

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, June 14.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION.

A little bluebook compiled by E. D. Ingall of the geological survey gives an interesting summary of the mineral production of Canada in the year 1894. It is a matter of common knowledge that this country is exceedingly rich in minerals, and it is regretfully admitted on all hands that our mineral production might be much larger than it is. The statistics given in Mr. Ingall's report convey the satisfactory information that this production is on the increase; the next year's summary will undoubtedly make a much better showing still. In 1894 the value of the minerals produced was \$20,900,000, while the highest previous total, that for 1891, was \$20,500,000. In 1886 the total was only \$12,000,000. Coal of course takes the lead, last year's product amounting to \$8,447,320. The next in rank is nickel, of which \$2,061,120 was produced—all in the Sudbury district. There are indications that this amount will be exceeded in the current year. Gold to the value of \$954,451 was raised from the earth, and British Columbians need not be told that 1895 is certain to do much better than that. Kootenay and Cariboo may apparently be depended on to furnish something like this amount each. The same may be predicted of silver, which for last year is set down at \$409,239; evidently the heavier part of the Kootenay product was too late for inclusion in this report. It may be worthy of note here that for the purposes of Mr. Ingall's compilation Nova Scotia and Ontario gold are valued at \$19.50 per ounce, Quebec gold at \$18, and British Columbia and Yukon gold at \$17, while silver in the ore is taken at 63 cents per ounce. The copper production last year was \$805,760, iron ore \$226,611, and lead \$188,262. Petroleum stood at \$835,322 and natural gas at \$313,754; this latter item will no doubt come as a surprise to many people, for little has been said to indicate that the gas production has been so large. Mining in Canada is distinctly hampered by the foolish fiscal policy now in force; yet it is progressing, and if the artificial obstacles were removed its progress would be much greater.

## A FLOURISHING ORDER.

From the report of the I.O.O.F. Grand Secretary it appears that the hard times have not adversely affected that order to any marked degree. The statistics for the past year must be highly satisfactory and encouraging to the members. The number of lodges on December 31, 1894, was 33, an increase of 11, and since that date two new lodges have been instituted. The number of members in good standing at the close of the year was 3,015, an increase of 861, while those initiated during the year numbered 985, or 707 more than in the previous twelve-month. The total revenue of subordinate lodges was \$53,798.79, an increase of \$11,318.77, and the current expenses increased by \$5,905.39 to \$22,077.36. The total amount paid for relief was \$15,236.47, an increase of \$2,353.87. The assets increased \$9,949.57, and now show a total of \$187,616.25. When so good a showing as this can be made in a period of severe depression the order should have good reason to expect very rapid progress as times improve.

## IMPROVED TRADE PROSPECTS.

There is naturally close attention given to the addresses of Sir Donald Smith, president, and E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, at the recent annual meeting of the shareholders of the bank. The statement showed a decrease of profits for the year of \$103,000, but notwithstanding this outward fact both gentlemen found reason to speak hopefully of the prospect for the current year. It is noticeable that both find warrant for comforting conclusions chiefly in the fact that trade is reviving and conditions improving in Britain and the United States. To quote from Sir Donald:

"I observe that according to the London Economist of May 11 last: 'In several directions there are indications that the clouds of depression and distrust which have overshadowed practically the whole business world since the Baring collapse in the autumn of 1890, are gradually passing away, and that a period of great activity in the race for wealth is setting in.' And the Economist adds that 'From nearly all the important industrial centres throughout the United Kingdom the reports read more cheerfully, and the long continued complaints of unremunerative prices are becoming somewhat less persistent.' In the United States a similar state of affairs has come to prevail, judging by the signs we accept as a reliable index to the commercial barometer."

Sir Donald goes on to show that there are internal signs of revival in Canada, such as increased railway revenues and clearing-house returns, but the inference

from his speech is that revival in Canada is consequent upon improvement in the mother country and across the line. General Manager Clouston expresses this idea more emphatically when he says:

"It is too soon to say we are out of the woods, but in the United States there seems to be no doubt that the corner has been turned and as Canada must always be affected in no small measure by the condition of affairs in that country, it is reasonable to suppose that here also the depression has spent its force. There is undoubtedly a more hopeful feeling, and though the improvement may be to a certain extent sentimental, many must have benefited by the rise in staples, which, with the exception of butter and cheese, has been general. Still, much depends on the coming crop, and until it is assured the danger is not over. The prosperity of the community will eventually enure to the banks, but in the meantime the same features with regard to money still exist in England and the United States, and I am afraid the coming half year will be an extremely lean one for this bank at least."

There cannot be much aid and comfort for Canadian protectionists in these utterances. It is but a short time since some of them were declaring with all the strength of their lungs that the depression in the States was due to the accession to power of the Democrats with their tariff reform policy. The tariff has been radically reformed and now the revival is going on, with good results not only to the people of the States, but to ourselves. On the other hand, the Bank of Montreal experts say that improvement with us is dependent to a certain extent on improvement in the old country, which many of our protectionist friends say "is going to the dogs" under the free trade system. The "national policy" was to change all this, but it has failed.

R. R. Dobell has issued a circular to the electors of Quebec West dealing with the late contest between himself and "Uncle Thomas" McCreery. After chalking the Liberals for their loyal support he says: "I am perfectly satisfied that we had to fight, not only Mr. Thos. McCreery, but the whole strength of the government at Ottawa, and I will not attempt to express the contempt that I feel towards men who, with a full knowledge of the corruption that was practiced and for which Mr. Thomas McCreery was condemned still voted for him. Some of these occupy positions where they draw government salary, and pose as honest men." This should be interesting reading for those friends of the government who have attempted to chide Mr. McCreery on the Liberal side. There can be no doubt that "Uncle Thomas" was the government candidate.

The government party has given a new sign of despair. In the columns of the Mail and Empire an elaborate effort is made to show that the Liberal members at Ottawa are troubled by disputes among themselves and that a proposal is afoot to displace Mr. Laurier in the leadership of the party by a commission. Of course this is all fiction, the sight of the chief organ's imagination being inspired by the awful need of doing something to relieve the distress of its own party.

## LITERARY COMPETITION.

The Toronto Saturday Night, a recognized authority in Canada on matters pertaining to literature, refers as follows to the short story competition offered by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of Brockville:

"It is gratifying to find this large business firm interested in literature, and the nature of the competition is such that a keen interest is sure to be aroused in all parts of Canada. There is perhaps no portion of the world that yields material so abundant, situations so poignant and characters so striking, for the writer of short stories, as may be found in Canada and more particularly in the Northwest Territories. We have seen that Gilbert Parker has been able to do with his all too limited knowledge of the Hudson Bay country. Had he or any other trained writer as complete a knowledge of our great Northwest, the traditions of the forts, the halfbreed and the Indians, as is possessed by hundreds of our readers, the literature of the world would be enriched. Winners of cash prizes in other competitions are excluded, so that there is no reason why beginners should not try a hand."

Three hundred dollars is offered in prizes, the amount being divided among the best five stories received. Stories for competition must reach Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., before the 1st of July next.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 12.—A project is on foot for the operation of an international street railway belt line starting at Niagara Falls, Ontario, passing through Drummondville, down past Chatham house and thence across to the American side over the new bridge that will be built adjoining the present suspension bridge. If satisfactory traffic arrangements can be made some of the cars of the new line will be run over the Buffalo and Niagara Falls road to Lewiston. The right of way on the Canadian side has been secured. Mr. Kytte, of Toronto, is one of the principal capitalists interested in the scheme.

**Dick's Liniment cures All Lameness and Sprains**

## THE CURSE OF CHRISTENDOM

The Blood of the Outraged Armenians Cries Aloud for Vengeance.

The Merciless Turk is Still Inflicting His Fiendish Tortures.

Boston, June 11.—A reliable American resident in Turkey in a letter regarding the situation in Eastern Turkey received here to-day, says: "There is one theme which concentrates attention, namely, the conditions and prospects of the country. It is not only the cause of common humanity which interests us, but the question now pending holds within it the life or death of Oriental Christianity. Are those wicked and godless fanatics to be permitted to dip their swords further into innocent Christian blood, not only in general massacres but on the highways, in their own homes, in their families, and, worse than all, in prisons, by the hands of the government itself? Day after day the pitiful story is told over and over again of pillage, burnings, tortures, murders, violence, abduction, confiscation, disruption of churches, etc. Mere human aid is entirely insufficient. The intricacies of the political question involved put the solution of the problem far beyond our reach."

The letter gives a new story concerning the state of the Turkish prisons. In the Bitlis prison there are seven cells, each one large enough for ten or twelve persons. Between twenty and thirty are crowded into each one. There are no sanitary arrangements. The Armenians found in these cells have to do their own purchasing through zabatihs and at double prices. They are deprived of immediate communication with those outside, and letters directed to them are not delivered. What they are allowed to write must be in Turkish. To get it written two pence of bread, equivalent to a daily ration, must be given. The daily allowance of bread by law should be 300 drams, but it is never more than 250, and is dirty and poorly baked. Often it is not delivered. The water is undrinkable. Armenians often have to drink the khaltich water. This is the water of the tank where the Turks perform their ablutions for prayers. Should one dare to ask for justice, he is at once thrown into a dark, damp subterranean cell. The Armenians in these cells are the slaves of the caprice and severity of the Turks. Scores of instances are specified wherein death came and released the prisoners from the sufferings resulting from prison abuses.

From the appalling list the following few examples might be cited: Caspar Khachian, of Ayvaz village, Moosh, had his head and arm broken by a prison keeper with an iron shovel; Mohran Dumanian, of Constantinople, was taken to Moosh, being beaten and ill-treated by the way. He was brought to Bitlis with his leg broken. Muggerditch Sugherlian, of Bitlis, died of starvation after being released from prison, from the effects of ill usage sustained in prison; Malkhass Aghajanian and Serop Malkhassian of Ayvaz village, Moosh, were beaten into a fainting condition. Malkhass was burned in eight places and Serop in 12 places with hot irons.

Another citizen of the same village was stripped of his shirt and drawers and beaten till he fainted, and then his girdle was thrown around his neck and he was violently forced to the Sepathi office, where he was branded in sixteen places with red-hot ramrods. He was kept standing on his feet for five days and nights without food or drink. He was also subjected to violent beatings and the plucking out of his hair. Korken Mardanian, of Semal village, Shadakh, was subjected to violent beatings, plucking out hair and forced to remain standing for 24 hours at a time. Then Mulazim Hadji Ali and the prison keepers forced him to perform the Shatan tope (Satan's ring); the hands are tied together, the feet forced through them, and then tied together by the great toes. Caspar, a Sidiolan, of Khass village, Moosh, was beaten for nine nights by Zabtihs, by order of Muh Tahaoush and Captains Eskender and Hadji Talcem. This resulted in his death. Markar Manogorian, of Vertannes, was violently tortured by Zabtihs. On the way to Bitlis, the Zabtihs forced him to carry them by turns on his back, and when his strength gave out they beat him. They kept him one night in a hole made in the snow and three nights without food and drink, and did not allow him tobacco, to which he was greatly addicted. He was finally killed. Saghiet Merzolian, of Hosh Geldie, village of Bavanik, was kept standing without food and drink for a long period at a time, his hair plucked out violently, beaten, choked with eggs and three times thrown into a faint. The prison keeper caused him to be bound to a ladder and beat him with his shoe on the stomach, back and head, and then spit in his mouth.

A party of 22 Armenians was arrested by soldiers in a cave at Hark village and taken to Semak, where Zekki Pasha was. Here they were beaten and tortured. The remainder were brought to Bitlis, and eight days later two of them died. Their leader, Hampara Esun, was subjected to all sorts of torture, beating, plucking out of hair, etc. His foot chain was on his hand. His foot chains are now heavier, he is subjected to torture and Kurds are enjoined to beat him. Still he does not die. Whenever the Armenian prisoners succumb to torture and ill-usage and die, the government officials' reports state that they died natural deaths. The prison keeper, Abdul Kadeer, has a salary of 800 piasters a month, yet it is said that he has two or three Turkish merchants doing business on capital loaned by him and he has lately built a house costing about

\$2500. All this money has been squeezed from the Armenian prisoners.

On Sunday morning, April 21, a cross was discovered on the door of the Catholic church at Arackir. Upon it were written threats against Christians in the Turkish language. On Sunday morning, April 28, in the entry to one of the Protestant chapels was found a dog's head with a cross attached. Upon the upright part of this cross was written "English, French, Russian, American, German, Armenian." Upon the cross piece was inscribed, "You infidels; you were become rebellious in a short time you will see what will become of you; O you traitors against the government." In the Georgian church was found the rest of the dog with a cross tied to its tail, upon which were written the names "Bulgarian, Greek, Italian." In addition to the above the Protestant cross was "beaten." The Armenians have grown rebellious, and others, too; but it is the turn of the Armenians to be punished with the sword. Your fate has come. He who accepts the true faith is safe. Aside from the threats, which at such a crisis are very serious, the indignity thus cast upon the Christian religion is here considered more serious than it would be regarded in Europe or America.

## WENT UP IN SMOKE.

The Windsor Cannery on the Skeena River is Totally Destroyed by Fire.

Windsor cannery, Skeena river, has been burned to the ground. Over \$40,000 have gone up in smoke.

The fire took place on the afternoon of June 1. The men were at work and did not notice the fire until it had gained considerable headway. The fire caught on the roof of the cannery proper. Sparks from the soldering machine are supposed to have been the cause. The men were working in the cannery in blissful ignorance that a flame of fire was burning above their heads. At last one of them saw the fire and heard the crackling of the shingles as they quickly ignited and were burned away. All hands dropped work and everyone was soon at his post getting the hose in position and several good streams were being played upon the flames. Men climbed the roof and used the hatchets freely, and every effort was made to bring the fire in check. But it was slowly gaining on the fire fighters. W. H. Dempster, the manager, then gave orders to chop away the wharf. He saw that it was futile to try and save the cannery. The building was doomed and the fire threatened to creep along the wharf and to burn the store, dwelling houses, boats and steamers, as well as the remainder of the wharf. Like Trojans the men worked in a hot sun with beads of perspiration standing on their brows. A large gap was cut and the energetic workers had the satisfaction of seeing that the fire had been confined. It had done great damage, but several thousands' worth of property had been saved.

W. H. Dempster, manager of the cannery, came down by the steamer Danube, which arrived this morning, and is preparing an official report of the fire. The cannery is the property of the B. C. Cannery Company of London, and their agents in Victoria are Findlay, Durham & Brodie. The loss is believed to be fully covered by insurance in the Northern Assurance Company.

## BIG GOLD STRIKE.

One of the Richest Gold Fields Ever Found Struck at Guthrie.

Guthrie, O. T., June 12.—More excitement prevails over the gold strike here than during the late Kickapoo rush. Messrs. Nicholas, Saller and Ogilvie have just returned and brought several sacks of ore. They report fabulous finds and say people are confident that they have struck one of the richest gold fields ever found. The principal workings are in the hills at the head of Hog-creek, about fifteen miles southwest of Arapahoe. Traces of gold have been found all along the hills from the head of Cobb creek, in Caddo county, to east of Greer county, a distance of 45 miles. Arapahoe is almost deserted by people leaving for the gold fields, and prospectors are flocking from all parts of the country. Cowboys have deserted their farms and ranches for several miles around and are there digging.

## A DESERTER SURRENDERS.

A "Jack" Voluntarily Returns to the Service and His Ship.

Halifax, N. S., June 11.—Samuel Gingell, aged 28 years, a native of Cornwall, England, is in custody on board H. M. S. Crescent, the flagship at this port, awaiting trial for desertion, having given himself up to the government. Gingell deserted from the Crescent a year ago, when the vessel was at Hong Kong. Gingell had signed with the captain of the bark Ancyra for a run from this port to Liverpool, but refusing to obey orders, was threatened with arrest on reaching England. On hearing this, he leaped into the rigging, took off his sailor's jacket and with it waved a signal. His movements were seen on board the Crescent, and a boat's crew was dispatched from her. Gingell disclosed his identity and surrendered himself to the marines.

## None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's fair, Chicago. Many of the other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

## LATEST JAPANESE ADVICES

Japs Beat the Foreigners at Boat Racing—Are Anglo-Saxons Degenerating?

Grand Reception Accorded the Emperor and Empress on Returning Home.

Associated Press Correspondence per Empress of Japan arrived to-day.

Tokio, May 31.—A boat race between students of the Imperial University and a foreign club of Yokohama, the first of the kind ever undertaken, has resulted in a victory for the Japanese. The university six started on the one mile course with a stroke of thirty-two, from which they did not vary. The foreigners began with thirty-seven and secured a lead, but soon dropped to thirty-four. The race was then even till close at the end, when a spurt by the Japanese gave them a lead of three feet. Time, nine minutes eight seconds.

Ernest Satow, the newly appointed British envoy to Japan, formerly served as secretary and interpreter to the legation in Tokio, and is conceded to surpass all other foreigners in knowledge of the Japanese language.

Tadasu Hayashi, Japanese vice-minister of foreign affairs, who has won an enviable reputation by his adroit management of the department during the long absence of Viscount Mutsu at Hiroshima and Bakan, has been appointed envoy to China, with special instructions for the settlement of the outstanding questions between the two governments.

Vicount Enomoto, the present Japanese minister of agriculture and commerce, appointed envoy to Russia for the second time. He previously filled this post in 1874.

Plans for the complete reorganization of the Japanese army are under consideration. Independent corps will be permanently established, in place of the divisional system heretofore followed.

Six hundred and fifty laborers have been set at work dismantling and shipping the large guns at Talien and Port Arthur, all of which are to be transferred to Japan.

A new steamship line between Japan and America will be inaugurated in June by the departure of the Chitago from Yokohama, for Victoria and Portland. Advertisements appear in the name of the "Oregon Railway and Navigation Company."

The fine American excursion yacht "Eleanore" from Boston, attracts much attention in the harbors of Japan.

The latest reports from China announce that a few officials at the capital of Peking have proclaimed a republic, and propose to resist a transfer of the island to the new owners. This amuses the Japanese, but Li Hung Chang affects to take the matter seriously, and begs that his son may be excused from setting out as commissioner until after Governor Katsuyama, who has been restored tranquility. Japan insists, however, that young Li shall proceed at once to the performance of his duty.

On May 30th all business was suspended in Tokio, in order that the whole body of citizens might join in welcoming the Emperor's return home, after an absence of eight months. The celebration was in all respects the finest ever witnessed in Japan. The normal population of the city was vastly increased by multitudes of visitors from the provincial districts, and the streets through which His Majesty was expected to pass were blocked from morning till night by eager and excited throngs. All the principal thoroughfares were decorated with unparalleled richness and profusion. Triumphant arches were erected at various points along the course marked out for the Imperial procession, all composed of masses of green foliage, and designed with admirable artistic skill. One of these, an arcade stretching over 400 feet in front of the houses of parliament, and built by voluntary subscriptions, cost three thousand yen. From early morning the approaches to the railway station were impassable, although the arrival of the Imperial train was not looked for until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Emperor was punctual to the appointed hour, and when he appeared in the doorway of the station, the demonstrations of enthusiasm testified that the popular disappointment with some of the results of the war had in no degree diminished the sentiment of loyal devotion to the sovereign. At no previous time has the Emperor held a securer place in the affections of his subjects. His prompt assumption of authority at the beginning of the war, and his diligent performance of the arduous duties of commander-in-chief for nearly a year, have won respect and admiration on more solid grounds than those upon which the traditional homage of the community was formerly based. The reception was precisely such as would have been accorded to the honored ruler of an enlightened European nation. For more than an hour, as his carriage moved slowly along the line of march, the air was filled with cries of "banan" from hundreds of thousands of voices, culminating with a wild burst of acclamation as he disappeared within the castle gates. The crowds then dispersed to view the magnificent embellishments which made the entire city a mass of radiant coloring, and the festivities, both formal and spontaneous, were continued through the afternoon and a great part of the night. Fireworks blazed in every direction, and in many quarters the public rejoicings were carried on without interruption to the next day, when a demonstration of greeting was prepared for the Empress. Her Majesty was received with tokens of reverence no less impressive, though perhaps less boisterously effusive, than those which had hailed her consort. The jubilee of 48 hours will be remembered as an occasion, the brilliancy and splendor of which were never before equaled in the capital, and which no future effort is likely to surpass.

## TO-DAY'S CABLE

Reported Massacre Missionaries Had Socially De

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone for the Keil Displ Japan Tre

London, June 11.—Accidental dispatch from Shanghai property as a result of the at Cheng Tu and Yohi several million dollars. It is added, headed by the province of Szchuen aged the mobs to all so and the petitions from fo tection were refused.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. boarded a steamer which row for Hamburg and Kiel in order to enable to witness the opening of North sea canal.

The St. James (Gazette) course of a long article crew now training near by an expert oarsman, crew. The writer says very uniform, far more ally seen in England, they feather clean and lively recovery, in which example to many English do not attempt to rove press the inspection of the appear to be thorough try to do their best, and ready created a favorable Henley. In conclusion a weak feature of the their want of reach.

News has been received the abandonment of the Why Not, on fire with on board. The vessel was island of Jersey loaded w crew, it appears, desert gers when the vessel c taking to the boats succ at Enquiry Department of not far from Havre. T particulars obtainable. 7 passengers is not known.

A dispatch from St. Pe that a commercial treaty ed between Russian and An official dispatch rec hama from the island o notices that the Japa guard occupied Taipei June 2nd.

Advices received from Tykes, Shanghai, this "Property at Chen Tu missionaries are safe." missionary officials say, are official, and while co port that the papers is at rest the rumor of t the missionaries. There sacre."

A Brussels dispatch debate in the chamber day, a man who was lery suddenly commenced, inciting words regarding and the ministry. He w pelled and taken into cu lice.

The amount of bullion Bank of England on balc £11,000.

A dispatch from Vien Golouchowski, successor icky as imperial minister fairs, made his first dec icy to-day. After a pla his predecessor, he said tinue the same policy a peaceful alliance of the European powers, as the apted to foster friendship powers.

A dispatch from Rom meeting of members fro of the chamber of deput were present. Premier S dressed those present and unite in the election of the chamber, and propos Signor T. Billi, who v vice-presidents of the re deputies. The proposition was unanimously adopt ion candidate is Onorato of Sermonato, also one sidents of the recent ch

Two unknown men su lating the portrait of M exhibition in Old Bond T afternoon, and escaped. One thrust his umbrella the other slashed it w knife.

The Austro-Hungarian sisting of four cruisers Archduke Charles Step the part in the ceremon celebrate the opening of North sea canal ended yesterday, and was gree and cheers.

Advices from Berlin the statue of Martin I velled in the New Mark houses in the vicinity a and local authorities, c dents took part in the p weather was beautiful a ssembly gathered to wic money. Prince Frederi presented the emperor speech at the unredg London, June 10.—A says that during the t the police and socialists "Texas Jack" happene near the scene of the riot magistrates and his Indian cowboys and his Indian workmen were thrown d under arrest. There is a digation among the pe sequence of the manner i bors who gathered in treated.

A Moscow dispatch say division of the Caucasian ordered to Kars and oth