

# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

## BAD-TEMPERED.

We have been so unfortunate as again to offend our courteous contemporary, the Times, and it, of course, rails at us in its usual style. It characterizes the following statement in our article of Sunday last as "quite a deliberate lie." This is what we said: "On the contrary the concluding sentences of the article are evidently intended to lead the reader to believe that the Tory Ministers, and, of course, the Tory majority in Parliament deliberately imposed high duties on British goods, and lower duties on those imported from the United States."

These are the concluding sentences of the Times' article.

"Tory ministers like to spout about the 'old flag,' but they are quite ready to tax it for their purposes are thereby suited. In order to protect a few firms in the manufacture of iron, they put a heavy specific duty on the metal and thus they effect the double purpose of handicapping a number of trades and discriminating against the British article."

Perhaps the Times did not mean to say that the Tory ministers who "spout about the old flag" did deliberately and intentionally "discriminate" against Great Britain and in favor of the United States. It is unfortunate if this is the case, for we think it will be generally admitted that its language will fairly bear that construction.

## A COMPETENT WITNESS.

It is said that the greater number of the newspapers which sympathize with Mr. Ellis, the New Brunswick editor who has been imprisoned for contempt of court, manifest an extraordinary ignorance of the offence for which he has been punished. In order to work up their indignation to the proper point, it is asserted that they are under the necessity of inventing their own facts. The St. John Sun, commenting upon some of the newspaper articles on the Ellis case, says:

About half the press of Canada describes Mr. J. V. Ellis as a martyr, this being the half which agrees with his politics. These journals must recognize some weakness in the position of Mr. Ellis, because they almost invariably give a false account of the offence of which he was condemned. It is known well enough in this province that Mr. Ellis might have discussed Queen's county politics from 1887 until now with perfect impunity, and might with equal safety have declared and insisted and repeated that Judge Tuok was wrong in his view of the law, and that Judges Allen, Wetmore, Fraser, Palmer and King were equally ignorant. It was not one of those things that action was taken, but for the repeated declaration that the judicial action was corrupt and intended to do injustice. Our valued contemporary has a perfect right to denounce the last act of the Supreme Court and the sentences pronounced by Chief Justice Allen, but why, if the facts condemn the court and support Mr. Ellis, are not the facts stated?

The very circumstance that Mr. Ellis has been imprisoned and fined is fact enough for a large number of the indignant editors. They eagerly jump at the conclusion, altogether independently of the merits of the case, that the judges must be in the wrong. They will be surprised to learn, when their indignation subsides and they are equal enough to give sufficient thought to the matter, that the judge whom Mr. Ellis denounced was entirely in the right, that he could not do other than he did. The judges of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick ought to be as learned in the law as the average newspaper editor, and they affirmed that Judge Tuok "pursued a distinctly proper course, and the only proper course in the matter." That Mr. Ellis is an amiable man, and a good citizen generally, are facts with which the judge, when considering the question of law submitted to him, had nothing whatever to do, yet this seems to be the only thing considered by the judges as tyrants, and who condemn Mr. Ellis as a man suffering in the cause of freedom.

## THE LITTLE WAR.

The war in South Africa has, it appears, been carried on vigorously, and the whites in Mashonaland have taught Lobengula and his braves a lesson that they will not quickly forget. We are quite sure that the African pioneers have with them the sympathy of the great majority of men of common sense, not only in Great Britain but in America and other parts of the civilized world.

We see that there are men in the House of Commons who are trying to lead the nation to believe that the settlers in Mashonaland and the South African Company are in the wrong, and who hold that Captain Lendy, who punished a party of the Matabele for their disobedience and bloodthirstiness, should have been court-martialed. If the account given by men on the spot is true, Capt. Lendy on that occasion did nothing more than his duty. The Matabele, who had stolen many of the settlers' cattle, would not give them up, and they refused to leave the fort until Capt. Lendy gave up to them, for the purpose of being slaughtered, the Matabele who had taken shelter in the fort.

"Next morning he, Dr. Jamieson, the administrator," writes a settler to his brother in England, "sent five police to tell the Matabele to come to an end about mid-day. He came, and refused to give up the cattle until we had given up to them, for the purpose of being slaughtered, the Matabele who had taken shelter in the fort."

Lendy, with fifty mounted men, started after them."

What else could he do? Was Dr. Jamieson to give up the poor creatures that had sought the protection of the British flag to these merciless savages, or was he to sit still and wait until the main body of the Matabele, which were in the neighborhood, came up and attempted to take the women and children which they claimed as their property, by force? He did what was right. He ordered the men who did the horrible deed, and when they did not go at the time appointed, he showed them that the threat he had made was not an empty one. It is very easy for people who can not form any conception of the dangers surrounding the settlers in Mashonaland to condemn the way in which they deal with a horde of barbarians who do not know what humanity and good faith mean. The only arguments or appeals that they could understand and appreciate came from the muzzles of the white men's rifles. We venture to say that no Matabele after this will ever ask Englishmen to hand over to them women and children to be massacred in cold blood. The fact of their making such a monstrous demand shows what a kind of men the British have to deal with in Mashonaland. It is mere childlike to expect that the settlers, in hourly danger of their lives, would treat these cruel and treacherous brutes as they would civilized men, who observe the usages of modern warfare, who treat even their enemies with humanity, and who honestly carry out any agreement they may make.

## A STRIKE THAT FAILED.

The strike of some of the employees of the St. Paul Street Railway Company came to a speedy end. A number of those men formed themselves into a union, and, not very long after their organization, they demanded that the company should dismiss certain men in their employ who did not belong to the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America. The company appeared to concede to the demand of the men, in order to gain time. They laid off the men objected to, but, when they had completed their preparations, they reinstated the non-union men and discharged a number of unionists. A strike was immediately declared by the union, but the company was prepared for it. They had men on hand to take the place of the strikers, and the street cars ran pretty much as usual. The strikers protested, but they met with very little sympathy from the citizens of St. Paul. It was considered that they had no business to take the bread out of the mouths of men who had as good a right to earn an honest living as they had. The union men soon saw that they had made a mistake, and declared their willingness to work for the company on the old terms and under the old conditions; but a great many of them found that they were out of their job. The company were quite willing to take back as many of the strikers as they had work for, but they refused to discharge any of the new men to make room for the reconciled strikers. The men who were thus left out in the cold did not get much sympathy from the people of St. Paul. The citizens considered that the men had no right to treat their fellow employees who did not see fit to join the union as harshly as they did. Those men had done nothing wrong. They had good a right to stay out of the union as their fellow employees had to join it. The failure of this strike shows how important it is that men who go on strike should be in the right and should act in such a way as to secure the sympathy and moral support of the community in which they live.

## ORANK CRIMINALS.

The remark of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, by a crank, has revived the discussion as to how men of this class are to be treated when they commit crimes. Are they to be regarded as insane, and, therefore, not responsible for their acts, no matter what they may be or what their consequences; or are they to be treated as if they are sane—at least sane enough to know that they have committed an offence which is punishable by the laws of the land? The question is a difficult one to deal with. It is evidently wrong to punish a lunatic. But there is a border land of lunacy which is occupied by many persons who are not sane enough to place under restraint. These persons labor under delusions of many kinds; they are generally very excitable, and there is no knowing when or under what circumstances their crankiness may develop into insanity. There is no telling what direction the thoughts of a disordered mind may take, or what acts they may lead its possessor to commit. Are men occupying this position, although it may never have been thought necessary to place them in a lunatic asylum, to be considered sane? In time of excitement men are not disposed to make allowances for what they regard as nice distinctions of mental soundness. The crime committed deserves punishment, and the criminal must be punished without inquiring too closely into the condition of his mind.

We are afraid that the old notion of vengeance has not yet been eliminated from the philosophy of punishment. Society has been injured and outraged by the crime, and society must have satisfaction. In old times, and even now in the Southern States, this idea led to torturing the criminal. His head was condemned to death, but before being killed he must suffer both in body and mind. Ingenious modes of torment were devised, and it was calculated to a bloody how much pain and mutilation the body could bear without driving out of it the spark of life that it contained. But, thank God, torture has been abandoned by all civilized nations, and the idea of vengeance still survives. For instance we see in one of the American newspapers the admission that Pendergast is "mentally unbalanced," that "Guiteau

would never have been executed if his victim had been a private citizen," and that "there would be small probability that Pendergast would be sent to the gallows but for the eminent place of the man whom he murdered." What does this mean? If it would not be reasonable to hold Guiteau responsible if the man he had killed were a beggar, was it not equally unreasonable when his victim was the President of the United States? It is not the position of the man murdered that justice has to consider, but the condition of the mind of the person who committed the deed. Is his mind in such a state that he can be justly held responsible for his act? Should he be the only question which judge, jury and the public have to decide. The position and character of the person killed should not have the least weight with those who desire to come to a just decision in the matter. Granted the man's irresponsibility, and it is not, as far as punishing him is concerned, of the slightest consequence whether the person killed is a prince or a cadger. Queen Victoria acted on this principle when her life was attempted by a person of unsound mind, and so have others. And so it would be in the case of Mayor Harrison if the idea of revenge was not consciously, or unconsciously, cherished by those who argue for the hanging of Pendergast, whether he is sane or insane. All that society should want in such cases is to protect itself. Hanging a madman is certain not to deter other madmen from committing the same crime. So that hanging Pendergast, if he is found to be insane, would be an act of pure vengeance for the safety of society could be as well secured by his imprisonment in a hospital for the insane as by his execution on the gallows.

## A NOVEL CLASSIFICATION.

Among the reports in circulation as to the nature of the revised American tariff is one which says that it is to contain four schedules—a free list, a ten per cent. list for minor articles, a forty per cent. list for luxuries, and a list for the protection of labor. The labor protective schedule, it is said, is to be made up of articles on which the cost of labor is higher in the United States than in other countries, and the duty is to amount to the difference in labor cost.

We do not know what authority there is for this statement. The classification does not seem to be unreasonable, but it is very difficult to foresee how a tariff framed on these lines will work, or whether it will accomplish the end proposed or not. This report confirms all the others that have been raised with respect to the new tariff, inasmuch as it shows that it is not to be in any sense a free trade tariff.

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The Times is indignant because it has discovered that a word has been changed in the sentences we quoted yesterday. The change, which is an improvement, was inadvertently made in transcribing, and it does not affect the sense prejudicially in the slightest degree. In fact, the sentence as it is in the Times, is for our purpose preferable to the altered one that appeared in the Colonist. We leave the reader to judge for himself.

The Times says of the Ministers:—"And thus they effect the double triumph of handicapping a number of trades and discriminating against the British article." This is how the clause appears in our article:—"And thus they effect the double purpose of handicapping a number of trades and discriminating against the British article."

The reader sees that the word "triumph" is hardly on the "Tory Ministers" than the harmless word "purpose." If we have done any harm at all by our very natural mistake, it was to make the sentence more favorable to the Times than it was, as it appeared in the article which accused the Ministers of discriminating against Great Britain. To represent those Ministers as triumphing in the success of their scheme to favor the Yankees at the expense of the British is a more offensive misrepresentation of their policy than merely purporting to carry it out.

Our contemporary is even more silly than it is disingenuous and ill-natured. Any one who has a particle of common sense would see that the substitution we made was wholly unintentional. The word we used was the right word. It improved the sentence in every way. It also made it milder, which we certainly would not have intentionally done.

But the Times, in its eagerness to discredit "Tory Ministers" who about about the old flag, has overstepped the mark. If it had used the information which the Government had placed at its disposal at all fairly, we would not have found fault with its criticisms, for we are free to confess we are not by any means in love with the elaborations and the complications of the tariff. If our contemporary had described the discoveries made by the men in the service of the Government in the same spirit as a liberal editor, who is very far indeed from being a Grit, has done, we would, so far from finding fault with his criticisms, have admired their truthfulness and their liberality. This is how the editor of the Winnipeg Free Press introduces the examples of discrimination on which he comments:

It is due to the Ottawa Ministers to say that they are imbued with an earnest desire to meet the people in the matter of tariff reform. They will no doubt go as far as they safely can, having a due regard for the sacred rights of the manufacturer. To fortify themselves for an exhaustive analysis of the customs tariff with the view particularly of showing the harm done by it in many instances it is possible to reduce the specific duties with-

out endangering the system of protection. But the analysis has been a surprise to them, as it demonstrates beyond the chance of dispute that the specific-duty system, which is the very essence of protection, discriminates against British goods. This was not expected, and we may be sure the discovery was not altogether a pleasing one. Reducing those specific duties to an ad valorem basis, and applying the latter to British and American goods of like kind, it is seen that the latter is given a most substantial advantage.

This is as far as possible from the carrying out the recommendations of the Victoria Times. It is just possible that our evening contemporary looks upon such frankness as utter foolishness.

## SOCIALISM.

Very little is thought about socialism on this side of the Atlantic. A few individual socialists have here and there, made themselves heard, but socialists are as yet in the United States and Canada of no political importance, and, even socially, they do not appear to have any influence worth serious consideration. Some of them are looked upon as amiable enthusiasts whose theories for the renovation of society are impossible but harmless. Others are regarded as mischievous agitators who would become dangerous if people would listen to them and be guided by their advice. But neither the dangerous socialists nor the harmless count for much as yet in North America.

But it is very different in Europe. In France, in Germany and in Italy, the statesmen of the day are compelled to look upon socialism as one of the growing political forces. In Germany, particularly, the socialists form a powerful political party—powerful both as regards its numbers and its influence. In that country, too, the socialists are increasing rapidly, not in the great cities only, but in the small towns and in the rural villages. A congress held recently in the city of Cologne, the Central committee reported that there are 1,800,000 socialist voters in the country, and that the increase since 1890, has been 350,000 votes. The Social-Democratic party in Germany outnumbered any other single party by half a million votes.

The last election showed that the Socialists had gained greatly in voting power since 1890. In Pomerania, an agricultural and ultra-conservative province, the vote this year was 57,308, nearly double that of 1890. The Socialists have a large representation in the legislatures, both federal and state, and they consequently must exercise very considerable political influence. But their influence in the councils of the State is insignificant compared with their influence among the masses. The working class in the cities seems to be to a great extent socialist, and, as we have already hinted, their principles are making wonderful headway among the peasantry.

What the result of the spread of socialism will be in Germany is hard to tell. That it will in time effect great changes, both in the state and in the industrial world, is evident to all thinking men. In Great Britain socialism has been growing of late years, but it has not yet made itself felt as a political force. A very considerable proportion of the miners and mechanics of the north of England have imbibed socialist principles, and the new converts are exceedingly enthusiastic in spreading the doctrine they have imbibed. British socialists are not, as a rule, turbulent. They have no love for the anarchy of Europe. They are, for the most part, state socialists, who believe in the collective ownership and state control of all means of production and distribution. Those who believe that socialism in Great Britain is the fate of a few, and that the day will never come when it will affect the legislation of the country, are not aware of what is going on quietly in every city and town and village in the Old Country. There are indications that the British public men are well aware of the progress that socialism is making among the masses, and they are, in time, trying to prevent its doing mischief. It is hoped that judicious measures, taken in time, may allay discontent, and may open the eyes of the people to the impracticability of some of the doctrines of the socialists, and the mischievous tendency of others. It is now clear that the day has gone by when the rulers of Great Britain can afford to treat socialism as if it did not exist.

## REFERRED TO THE SUPREME COURT.

When the Matter bill to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks in the Province of Ontario was before the Legislature, and when the plebiscite on prohibition was proposed, the question of the jurisdiction of the Province naturally came up for discussion. It appeared that no one knew precisely what that jurisdiction is in the matter of liquor traffic, and with respect to prohibition through which only the most recent ripple of dissent was felt among the members learned in the law. It was determined for the information and instruction of the Government and the Legislature of the Province to prepare a series of questions for submission to the Courts. It appears that the Provinces have not the power in such matters to refer directly to the Supreme court of the Dominion. If any Province wants to get the opinion of the last-mentioned Court with respect to the constitutionality of proposed provincial legislation, it will first have to apply to the provincial courts, and if they are not satisfied with their decision they may appeal to the Supreme Court of the Dominion. In this prohibition case, however, the Dominion Government has agreed to take the matter out of the hands of the Provincial Government. It has adopted the questions drawn up by the Ontario Government, and will refer them directly and at once, to the Supreme Court. These are the questions to be submitted.

(1) Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale within the Province

of spirituous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors?

(2) Or has the Legislature such jurisdiction regarding such portions of the Province as to which the Canada Temperance Act is not in operation?

(3) Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the manufacture of such liquors within the Province?

(4) Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the importation of such liquors into the Province?

(5) If a Provincial Legislature has not jurisdiction to prohibit the sale of such liquors, irrespective of quantity, has such Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale by retail, according to the definition of a sale by retail either in statutes in force in the Province at the time of Confederation or any other definition thereof?

(6) If a Provincial Legislature has a limited jurisdiction only as regards the prohibition of sales, has the Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale by retail, as provided by the several sub-sections of the 99th section of the Canada Temperance Act or any of them? (R. S. C., chap. 106, section 99.)

(7) Had the Ontario Legislature jurisdiction to enact the 18th section of the act, 53rd Vic., entitled "An act to improve the liquor license act," as the said section is explained by the act passed by the said Legislature, 54 Vic., and entitled "An act respecting local option in the matter of liquor-traffic."

It is supposed that the Supreme Court will consider these questions at its earliest convenience. It must not be forgotten that the questions to be decided by the judges are simply questions of law. They have nothing whatever to do with the merits of prohibition, neither are they concerned with the policy of the Government with respect to that question. They are appealed to as lawyers, and it is their duty to tell the Government what the law permits to be done and what it forbids. When they have answered the questions, the matter of prohibition, both as regards the Provincial and the Federal Governments, will be exactly where it is now. The Governments will be instructed as to the extent and nature of their respective jurisdictions as regards the liquor traffic. That will be all.

## P. O. HOME.

The Directors Hold Their Last Meeting in the Old Premises So Long Occupied.

And Make Preparation for Removing to the New and Handsome Orphanage.

A meeting of the general committee of the Protestant Orphan Home was held at the old orphanage on Rae street yesterday afternoon, with the following ladies and gentlemen in attendance: Mr. F. H. Worlock, president; Messrs. James Hutchinson, Charles Hayward, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. E. Robson, Rev. S. Cleaver, F. R. Brown and H. Carmichael, Mrs. Oridge, Mrs. G. A. St. John, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Adams.

After routine business had been disposed of the various sub-committees reported upon the furniture required for the new home, and advised that all the articles in use at the old home should for the present be utilized, and that contracts be awarded only for the things absolutely necessary, viz: New blinds for outside windows, \$114; Linoleum for the lower hall, \$65; New dining tables and seats, \$72.

This recommendation was adopted. It was agreed that the children should be removed to the new building on Monday morning next; Mr. George Winters' kind offer to provide carriages for the conveyance of the children was accepted with thanks.

It was then decided that the formal dedication of the new building should take place on Saturday the 19th inst., at 2:30 p. m., a committee consisting of the sisters officers with Mrs. G. A. St. John, Mrs. Charles Kent and Mrs. Thomas Earle being appointed to make the necessary preparations, including arrangements for music and tea.

The action of the officers in renting the old orphanage at \$40 per month was confirmed.

Treasurer Hutchinson reported that in consequence of the economical way in which the committee had proceeded with regard to furnishing, it would only be necessary to raise \$6,000 instead of \$8,000, as originally proposed, and the smaller loan would be required until an opportune time, when the home would be entirely free from debt. The treasurer hopes to hear from those having the amount to loan who would be satisfied with first-class security and a moderate rate of interest.

After informal discussion on several other matters, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Campbell, and the meeting adjourned.

## STATE SOCIALISM.

New York, Nov. 5.—Harold Fredericks writes the Times from London: England has resumed the thread of English parliamentary legislation, after the past year of boisterous unparliamentary interruption, as calmly as if there had never been any Irish question at all.

There is some chance of parliament entangling itself over the employers' liability bill, which is to be taken up, the more so as Mr. Chamberlain will by that time be home. But the parish council bill is swimming through with only the most recent ripple of dissent. The sweeping provisions of this measure were explained fully at the time of its introduction, and such amendments as will be accepted will not much limit its scope, which is really far broader and more revolutionary than any so-called reform bill since 1832.

Even under the limited powers given the new county councils in 1888, the most astonishing and diversified experiments in state socialism have blossomed all over the country. Only the other day, for instance, the Cambridgeshire council opened a public poultry school at Whitelieu, where the sparse population of the county was invited to come and study, gratis, under professional tuition, every phase and problem of profitable poultry raising. With similar powers of initiative and expenditure, we are likely to see things in England which no previous system of government has ever dreamed of in its philosophy.

## A Quarter of a Century.

For more than twenty-five years has Haggard's Yellow Oil been sold by druggists and chemists, and it has never failed to give satisfaction as a skin and hair dressing. It is a pure and natural product of the earth, and is not adulterated with any artificial or chemical ingredients.

## THE CITY.

JIM BARRINGTON has succeeded in getting himself into trouble over the Sound. He was charged in Tacoma with receiving stolen goods, and only escaped because the witnesses for the prosecution had got out of town.

It's a mean man who will steal a horse's waterpail on a rainy day, yet such a one lives in Victoria. The horse was standing at the corner of Fort and Moss streets, Saturday, when he lost his overcoat, and the police have not yet located it.

W. H. STOFFORD, who has been conducting an inquiry among the Nitinat Indians in regard to the strange disappearance of Detective Macnamagh and Ted Daykin two months ago, has returned and is having been unable to secure the slightest scrap of new information. He is convinced that the Indians know no more in regard to the case than they stated at the first.

The rumor was current yesterday that Sieper, the French smuggler, supposed to have been the leader of the masked gang who recently robbed Chinese miners of \$80,000 in "lucky" near Fort Steele, had been arrested near the mouth of the Isadore River in search of him. If the arrest had been made, the police authorities here have not yet been made aware of the fact.

H. M. S. MURPHY sailed for home on Sunday, leaving E. Quinlan, harbor pilot, in charge of the flag ship; and, under orders for the cruise in the South Sea, in the course of which she will deliver a boat and supplies for a life saving station which is being established at Juan Fernandez—Robinson Crusoe's island. The Nymphs have gone out in company, but is obliged to wait until day for her doctor.

The steamer City of Topeka, which arrived from the North on Sunday, brought several returning miners from Cassiar and the Yukon, a number of whom are now in Victoria. The steamer also brought word that there have been four earthquake shocks during the summer at St. Augustine Island (Florida), where the mountain is now emitting dense clouds of smoke, foreboding another eruption. The natives, remembering the devastation of the eruption of twelve years ago, are deserting the island in haste.

Mr. GBO. G. MELDRUM, of this city, and Miss Hattie May McIntosh, daughter of Mr. J. McIntosh, of Duncan, were married last evening at the Methodist parsonage on Quadra street, Rev. Solomon Cleaver being the officiating clergyman. A bride and groom supported the groom; Miss Annie McIntosh and Miss Lizzie Workman were the bridesmaids, and Mr. James McIntosh gave the bride's sister away. Mr. and Mrs. Meldrum will make their home at the Clarence hotel, of which Mr. Meldrum is one of the proprietors.

AN OFFICER of H. M. S. Garnet, while shooting in the vicinity of Abbotsford, recently found a weather worn letter written in French and apparently addressed by a smuggler named Vashin or Vashon, to some of his confederates. It contained information that "the terms offered" were accepted, and regular shipments of Chinese from Vancouver to Whistad, via the coast, were to commence at once, on condition of handling them being \$30 a head, and the profit \$60. Two railway officials were mentioned as interested and the date of the first shipment was given as October 30.

TELEGRAMS were received from San Francisco on Sunday announcing the very serious illness of Mr. Alexander Dunsen, of that city, and requesting Mr. James Dunsen to hasten to California without an hour's delay. Mr. Dunsen had gone to the city of San Francisco, where the party will arrive tonight. Mr. Alexander Dunsen was reported to be very much better yesterday.

THERE is a good prospect of at least two highwaymen being brought to justice within the next few days, a blue-jacket and a civilian having tried the game of "hold up" upon two naval officers near the Half-Way house on Sunday evening, with the result that the former was recognized by one of the officers as a man of his own ship's company. The civilian is described as a tall man with a light moustache, wearing a long dark overcoat and a stiff hat. The would-be robbers made their appearance at about 7:30 o'clock, misting the officers from behind and commanding them to give up what they had. The officers grappled with their assailants, and as soon as they were recognized by the blue-jacket—whom they simultaneously recognized—the highwaymen took to their heels. The police do not think the sailor was well identified with the other previous robberies, though it is quite possible that the civilian may have.

HENRY THIBERT, "the father of Casier," arrived down from Thibert's creek on Sunday, and is staying at the Oriental. He will be about a week in this city, and then go to the Sound to spend the winter. With him at the Oriental is "Johnnie" Lamontagne, the well known fur dealer. The name of Mr. Thibert is familiar to everyone who has had any connection with the Casier district, which he entered in 1872, and where he has since continuously resided. He speaks confidently of the outlook for quartz mining in that country, but says outside capital is needed, as the expense of prospecting is great. He will endeavor while here to convince the Government of the desirability of sending a small party to prospect and report upon the district immediately to the west of the Casier mountains, where, according to rumor, there are likely to be found some rich deposits. A party who went in some months ago, but have not since been heard from, are thought to be now working in new fields near the junction of the Nelson and Liard rivers. There are very promising indications on Highland creek, and samples from there have assayed very favorably.

## GILLET'S

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making soap, cleaning, etc. A one quart bottle is sold for 25 cents. W. W. GILLET, Toronto.

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