observed, there is no fear of the supply of salmon falling short. Although so many fish have been caught there is no doubt that a great many more than the usual number have reached the different spawning grounds.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CARIBOO.

To THE EDITOR:—At a political meeting called at the 150-Mile House, on the 5th inst., by Hon. T. Davie, Mr. Kitchen was present as an emissary of the so-called independents, to vilify the Government and to endeavor to persuade the electors of Cariboo to cast in their lot with the malcontents of New Westminster and vicinity. This mission he performed in a speech as ungrammatical as it was acrimonious, and I would ask the loan of a little of your valuable space in which to point out a few of the glaring inconsistencies and glaring contradictions with which his harangue abounded. The Hon. Premier, after outlining and explaining the policy of his administration, dealt at considerable length with the famous petition sent to the Governor-General by Mr. Kitchen and his colleagues, and challenged that gentleman to come to its defence. Despite this, and despite frequent reminders from the Premier, Mr. Kitchen carefully ignored the copy temptingly spread before him by Hon. Mr. Davie, and, when still further pressed to deal with it, he declared he had had nothing to do with it and knew nothing about it. When, however, he was directly questioned if he had not signed it, he admitted that he had headed a copy in Chilliwack. It will be news, possibly not of the most welcome kind to Mr. Kitchen's constituents, to hear that when in other portions of the Province he is ashamed of an act which, doubtless, he makes his proudest boast when in their midst. No, this would-be enlightener of the people knew that the electors of Cariboo to a man condemned what can be characterized only as a traitorous attempt to impair Provincial autonomy, and to destroy the future of this fair Province to gratify spleen engendered by disappointed ambition, and he sought to wriggle out of it in every way, even going the length of contradicting himself. His dealing with the question of revenue and expenditure was equally self-contradictory. He attempted to make a point against the Government by asserting that for three years past there has been a deficit in the public accounts. Yet, in the very same breath, he admitted that he had himself voted to secure the million dollar loan, the expenditure of which must necessarily cause an apparent balance on the wrong side of the ledger of the Province. When Mr. Kitchen voted to secure the money he surely did not expect that the Government was going to allow it to lie idle, and he is much mistaken if he deems the intelligence of the electors of this district is of such a low order as not to see through his evident lack of consistency.

Again, he sought to arouse sectionalism by asserting that the present administration had set Victoria's heel upon the neck of the Province. Yet he carefully abstained from explaining why, if such were the case, the Capital City, at the last general election, returned three Opposition members. He knew it would be an impossible task. The worthy gentleman was candid enough to admit that he knew nothing of Cariboo, and he fully displayed his ignorance when he asserted that a railroad would be injurious to the district. Stock-raisers—and they are the chief agricultural class—know from bitter experience that their cattle sell at two or three dollars a head less than do those of the lower country, simply owing to the lack of facilities for rapid transportation; and miners have equal reason to be aware that no railroad means little prospecting, owing to the high prices of necessaries. And so on, to the end of the chapter. Mr. Kitchen proved himself unable for the task he had undertaken, and, finally, beat an ignominious retreat, which he afterwards attempted, with but indifferent success, to cover up, by accusing the Premier of attacking him in his absence.

A CARIBOO MINER.

THE CARIBOO ELECTION.

To THE EDITOR:—The Hon. Mr. Davie arrived here yesterday and an exciting meeting was held in the evening. The speakers were Mr. Davie, Mr. Kitchen, Mr. Adams and Mr. Murphy. Our Premier spoke long and eloquently. He touched on the past of Cariboo, saying that it was, indeed, the father of the Province, and the Government fully appreciated what it had done, and also the vast resources which would be opened up in the future, when a railroad would pass through this lonely spot and enable the many to see the country, rich beyond description, both in agricultural and mineral wealth. He explained the Government's policy in respect to the new buildings, and not a man present but would see that, in spite of what the Opposition party may think or say, the buildings are needed, and the expenditure cannot possibly cripple the Province, whose credit ranks third in the financial world.

Mr. Kitchen replied at length, and raved at the Government and contradicted Mr. Davie on some points; but, though he spoke well and has certainly the gift of the gab, he should have remembered that the people of Cariboo are not interested so very much in Westminster's squabble with the Government, even though Mr. Kitchen had come so far to tell them.

Mr. Murphy then rose to speak and looking at Mr. Kitchen with a twinkle in his eye said "sure and it was easy to see you didn't come to Cariboo for the benefit of your health." Mr. Murphy kept the audience in roars of laughter for the next few minutes and explained that he was an old man and thought he might have the benefit of the mild climate of Victoria through the winter and so do good both to Dennis Murphy and the people of Cariboo at one and the same time.

Mr. Adams then in a manly speech gave his views on the questions, but as he had already held a meeting in Quesnelle he would not trespass on the patience of his hearers. Mr. Adams has the support of a great many in the district and, if he is returned as member for Cariboo, will, I am sure, serve his constituents honorably and faithfully.

CARIBOO.

Quesnelle, Sept. 8.

THE SEALING AWARD.

To THE EDITOR:—I was pleased to see in the evening Times of 13th inst. that Capt. Cox agrees with me regarding the valuable services rendered by Sir C. H. Tupper before and after the Behring Sea arbitration. Referring to Sir Charles H. Tupper's utterances regarding the seal catch for the coming season, it was only his opinion, and could have no influence whatever on the market in the coming November sales. Capt. Cox may be certain that the trade has watched the outcome of this arbitration with keen interest, and knows the prospects for the coming season's catch. The market is never influenced by rumors of a large or small catch, but the quantity offered at the public sales establishes the price for the time being.

J. BOSCOWITZ.

Sept. 14, 1893.

What Do You Take Medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, or because you wish to prevent illness. Then remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES all diseases caused by impure blood and debility of the system. It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla DOES, that tells the story of its merit. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's.

Purely vegetable—Hood's Pills—25c.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Seattle's Defaulting Treasurer, Though "Lost to Sight, to Memory Dear."

Whiskey Steamer Confiscated—Concerning the Kaslo-Slocan Railway.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 14.—Dr. Carroll and Miss Rand were married at St. Andrew's church this morning, Rev. Mr. McLaren officiating.

Deputy U. S. Marshall Prenter was in the city yesterday, looking for Seattle's defaulting City Treasurer, Adolph Krug.

Mr. O. G. Evan-Thomas arrived on Sunday from England. Mr. Evan-Thomas brings with him a photograph of H. M. S. Victoria, taken by Lieut. Collet, of H. M. S. Collingwood, just as the Victoria was disappearing beneath the waves.

Messrs. Scott & Hughes are auctioning off 32 tons of dry goods, imported from Australia by the Warrimoo.

Senator Ferguson left for the East to-day. It transpires that Squamish Tom, the Indian shot dead by Sangster, served five years for killing a halfbreed in the outskirts of New Westminster.

The British ship Astoria will follow the Ainsdale from England for this port.

There is a good cargo in sight for the Warrimoo, principally from this Province, canned salmon, cement, lumber and lime.

The steamer Walla Walla came in yesterday with 272 tons of freight, and cleared at 6 o'clock with a large cargo of canned salmon.

Wholesale warehouses will be erected on Water street by the Hudson Bay Co.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Poulet, killed by a freight train engine. The verdict of the jury was accidental death. The Indian rancherie is close to the track, and the Indians are very reckless when trains come along.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 14.—Adolph E. Krug, the defaulting city treasurer of Seattle, has succeeded in covering his tracks so completely that the police and detectives searching for him have simply no idea where he has gone. They know that he arrived in the city on Tuesday evening, but further than that they know nothing. Within an hour of his arrival he disappeared from sight and has not since been seen. Last night another detective arrived from Seattle, and the whole ground was gone over again, but without result. The police are satisfied that Krug had friends in waiting here for him, who had preparations made to smuggle him away into hiding not far from the city. This theory seems plausible, for Krug did not hire a boat or conveyance of any kind to take him out of the city.

Over thirty lodges have signified their intention to take part in the Societies' procession during the celebration.

Farm lands in Surrey to the value of $35,000 were sold to-day.

W. H. Steves, of Steveston, was committed for trial to-day on a charge of stealing an organ from the residence of H. S. Donaldson, Lulu Island, a sheriff's bailiff, who had seized the instrument.

General Clunie and Congressman English, of San Francisco, are in the city.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 15.—A meeting of prominent citizens and property owners was held last night and organized as a property owners' association, to co-operate with the City Council and Board of Trade in promoting the progress and best interests of the city.

The Reid & Currie Iron Works have been forced into liquidation by undue action of certain creditors in forcing the company to protect certain liabilities which it had been agreed should be extended from time to time. The company is perfectly solvent and has had a prosperous season, running full time, but found collections slow. The works will not be closed.

Archie McKinnon, a patient at the asylum, escaped to-day and has not been recaptured.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Sept. 14.—The coroners jury at the inquest on the death of the Indian woman, Mary Polkenum, returned a verdict of death due to accidental causes. Albert Howard, a half-breed, who supplied Mary with intoxicants, was arrested at Duncan this morning by Constable Dougall, and brought here on the noon train. This afternoon he was sentenced to the full penalty under the Indian Act, six months' imprisonment and a fine of $300.

The magistrates this afternoon gave a decision in the case of the steamer Ina, seized for being engaged in Indian whiskey traffic. They ordered the steamer to be confiscated and dealt with according to the regulations of the Indian Act.

NANAIMO, Sept. 15.—A Hungarian named Maxim, yesterday morning made a brutal attempt to murder a fellow countryman named Verasco, at East Wellington. Maxim enticed Verasco to the edge of a high bluff near No. 2 shaft, and asked him to look over the edge, and on his doing so seized him by the back and hurled him over. Verasco fell a distance of about fifty feet, fortunately landing on a young willow tree, which broke his fall. As he lay at the bottom of the cliff, half stunned by the fall, Maxim approached him, carrying an axe. A terrible struggle ensued; Verasco fighting for his life, succeeded in wresting the axe from Maxim, who immediately made off into the bush. Verasco crawled back home and later on informed the Northfield constable, who spent the remainder of the day and all night searching for the cowardly assailant. No trace of Maxim has yet been found. Verasco, beyond a few bruises, escaped with a slight cut.

Last night the New Vancouver Coal company's offices were broken into and the contents maliciously damaged. Everything was disarranged, letters, copying books, papers and maps were torn to pieces, and the ink bottles were upset. In addition to all this, the building narrowly escaped destruction from fire, as the intruder had set fire to a roll of maps, which he had apparently used as a torch, and then left burning in one of the rooms containing a quantity of loose papers. The object of the outrage does not appear to have been robbery, as nothing is missing. It is supposed to have been the work of a lunatic or someone having a spite against the company. This afternoon a miner, James Smith, was arrested on suspicion. He had been heard to say he would injure the company's property if what he wanted was not attended to. He had been seen around the offices frequently during the past few days. When Smith arrived home last night he was wet through and had no hat. It is suspected he fell into a tank which adjoins the offices, when escaping, and thus got wet. The tank will be emptied to-morrow to see if his cap is at the bottom.

Sailed—Steamers Wellington and Romulus.

KASLO.

KASLO, Sept. 7.—The event of greatest moment during the past week has been the visit of Assistant Chief Engineer Stevens, of the Great Northern railway, who came in on Saturday last and leaves to-morrow. On Sunday Mr. Stevens, in company with A. J. McMillan, engineer of the proposed Kaslo-Slocan railway, went out over the survey of the projected road, returning late the next day. W. Baillie, the company's agent here, being asked for a statement regarding this inspection, stated that Mr. Stevens had come here at the instance of the construction company which has the contract for building the road, and that the route was thoroughly gone over as far as Bear Lake. The gradients, on the whole, were satisfactory, but a recommendation would be made for an increased outlay of capital to improve two or three sections, because of the heavy cuttings. Beyond this fact Mr. Baillie thought no further significance need be attached to the visit of Mr. Stevens. From another source, however, information was gleaned putting a different light upon Mr. Stevens' movements. Having charge of the Western division of the Great Northern, he was constantly in touch with people interested in this district. Frequently he was told Kaslo was a place of insignificant importance, the Slocan district, but a third-rate producing factor, and that the grades of the proposed Kaslo-Slocan railway were such as to render it impossible to construct the road without the outlay of a vast sum of money, altogether out of proportion to the ultimate traffic offering. Mr. Stevens therefore decided, in view of these statements, to satisfy himself as to their truthfulness, and so report to his superiors, hence his visit. He had intended to be gone four or five days, but two days were sufficient to glean the necessary information of the proposed route of the railway. He was agreeably surprised at the easy gradients and lack of engineering difficulties, and, judging from what he could see and learn of the mines, he had no hesitation in designating this as one of the greatest of known mining camps. Such, in fact, would be the tenor of his report to "Jim" Hill himself. With reference to construction work being begun this fall, it was learned that the Great Northern had guaranteed the funds for the complete equipment of the railway, and that the grading and bridge work on at least twenty miles would be completed this fall, so as to permit of the laying of rails in the early spring. If time permitted, this section would be ironed and equipped with rolling stock for the winter's traffic. Next year, at all events, the whole road would be built and put in thorough running order. These are the two stories elicited, and, in the words of the old showman, "You pays your money, and you takes your choice."

After divine service on Sunday evening the members of the Episcopalian church, who have secured the old Pacific lodging house on Fourth street as a place of worship, held a meeting for the election of officers until next Easter, viz: Wardens, W. Goodwin and A. W. Wright; Sidesmen, G. Simmons and J. Easton; Secretary, J. Easton; Organist, E. Smith.

Joy reigned in the heart of genial Archie Fletcher, proprietor of the well-known Grand Central house on Sunday evening, upon receipt of the news that a bouncing boy had made his appearance in the family circle that day. Mr. Fletcher had the honor of being the first man married in Kaslo. His son and heir has been named after Joe Fletcher and Dr. LeBeau, two of the first settlers in the district. The Comique band gave a serenade concert in honor of the event on Monday night.

The sampling works commenced running this morning.

A big ball was given in the Hotel Slocan last Friday night. Preparations are now being made for a grand masquerade ball next month.

Quite a number of people have left town this week for Spokane and other points.

A meeting of the school trustees was held last Thursday afternoon to take action regarding a number of complaints that had been made against the teacher, J. J. Miller. After a thorough investigation all the charges of harsh treatment were dismissed, and Mr. Miller upheld in the course pursued by him. In the evening a meeting of the ratepayers was held to settle upon the site for the new school. It was finally decided to accept the townsite company's gift on F avenue, and there the school will be built.

It has been almost impossible to see any great distance this week, because of the thick clouds of smoke from the neighboring forest fires overhanging the town.

The most successful and enjoyable picnic of the season was held last Tuesday at the little lake, about three miles down the shore from Kaslo. Upwards of fifty people were present. Messrs. Cockle Bros. were the originators of the affair.

The dining room of the Slocan hotel has started up under new management.

Several new discoveries, showing considable copper and silver, have been made at the head of Crawford bay.

Ore is being brought in in ever increasing quantities, new prospects are being opened up, and more men put to work on the older properties. George Hughes has sent out for heavier wagons, and soon there will be an average of forty tons per day coming in. It is given out that the sampling works will crush all the ore in town, and will handle also what will be brought in until winter.

The Washington Mining company has opened an office in Burke's bank, A. B. Irwin in charge.

Word has been received that the Pilot Bay Sawmill company intend to commence work at once and cut up the 1,000,000 feet of logs now lying in the bay.

Captain Fitz Gerald has promised to put ten men to work immediately to repair the wagon road between here and Bear Lake, which has become almost impassable in many places, by reason of the heavy traffic.

A contract has been let for the building of a trail from Bear Lake to the London mine, a distance of five miles. It will take ten men two weeks to finish the job. Once completed, ore will be shipped out to Kaslo, there being over twenty tons now on the dump. A late assay showed 2,000 oz. to the ton.

Last Tuesday the workmen in the lower tunnel of the Lucky Jim struck the lead at a distance of 160 feet from the entrance. The vein has been stripped for some distance, showing a magnificent mass of ore twenty feet in width.

Business is beginning to improve.

KASLO-SLOCAN.

(From the Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.)

The Mullinahone, situated about three miles south of Nelson, shows a very rich deposit of decomposed gold quartz, assays of which run $1,500 in gold to the ton. The Mullinahone has a five-foot vein of gold-bearing quartz, other assays of which vary from $300 in gold and 18 ounces in silver to $1,500 in gold.

The owners of the Slocan Star mine have incorporated under the name of the Byron H. White Mining Company, with a privately subscribed stock of $1,000,000. This is one of the richest silver mines in the world, as it has a 50 foot ledge of rich concentrating ore, containing a 9 foot vein of clean galena, running 200 ounces per ton.

The owners of the Dardanelles group of mines have leased the Antelope, one of the group, to John King, Byron Flaherty, Geo. Mills and J. M. Tretheway for six months, on a shipping contract, the terms of which are that the lessees are to have one-half of the net proceeds of the ore shipped. As the Antelope has a four-foot vein of ore in sight, it is a valuable proposition, for the lessees are permitted to go ahead and work the mine to any extent.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Sept. 15.—J. Wilson and G. Byrnes are at the Quamichan hotel, and have had some good sport in the Cowichan river; near there the latter landed a good three-pound trout an evening ago.

F. G. Gamble, C.E., and W. C. Duncan, returned yesterday from the Nit-i-Nat country, having been successful in locating a good route for the telegraph line from Duncan to Cape Beale by way of Cowichan lake.

Mr. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Caton and family, W. R. Robertson, Mrs. C. Melrose, J. H. Blyth, H. O. Wellburn, R. B. Halhed and Mrs. Halhed, went down to Victoria on the morning's train.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

BOUNDARY CREEK, Sept. 9.—Three hundred and eighty-five sacks—21,300 lbs. net—chiefly Providence ore, sampled at Tacoma, produced a gold average of $107, 4 per cent. lead and 223 ounces of silver per ton, being a metallic value of over $270. Advices from the mines, dated 26th August, give the encouraging statement of $22 gold and 295 ounces silver per ton from the Skylark, and 397 ounces silvor and $25 gold per ton from the Providence.

NELSON.

(From the Miner)

The Mountain Chief is putting out from eight to ten tons a day of good shipping ore. Of this output fifteen tons per week is being hauled to Kaslo. There are about twenty men employed in this mine.

The Wellington continues to ship ore to Tacoma, and a force of men will be kept at work developing the property. The shipments from this mine last year averaged 375 ounces in silver.

SOMENOS.

SOMENOS, Sept. 14.—H. Norcross, while working on his ranch, last week, was suddenly confronted by a huge panther. The rancher retreated to his cabin, and securing his Winchester killed the animal.

DAVIES V. McMILLAN.

(Judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Walkem.)

Sept. 15, 1893.

The plaintiff having obtained a judgment for damages and costs, an appeal was taken to the Full court, and was allowed with costs. These costs, which amounted to $852.92, were paid by the plaintiff to the defendant. On a subsequent appeal to the Supreme court of Canada the judgment of the Full court was reversed and the original judgment restored, with all costs incurred by the plaintiff in the several stages of the action. No direction, however, was given by the Supreme court for the refund by the defendant of the $852.92 received by him, as his costs.

An application has now been made on plaintiff's behalf for an order for that refund; and it has been opposed on the ground that as the Supreme court gave no directions in that respect, and as the plaintiff had abstained from asking for any, he is not entitled to the order applied for, as it would, if granted, be tantamount to an alteration by a judge of this court of the judgment of the Supreme court. The fact of the plaintiff having issued execution since the judgment of the Supreme court was given is also urged as an objection to the order. The execution has been fruitless; but that would be immaterial, as the *fi fa* could only have been endorsed for the damages and costs awarded on the last appeal.

Rodger v. Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, L. R. 3, P. C. 465, is a decision in an analogous case to the present. There the question was as to the payment of interest on the whole sum of principal and interest which had been paid under a judgment given by the Supreme Court of Hongkong. On appeal to the Privy Council, the judgment was reversed, with costs. The successful appellant applied to the Court at Hongkong for an order for payment of interest on the principal and interest directed to be restored to him. The Court held that as the Privy Council's judgment was silent as to such interest, it had no power to allow it. On appeal again to the Privy Council it was held that the order should have been made, and that, on general principles it was the duty of all courts to take care that the act of the Court, whether a "primary court" or Court of Appeal, did no injury to suitors and that persons "who had their money improperly taken from them should have it restored to them with interest for the time it had been withheld." Interest, however, on costs should not be allowed. As the plaintiff has had his money improperly taken from him, the order for its repayment by the defendant must be made, but without costs, as he should have taken the present step before he issued execution, and thereby saved the defendant from being obliged to pay the costs of a second writ of execution.

The fact of a writ of *fi fa* having been issued is not a bar to a second writ, in ordinary cases, where further costs than those levied for are ordered to be paid. Execution, for instance, may issue on any number of orders made, during the progress of an action, for the payment of costs, or other moneys, if it be intended that such payment shall be made independently of the result of the action.

GEO. A. WALKEM.

September 15, 1893.

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SIR RICHARD WEBSTER.

The Ex-Attorney General of England Expresses Himself Upon the Behring Sea Decision.

Gladstone and Home Rule—The Dual Language Question Will Find Its Own Solution.

"When Sir Francis Johnson asked me this morning if there was anything he could do for me I at once replied. 'Yes, I want an injunction against the interviewer.'"

Sir Richard Webster said it laughingly. Sir Richard is a pleasant gentleman. He is having a holiday, and the spirits rise when we turn the key of the mind upon care.

"I make a distinction between Canadian newspaper men and the American interviewer," he continued, as he sat in his room at the Windsor Hotel, and talked about several things.

Of these, the Behring Sea award naturally occupied a prominent place.

"I think the award ought to be fairly satisfactory to Canada," said Sir Richard. "Every contention was conceded. Everything Canada contended for as a matter of right she obtained. Regulations had to be made, not in the interest of Canada merely, but in the wider interests of humanity, as the tribunal properly held that gravid females ought to be protected. Whether the zone was made thirty miles or sixty did not make a great difference. There may be some hardship in the prohibition of firearms, but I think your hunters will still be able to do a good business. It is to be remembered that one of the contentions of the Americans was that pelagic sealing should be suppressed altogether. That was the case that had to be argued."

"Is there anything in the complaint that the case made out by the Canadian Commissioners was ignored?"

"Nothing whatever. That case was ably made out. I think you have reason to be proud of the work of Mr. Tupper—I mean Sir Hibbert Tupper"—with a smile—"and Dr. Dawson. The Canadian claims received every attention."

"It is said in some quarters that the award gives the lessees of the Pribyloff Islands practically the whole seal business?"

"It must be borne in mind that the United States did not submit the question of the regulations of the seal trade upon their own islands to the tribunal. That was not to be expected. Great Britain would not submit any matter relating to a trade upon her own possessions to the consideration of any board of arbitrators. The subject was difficult and delicate. I am of the opinion, upon a calm consideration of all phases of the question, that substantial justice has been rendered by the decision. As time wears on this will be more and more admitted."

"And now, Sir Richard, as to Home Rule. What will be the final outcome?"

"The Lords will, of course, throw out the bill."

"And then?"

"And then, if Mr. Gladstone appeals to the country I am satisfied he will be overwhelmingly defeated."

"But, suppose he elects to go on with the Newcastle programme?"

There was, or there seemed to be, a little pity in the smile of Sir Richard. "Do you know what that programme is, or means? It means twenty-five years' work. It is easy to say that Gladstone will carry the whole of it, or a part of it. Take the case of the disestablishment of the church in Wales. The church is a state church. You do not need a state church in a colony. But the church has the usufruct of vast property which belongs to the state, and all this would be diverted from its purpose with disestablishment. That would create great indignation among a large body of people. When the Irish church was disestablished, the state property was diverted from its original purpose. I don't know how many different funds were created out of it. Now, disestablishment is only one plank in the Newcastle programme. It will rouse intense opposition, and it will weaken the position of Mr. Gladstone. Then, there is the Local Option Bill. There is a very bitter feeling against that measure. Mr. Gladstone's majority is composed of parties who support him for what they expect to get out of him. If they find they cannot get their desires, they will desert him."

"Is the rejection by the Lords of the betterment clauses of the London Council bill likely to arouse public opinion against the Upper House?"

"Oh, not at all. The matter is purely local, and affects no interest outside London. The London members may feel sore about it, but it will make no stir in the country, and there is no relation between that and the course to be pursued on the Home Rule bill. The betterment clauses might be applied to lands such as you have in Canada and the United States, but applied to lands of the value of the lands in London, the case is vastly different. But that is a mere passing breath. The Lords will throw out the Home Rule bill, and the sentiment of England will sustain them in so doing. When Mr. Gladstone goes to the country, his narrow majority will melt away."

Sir Richard went through the courts this morning.

"It was very interesting to me to hear the pleadings and the judgments in the French tongue in a British colony. It was some time before I could realize it. I assure you it is intensely interesting to me."

"And yet we have those amongst us who object to a dual language."

"Perfectly idle to make any such objection," was Sir Richard's reply. "The fact is there. Better to accept it. Time alone can bring a change, if such a change be desirable. It is likely that in the long run the language of the majority, whatever that majority be, will prevail. But I would deprecate all agitation for the abolition of the dual language. I would accept the situation as it is."—Montreal Witness.

Are you subject to sick headaches? So were others, before they used Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. They will cure you; 25 cts.