

PONDEROUS STATE MACHINERY.

Republican institutions are too rigid, in our opinion. The framers of the United States constitution seem to have been firmly of the opinion that people are not to be implicitly trusted—that in general they are apt to act too hastily—that their judgment is very fallible indeed. Under our system immediate effect is given to the will of the majority. Under that of the United States, the expressed will of the nation may be thwarted for months, even for all time. A President elected in November does not take office until March. He calls men into his cabinet the nation may never have heard of as national characters. In their selection the people have not a word to say. They are not given an opportunity to approve or disapprove. When the cabinet is constituted, it and the President may be confronted by a hostile Senate or House of Representatives. Both branches of the Legislature may even be politically antagonistic to the chief executive. The New York Post points out that for the first time since the foundation of the Republican party, a Congress has been elected having a working majority of one hundred for the party also in control of the Senate and the President. In the Fifty-second Congress, 1891-93, the Democrats had a majority of 140, but Harrison was President and the Senate was Republican. In the Fifty-fourth Congress, 1895-97, the Republicans had a majority of 133 and controlled the Senate, but Cleveland was President. The Fifty-first Congress, which passed the McKinley Act, had a working majority of only 71, while in the Fifty-fifth, which passed the Dingley Act, the Republican majority over Democrats and Populists was 42. Possibly it is necessary that a mercenary people such as our neighbors should be safeguarded against their own impulses by a President endowed with power to check a froward House of Representatives or a reckless Senate; perhaps occasions may arise for a judicious assembly to apply the curb to a headstrong President; but we fear such a complicated system would speedily be reformed out of existence by Canadians. The simpler and the more flexible system seems vastly the better one.

SELF-DELUDED.

What a pity it is that there is so much human suffering on this sparsely settled continent when it might all be averted if there were agencies to direct those who cannot take the initiative themselves to the places where there is plenty of room for all. Think of the fortunes awaiting those endowed with sufficient courage and physical energy to make their way in our Northwest. Courage, energy and power of great endurance are the great homelands, and in places like New York must have, for they would give up the struggle for existence rather than battle with fixed conditions for the life that brings so little comfort and so much hardship. At this season of the year, the newspapers of the metropolis say, there is a nightly struggle for beds on the warm playground on the roof, a courtyard at the back, and a space in the basement for baby carriages. When a child is born on the premises the parents will have one month's rent free, and twins will entitle them to two months' free rent. The floors and walls are being made sound-proof so that children may romp and shout without annoyance to neighbors. Mr. Smith believes that large families are a blessing, and that those conditions are wrong which penalize parents who perpetuate the race. Mr. Smith has a large family of his own, and sympathizes with others. "I am surprised," he says, "that many people regard me as a sort of freak because I have planned to have at least one place in this crowded, selfish city where a child can be born and reared without protest from the neighbors and an increase in rent. I do not expect to reform all the narrow-minded landlords in New York, but I have made a step in the right direction."

The experiment deserves to succeed, says the Toronto Star, and when a family, refused admission elsewhere, are welcomed into Mr. Smith's apartment house, we are sure they will feel grateful. But other people's children are very trying on one's patience, and a family will no sooner get

comfortably settled than they will begin to wish that the building was not so populous with other people's children. But Mr. Smith is working on right lines, and ought to accomplish good at a profit to himself.

We who live in the great free West know that Mr. Smith's philanthropy can do but little to relieve conditions which will become more intense in every great city as the years pass and the population grows by thousands. There is but one real remedy for the evils of a congested state of society. That remedy the great majority of those chiefly affected will refuse to take because they labor under the strange delusion that only where the multitudes are gathered together is life worth living. They would rather exist like herded beasts or swarming vermin than forsake the feverish, foetid atmosphere of a great city for the free, wholesome and healthful existence man was originally ordained to live.

NATIONAL SELF-PRESERVATION.

While human nature remains of the combative order nations will do as the individuals composing nations would do. Canadians are situated alongside of a great people who believe in the "principles of protection." Scarcely a day passes in which we do not read in the newspapers of our neighbors of the measures taken and the measures necessary to conserve for the American people the business which necessarily and rightfully belongs to the American people. This policy of exclusiveness has bred in the Canadian people a feeling that they too must take steps to preserve for Canadians the trade that necessarily and rightfully belongs to the Canadian people. There was a time when broader—possibly more reasonable—views were held by the majority on this side of the line. But the everlasting iteration of the doctrine of exclusiveness by our nearest neighbors has had its natural effect. The result is exemplified in the tariff legislation. That result will probably be a Dominion Parliament within the last two decades. The result will probably be a Dominion Parliament of the Dominion by the passage of legislation extending further fiscal favors to the countries which deal fairly with us and increasing the discrimination against fiscally hostile powers. Possibly the majority of Canadian public men deprecate the increasing "insularity" of nations. We doubt not that liberal-minded statesmen in both the great political parties view with mixed feelings the present trend of the public mind. Conservative leaders in the days of their party's political ascendancy sent several delegations to Washington in the vain hope that something might be done to bring about more liberal trade relations between Canada and the United States. The utter abjectness of such attempts resulted in the conviction which obtains to-day, and is not confined to the ranks of either of the political parties, that further efforts to reach an understanding would be useless. Hence, it is that the faces of Canadians have been turned away from their southern border and are now directed across the seas to the East and to the Farther East. Whatever action we may take with the object of extending our trade and finding a market for our increasing exports must be taken without reference to the fact, as explained by Dr. Goldwin Smith and other philosophers, "that our natural market lies across the American border." Hon. W. S. Fielding has promised us a tariff which should fix, while protectionist "principles" dominate the legislation of all the great nations of the world, our relations with friendly and hostile powers. Under it favors will be extended automatically to all who deal fairly with us. People who prefer a maximum tariff applied to their products entering our markets will have the privilege of so electing. If they prefer the minimum rates, they will simply have to signify their desires by bringing the duties on goods from this country seeking admission to their markets down to a corresponding level. Preferential duties will be accorded to British goods, whether of the Mother Country or of sister Colonies, as at present.

In the meantime, possibly the statesmen of the United Kingdom, who cannot be as closely in touch with the politics of this continent as Canadians are, do not know that a demand is being made that British shipping shall be excluded from participation in the business which will presently be developed in the neighborhood of Panama. Great quantities of lumber will be used in the construction of the canal. No doubt much of it will be purchased in British Columbia. But the American coasting laws, it is held, should be applied to the ship of land so diplomatically acquired by the United States. At the same time the newspapers which are directing this agitation point out that the great trade of India with Great Britain (in shoes and other manufactures) being open to the world, might easily be captured by the United States. And no doubt it will be in time. This is the form the friendship of the republic for Great Britain takes. Yet there are leading journals in the British Isles which rail at Canada for taking measures to protect herself against the consequences of the aggressive protectionism of the United States.

As a further exemplification of the truth that the spark of hope can never be completely extinguished while life throbs never so feebly, a view expressed by an esteemed opposition contemporary that the election of between thirty and forty Liberals in Quebec by

acclamation, with Conservative candidates in the field in only some dozen constituencies, implies the pending disintegration of the Parent government.

RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

The heart of the natural man has not yet been refined into the state from which it can regard with loathing human sufferings and human slaughters. We suspect that newspaper men were not the only persons who viewed with satisfaction the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Russia. We must have excitement. There is a great deal of it in reading of the manoeuvrings of huge armies. There is more of it in anticipating what will happen when the great crash comes, when the armies are unlimbered, batteries are unmasked, and the spiteful crackle of hundreds of thousands of small-bore rifles mingles with the other dreadful sounds of war. We fear that even sagacious statesmen heard with feelings akin to satisfaction the first aggressive movement of Japan. It is extremely probable that the military

European Empire—and perhaps other continents in which there are armed camps—add to themselves with satisfaction that here at length there will be a real test of the weapons of destruction we have invented and put in the hands of our young men. The designers and the captains of the floating fortresses known as modern men-of-war, if they are candid, would perhaps admit that they looked forward to the first great naval battle between up-to-date ships handled by real sailors with something like pleasurable anticipation as well as scientific interest.

Now the world is beginning to act as if it has had enough of horror for the time being. The men of the destructive science have drawn satisfactory deductions. The voice of the peacemaker can be heard above the din of artillery. From France come—the most insistent call for peaceful intervention. The German Emperor has not hitherto been given credit for skill in the smooth ways of the diplomat. Yet there is a school of statesmen in France who think William is the only man in a position to suggest intervention without arousing the spirit of obstinacy in the Muscovite. Two eminent Frenchmen have written to the newspapers strong advocates of immediate intervention. The Comte de St. Maurice says all humanity is interested in the stoppage of the wholesale butchery in Manchuria. Especially, he says, is it to the interest of Russia and France, he says, that a war which is exhausting her strength to no purpose and postponing her economic development for years should be ended. "The Comte then proceeds to argue that the best position to undertake the delicate business of intervention, England, he remarks, is naturally open to the suspicion of partiality, as one of the parties is her ally. The same may be said of France. Moreover, the Russians would never forgive the French if they helped to bring about peace after defeat. America the Comte sets aside as being too young a great power and too inexperienced. None of these objections apply, says the Comte, to Emperor William, whose nature, at once chivalrous and utilitarian, might incline him to the ticklish task of peacemaking. What is wanted, adds M. de St. Maurice, is not an honest broker who will pay himself for his services to the detriment of the two parties concerned. Nor must the vanquished be favored for the sake of his future friendship, to the detriment of the victor. If a lasting peace is desired, the two belligerents must be dealt with according to their deeds. The Comte expresses his conviction that the Emperor is just the man to play the part of supreme arbitrator, but does not explain why Germany should be more willing to give mortal offence to Russia than France herself. Doubtless he would like to see the experiment tried. But Russia says his friend who will suggest peace at this time; that she will consider the nation which attempts to interfere with her chastisement of the upstart Japan as an enemy in intent. Of what account the lives of a few thousand common people, of what consequence sufferings uncounted, almost unimagined, compared with the loss of national prestige Russia would sustain if the war were declared at an end under the present circumstances! Besides there is Manchuria. Russian statesmen boast that they never retire. They always go forward. Temporary reverses are but the events of a day. Aggressive diplomacy is of the centuries.

The foreign correspondence of the English newspapers has been full lately of all sorts of wild stories of deep and dark German intrigue against England. No theory, bearing upon this subject, seems to be too absurd for print. Thus the Paris correspondent of one of the chief London dailies professes to think that the fine work of German diplomacy may be discerned even in the crazy assault of the republic for Great Britain takes. Yet there are leading journals in the British Isles which rail at Canada for taking measures to protect herself against the consequences of the aggressive protectionism of the United States.

As a further exemplification of the truth that the spark of hope can never be completely extinguished while life throbs never so feebly, a view expressed by an esteemed opposition contemporary that the election of between thirty and forty Liberals in Quebec by

acclamation, with Conservative candidates in the field in only some dozen constituencies, implies the pending disintegration of the Parent government.

The heart of the natural man has not yet been refined into the state from which it can regard with loathing human sufferings and human slaughters. We suspect that newspaper men were not the only persons who viewed with satisfaction the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Russia. We must have excitement. There is a great deal of it in reading of the manoeuvrings of huge armies. There is more of it in anticipating what will happen when the great crash comes, when the armies are unlimbered, batteries are unmasked, and the spiteful crackle of hundreds of thousands of small-bore rifles mingles with the other dreadful sounds of war. We fear that even sagacious statesmen heard with feelings akin to satisfaction the first aggressive movement of Japan. It is extremely probable that the military

European Empire—and perhaps other continents in which there are armed camps—add to themselves with satisfaction that here at length there will be a real test of the weapons of destruction we have invented and put in the hands of our young men. The designers and the captains of the floating fortresses known as modern men-of-war, if they are candid, would perhaps admit that they looked forward to the first great naval battle between up-to-date ships handled by real sailors with something like pleasurable anticipation as well as scientific interest.

Now the world is beginning to act as if it has had enough of horror for the time being. The men of the destructive science have drawn satisfactory deductions. The voice of the peacemaker can be heard above the din of artillery. From France come—the most insistent call for peaceful intervention. The German Emperor has not hitherto been given credit for skill in the smooth ways of the diplomat. Yet there is a school of statesmen in France who think William is the only man in a position to suggest intervention without arousing the spirit of obstinacy in the Muscovite. Two eminent Frenchmen have written to the newspapers strong advocates of immediate intervention. The Comte de St. Maurice says all humanity is interested in the stoppage of the wholesale butchery in Manchuria. Especially, he says, is it to the interest of Russia and France, he says, that a war which is exhausting her strength to no purpose and postponing her economic development for years should be ended. "The Comte then proceeds to argue that the best position to undertake the delicate business of intervention, England, he remarks, is naturally open to the suspicion of partiality, as one of the parties is her ally. The same may be said of France. Moreover, the Russians would never forgive the French if they helped to bring about peace after defeat. America the Comte sets aside as being too young a great power and too inexperienced. None of these objections apply, says the Comte, to Emperor William, whose nature, at once chivalrous and utilitarian, might incline him to the ticklish task of peacemaking. What is wanted, adds M. de St. Maurice, is not an honest broker who will pay himself for his services to the detriment of the two parties concerned. Nor must the vanquished be favored for the sake of his future friendship, to the detriment of the victor. If a lasting peace is desired, the two belligerents must be dealt with according to their deeds. The Comte expresses his conviction that the Emperor is just the man to play the part of supreme arbitrator, but does not explain why Germany should be more willing to give mortal offence to Russia than France herself. Doubtless he would like to see the experiment tried. But Russia says his friend who will suggest peace at this time; that she will consider the nation which attempts to interfere with her chastisement of the upstart Japan as an enemy in intent. Of what account the lives of a few thousand common people, of what consequence sufferings uncounted, almost unimagined, compared with the loss of national prestige Russia would sustain if the war were declared at an end under the present circumstances! Besides there is Manchuria. Russian statesmen boast that they never retire. They always go forward. Temporary reverses are but the events of a day. Aggressive diplomacy is of the centuries.

The foreign correspondence of the English newspapers has been full lately of all sorts of wild stories of deep and dark German intrigue against England. No theory, bearing upon this subject, seems to be too absurd for print. Thus the Paris correspondent of one of the chief London dailies professes to think that the fine work of German diplomacy may be discerned even in the crazy assault of the republic for Great Britain takes. Yet there are leading journals in the British Isles which rail at Canada for taking measures to protect herself against the consequences of the aggressive protectionism of the United States.

As a further exemplification of the truth that the spark of hope can never be completely extinguished while life throbs never so feebly, a view expressed by an esteemed opposition contemporary that the election of between thirty and forty Liberals in Quebec by

acclamation, with Conservative candidates in the field in only some dozen constituencies, implies the pending disintegration of the Parent government.

RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

The heart of the natural man has not yet been refined into the state from which it can regard with loathing human sufferings and human slaughters. We suspect that newspaper men were not the only persons who viewed with satisfaction the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Russia. We must have excitement. There is a great deal of it in reading of the manoeuvrings of huge armies. There is more of it in anticipating what will happen when the great crash comes, when the armies are unlimbered, batteries are unmasked, and the spiteful crackle of hundreds of thousands of small-bore rifles mingles with the other dreadful sounds of war. We fear that even sagacious statesmen heard with feelings akin to satisfaction the first aggressive movement of Japan. It is extremely probable that the military

European Empire—and perhaps other continents in which there are armed camps—add to themselves with satisfaction that here at length there will be a real test of the weapons of destruction we have invented and put in the hands of our young men. The designers and the captains of the floating fortresses known as modern men-of-war, if they are candid, would perhaps admit that they looked forward to the first great naval battle between up-to-date ships handled by real sailors with something like pleasurable anticipation as well as scientific interest.

Now the world is beginning to act as if it has had enough of horror for the time being. The men of the destructive science have drawn satisfactory deductions. The voice of the peacemaker can be heard above the din of artillery. From France come—the most insistent call for peaceful intervention. The German Emperor has not hitherto been given credit for skill in the smooth ways of the diplomat. Yet there is a school of statesmen in France who think William is the only man in a position to suggest intervention without arousing the spirit of obstinacy in the Muscovite. Two eminent Frenchmen have written to the newspapers strong advocates of immediate intervention. The Comte de St. Maurice says all humanity is interested in the stoppage of the wholesale butchery in Manchuria. Especially, he says, is it to the interest of Russia and France, he says, that a war which is exhausting her strength to no purpose and postponing her economic development for years should be ended. "The Comte then proceeds to argue that the best position to undertake the delicate business of intervention, England, he remarks, is naturally open to the suspicion of partiality, as one of the parties is her ally. The same may be said of France. Moreover, the Russians would never forgive the French if they helped to bring about peace after defeat. America the Comte sets aside as being too young a great power and too inexperienced. None of these objections apply, says the Comte, to Emperor William, whose nature, at once chivalrous and utilitarian, might incline him to the ticklish task of peacemaking. What is wanted, adds M. de St. Maurice, is not an honest broker who will pay himself for his services to the detriment of the two parties concerned. Nor must the vanquished be favored for the sake of his future friendship, to the detriment of the victor. If a lasting peace is desired, the two belligerents must be dealt with according to their deeds. The Comte expresses his conviction that the Emperor is just the man to play the part of supreme arbitrator, but does not explain why Germany should be more willing to give mortal offence to Russia than France herself. Doubtless he would like to see the experiment tried. But Russia says his friend who will suggest peace at this time; that she will consider the nation which attempts to interfere with her chastisement of the upstart Japan as an enemy in intent. Of what account the lives of a few thousand common people, of what consequence sufferings uncounted, almost unimagined, compared with the loss of national prestige Russia would sustain if the war were declared at an end under the present circumstances! Besides there is Manchuria. Russian statesmen boast that they never retire. They always go forward. Temporary reverses are but the events of a day. Aggressive diplomacy is of the centuries.

The foreign correspondence of the English newspapers has been full lately of all sorts of wild stories of deep and dark German intrigue against England. No theory, bearing upon this subject, seems to be too absurd for print. Thus the Paris correspondent of one of the chief London dailies professes to think that the fine work of German diplomacy may be discerned even in the crazy assault of the republic for Great Britain takes. Yet there are leading journals in the British Isles which rail at Canada for taking measures to protect herself against the consequences of the aggressive protectionism of the United States.

As a further exemplification of the truth that the spark of hope can never be completely extinguished while life throbs never so feebly, a view expressed by an esteemed opposition contemporary that the election of between thirty and forty Liberals in Quebec by

acclamation, with Conservative candidates in the field in only some dozen constituencies, implies the pending disintegration of the Parent government.

The heart of the natural man has not yet been refined into the state from which it can regard with loathing human sufferings and human slaughters. We suspect that newspaper men were not the only persons who viewed with satisfaction the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Russia. We must have excitement. There is a great deal of it in reading of the manoeuvrings of huge armies. There is more of it in anticipating what will happen when the great crash comes, when the armies are unlimbered, batteries are unmasked, and the spiteful crackle of hundreds of thousands of small-bore rifles mingles with the other dreadful sounds of war. We fear that even sagacious statesmen heard with feelings akin to satisfaction the first aggressive movement of Japan. It is extremely probable that the military

European Empire—and perhaps other continents in which there are armed camps—add to themselves with satisfaction that here at length there will be a real test of the weapons of destruction we have invented and put in the hands of our young men. The designers and the captains of the floating fortresses known as modern men-of-war, if they are candid, would perhaps admit that they looked forward to the first great naval battle between up-to-date ships handled by real sailors with something like pleasurable anticipation as well as scientific interest.

Now the world is beginning to act as if it has had enough of horror for the time being. The men of the destructive science have drawn satisfactory deductions. The voice of the peacemaker can be heard above the din of artillery. From France come—the most insistent call for peaceful intervention. The German Emperor has not hitherto been given credit for skill in the smooth ways of the diplomat. Yet there is a school of statesmen in France who think William is the only man in a position to suggest intervention without arousing the spirit of obstinacy in the Muscovite. Two eminent Frenchmen have written to the newspapers strong advocates of immediate intervention. The Comte de St. Maurice says all humanity is interested in the stoppage of the wholesale butchery in Manchuria. Especially, he says, is it to the interest of Russia and France, he says, that a war which is exhausting her strength to no purpose and postponing her economic development for years should be ended. "The Comte then proceeds to argue that the best position to undertake the delicate business of intervention, England, he remarks, is naturally open to the suspicion of partiality, as one of the parties is her ally. The same may be said of France. Moreover, the Russians would never forgive the French if they helped to bring about peace after defeat. America the Comte sets aside as being too young a great power and too inexperienced. None of these objections apply, says the Comte, to Emperor William, whose nature, at once chivalrous and utilitarian, might incline him to the ticklish task of peacemaking. What is wanted, adds M. de St. Maurice, is not an honest broker who will pay himself for his services to the detriment of the two parties concerned. Nor must the vanquished be favored for the sake of his future friendship, to the detriment of the victor. If a lasting peace is desired, the two belligerents must be dealt with according to their deeds. The Comte expresses his conviction that the Emperor is just the man to play the part of supreme arbitrator, but does not explain why Germany should be more willing to give mortal offence to Russia than France herself. Doubtless he would like to see the experiment tried. But Russia says his friend who will suggest peace at this time; that she will consider the nation which attempts to interfere with her chastisement of the upstart Japan as an enemy in intent. Of what account the lives of a few thousand common people, of what consequence sufferings uncounted, almost unimagined, compared with the loss of national prestige Russia would sustain if the war were declared at an end under the present circumstances! Besides there is Manchuria. Russian statesmen boast that they never retire. They always go forward. Temporary reverses are but the events of a day. Aggressive diplomacy is of the centuries.

The foreign correspondence of the English newspapers has been full lately of all sorts of wild stories of deep and dark German intrigue against England. No theory, bearing upon this subject, seems to be too absurd for print. Thus the Paris correspondent of one of the chief London dailies professes to think that the fine work of German diplomacy may be discerned even in the crazy assault of the republic for Great Britain takes. Yet there are leading journals in the British Isles which rail at Canada for taking measures to protect herself against the consequences of the aggressive protectionism of the United States.

As a further exemplification of the truth that the spark of hope can never be completely extinguished while life throbs never so feebly, a view expressed by an esteemed opposition contemporary that the election of between thirty and forty Liberals in Quebec by

THE MINING NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The monthly returns from the Tye smelter at Ladysmith for October shows most gratifying results with respect to the Tye mine at Mount Sicker. Although the smelter ran only 27 days during the month there were about 6,000 tons of the company's ore treated. The returns from this after paying all the charges amounted to over \$88,000. This was the best month in the history of the company's operations at Mount Sicker. At this rate of monthly production the Tye mine would give its owners over \$1,000,000 in returns for the year.

The Tye company is one which conducts its business very unostentatiously. There are various reasons why it should be the character of the work done. Among these is the fact that it has no necessity for selling stock. The mine has been worked from the first in a conservative manner. Last year after paying a reasonable dividend to the stockholders a substantial sum was set aside in order to be available should an emergency arise, such as is likely to come in the history of every mining company. There has been no need this year to draw upon the reserve, but the management undoubtedly acted wisely in setting aside a considerable sum.

A year ago there were those who expected that the Tye company would expect the body of ore in which operations are being carried on. The deposits of ore in the Mount Sicker camp belong to that class which is described as lentil-shaped. The Tye company took the precaution to sink the shaft in search of other bodies, realizing that the lens ore in which they were then working might sooner or later become exhausted.

Instead of petering out, however, the body has developed greater proportions and the workings which have produced the great body of ore at the mine in the past never showed up better than they do at the present time. The character of the ore has remained largely the same in the past, but the mining is now being carried on in a body of ore measuring 40 feet.

Mining men independent of the company in control have examined the workings and are satisfied now that the body of ore is very much greater in the present workings than it had formerly been expected. This is most gratifying as it enables the company to more fully develop the property. The shaft is now down six hundred feet, with conditions prevailing which to mining men are most encouraging and indicative of good results.

Consolidated Companies.

At meetings of the shareholders of the Cariboo Consolidated, Limited, and the Gold Lands Corporation, Limited, held in London, England, early last month, the basis for an amalgamation of the two companies was agreed upon. The matter was fully discussed at each meeting before the agreement was endorsed by the shareholders.

The two companies embraced many of the same shareholders, the Cariboo Consolidated being described as a child of the Gold Lands. The agreement was reached after the shareholders of the Cariboo Consolidated, General Sir J. Bevan-Edwards, gave expression to the following: "In the new company those of us who are directors of it will continue to do the best we can for our shareholders. I think I may congratulate you on our having had so amicable a meeting to-day, because it shows that we have done the best we can under the circumstances to meet a somewhat difficult position. I must say, as I have said before, that you have got a good mine, and that you should under no circumstances give it up, but stick to it through thick and thin. I am confident we shall have a very large appreciation for our shares. I know of promises for something like 100,000 shares, and no doubt there are shareholders who have not yet decided how many they will take, or whether they will take up their holdings or not. I trust you will support the industry you are engaged in, and that every shareholder will at least maintain his holding if he does not want to do more."

The basis of the agreement is set forth in the resolution passed at the meeting of the Cariboo Consolidated. It provides as follows: (1) "That the directors be and they are hereby authorized to incur in the sale of (a) all the property and assets (but subject to the liabilities) other than liabilities to shareholders of this company, and (b) all the property and assets (but subject to the liabilities other than liabilities to shareholders of this company) in Gold Lands Corporation, Limited, for 200,000 shares of £1 each (credited with 17s. per share) in the capital of a new company to be formed with a nominal capital of 200,000 shares of £1 each, and to be called Cariboo Consolidated, Limited, or by such other name as the directors shall approve." (2) "That the shareholders hereby expressly consent to the registration of a new company, to be named Cariboo Consolidated, Limited, or by such other name as the directors shall approve." (3) "That out of the aforesaid 200,000 shares Gold Lands Corporation, Limited, shall receive (a) in respect of its shareholdings in this company and also by way of purchasing its property and assets other than such shareholdings, 100,000 of the aforesaid shares of the said new company (credited with 17s. per share), the remaining 100,000 of such shares being received by the above resolutions." (4) "That the directors be and they are hereby authorized on behalf of the company to approve and execute all documents, and to take all other steps necessary for giving effect to the above resolutions."

The Cariboo Consolidated is an hydraulic property situated on Lightning Creek. It is not to be confounded with the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, of which J. B. Hobson is manager.

Mining Notes.

The Snowshoe mine at Phoenix is being explored by experts in connection with the proposed amalgamation of the Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle and Snowshoe mines. E. B. Kirby, manager of the Snowshoe mine, and J. D. Robinson, at Roseland, Carl Davis, superintendent

of the War Eagle, R. D. Brock, of the Dominion geological survey, John A. Le Roy, superintendent of the Le Roi, and W. Tomlinson, chief accountant of the Le Roi, are engaged in the examination. The Snowshoe mine at Greenwood has up to the present date treated over 604,735 tons of ore during the year.

Lincoln's Escape.

The German Had Close Call During Fire at Charlottetown.

Boscote, Mass., Nov. 18.—The London pier and shed of the Warren line in Charlottetown, filled with oil, wood, pulp and other highly inflammable material, was completely consumed by fire last night, and it was only by the utmost exertion that the firemen were able to save the adjoining property, principally the big House Tunnel train elevator and the White Star pier. The steamer Germanic was in the White Star dock, but owing to the absence of tugs, it was some time before she was towed out of the dock. The Danish steamer, L. P. Holmblad, which was at the Warren line dock, was towed out, and a small schooner, moored at the end, shifted away in safety. A coal lighter was also saved.

The fire burned very rapidly, but the wind sent the flames towards the harbor and the city was deluged with sparks, some dropping on Washington street as far as Newspaper Row.

The damage is estimated at \$600,000.

RETURNING TO CHINA.

Number of Orientals En Route to San Francisco in Charge of Immigration Inspectors.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18.—The hundred and thirty-two Chinese who have been connected with a World's Fair excursion have departed in special cars for San Francisco, whence they will sail for China. The party is in charge of United States immigration inspectors. The Chinese will be closely guarded on the trip, as history of them do not want to return to China.

In one of the cars accommodations were reserved for 13 Gelsa ships, who had also been filling an engagement at the World's Fair.

The Japanese were deported on orders received from Washington.

GUILITY OF FORGERY.

Former United States Surveyor Convicted at Portland, Oregon.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 18.—Henry Melrum, formerly United States surveyor, has been found guilty of forgery on twenty-one counts by a jury in the United States district court.

This is the first conviction in the so-called land fraud cases now pending.

Melrum was accused of having while United States surveyor, forged the names of 18 persons to applications for surveys of the land in Barney county, Oregon. The contract for surveying this land was awarded to Rufus A. Ore, Melrum's nephew, for \$3,500.

THE KAISER.

Sensational Stories Denied—His Majesty in the Best of Health.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—The rumors of a recurrence of the Emperor William's throat malady, and necessity for another operation, have been completely refuted by the Kaiser's own statement to the report. The Associated Press is able to corroborate the recent denial of a similar story, with a statement from a competent medical source close to the Kaiser, that the Emperor is in the best of health.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Great Demonstration Will Mark His Entry Into Cork on Monday.

Queenstown, Ireland, Nov. 19.—A numerous deputation, accompanied by a band, went out on a tender to meet O'Donovan Rossa, who arrived here to-day from New York. The deputation escorted Mr. Rossa ashore. His entry into Cork on Sunday will be the occasion of great demonstration, and his stay in Ireland is expected to be marked by considerable political activity.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S DENIAL.

New York, Nov. 18.—The Associated Press has received the following communication: "Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 17.—To the Associated Press: Will you kindly do me the kind favor to most emphatically contradict any and all statements to the effect that I intend to make a public appearance either on the stage or lecture platform. Permit me to add that in no instance has there been the slightest ground for such a report. Very truly yours, Florence E. Maybrick."

DEATH OF JOHN LEAHY.

Pioneer of the Province Passed Away Thursday—Funeral on Saturday.

The death of John Leahy occurred in this city Thursday. The deceased was one of the pioneers of the province, coming here in 1872. He was a native of Tipperary, Ireland. After coming to British Columbia he was attracted to the gold fields of Cariboo and Cassiar. After some years spent in those districts he returned to Victoria and entered into the employ of Brunster's brewery, on the night of Leahy's lively estate. Later he bought out the works and carried on the brewery under his own control. For many years he carried on the business before retiring.

He was sixty years of age at the time of his death. He was never married. A brother and sister resided in Ireland, and a nephew, John Delahanty, is a resident of this city.

The funeral of the late John Leahy took place on Saturday at 8.45 from the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 9 o'clock, where mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Sizer, and funeral services by Rev. Father Laforme. There was a large attendance of friends, and many beautiful flowers. The following acted as pall-bearers: M. Bantley, M. McTernan, J. P. Wall, J. D. Robinson, M. Finerty and M. Sweeney.

FEW MINOR POINTS TO BE SETTLED.

BEFORE RUSSO-BRITISH CONVENTION IS SIGNED.

Provision Made for Placing Responsibility for the Attack on the Fishing Fleet.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—The details of the Russo-British convention are about completed, only a few minor points remain to be settled, and they are of some slight importance that Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and Ambassador Hupings this afternoon will discuss the question as to how and where the signatures are to be exchanged.

In substance the language recording the determining of the responsibility by the international commission will make the convention provide for the placing of any blame which is found to exist upon any persons of British, Russian or foreign nationality.

London, Nov. 17.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, who has taken some alarm at the news regarding the outcome of the North Sea dispute, in a telegram printed this morning asserts that the Admiralty has named an agency which will compel the foreign office to repudiate its agreement with Great Britain, and that Count Benckendorff, Russian ambassador to Great Britain, will be made the scapegoat and probably recalled. Meanwhile, he adds, the negotiations are at a standstill, and the matter was referred to the Emperor.

A dispatch to Reuters Telegram Company from St. Petersburg, however, confirms the Associated Press dispatches to the effect that Russia does not in any way to recede from the basis of agreement, but proposes a modification of the language submitted in the British text.

The Daily Telegraph itself, in an editorial, is inclined to hope that the efforts of the matter to the Emperor gives promise of a satisfactory settlement. The paper concludes by saying that it "cannot believe the Czar will trust this light word of Russia placed in his name."

The Hull Inquiry.

Hull, England, Nov. 18.—On the resumption of the Board of Trade inquiry into the North Sea incident to-day, witnesses related emphatically their denial that any war vessels were among the fleet or anything that could be mistaken for torpedo boats.

The skipper of the Mono said that the Russians were so close that fishermen could hear the bugle calls which preceded the firing. The third Russian vessel was only fifty yards off when fired at.

On cross-examination the skipper informed Dr. Woodhouse that he considered the Russian vessel to be "monna possessed," and that they were firing at shots.