# The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1887. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 42


## LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

C. Robertson, real estate and finan-
gent, Tara, has skipped, leaving debts
tween fourteen and fifteen thousand
rs.

e Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in ac-
wledging the receipt of some refer-
books sent him from Ottawa, says in
etter: "I have accepted the appoint-
as chief commissioner, not without
ation, but with an earnest desire to
f some service to the two great lang-
speaking communities, whose recent
rences have threatened an interrup-
of friendly intercourse."

irteen infuriated Ottawa farmers,
despoiling a book agent named Lamb
contracts this morning, threw him
a wagon and drove off into the coun-
t a teriffic rate. Neither the victim
e countrymen have been seen since.
farmers claim that they have been
dled by Lamb, whose three col-
ues are also being sought.

r. T. G. Shaugnessy, assistant gen-
manager of the Canadian Pacific rail-
stated the other day that only forty
s of track on the Sault Ste. Marie
t line remains to be laid. Forty-five
s are already constructed. The Min-
polis & Ste. Marie railway will soon
the connecting link built to the
o" in November, thus forming a di-
road.

QUEBEC.

ohnson, the defaulting treasurer of the
ulton Powder Co., Montreal, was se-
d at Ogdensburgh and while on the
to Montreal just outside the city
ts, leaped from the train and shot
self through the head.

udgment was rendered on the 30th,
ulling the election of Caron, conserva-
member for Maskinonge in the le-
legislature, for corrupt acts by agents.

New York special to the *Witness*
Shepherd, of the Bank of Mont-
and representing the Canadian Pa-
railway, is here, and says there was
e enquiry recently regarding the Red
er Valley railway bonds, but investors
t shy of the securities at any price, on
ning of the Dominion government's
tude. He says the road may raise
ey some other way, but will not get it
New York.

anadian Pacific railway company's
ings and expenses for August, 1887,
e: Gross earnings, $1,055,170; work-
expenses, $668,758; net profits, $86,-
In August, 1886, there was a net
fit of $380,031; and for the eight
ths ending August 31, 1887, the fig-
were as follows: Gross earnings,
841,262; working expenses, $5,122,326;
profits, $1,718,936. For the eight
ths ending August 31, 1886, there
a net profit of $2,131,869.

amuel Johnston, for twenty years
asurer of the Hamilton Powder com-
y, Montreal, has disappeared. He is
faulter to the extent of $10,000, per-
s more. He lost his wife recently and
reyed upon his mind to such an ex-
t that he became addicted to drink
gambling in bucket shops. He didn't
n up yesterday and was traced to
ensburg, where he was arrested last
ht. The company are inclined to com-
mise the matter owing to his faithful
rices.

NOVA SCOTIA.

pecial Customs Officer Bonness is
ving himself a terror to smugglers.
say the district from Granville Ferry
Digby is the worst place in Canada for
ggling. To-day he seized the schoon-
Canning Packet for smuggling two
rs ago. Then she was owned by De-
g & Seaman, of Boston; now she is
ned by Pickles & Mills, of Annapolis.
s is the fourth or fifth vessel Bonness
seized within ten days.

## A STORY OF MARK TWAIN.

### He Broke His Prospective Father-in-Law All Up.

he Indianapolis *Journal* tells this story
n incident in the thrifty humorist's
rtship:

Mr. Clemens first met his beautiful wife
le on the famous voyage of the Quaker
y, and he pursued his acquaintance
er their return so closely that at last
young lady's papa one day called the
ent and devoted Mark into his private
ly and said, after some preamble: "Mr.
mens, I have something to say to you
ch bears upon a subject of grave im-
tance, at least to me and mine. You
e been coming here some time, and
r manners leave no doubt in my mind
you your object. Now, my daughter's
fare is very dear to me, and before I
admit you to her society on the foot-
suitor to her hand. I would like to
w something more than I do about you,
r antecedents, etc. Stop a minute!
t must remember that a man may be a
od fellew' and a pleasant companion on
oyage and all that, but when it is a
estion as grave as this, a wise father
s to take every precaution before allow-
his daughter's affections to become en-
ed, and I ask you, as a gentleman, that
shall give me the names of some of
r friends in California to whom I may
te and make such inquiries as I deem
essary—that is if you still desire our
ndship."

t was now Mark Twain's turn.

"Sir," said he, bowing profoundly, as
ame a young man who respects his
ed-for father-in-law, "your sentiments
in every way correct. I approve of
m myself and hasten to add that you
e not been mistaken in my sentiments
ard your daughter, whom, I may tell
candidly, seems to me to be the most
fect of her sex, and I honor your solici-
e for her welfare. I am not only per-
ly willing to give you references, but
only too glad to have an opportunity
to so, which my natural modesty would
e prevented me from offering. There-
, permit me to give you the names of
w of my friends. I will write them
n. First is General John McComb,
xander Badlam, General Lander and
onel W. H. L. Barnes. They would
lie for me just as I would for
m under like circumstances."

his conclusion broke the old man all
and he never asked more reference
wrote to those gentlemen.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### J. Tanner's New Pamphlet on British Columbia—Unrivaled Climate and Unlimited Resources.

he agricultural department have lately
ived from the publishers the emigra-
pamphlet on British Columbia, writ-
and compiled by Prof. Henry Tanner.
writer gives first an admirable sketch
is trip through Canada over the C. P.
Taking up each section of the province
f. Tanner gives a concise outline of its
tory and natural features, and describes
more fully the resources and capabili-
of the whole country from an agricul-
al and commercial standpoint. He pro-
nces the province best suited for fruit
ture, dairy products and raising cattle
horses, the capacity and conditions
the latter being unsurpassed in Amer-
The fisheries and mineral resources
described as among the finest in the
ld. "British Columbia with its oppor-
ities, unrivalled climate, regular suc-
ion of seasons and unlimited resources,
a paradise for the poor man." The
phlet contains much valuable infor-
ion as to the laws and regulations,
h Dominion and provincial, which
trol the settlement of the public lands.
together it is a work rather above the
rage emigration literature.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

A Big Blaze in Cincinnati Destroys Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Property.

A Large Lumber Yard and Several Dwellings are Consumed by the Raging Flames.

Women and Children are Horrified With Terror, and Become Panic Stricken.

**Terrible Conflagration.**

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—This afternoon three alarms of fire sounded, and before the full relay of engines arrived, the blaze assumed the importance of a conflagration. The fire originated in an old unused chute in the saw mill of Calvin Ance & Co. The chute was filled with combustible material, and the employes at dinner did not notice the fire until it had spread to the upper part of the mill building. From there it communicated at once to the lumber yard, and dwelling houses in the neighborhood with remarkable celerity. The flames devoured a million feet of lumber and then attacked Mack's saw mill, wiping it out like a flash. Still unsatisfied, the fire leaped upon some frame dwellings adjacent, and one after another, as if they were paper, sweeping them out of existence. The terrified people frantically piled their effects into vessels, on the hillside, or in any place that seemed to offer a place of of capacity. Children cried with fear, women fainted. The department exerted its utmost efforts to stay the raging element, but for hours without the least peceptible effect, as the water supply was limited. The burned district was a block bounded by Bayou and Lumber streets, Eastern avenue and the Ohio river, in the extreme eastern part of the city. Two sawmills, a lumber yard, eleven dwelling houses and a livery stable were totally destroyed. St. Rose's Catholic church parsonage damaged $50,000. Nearly fifty persons are made homeless. Total loss, fully $150,000; insurance comparatively light.

## A WRECKED SLOOP

### The Sealer Challenge Arrives at Comox—Dr. West Shoots Two Monster Elk.

By the steamer Dunsmuir, says the Nanaimo *Free Press*, which arrived yesterday afternoon, we learn that Mr. S. J. Cliffe had received information that a sloop had capsized near Cape Mudge. When found she was bottom up with mainsail and jib set. The Indians were towing it into the Euclataw ranch on Thursday, and had not then ascertained to whom it belonged. In is feared that the occupants were drowned.

The sealing schooner Challenge, seized by the U. S. revenue cutter Rush, but afterwards released owing to lack of evidence, has arrived at Comox. She is on her way to Seattle, Washington Territory.

Dr. A. C. West, dentist, of Victoria, returned yesterday from a successful hunting trip to Comox and vicinity. Between Bear creek and oyster river the party fell upon a drove of fourteen large elk and succeeded in shooting a large buck and several cow elks. The doctor brought down the buck's head, which holds a noble pair of antlers; also the head of one of the cows. The doctor is naturally elated at his success, and on his return to the capital to-day will be looked upon as a "mighty nimrod of the land," and licensed to tell hunting yarns, no matter how stupendous, without the risk of being doubted. Dr. West speaks in glowing terms of the prospects of that section of country for timbering and agriculture. The general lay of the country is level with plenty of room for a large number of settlers.

## LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Ewing & Co., mouldings, frames and mirrors, Toronto, are in financial trouble. Liabilities, about $25,000; assets considerably less. A meeting of the creditors has been called.

The creditors of Mr. Ben Cronyn, London, held a meeting recently. The Molsons', Merchants' and Federal banks, two churches and several tradesmen and other creditors were represented. Claims amounting to $15,000 were proven and a number of others have yet to come. The meeting was informed that there were practically no assets.

The customs department at St. Thomas have seized the St. Thomas consignment of the Louisiana lottery tickets for the drawing which took place October 11, and are holding them pending instructions from Ottawa.

Edward Gahn, who in August threw vitriol in the face of a cigar store keeper, Sievert, at Toronto, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Piggot, contractor for the new drill-shed at Hamilton, is the successful tenderer for the new city hall at $126,000.

The banquet given to Cardinal Taschereau at the Rossin house, Toronto, was decidedly unique, Protestants and Catholics uniting in doing honor to the prince of the church. Hon. Frank Smith presided and there were present Archbishop Lynch, Bishops O'Mahoney of Toronto, Walsh of London, the papal ablegate O'Brien, Allan Ross, Lieut. Gov. Campbell, Minister of Justice Thompson, Senator Plumb and 200 other. The affair was a great success and gives promise of a unification of Canadian sentiment.

Dr. Wicksteed, president, and W. G. Tampey, of the executive committee of the White Cross Guild, Ottawa, have been expelled for giving reports to the press of the results of the investigation into juvenile immorality here.

A hermit has been discovered on Nepean Point. His name is Michael Cross. He was evicted and thrown out on the wayside in County Tyrone, Ireland, by his landlord. Arriving in Canada and desiring to live cheaply, he squatted on government land, built a hut of brushwood and stones, furnished it with a three-legged stool, boards for a table and some other indispensable articles and is living in lonely independence.

QUEBEC.

Oliver Daoust, a dismissed court house official, has taken action against the Montreal *Star* for $10,000 damages for libel.

The petition against the return of Prefontaine, Liberal M. P. for Chambly, has been dismissed.

Contrary to what has been stated the sittings of the inter-provincial congress will be strictly private.

The payment of the Quebec corporation business tax so far, has amounted to $350,000.

News has reached Montreal of a dreadful crime at Stephinome. In a house in a retired part of the village lived an old couple named Lafabire, aged 93 and 96, respectively, and their adopted daughter aged 17. A few nights since a desperate character, Joseph Pitt, aged 30, went to the house, broke open the door and struck down the old man with a hatchet, almost killing him. The fiend then outraged the old woman of 96, leaving her half dead. He waited until the girl came in and repeated his foul deed and calmly walked away. The neighbors were alarmed and succored the victims and organized a search party who captured Pitt and took him to Beauharnois for trial. The old man has since died and the wife cannot survive, and the girl will be cripple a for life.

Mr. Villeneuve, Conservative M. P. P. for Hochelage, has thrown up the sponge and the seat has been declared vacant.

A pedlar, who was a passenger on the I. C. R. to Quebec, fired several pistol shots at the conductor, wounding him severely, and he is said to be in a critical condition. The pedlar made good his escape across the country, and has not yet been captured.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The proceedings against Sir Charles Tupper in the Cumberland county contested election case, before Judge MacDonald, were merely formal, Tupper's counsel having previously submitted sufficient contravention of the statute to void the election. The seat was accordingly declared vacant. The personal charges were abandoned.

MANITOBA.

Although the treasury bonds issued by the provincial government were on sale at the Imperial Bank, only $500 worth were taken up. There is nothing new in the railroad situation.

## A CAPTAIN MURDERED.

### Cut Down By a Seaman—The Crew Become Mutinous—Six Die From Fever—The Murderer Survives.

PORT TOWNSEND, Oct. 13.—The ship Occidental, from Cardiff for Acapulco, with 2,000 tons of coal, which arrived yesterday and cast anchor in the harbor was the scene of great excitement on March 16, 1887, which resulted in the death of John Williams, the master.

August Leflock, an able bodied seaman, was during the voyage, very insolent and on numerous occasions insulted the officers of the ship. On one occasion the first officer, Mr. Craine, ordered all the crew who wore boots with nails in the soles to file them down. All complied excepting Leflock, who threatened the officer's life if he persisted in enforcing the order. Later, Craine, on March 27 spoke to the steward about the dinner. The steward said he would not obey the mate's orders, and used insulting language. The officer did, or could not, as the log book indicated, enforce discipline.

MURDEROUS ATTACK.

At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 16, while Captain Williams was on the forecastle head superintending the letting up of the forestays, some violent language passed between him and John Johnson, able bodied seamen.

Captain Williams was looking aloft when he noticed a look of intense hatred and revenge come over the face of Johnson. The blade of a sheath knife suddenly flashed in the air for an instant, and the weapon was buried to the hilt in Captain Williams' left breast, penetrating the heart.

Johnson was slinking toward the forward deck when the first officer heard Captains Williams exclaim: "Mr. Craine, Johnson has stabbed me to the heart!" An instant later he jumped off the forecastle and ran to the cabin door where he fell and expired before the eyes of his wife, who had accompanied him on this voyage.

THE MURDERER IRONED.

The mate was chasing Johnson when he saw that he was being followed by a seaman, Edward C. Malley, who flashed a drawn dagger in the air. The officer was not slow in perceiving the danger of coming in contact with two violent men armed with knives, and turning to meet his pursuer, he seized a belaying pin, and then followed Johnson to the starboard side, near the forecastle, where he was surrounded by several of the crew, with knives drawn, who threatened his life if he disturbed the murderer Johnson. After a short consultation, however, the members of the crew resumed their work, and the assassin gave himself up and was placed in irons.

On March 27th Johnson had his irons removed, and Mr. Craine, who was now in command of the vessel, was told by Johnson not to bother himself about putting them on again, as he (Johnson) could easily take them off.

FEVER ABOARD.

The body of the murdered master was buried at sea at 8 o'clock on March 17th. Eight hours later Mr. Craine, now in command, ordered Second Mate McBenly to have his watch loosen the foretopsail, when McBenly replied: "I will overhaul them when I please."

Captain Craine in the log book says: "McBenly seems to be in league with the crew and exciting them to insubordination and mutiny."

On June 6th the crew broke into the storeroom and stole a large quantity of the stores. August 6th found the ship in Acapulco harbor in quarantine. The crew were attacked with a fever peculiar to that climate, and the ship was in the port for several weeks. Several died. Those who survived, including the murderer Johnson, were taken in charge by the consul at Valparaiso to be sent to Washington, D. C., for trial. The Occidental then sailed for Puget Sound and is now in this harbor waiting owner's advices.

Mrs. Williams and her three children were sent to Dublin from Acapulco.

## THE O. R. & N. LEASE.

### Rumors in Wall Street About Discontent are Discredited.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—It is rumored in Wall street that the principal officers of the Union Pacific Railway Company were greatly disappointed at the terms on which the Northern Pacific was to unite with it in the lease of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's property, and that they would not attempt to carry out the lease alone. There is little foundation for the rumors. The Northern Pacific's voted almost unanimously to join in the lease, but imposed a condition that the loss to the company should not exceed $250,000 per year for the first three years.

An officer of the Oregon Company said to-day: "It is hard to see why this condition was made, but it would be still more difficult to imagine why the Union Pacific would object to a joint lease on that account. If it is thought there would be a loss, it naturally would be glad to admit a partner to share its burden, and if the earnings were such as to prevent such result, the condition would be of no account."

Madame Armstrong, an Australian vocalist, has gained great applause at Brussels. She is compared to Patti.

## CABLE NEWS.

The Great Unemployed Poor of London Are Growing Turbulent Again.

The Crown Prince of Germany is Failing Fast—Boulanger Resigned.

The Destiny of Bulgaria is Predicted—Anarchists Meeting in London.

**The Crown Prince's Health.**

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Berlin, says he has learned from an unimpeachable authority that the condition of the German Crown Prince is precarious, and that Dr. MacKenzie's treatment has failed. That the Prince became so weak in Toblach that he could travel only by easy stages, and that he positively refuses to submit to any further operation, although original symptoms have reappeared.

**Ship Monarch Lost.**

The British ship Monarch, Capt. L. Corbett, from Manilla, Aug. 30th for New York, has been lost on Mise Doro Island. The captain and three of the crew named Drews, Redford and Crupp were drowned. The remainder of the crew arrived at Manilla.

**More Mob Riots in London.**

The unemployed persons who frequent Trafalgar square formed in a body to-day and marched to the Mansion house, where they demanded an interview with the Lord Mayor. That official declined to hold any conversation with them, and the mob denounced him bitterly. They then started back to Trafalgar square, and when the police tried to move them, the crowd resisted. The police charged upon them when one black, and several red flags, were waved in the air and were seized. The mob subsequently scattered, and shortly afterwards rushed upon the police, and succeeded in forcing them back from their position and in recapturing the black flags. Again the police rallied, and charged the mob, which became demoralized and finally dispersed. The mob afterwards rallied, their leaders shouting to the men to assert their rights and brave the police. They gathered in new strength and rushed upon the police, bearing back the latter, and recapturing the black banner. The police again charged them, and the mob ran from their batons.

**Boulanger's Resignation Doubted.**

The story that General Boulanger has resigned his military command at Clermont-Ferrand is doubted here. His resignation at that place would be tantamount to a confession of guilt in connection with the Caffarel affair, and his criminal arrest would, of course, immediately follow. His suspension and technical arrest for a period of thirty days was the result of his outspoken accusation against the minister of war of having attacked him through General Caffarel and other decorated conspirators, and his subsequent insolence to General Fairon when asked to explain his language, and was not for complicity in the war office scandal. His frank speech exceeded the limits of military discipline, and the minister of war was compelled to resent it.

**Inflammatory Meeting.**

An immense meeting, called for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the condemned Chicago anarchists, was held in Finisbery Park. A large number of anarchist and socialist speakers addressed the crowd, prominent among them being the Russian anarchist Stepniak and Prince Krapotkine. The speeches were of a highly inflammatory character. Prince Krapotkine declared if the condemned men were hanged their comrades would be justified in retaliating in kind. Other meetings of a similar nature and purport are announced to follow.

**A Weak Mob.**

To-day's movement of unemployed workmen was an ultra-sentimental affair, and achieved a *quasi* success due entirely to the leniency of the police. The disposition on the part of the latter to permit the crowd to make the most of their demonstration without overstepping the dividing line between noise and violence, was, however, mistaken by the mob for fear, and the police, finally becoming impatient, dispersed their gathering in front of the *Standard* office in less than four minutes. The fact that the injuries sustained by the crowd were very few and comparatively slight, is evidence that the resistance of the mob was weak, and that they were not nearly so defiant of the authority of the police as they pretended to be.

**Bulgaria's Destiny.**

Prince Alexander of Battenburg, late of Bulgaria, arrived at Balmoral to-night, and this circumstance, coupled with the early return of Lord Salsbury, suggests a probality that an effort is to be made in favor of Prince Ferdinand's retention on the Bulgarian throne. It is a notorious fact that the recent elections in Bulgaria were manipulated by parties working in the interests of Ferdinand, as nobody acquainted with the circumstances believes the slightest element of fairness entered into the contest, if it may be called such. If the late Sobaranje was illegal, and on this point no doubt exists in the minds of anyone, the newly elected body is surely incompetent, and will doubtless be prevented from exercising the functions of a recognized legislative assembly unless the new tripple alliance shall come to the rescue. The European powers are very likely to desert Bulgaria, and the moment the principality is abandoned to its fate that destiny will come in the shape of a Russian army and a Russian governor.

**A Forgiving Wife.**

The wife of Col. Hughes Hallett has appealed to the conservative committee of Rochester to be lenient towards her husband, and not to call upon him to resign his seat in the house of commons. She has, she says, condoned her husband's offense, and thinks the electors should also. She offers to personally visit all electors in her husband's behalf, and asks the committees' opinion on the subject. The committee has repliied extending its sympathy to Mrs. Hallett, but does not favor her visit to electors.

**A Home Rule Convert.**

Mr. Thomas R. Buchanan, Unionist member of parliament for Edinburgh, has stated to his friends that he has been converted to Home Rule.

**The Home Rule Question.**

Chamberlain, in his speech at Bush Mills to-day, said it was not the upper classes that opposed Parnell's home rule proposals, but the poorer classes of artisans and farmers, who saw no chance of improving their condition under the rule of men like the Nationalist members of parliament. Chamberlain admitted that part of the north of Ireland was strongly in favor of home rule, but said that if the people of Donegal were animated by the same resolute and law-abiding disposition as that which actuated the people of Antrim the outcry for constitutional changes would cease. He urged Gladstone to make a definite statement of his modified home rule proposals which plain men could understand.

**Not Yet Arrested.**

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—Head Constable Brownrigg and the other police officers found guilty of murder by the Mitchellstown coroner's jury have not yet been arrested, though they have been suspended from duty.

**Six Summonses Served.**

Walsh, the proprietor of the Wexford *People*, has been served with six summonses for having advocated in his paper a continuance of the League in spite of the government's warfare against it.

**A Jack-in-Office.**

All Dublin is astonished at the announcement that Valentine Hinds has been appointed commissioner by the government. Hinds was a bailiff on the estates of Lord Landsdowne at Luggarcurran. He managed the recent evictions from that estate, in which eighty tenants were ousted from their holdings, and it was upon his advice that Lord Landsdowne refused to allow a reduction of 15 per cent. demanded by the tenants.

**A King in Bad Health.**

FRANKFORT, Oct. 14.—The health of Charles I., King of Wurtemburg, will render it necessary for him to pass the whole winter in a southern climate.

**A Large Deficiency.**

The regular annual budget was to-day submitted to the Reichstag delegation. It shows a deficiency of 21,200,000 florins.

**Ferdinand's Perogatives.**

A dispatch from Sofia in the Frankfort-er *Zeitung* says: The government will propose a bill to-morrow to the Sobranje increasing the perogatives of Prince Ferdinand.

**Wilson Declared Innocent.**

The French minister of war has placed Boulanger under arrest for thirty days for giving improper information to reporters. The cabinet council on Saturday will probably dismiss him. The judge, at the request of M. Wilson, examined Mmes. Rattazzi and Limousin and Baron Kreitmayer. They declared Wilson innocent and said they made accusations against him solely in hope that the whole matter would be suppressed.

**Boulanger Resigned.**

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Rumors are persistently circulated to the effect that Boulanger has resigned his commission in the army. General Broye will succeed Boulanger in command of the thirteenth army corps during the temporary suspension of the latter.

**Another Resignation.**

Masseau, minister of justice, has resigned.

**Victorious Unionists.**

CORK, Oct. 15.—The result of the municipal election at Queenstown to-day astonished everybody. Five Unionist candidates were elected, with large majorities, over five Nationalists, and the staunch Conservatives led the successful ticket by a majority of two, and this reduces the membership of the executive board from six to four.

## PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

### Changes in the Regulations Affecting Lands in British Columbia.

Some changes have been made by the government, at the instance of the minister of the interior, in the regulations affecting public lands in the province of British Columbia, and these are summarized as follows:

Sub-clause 4 of clause 9 is new. It reserves, until the roads provided for by the regulations have been defined and constructed, a right of way to or from any settlers' holding, to or from any public road or trail, over any granted or leased lands.

There is a slight change in clause 13, the effect of which is to prevent any owner of more than 160 acres of land in the railway belt from obtaining a homestead entry in the belt. The area of agricultural land within the belt is comparatively limited; those who are already settlers and land-owners there, are, as a rule, extensive land-holders, having had ample opportunity of obtaining, under the provincial laws, all the land they require for cultivation at a low price.

Sub-clauses 4, 5, 6 and 7 of clause 13 are new, and are intended to facilitate the settlement of timbered lands, which would not otherwise be opened up for homestead entry. These provisions are copied from the timber regulations of the Province of Ontario, and the object is, while permitting such lands as contain merchantable timber to be taken up cleared for agricultural purposes, to prevent any persons who merely desire to obtain the timber from getting possession of land under cover of a homestead entry, stripping the land of its timber without paying any dues, and then leaving the land much less valuable for all all practical purposes than if it had remained in its natural state—in other words, neither producing revenue nor actual settlement.

Sub-clause 4 of clause 18 is, in effect, the amendment made to the Dominion lands act during the session of 1886, which it is proposed thus to make applicable to homesteads in the railway belt in British Columbia. Under this provision the homesteader is enabled to hold his land for the first two years after entry by cultivating a certain number of acres of it, but during the three years next thereafter he must reside upon, as well as cultivate it.

Clause 23 is all new, and its various provisions are designed to encourage the culture of fruit; the conditions upon which legal sub-divisions of sections not, however, to exceed 160 acres in all, may be obtained for that purpose, being fully stated.


**Be Prepared.**

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery and colic, come suddenly in the night, and the most speedy and prompt means must be used to combat their dire effects. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies It *never fails* to cure or relieve. tu th sat dw

**An Old Time Favorite.**

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus and bowel complaints generally prevail. As a safeguard Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept at hand. For 30 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

tu th sat dw


## OUR CABLE LETTER.

Probable Dissolution of the Imperial Parliament During the Coming Session.

Both Parties Resort to Novel Electioneering Tricks—Political Suppositions.

The Possible Absorption of Belgium and Holland by France and Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Both parties are carrying on an active campaign through the country, indicating that both anticipate a dissolution during the coming session of parliament. Mr. Schnaedery, the liberal caucus king, in order that political lectures can no longer suffer under the reproach of being dry, has purchased fifty sets of magic lantern slides and the necessary lantern to now occupy part of the luggage of every liberal lecturer. The rousing addresses of Irish lecturers will be followed by blood-curdling scenes of Irish evictions. The scenes purpose giving spectators a clear idea of the evils of the present administrative system in Ireland. After the council of war at conservative headquarters, the liberal tactics were adjudged worthy of imitation, and the conservative lectures are now followed by dissolving views of cattle maiming and moonlighting, together with cartoons taken from loyal journals. A great speech is expected from Lord Salisbury at Oxford, when the national conservative union holds its meeting there. The prime minister will not only defend his past policy, but unfold the programme of the future. He will go as far as he can to prove that Lord Hartington and he can work together without discredit. Lord Salisbury has also given a hint of the nature of local government, which he promised to create in rural municipalities throughout Great Britain. He will hold out no hope of the immediate application of these measures in Ireland, being still of the opinion that law and order must be vindicated before it is safe to increase even the municipal freedom of the Irish people; nor is Lord Randolph Churchill's home rule to favor any part of the programme next year. The production of the Irish land bill will be contingently promised. Lord Salisbury will speak exactly one week after Gladstone at Oxford, and he will respond at Nottingham, the last answering of Salisbury being left for Harcourt. To them is also left the task of answering Chamberlain, who will speak at Islington on the 25th, after the Nottingham caucus. Gladstone is not likely to break silence again before Christmas. A prominent member of the late Liberal cabinet, in conversation with your correspondent, said that Gladstone is in full health and vigor, and is still sanguine of an early return to power. He, however, expressed his own opinion that this was unlikely, as the Unionist majority in the commons shows no signs of breaking, and the Septennial act enables the government, supported by a parliamentary majority, to continue in office long after the confidence of the constituencies has been visibly withdrawn. "You may rely upon it," he said, "that in order to secure the reunion of the Liberal party Gladstone is willing to make a substantial concession in the matter of Irish representation, administration of justice or separate treatment to Ulster, but to these concessions Morley is still resolutely opposed, and insists that Gladstone's declarations do not properly bear the meaning attributed to them. Above all, Morley is not a party to any attempt to settle upon the Irish parliament without a previous settlement of the land question." The policy of concession is strongly urged upon Gladstone by Lord Herschell, Lord Rosebery, Henry Fowler and other colleagues. Harcourt and Lord Spencer, however, show all the zeal of proselytes for the home rule policy, and stick to both defeated bills entirely. This ex-minister gives a curious fragment of statistics, and requests public orators who reach the liberal central association from the provinces to report the greatest number fer Harcourt, next John Morley and third Lord Spencer. Of course he omitted Gladstone who he knows to be unobtainable till Home Kule becomes the question of the hour. Lord Rosebery is third, but he has chosen to efface the measure relating to this matter, and Lord Spencer has taken his place by public demand. The ex-minister is bold to build on this slender foning. If the Tories can continue to retain office till Gladstone's services score, great aid is no longer available, and this they avowedly aim at, there will be a strife for the liberal leadership between Morley and Harcourt, and this may be settled as rejecting the claims of both in favor of a third, and the third peer, as was done when the Queen sent for Lord Granville rather than undertake the invidious task of choosing between Lord Palmerstone and Lord John Russell. The chosen peer, according to an ex-cabinet officer, would be not Lord Rosebery but Lord Spencer. This is a very plausible theory if it is assumed when the moment for selection comes. Ireland will still be the question of the hour, then Lord Spencer's Irish experience and services and deep convictions will be invaluable, but there is always a possibility which events of the moment will not render less probable before long. The Irish question will be lost sight of in the terrible confusion of a great European war. If events take this turn, Lord Rosebery will be indispensable. He has made a special study of foreign and colonial affairs, and is personally acquainted with the leading statesmen of Europe, and his alliance with the house of Rothschild, gives him an invaluable knowledge of the financial condition of European powers. He is a very faint Home Ruler, but a very strong champion of the greatness of the English. The disappearance of Sir Charles Dilke leaves him to the Liberals only a possible candidate for foreign secretary, and during a European war a foreign secretary, not a specialist in Irish affairs, could be an effectual prime minister.

Continental papers, for lack of other matter, are writing constantly of an imperial interview at Stettin which alternately was and was not to have taken place. It may be stated on very high authority that no interview with William was contemplated. With regard to the rumors of serious danger to the diplomatic relations between Russia and Germany, it is said all conditions favorable to peace, which Salisbury lately referred as existing, remain unimpaired. A certain feeling of uneasiness is due to the policies of France and the anxious attention which is constantly turned by one event or another to the offending frontier. The politics of eastern Europe, which, though not menacing, are still sufficient to account for a desire on the part of Russia to not appear this moment in anything like an exclusive alliance with German powers.

Lord Salisbury, it is expected, will resume next January for the deliverance of foreign affairs. At the Guild hall, on the 9th of November, when, as predicted by those who were acquainted with diplomatic affairs, he will not have any alarming communication to make as to the peace of Europe. Diplomats point to the deeply interested position of Holland and of Belgium, and the opinion prevails that sooner or later both kingdoms will become provinces, the former of Germany, and the latter of France. In Holland it would not be difficult, but in Belgium it is almost impossible for a sovereign to enjoy general popularity. With the Dutch the sentiment of nationality is strong, and is deeply interwoven with religious feeling. Proud of their history, any cold cynic might be moved by the enthusiasm of such a Dutch audience as was stirred almost to a frenzy of patriotism when Mlle. Mimie Hauk responded to an *encore* recently, by singing the beautiful national hymn of the Hollanders in their own tongue. King Leopold of Belgium, can appeal to no such historic sentiment. His people are sharply divided into clerical and liberals, and for a ruler to please both is totally impossible. The clerical party in Belgium is more formidable than it is correlative in France, and in Brussels and other great Belgian towns the majority of the workmen are bitterly opposed to the pretensions of the church party. Both Holland and Belgium resist and protest against any mention of the policy of their absorption by one or another of their continental neighbors, but among the politicians of both these small kingdoms, there is a profound conviction if ever their present and perfect autonomy should be threatened, that the great powers, including England, will be guided only by selfish consideration. The fiscal and military burdens and the centralized administration of that power are feared by the Belgians. Apart of Belgium, the security arises from the fact that her close relation to France means anexation or nothing. Belgium has no sympathy, popular or religious, with Germany and can never form part of the German empire. With Holland it is different. The Dutch know that if they lose their autonomy they must become a part of the German empire, to which their maritime position and repute, together with their large colonies, would be a great acquisition. When the infant Princess of Orange, sole heiress to the Dutch throne, attains her majority, there will be considerable anxiety as to whether she shall espouse a German prince, though the matrimonial alliance of royal personage nowadays do not count for much in the scales of politics. Belgium is rich and populous, and a great part of Antwerp, together with the capital, show signs of constant improvement.

Of all the European capitals, Brussels is the most English. The hotels are almost exclusively occupied by English and Americans. The Theatre de la Monnie at Brussels is one of the finest play-houses in Europe, and a new feature of the present season is the hydraulic machinery by which the orchestra can be lowered out of sight when Wagnerian opera requires it. In these days of theatrical panics it is perhaps to be regretted that the principle cannot be definitely extended so that the audience might be removed by machinery from burning theatres.

There is scarcely any one in London who can give official information of the highest order upon any matter whatever, but it is believed that there is no foundation for the report that Grevy will resign the office of president. The Caffarel affair will not induce him to resign. Grevy it is said, must surely desire to witness the centenuary of the revolutionary period, and leave to France the very valuable memory of one who served his allotted time in the highest office of the state, the more so because in this centennary, his would be the only one which can be adorned with that measure of completeness.

It is admitted at the foreign office that there is no trustworthy intelligence regarding Ayoub Khan at present. Anything may happen in Afghanistan owing to the Ameer's weakness, and owing to the intense hostility of some of the tribes and to the manoeuvers of Ayoub in Teheran. It is said that there is a theory that Ayoub's personal attendants were negligent as to his custody, on account of inducements from the Russian embassy, but of this there is believed to be not proof. The Shah has never ceased to regret the invention prepared by the Beaconsfield government by which he would have taken possession of Herat was never carried out. His majesty believes that he would have been permitted to hold the place, but if not would have had a valuable consideration in hand with which to meet the Russian demands. What the detention of Ayoub Khan at Teheran has cost the Indian treasury will never exactly be known. Perhaps in some future session of parliament some who complain bitterly of the charges upon the Indian executive will give thought to the payment to the Indian government of so large a part of the cost of the Persian and Chinese missions, and of the entire charge of the consulates upon the great rulers of Turkey in Asia, where British commerce is perhaps for that reason much neglected.

## STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR:—Mr. T. C. Sorby's proposition in your yesterday's issue is excellent, only it is too modest; does not go far enough. Let us have standard time all round; not only as a gift from the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company. To the latter and likewise, as soon as their bridge is completed, to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad, it's a matter of business interest to have clock towers, the dials illuminated at night, showing the standard time. But what is wanted are clocks on the Government Building at James' Bay and on the postoffice, giving standard time for everybody, for judges and jury, for public schools and public meetings.

To have is said, even by our neighbors on Burrard Inlet, that we are behind the times is galling. Yet if the provincial and municipal authorities will make a move they could give us, at a slight expenditure, in less than a fortnight, the opportunity of boasting that we are "up to time."

H. J.

President Cleveland's tour through the states is a march of triumph. He is enthusiastically welcomed everywhere.

General Sheridan is investigating the causes of the Indian troubles in the west.

Weavers in a woolen mill at Providence, R. I., have struck.

Coal miners, to the number of 3,000, are on a strike in Southern Indiana. A coal famine is threatened.

Chief Justice Wallbridge, of Manitoba, is dying.

Four young men here performed the feat of running the Lachine rapids in small canoes. This has been done only once before to human knowledge.

The body of Miss Membery, of Sackets Harbor, N. Y., neice of D. W. Alison, ex-M. P., who was drowned off the propeller California has been recovered and sent to Napanee for burial.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

A Desperado in Nebraska Defies a Sheriff and is Fired Upon and Captured.

An Opium Smuggler of San Francisco Receives a Heavy Sentence—Big Fires.

The Yacht Thistle Has Started on Her Return Trip towards England.

**To Be Sent Back.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—To-day Collector Hager ordered that the seized sealers John and Ellen be turned into the hands of Captain Shepard, of the revenue cutter Richard Rush. They will be in his charge until the treasury department at Washington sends further orders. It is expected the Rush will be sent to Sitka, Alaska, with both schooners.

**Smuggler Sentenced.**

James Hackett was convicted yesterday of having smuggled a large quantity of opium over a year ago from off a China steamer, and was to-day sentenced to two years' imprisonment in San Quentin state prison and to pay $1,000 fine.

**A Long Trial Ended.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The trial of ex-Policeman Edward Hahn for the killing of life saver Captain Jack Hussey, which has been in progress in part second of the General sessions for the last six years, was concluded to-day. The jury, which was out one hour, returned a verdict of not guilty.

**Started Home.**

The Scottish cutter Thistle started for home this morning. It was 6 o'clock when the crew began to make preparations for her departure, and at 6:35 the anchor was pulled. The yacht was under way from her original anchorage, off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. It was in no way a joyous leaving, except in that the weather was perfect. The atmosphere was clear and bracing, and a twenty-miles-an-hour breeze was blowing from the northwest. There were few yachts or spectators about the