# THE WEEKLY WORLD

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

On Thursday, December 3rd, and regularly thereafter each Tuesday and Friday The World will appear as a SEMI-WEEKLY edition, taking the place of the Weekly.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD will be an eight page, seven column newspaper, each edition containing 54 columns of reading matter and advertisements, equal to 104 columns per week, making it at once the largest newspaper in the Dominion for the sum of $1.50 per annum (up to the 1st of January, 1897) strictly in advance.

Now is the time to subscrib. For an additional 50c we will supply any of our readers with the Toronto Weekly Globe—that is, the Vancouver SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD and the Toronto GLOBE up to the 1st January, 1897, for the sum of $2.

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THE WORLD OFFICE,
Vancouver, B. C.,
Canada.

### HE FELL AWAY.

Herman E. Mudgett is supposed to have committed 11 murders. Born in Gilmanton, N. H., the wretched Holmes—the name he now bears—enjoyed good associations, and under the teaching of a Christian mother the boy's earlier days were well spent. He was a hard student, a bright pupil, a well-behaved lad, for whom everybody predicted a bright career. He left the college academy with the highest honors. Before he was 20 he married Clara Lovering. They toiled together to save money enough to enable him to enter for medical study at the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Mudgett went to his work apparently with an honest purpose and animated by Christian principles. But he was ambitious and grew restless and sought to make himself rich without the slow process of severe toil. Destiny was a graveyard with some companions, in order to secure corpses for dissection, put into his heart the idea of sweating insurance companies by substituting dead bodies for the living holders of policies, and eventually led to the still graver crimes of insuring lives and killing the insured. How far all that is said about Holmes is true, and his relations with the women whom he slew, of the death traps which he is reported to have constructed, cannot be repeated here, much of it may be exaggeration; but there is too much reason to believe that there is a strong substratum of facts in all of the reports and that the man is one of the most remarkable criminals of the age. He was when he started out upon his career he threw all moral restraint to the winds, and committed murder with a boldness and audacity and abandon well calculated to shock the civilized world.

### STILL THE GREAT PORT.

A leading New York paper states that in 1894 that city exported more than 54 per cent. of all the corn and 53 per cent. of all the wheat sent out of the country. In 1894 only 25 per cent. of the corn and 24 per cent. of the wheat went through New York. The total export of corn from the whole country had in the meantime doubled, and yet the quantity sent from New York was less in 1894 than in 1874. And so with wheat. While in the twenty years the export had increased by 17,000,000 bushels, the amount sent from New York had decreased 11,000,000 bushels. It is the same with flour. In 1874 New York sent out more than 51 per cent. of all the flour exported from the United States; in 1894 the percentage had fallen to 41.2 per cent., although the total export had increased fourfold. Two reasons are assigned for this. One is the excessive port charges at New York, the other the neglect of the canals, which render them inefficient. In regard to the latter it is argued that as the railroads are growing more independent of the competition of the canals they are more ready to divert traffic to other ports where their convenience or their advantage is best served. Probably all of the causes are not here considered. It is by no means improbable that another important cause is the shifting of the relative positions of New York and the centre of the grain and flour producing region. As the grain bearing region of the country has moved north and west other ports have become more easily competitive with it in the carriage of cereal products. But New York still holds its own as the great port of the United States. Of the total exports of 1874 about 49 per cent. passed through New York. In 1894 the percentage was about 41, but, of course, the volume had increased considerably.

### ALWAYS THE SAME.

We reproduce to-day the proceedings at Lachine where Mr. Laurier met with a great reception. It will perhaps have been observed that we published his speeches throughout the memorable Ontario tour and we give to his utterances in Quebec now because in no better way can it be proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that wherever he goes the leader of the Liberal party utters like sentiments and declares the same policy. Some of those opposed to him reiterate—until they grow to believe it—that Mr. Laurier has one set of views for the English and another for the French, but when his addresses are read the falsity of this mere assertion is at once apparent. Mr. Laurier is consistent and his detractors cannot honestly deny it. Mr. Oulmet holds principles that Clarke Wallace derides though both are members of the same Government. The forces that are uniting for reform were never more united and never more sanguine of a triumph that will mean great things for this struggling young nation.

### MUST HAVE THE NEWS.

In these days of electricity, steam and annihilation of space the people look to the press for supplying them with intelligence of the world's doings. Some not familiar with the methods of the newspaper business, hastily conclude, from the reports of sensational murder trials, that the papers are pandering to a more depraved public taste than they did in past years. The manager of the Associated Press in Great Britain, according to Ebor in the Toronto World, takes a different view of the facts. He says:—"There is nothing like the demand for reports of sensational murder cases as there was a quarter of a century ago. I attribute this latter to the elevation of the masses brought about by the Education Act. Now-a-days, newspapers aim at a higher level. There are, of course, exceptional murder cases, concerning which the public can never have too much information apparently. As to divorce affairs, curiously enough, they vary in popularity with different districts. The inhabitants of one town—no, I won't specify the district—like a lengthy report; while those of another will be content with a paragraph or so. The Colin-Campbell divorce case created more interest than any other of recent years. Divorce, per se, is not so interesting, you know; it is those to which well-known names and a doubt are attached.

### A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.

Listen to the Canadian-American, published in the city where the World's Fair astonished millions:. Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Chronicle, is free to confess that the country has fallen upon evil times. Hear it wail: "The American people have struck the era of colossal rascality. Theft of public property is as common as slugging at street corners. Public servants are in large part in the interest of the grasping and rascally aggregations that desire, for own profit, to possess streets. These concerns have brought their way through all opposition and seem to fear nothing but the courts. They have purchased jurors. If it is within their power they will not hesitate to purchase judges." And dost know friend, that the meanest, most hypocritical rascals, the men to whom can be credited the state of morals existing in our cities to-day, are the rich men who walk the streets dressed in the garb of respectability. They don't hesitate to dodge taxes. They are ever ready to bribe the public servant. They care not a fig for public morals. They scoff at principle while they mask their faces, and the poor devils who do their dirty bidding receive the lash for wrong-doing that should be applied to the arch-conspirators against the peace and welfare of the public, whose purses, however, under present conditions, protect them from the righteous wrath of an outraged community. There is no questioning the fact; as the Chronicle truly says: The American public have struck the era of colossal rascality. And this is the age of boasted education, free thought and liberal culture—the nineteenth century in fact, drawing to a close!

### DISASTROUS STRIKES.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright has just completed the tenth annual report of the Department of Labor at Washington, which presents in tabular form an idea of the money loss incurred by employes and employers through strikes and lockouts for the seven and one-half years beginning with January 1, 1887, and ending with June 30, 1894. This loss, enormous as it is, does not and cannot cover, of course, the entire loss which was sustained by the people and communities involved in these dissensions. It does not include the payment which labor organizations have made for the relief and support of striking or locked out employes, nor the immense loss which was caused by the stoppage of industry and the interruption of trade. Neither does it take into consideration "bad accounts" on the books of merchants, unpaid rents and the like, due to the inability of idle working people to meet their debts, all of which constitute a dead waste of capital. The total loss in these directions, which reach an appalling sum, can only be guessed at. But in spite of the absence of exact statistics in this respect the tables prepared by Commissioner Wright are highly instructive. One shows that from 1887 to 1894 the wage loss of employes on account of strikes totalled $110,974,162, and on account of lockouts $18,537,793. While these figures are impressive their full significance can be understood when it is stated that during the same period the loss to employers because of strikes was $51,563,918, and because of lockouts $8,773,190. The yearly average loss of wages to employers was $17,000,000 which the loss employers sustained, subsequently made good at the expense of their workmen, was only about $8,000,000. In other words, where employers lost fifty cents employes lost one dollar over these labor difficulties. The latter's loss was absolute, for labor gone to waste is beyond recall, while the employers in all probability fully recouped themselves for that which they suffered. Nor is this all. In a majority of the strikes which occurred in the seven and one-half years in question, the employees failed to carry their point, although for the better part of the time this period was one of unexampled industrial prosperity. The number of strikes from 1887 to 1894 was 10,467, the employes involved numbered 2,282,632, and the percentage of successful strikes averaged 46.51. Even where strikes were officers not directly responsible for the outbreak the employes were the sufferers, for many of these strikes were inaugurated for a reduction of hours or out of sympathy with other strikes, or were caused by disputes over trades union regulations. Reporting at much length to this matter the New York Morning Advertiser says:

No candid friend of labor can study the statistics cited, without arriving at the conviction that the worst blow which can be dealt to the workingman's interests is to encourage him to resort to strikes to remedy his grievances. No doubt there are occasions when the actions of employers are so unjust and unbearable that revolt is justifiable. But before recourse is had to such an extreme method of righting their wrongs employes should carefully determine whether in the end they will be gainers or losers. The matter, they should remember, is one of bread and butter, as well as of principle. And in deciding this question they should follow their own good judgment, not the mandates of ignorant demagogues and walking delegates, who thrive only when employes and employers are at war with each other.

At the Immigration Convention held a few days ago at St. Paul, at which Hon. T. M. Daly, Minister of the Interior, was present, A. J. Andrews, of Winnipeg, gave a brief description of the Province of Manitoba, whose interests, he declared, were the same as those of other northwestern states. E. V. Smalley, editor of the Northwest Magazine, said he had come to the conclusion that it is for the best interests of the people on both sides of the boundary to labor for free trade relations, whereby the trade of both countries would be greatly enhanced by dense population on each side of the boundary. Every Saturday he became more and more disheartened, and so enthused Mr. Andrews that he again took the floor and declared that the soil of the United States was no richer than that of Manitoba, and the best wheat he had ever seen was grown near Edmonton, Alberta. Hon. Mr. Daly said that he knew that a great bond of friendship exists between the American and the British people. "Why should there not be," he said, "for we come from a common stump, speak the same language, and command the commerce of the world." The last utterance was enthusiastically applauded.

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The Conservative press in the east is not united in the effort being made to induce Chief Justice Meredith to step down from the bench into the political arena. The Toronto World intimates that he may contest Cardwell as a remedial legislation Government candidate. To this suggestion the Hamilton Spectator, a thoroughgoing Tory organ, says: "We hope not. We do not want to see the Chief Justice descend from the bench for the purpose of committing political suicide." Yet there would be nothing startling or unparalleled if the suggestion of the World were carried out. Sir Oliver Mowat left the bench to assume the Premiership of Ontario. The late Sir John Thompson resigned a Supreme court position in Nova Scotia to become Minister of Justice in the cabinet of the late Sir John Macdonald. Irrespective of politics, what the country now demands is the best available men for offices of trust and honor.

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Prominent members of the Liberal party in Montreal, nearly all Frenchmen, banqueted Whip Sutherland and C. S. Hyman, the candidate in London, Ont., at the Richelieu during the recent tour of Jacques Cartier. The only toasts were The Queen, Our Chieftain, Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Hyman. The latter told eloquently of the esteem in which the leader is held throughout Ontario, and of the enthusiasm created by his recent visit. The Liberal party, they declared, was one harmonious whole and Canada would be honored in having as its Prime Minister so beautiful a character as Mr. Laurier. We hope to see with that honorable gentleman's assumption of the reins of power a tightening of the bonds that enfold the two Provinces. English or French, what matters it, so long as they are patriots, true to the young Dominion?

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It now appears that notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, the great Massey-Harris Company of Toronto, has definitely decided to remove their vast establishment to the American side of Niagara Falls, which place it would seem is about to become the manufacturing centre of the United States and a very large industrial centre, the consequence of the immense water power to be had there and the low rate at which motive power can be supplied. The hacking and carving of the National Policy and the promise of its chief owner being called to the Senate have not had the effect of keeping the Massey-Harris Co. in the Dominion. The Canadian people are at last waking up to the fact that the N. P. is not the panacea for all ills that it was predicted it would be.

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The Toronto World reads its brother organ a lesson on loyalty in answer to an article that appeared in the New York Sun. Among other things it says: "When the Mail people told the editor of the Sun that they could deliver Canada over to the Washington Government they told a villainous lie. It's a pity that the people of Canada did not years ago take up this traitorous gang and dump them and their mercenary, Judaistic sheet into the waters of Lake Ontario. It is not too late to do so even now. Such an action on the part of Canada would save the country from such humiliating suggestions as those which foreign editors are continually throwing off at Canada. If we dump the gang in the lake, we will emphasize to the world that Canada is not for sale." And the Mail talks for the Canadian Tories!

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Some of the Conservative organs speak unkindly of the Hon. James McShane, the Liberal candidate in Montreal Centre. Their charges are vague and they dare not formulate them, they indulge only in cowardly stabs. Mr. McShane has a better reputation that the Carons, the Haggarts, the McGreevys, who dominate the Tory party. He was a loyal friend of the late Premier Mercier—therein lies all his offending, and who admires disloyal?

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It is very gratifying to know that John Morley intends to re-enter Parliament. Among all British statesmen none stands higher than he does to-day. His splendid abilities have raised him to a lofty place in the world's estimation. Ireland owes him a debt of gratitude, which so generous a race will repay with overflowing measure when the opportunity is afforded.

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The interminable rowing among members of the Dominion cabinet disgusts even the most hide-bound Conservative. Now it is Messrs. Haggart and Montague against Controller Wallace and they threaten to pitch him overboard. What a harmonious party it is to be sure!

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The St. John papers just to hand contain the full report of a tilt between the Attorney-General, who is also the Premier, and Justices Tuck and Hanington, of the Supreme court. Mr. Blair would seem to have come out on top.

### CHARITABLE PEOPLE

Meet to Discuss Plans for the Relief of Distress.

In the Art, Historical and Scientific Association's room in the old West End school on Tuesday afternoon a meeting was held to discuss ways and means of relieving any distress that may exist in the city this winter. Rev. E. D. McLaren, at the request of Lady Reid, acted as chairman. Lady Reid president of the Women's Council then explained the object of the meeting and said that it had been called at the request of Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen.

Mrs. Skinner said that in her opinion the proposal of the Salvation Army to start a Shelter was a solution of the problem as far as unmarried men were concerned, though it did not offer help to families.

Rev. H. E. Bowers suggested laying out the city into districts with a regular band of visitors for each, these visitors to report any person needing aid to the church to which he or she belonged. This plan had worked well in Buffalo.

Rev. Coverdale Watson thought that the city council should provide work for those who needed it. That was the most practical way of disposing of the matter.

Miss Geraldine Reid said that the plan proposed by Mr. Bowers was the one approved of by the King's Daughters.

Rev. Father Hummelin thought that the plan was objectionable on the ground that any scheme of relief should be purely non-sectarian.

Rev. H. C. Mason said that what was required was a central relief station, a board of advice and individual work on the part of the churches.

Sister Frances favored a central depot to which those in need of relief could be sent. This was endorsed by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, Rev. L. N. Tucker and a representative of the Salvation Army.

It was moved by Mr. Mason, seconded by Rev. Mr. Bowers, that a committee be appointed by the chairman to draft a scheme to lay before an adjournment of the present meeting to be held on Wednesday, Dec. 4th, at 2 p.m. Carried. The following committee was therefore appointed: Sister Frances, Mesdames Skinner, McLagan, Macgregor, Miss Geraldine Reid, the Rev. Father Hummelin and Rev. Messrs. McLaren, Watson, Bowsers and Tucker. The meeting then adjourned.

### THOMPSON'S LOFTY CONDUCT.

The annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society of Ottawa was held on the 18th inst. After the official reports had been adopted, Joseph Pope, the president, who was private secretary to Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson, addressed the meeting. Referring to the late Premier, he spoke of him as "a witness to the power of Catholicity." Mr. Pope then related an incident which has not heretofore been mentioned. On the afternoon, ten years ago, that Sir John Thompson was sworn in a Minister of the Crown, when he left the Council Chamber, he went immediately to confession; on the morrow he received the Holy Communion, and thus fortified, approached the duties of his high office. It is known that on the last Sunday he spent in Ottawa, he and his two sons received Holy Communion, and that both on the threshold of his official career, as well as at its close he showed how clearly he recognized the reality of things unseen. Mr. Pope spoke of the signs of the times as presaging a great Catholic re-action. He based his hopes of a Catholic re-action mainly on the manifest change of sentiment nearer home, and the interest and sympathy he expressed with which the Pope's recent appeal to the English people had been received.

### OUNCES WORTH A PRICE.

E. J. Hickey, of Spokane, went up the North Fork of Kettle river in this Province recently, and although he offered to lay down $1,000 cash on a $50,000 bond for the Seattle mining claim owned by R. Clark, the privilege was refused. Questioned as to the ore body, Mr. Hickey acknowledged that it was 200 feet wide in its widest part, and not less than 80 feet in the narrowest portion of the claim and the ledge a solid body of copper ore, carrying gold and a good percentage of silver. Although very little work other than prospecting has been done on the claim, he was quite prepared to go as high as $50,000, but since Marcus Daly has invested in the Winnipeg in Wellington camp, the properties have taken a jump of 100 per cent, and that rather staggers one, and it is difficult to know what to do. Mr. Hickey is now looking over some of the other camps and does not despair of making some deals before leaving the country, and he is simply astonished at the number of good properties that are still lying in the hands of the prospector, to whom this early day in the life of the mining country referred to.

### AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

At Victoria on Tuesday Mr. Justice Drake gave judgment on the appeal of E. M. Johnson from the registrar's report in McCallum vs. Johnson, in which Captain McCallum was found entitled to recover from the Ophir Red Rock Co., $6,350 on account of advances made by him in 1893 for working the company's mine at Big Bend, Kootenay. The appeal upon which argument was concluded on the 16th inst., involved an important question as to the construction of the Mining act, the appellant's main contention being that the expenditures of a member of a mining company who has not been formally appointed foreman cannot, under the act, be recovered from the company. The judgment yesterday dismissed the appeal and held that the respondent is entitled to recover $6,465.83 and interest at 6 per cent., and to recover costs of proceedings from Dec. 18, 1891.

### NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

The municipal elections just held in Nova Scotia were strictly on party lines. This policy started in Cumberland, and was favored by Minister Dickey. The scheme certainly worked well for him, the Conservatives getting a small majority in the county council. Elsewhere, however, Liberals have had the best of it and made a clean sweep in Antigonish and Victoria.

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—The death of John Wintemute, of New Westminster, on Wednesday morning from the effect of a serious accident, which happened him a few days previously, was not an unexpected event. He was a sterling, well liked man and his death is generally regretted.


### "THE COMMON PEOPLE."

As Abraham Lincoln called them, do not care to argue about ailments. What they want is a medicine that will cure them. The simple, honest statement, "I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me," is the best argument in favor of this medicine, and this is what many thousands voluntarily say.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.


### THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Portrait of Mr. Chamberlain Sketched by a Friendly Hand.

The rapier is the weapon which is suggested by Mr. Chamberlain's style, says a writer in Women at Work. As Carlyle said of John Sterling, his momentum depends on velocity of stroke rather than on weight of metal. For deftness of attack and defence in debate he has no equal. He is always ready and always to the point. Never is he so effective as when dealing with interruptions; and this has become so well recognized that his opponents prefer to keep silence rather than play into his hand. He lacks the humor and the sunny, genial temperature of Mr. Balfour; he is harder and does not look so kindly on his opponents; but he is always cool and scarcely ever says in heat what he does not mean. During one of the most turbulent scenes of the Home Rule controversy in 1893 he declared he was "as cool as a cucumber," and it was evident he spoke the truth, for he played on the passions of the agitated assembly with a skilful hand. But it is not as a mere fencer in debate that Mr. Chamberlain is distinguished. In lucidity of expression and clearness of exposition he has scarcely a match. What he lacks is the inspired fervor, the infinite variety of illustration, possessed by Mr. Gladstone. His quotations from books scarcely do justice to his range of reading. When on the Birmingham Town Council Mr. Chamberlain was regarded as a man of unusual culture for the commercial, municipal world and since then he has read much, but his literary illustrations are drawn from a narrow field. His most effective illustrations are taken from commercial life—a life which he has mastered as few other politicians have mastered it.

Seldom is Mr. Chamberlain seen in the House of Commons with his hat on his head. When he was in opposition and had not a private room he left his hat usually in his locker in the corridor. Each member has a locker and many members fill the little cupboards with blue books and unanswered letters. You will find them now and again making frantic efforts to clear out the lumber. Mr. Chamberlain's locker was a model of tidiness. You might have seen in it, if you happened to pass when it was open, the owner's hat and a box of cigars, but few documents. It would be inconsistent with Mr. Chamberlain's character to wear his hat in the House. He is a man of business. He comes there not to find an agreeable lounge, but with distinct ambitions to fulfil. He cannot, with an attitude of indifference, but is always on the watch, studying every branch of Parliamentary business, watching every movement of party. He does he ever waste time in the lobby with gossip. He says what he has to say to friend or journalist, or hears what they have to say, with keen eye glancing through the eyeglass and searching into his interlocutor as if he had an important call elsewhere. I have never seen him asleep or heard him laugh. When amused his lips curve together in a smile.

A personal business to Pitt has been detected by admirers of Mr. Chamberlain. The tall, slender figure seen in the statue at the House of Commons, with mobile lips, piercing eyes and thin, close compressed lips, "as Ronsey said, "at all mankind," certainly make one think of the modern statesman who advances up the floor with the "quick and firm step" characteristic of the statesman of the reign of George III. But the resemblance is most complete in respect of their devotion to the House of Commons. The future biographer of Mr. Chamberlain might almost say of him what Lord Rosebery has said of Pitt: "The objects and amusements that other men seek in a thousand ways were for him all concentrated there. It was his amusement, his stud, his dice-box, his game preserve; it was his ambition, his library, his creed." Mr. Chamberlain gave up business to devote himself to municipal life, and he gradually abandoned municipal life when he entered the wider arena. Apart from public concerns he had few interests. Lord Salisbury pursues science, Mr. Balfour studies philosophy, and Mr. Gladstone cares for many things; but unless the wearing of the orchid indicates a hobby Mr. Chamberlain's only interest apart from his domestic life, which is closely shielded from the world, is in the great game played at St. Stephen's. Nor does he take any exercise. "I do not cycle," he says; "I do not ride; I do not walk when I can help it; I do not play cricket; I do not golf; I do not play tennis, golf and I do not even play golf." Think of Mr. Gladstone felling trees, of Lord Rosebery riding four miles before breakfast, of Mr. Balfour cycling, golfing and playing tennis! Mr. Balfour never drives when he can walk; Mr. Chamberlain never walks when he can drive. Seldom or never is Mr. Chamberlain seen walking to or from the House of Commons. If not in his own carriage he rides in a hansom with cigar in mouth. He is a hard smoker and his cigars have as good a reputation as his orchids.

A London dispatch of the 22nd says: The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, gave an interesting dinner on Tuesday in honor of King Khama and other African chiefs, who are respectively of the Bakawena and Bangwaketsi tribes, all of the Bechuanaland protectorate. Khama is the most powerful native chief left in South Africa, and has now quite a reputation in London circles here and in the country for some time past. They are in this country for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the future of themselves and the land they rule over. All of them have already proved themselves good friends of the British in South Africa, and consequently they have been well received and most hospitably entertained. Mr. Chamberlain's dinner was followed by a large reception, which was attended by many notables, and in which conjuring and thought-reading were part of the entertainment given to the great guests of the African visitors. On Wednesday Mr. Chamberlain escorted the three chiefs to Windsor, where they were received by the Queen in great state. The ceremonies made a great impression upon the Africans, who presented Her Majesty with some beautiful leopard skin rugs. Queen Victoria, in return, presented the king and his two attendant chiefs each with a Bible containing Her Majesty's signature, a photograph of herself and a Cashmere shawl for each of the chief's wives. Her Majesty also made a short speech to her visitors from South Africa, in which she graciously welcomed them and said she highly approved of the chiefs' determination to exclude strong drink from their country and keep so great a curse from their people. The Queen added that she felt very strongly in the matter. The chiefs were greatly pleased in the manner in which they were received by the Queen, and the attention paid to them by Mr. Chamberlain. As an evidence of their appreciation of his conduct they named him "Mosthodi," which being interpreted means, "He who wines things." Mr. Chamberlain is understood to be highly gratified at the distinction bestowed on him. The African visitors on Thursday were given another big reception in this city, at which Lady Henry Somerset, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Sir Wilfred Lawson, president of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, made speeches complimenting the Africans upon their determination to do their utmost to keep strong drink from their followers and predicting a great future for their country if they adhered firmly to this policy. The chiefs sailed for home to-day.

In spite of the announcement that King Prempeh, of Ashantee, has agreed to the terms of Great Britain, to all intents and purposes, preparations for the campaign against Coomassie, his capital, continue, as there is an indemnity for expenses up to date, and other little details to be settled before Great Britain will be thoroughly satisfied with the practical protectorate which she is taking steps to assume over another slice of Africa. Throughout the week Sir Francis Scott, Inspector-General of the Gold Coast forces, has been actively supervising the gathering together of stores, ammunition, etc., and he, with a number of other officers and men, sailed from Liverpool to-day for Accra. They take with them over 750 tons of war stores. Outside of the little indemnity, etc., to be collected from King Prempeh, the expedition to his capital is considered necessary on account of the well-grounded doubt whether the king's envoy who has been knocking at the door of the Colonial Office, has the king's authority to agree to the terms of Great Britain. It is also believed that he may be simply trying to delay the departure of the expedition until the rainy season, and may repudiate all the agreement arrived at so soon as it suits his purpose to do so. In any case the bill of Great Britain against Ashantee for the Woolwich arsenal expenses alone amounts already, it is said, to $500,000.

Mr. Chamberlain's conduct of the Colonial Office with regard to King Khama and his chiefs, King Prempeh, of Ashantee, toward Canada in relation to the projected fast transatlantic steamship line, and toward Australia and Canada in connection with the proposed Pacific cable, is receiving the highest praise on all sides. Indeed, even his political opponents are now praising his masterly handling of colonial questions. The Chronicle, Radical, says that his treatment of King Khama was the most creditable incident in colonial politics for many years, and that in regard to Ashantee he "broke down the barrier of finical etiquette which his predecessors had built up."

### DIED A THEOSOPHIST.

Remarkable Career of the Late Lady Caithness.

Countess Marie, widow of the fourteenth Earl of Caithness, who has just died was some years ago the most eagerly discussed peeress in England. She was a devoted Spiritualist, and, later, an adherent of the Theosophist faith, and her queer beliefs led her, personally the most charming and most accomplished of women, to astonish the world by eccentricities of character and conduct. It is now nearly 24 years since she married the fourteenth Earl of Caithness. She was then the widow of a wealthy Cuban planter, with one son, a handsome olive-complexioned, dark-eyed youth of 18 years, who now bears the title of Duc de Fomar. The Earl, who was a retired naval officer with a mechanical turn of mind, died in 1881 and was laid to rest among his ancestors in the royal mausoleum of the ancient palace of Holyrood—the place enjoyed by his family because of its descent from King Robert Bruce and its kinship to the Stuarts. This kinship had remarkable consequences in the Countess' later life. During a residence of some years in New York she became deeply interested in spiritualism, and eventually arrived at the belief that she was the spiritual child of Mary Queen of Scots, with whom she affirmed she was in constant communication. She went still further, and even declared that Mary Stuart had reincarnated herself in her, and that she was in fact a veritable reincarnation of the martyr Queen. In Paris the Countess lived in a palatial residence overlooking the Bois de Boulogne. Here, garbed in widow's weeds, exactly copied from pictures of Mary Stuart, she dispensed princely hospitality. She obtained leave to set up a statue of Mary Stuart in the Place Wagram, and she became the leader of the Theosophist sect in the French capital. Four years ago, when Mme. Blavatsky died, in London, Lady Caithness was understood to be looked upon as her successor in the leadership of the London Theosophists. Lady Caithness published some works bearing upon the mystic subjects to which she was devoted.

### RICHMOND NOTES.

Eburne, Nov. 27.—The sad drowning accident of last week, which has already been noted in the papers, has been the talk of the community and up to the time of writing the body had not been recovered, although search parties have been out dragging the river every day since the melancholy affair took place. There is one thing I should like to know just here in a case of this kind, is it the duty of the municipal authorities or municipality to try to recover a body? The people in the neighborhood turned out well every day with grappling lines, but without success. They may be willing to do it, but I think they should receive some assistance from the municipality in the matter? I understand they were notified.—Rev. Mr. Stackhouse, of Vancouver, will give a lecture in the Methodist church on Tuesday next, December 3rd, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. A collection is to be taken up for the Provincial treasury. We hope there will be a full house and a good collection. The lecture is sure to be fine.—I hear a drinking club has been started in a house recently named the Hunter's Home on the Vancouver road. I am not aware if anything has been done to try and prevent it. I know a great hue and cry was made last year about the same house, probably it was nearer the election then. In my opinion clubs are far more injurious in a community than a licensed house.—The gold boring has ceased for the present. The company are making arrangements to sink a shaft where the boring machine was already. They have all the encouragement requisite to proceed with the work of taking out the precious metal. The more successful they are at the more money will be laid out and will be benefited. Vancouver will come in for a large share of it, I know.—Last year soon after the elections a Sunday by-law was passed, and there was not much done with it. I wish it could be looked after now, to see if a stop can be put to the Sunday shooting which is outrageous. The farmers could easily combine together and prevent such sportsmen from coming out and disturbing the peace of the Lord's Day. Some few make a practice of coming from Vancouver and shooting on Sundays on the Sabbath. The farmers do not prevent them from shooting on their places every day in the week, but notice should be put up to the effect that trespassers will be prosecuted if discovered on Sunday. If they were gentlemen they would leave the Sabbath day for the benefit of the game. There are more shots fired on Sunday than on all the other days of the week. This is a matter the game law should cover or else in a very short time there will be no duck or anything else to shoot at. I think our clergymen should benefit themselves and not sit idle in the matter.—The pile driver has started on McPherson & Hickey's cannery which is to be built on the farm occupied by Mr. Queen, next the Brown farm, as was misprinted last week. There is a rumor of some other canneries changing hands next season.

### AMERICAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

A despatch from Washington gives some interesting figures from the interstate commerce preliminary report, which has just been issued, on the income and expenditures of railways in the United States for the year ending June, 30, 1895. It includes the returns from 650 roads, whose reports were filed on or before November 9, 1895, and covers the operations of 164,629 miles of line, or 92 per cent. of the total mileage in the United States. The gross earnings were $1,002,706,375, of which $293,465,792 was from passenger service, $683,022,988 from freight, and $26,217,595 were other earnings from operation, covering earnings from telegraph, car mileage balances, switching charges, etc. The operating expenses were $677,667,635, leaving net earnings $325,038,740, as compared with net earnings of $320,137,670 for the same roads in 1894. Reduced to a mileage basis, gross earnings were $6,096, operating expenses were $4,118, and net earnings were $1,977, or a decrease in gross earnings of $13 per mile, as compared with 1894, and of $1,094 per mile, as compared with 1893; a decrease in operating expenses of $48 per mile, as compared with 1894, and $757 per mile, as compared with 1893. Net earnings show a gain over 1894 of $31 per mile, but a decrease of $377 per mile as compared with 1893. Passenger receipts fell off $177 per mile, as compared with 1894, while freight receipts show a gain of $149 per mile. Passenger receipts were $336 per mile less than in 1893, and freight receipts show a decrease as compared with that year of $775 per mile. Income from sources outside of the operations of the roads was $33,057,243, making the total income available for the payment of fixed charges and dividends $358,412,461. Total deductions from income, including fixed charges, were $336,351,946, and dividends paid were $83,135,545, leaving a deficit from the operations of the year of $31,975,030. The dividends paid by the same roads the preceding year were $81,504,755. The text of the report contains a brief discussion of the facts above presented and is followed by a table showing the earnings and expenditures of each road.

### DAVID S. MILLIGAN DEAD.

The awfully sudden death of Mr. David S. Milligan, one of the best known and most enterprising farmers of Lulu Island, in one of his barns, on Wednesday afternoon, created quite a sensation in the twin cities, on the receipt of the news of the sad event. Up to the time of the fatal attack deceased was in his usual good health. He was a son-in-law of Mr. J. W. Sexsmith and leaves behind him a young family of two fatherless and motherless children to mourn the awful calamity which has befallen them. A further reference will be made to this matter by us.

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It is now an assured fact that the House of Commons will assemble not later than Jan. 2nd. Hon. T. M. Daly said so in Winnipeg a few days since.

## THE ROYAL CITY.

### Happenings in and About the City of New Westminster.

New Westminster, Nov. 22.—The regular quarterly meeting of the New Westminster Board of Trade was held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, when the secretary-treasurer's statement for the half-year, ending that date was read and adopted. The report states that over two-thirds of the receipts have come from rents and interest, this fact furnishing proof of the wisdom of making these investments; that a further sum of $400 had been thus invested. The statement shows the present surplus of the board to be $1,502.79, which is larger than ever before existed. Among the reports received and adopted were the following: The undersigned appointed by the board at a special meeting on the 13th inst., to interview the Provincial Government regarding the appointment of a resident registrar of titles in this city, beg leave to report that the deputation were accorded a most satisfactory hearing by the Premier and Attorney-General, and obtained from them assurances that the present arrangement of one officer for both Vancouver and this city was a measure of expediency only in bringing about a more economical adjustment of expenditures in those offices; that by the beginning of the New Year they intended to put the matter upon a permanent basis, suited to the interests and convenience of all concerns. A letter from Hon. D. M. Eberts was read and filed, stating that a copy of the resolution passed by the Board of Trade, with reference to the manner in which vagrants and lawless characters were dealt with by police magistrates, had been received, and that the subject would receive attention. The following is the resolution referred to: "Whereas, a large number of tramps and lawless characters have been and are still coming into this Province from the United States, disturbing the peace and security of the resident population; and, whereas, it has become the practice of the city police magistrates, when such vagrants are brought before them, instead of committing them to prison, to give them the option of leaving the city, and thus endangering the persons and property of those who reside beyond the limits of proper police protection; and, whereas, this board has been informed that the reason of such action on the part of the magistrates is the fact that the Government requires the municipality to pay at the rate of 50 cents per day for every such person committed to prison, and, whereas, as the existing practice is calculated seriously to jeopardize the public peace and safety, inasmuch as it permits in the community the presence of disreputable characters who ought not to be permitted to be at large, and thus condones the crime of vagrancy; resolved, that the attention of the Attorney-General be called to the matter with a view to having the police magistrates instructed to impose suitable penalties on all vagrants convicted before them; and it is further resolved that in the opinion of this board all persons committed to prison under any Dominion statute, whereever arrested, ought to be maintained in prison at the public expense and not at the expense of the municipality." A letter was read from the British Columbia Board of Trade, advising of the dispatch, under separate cover, of 10 copies of the board's 18th annual report, with the request that they be presented to the president and members of the council. Letters were received from several clerks of municipalities relative to suggestions of the board that delegates be sent from the different municipalities to the meetings of the Board of Trade, accepting the suggestion.

New Westminster, Nov. 23.—No steps have been taken as yet by the Provincial police authorities looking to the extradition of Truman, in connection with the death by violence of John Roy, a Surrey farmer. Truman is undergoing the ordeal of trial in the Washington courts at Blaine for forgery. The only ground upon which an extradition application could be based would be the charge that Truman was supposed to be hard up, was not known in fact to have had any money while in Surrey; that he even purchased the land from Sergeant Carty on instalments and paid down a portion of the price of Carty as part payment for the 40 acres, and that shortly after the disappearance of Roy, who was known to have recently received some money from his Delta relatives, there never drives in relative in Tacoma; that he was living in the same cabin with Roy when the latter went over the dark border, and that Roy was last seen alive in company of Truman. The episode of the borrowed rifle, now in the custody of the police, the property of the Sergeant, found in Truman's cabin, might furnish the last link in the chain of purely circumstantial evidence, if by any chance the bullet that went through Roy's neck and caused his death could be found and compared with those lent with the rifle by Carty to Jones, and Jones to Truman. As it stands Truman will probably escape stern British justice.

The quarterly meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association was held there last evening, Vice-president T. G. Earl in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. Reports were received from various districts showing a very noticeable and satisfactory increase in the tonnage of fruit grown and shipped by the growers during the past season. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in New Westminster, January 30, 1896.

Martha Jane Garraple, who recently figured in a seduction case in the Supreme court here, was arrested by the police here last night for using bad language on the street while in a state of intoxication. She was this morning liberated with a warning and without trial.

The condition of John Wintemute, who sustained a compound fracture of the skull on Saturday afternoon, is very critical. It was found necessary from the fact of pressure of the fractured bone upon the brain to perform an operation which is always attended with much danger.

Nominations for candidates for the offices of mayor, aldermen and school trustees will be taken here at the City Hall on December 2nd, next Monday week. Four new aldermen will be required and the school board, that is to say, the new act requires that four of the members of the board retire, they being John McKenzie, D. S. Curtis, Dr. Boggs, and probably John Adams. In the case of the latter W. F. Howay, the secretary of the board, has written the Minister of Education for instruction upon a matter of routine. The last amendment to the School Act gave this city an extra trustee, and requested that four instead of three should retire, but does not specify who shall retire to make room for the new man. George Adams was the one elected to comply with the new act among the three year men. In this case, of course, it will only be a matter of re-election. As regards the aldermen, the council and the mayor, it is understood that the present mayor, B. W. Shiles, will stand again and will be opposed by Ald. W. H. Keary. A strong effort has been made to induce R. McBride to