Atlins Rich Gold Mines

Output so Far Greatly in Excess of What Had Been Expected.

Just Returned Miner Says Hold-up Story is Probably a Joke.

Principal in Sensational Seattle Robbery is Wanted in Vancouver.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 24.—D. Roselli of Atlin is shaking hands with his host of friends in Vancouver. Mr. Roselli says that the election of Dr. Young, the Conservative candidate, is sure; that he has not the slightest doubt about his going in with a handsome majority. He says that before he left, according to bank returns $500,000 in gold had been cleaned up and that probably another $50,000 would be added. This was most gratifying in face of the fact that but $400,000 clean-up was expected.

Mr. Featherstonhaw has a magnificent plant and would clean-up for the season $55,000. In speaking of the robbery Mr. Roselli said many people look upon this hold-up story as a joke, but it was no joke. There is no doubt the robbers were captured, but the evidence was insufficient, and they were allowed to go. The facts of the case were as follows: Several mine owners arranged to get in a number of cheap miners and the inducements they offered brought in a few Puget Sound toughs. This gang bought whiskey from a saloon in town and a number of bags from another place. The whiskey was labeled "Five-Year-Old Club." It was only kept in one saloon, and the special make of bags were only kept in one store. An empty bottle of the Club whiskey and one of the bags dropped by the thieves in their haste were afterwards found. The men worked five days with Mr. Featherstonhaw and made themselves acquainted with every foot of the mill and machinery before cutting out the bottom of the sluice boxes and turning on the water and cleaning up the gold. The robbery was very cleverly planned and cleverly executed, $12,000 being secured and cached, and is still cached somewhere. The thieves were promptly arrested, but in spite of the moral certainty of their guilt and the fact that they held up several saloons and instituted a short reign of terror, they went out of the country scot free. In some snug corner of Atlin $12,000 in bullion lies buried.

The notorious Clarke, alias King, alias Adams, sometimes known as Clippy, a man very much wanted in Vancouver, turns out to be the identical gentleman who committed one of the most sensational burglaries of modern times. This was on the occasion of he and his pals carrying off the safe of the Washington hotel in Seattle through an open window at 5 o'clock in the morning and attempting to burglarize it in the presence of several astounded passers-by. He is best known in Vancouver as Jones, pal Clarke. It will be remembered that Jones and Clarke escaped from the Westminster jail and Jones was recaptured, but Clarke got away. Now they have Clarke safe in Snohomish county, where the county prosecuting attorney, Mr. Cooley, accuses him of robbing the residence of A. Van Vaty, at Arlington, on September 13th.

Clarke's first long term was for five years in the Washington state penitentiary for burglary. He then drifted to Vancouver. He was arrested as a vag by Detective McLean. He pulled a gun on the detective, but the officer was too quick for him. He received a sentence for vagrancy, but escaped along with Baldy Smith. He was recaptured by Detectives Park and ex-Officer Snider and sent back to Westminster, getting six months for vagrancy and two years for breaking jail. His sensational escape from Westminster jail with Jones is still fresh in the minds of everyone in Vancouver. Jones was recaptured and again escaped. He was [illegible] ever in Everett county and is now serving time in Washington. Clarke got clear away, only to commit fresh crimes and land himself in jail once more. The Snohomish county police have sent for an account of Clarke's escapades in British Columbia, and Acting Chief Butler will be able to supply them with a story that may add a few months to Clarke's sentence at least.

Magistrate Russell held quite an interesting session yesterday. Jack McCarthy was up for alleged assault on Captain Stevens, the well-known stevedore. Jack McCarthy is such a good-natured fellow and has such a clean record for keeping out of fights that the magistrate was at a loss to understand how he could threaten in earnest or strike anybody. He asked Jack McCarthy if he really intended to hurt Captain Stevens, and Mr. McCarthy said "certainly not," and then Captain Stevens was asked if he was really afraid of Jack McCarthy and he said he "certainly was." Then the magistrate asked Jack McCarthy if he had any objection to being bound over to keep the peace and Jack McCarthy said he "had not," and the magistrate bound him forthwith.

Plans were approved by the building inspector yesterday for the new wing to St. Paul's hospital. The new wing will cost $30,000.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has sent his regrets that he is unable to open the Westminster Exhibition.

The B. C. Electric Railway Company have a new car, the Delta, on the rails. The car was manufactured in Westminster. This takes the place of the car lost in the fire.

The Shamrocks play in Nelson today.

Miss Edith Gray McLaren, daughter of the Rev. E. D. McLaren, and the Rev. G. A. Wilson were united in marriage yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, the Rev. Dr. McLaren. St. Andrew's church, where the wedding took place, was handsomely decorated with flowers and the church was packed with people. Among the telegrams of congratulation was one which read as follows:

"Methlick—Rev. E. D. McLaren, D. D.: Fortuna sequator. ABERDEENS."

The list of presents take up a column of the morning paper.

The waters of Lake Beautiful have been rising in a dangerous fashion the past few days, and Tuesday's storm it was feared would do damage to the Vancouver Power plant. The dam and plant, however, stood the test.

The new home of the Children's Aid Society on Pender street was opened this evening.

The Conservatives held a very successful meeting at Ward Six last night. The chief feature was the announcement of Mr. Hunt, the prominent Orangeman, whom it was thought was disaffected with his numerous following, that his friends and himself were going to vote the Conservative ticket. The other principal speaker was Mr. W. J. Bowser.

E. R. Ricketts has been elected a director of the Northwest Theatrical Association.

Vancouver needs a new traffic bridge over Westminster avenue. A heavy piece of machinery fell through the bridge yesterday.

A Vancouver barber working in the Commercial hotel barber shops claims that he can shave a man in ten seconds, and did it while three watches were being held on him. He has sent this authenticated record to Richard K. Fox, who gives a medal every year for the barber who makes the best record. The Vancouver tonsorial artist's name is Miller, and Mr. Miller is an unassuming capillary abridger and is not at all boastful of his prowess. He says that shaving one man a minute is a snap for him, but as a rule customers do not want to be shaved in a minute.

John Reid was chairman at the Westminster Martin meeting last night. He requested good order. Mr. Martin in relating his connection with the Dunsmuir government made the crowd impatient and he was constantly interrupted. The Vancouver Male Quartette was present and rendered sweet music. Mayor Keary was well received when he rose to address the electors. He made a sad plaint about the change of dates interfering with the exhibition. He said that during the election not more than 100 would attend the fair, where one thousands were expected. He said he could not say anything against Mr. Gifford, who was a good citizen. Mr. Gifford was heartily applauded when he arose to address the meeting. He said that his reason for supporting Mr. McBride was the deep interest he took in the welfare of the Royal City, and he considered the Hon. Mr. McBride was a fellow citizen to be proud of.

The case of Mr. Dimma, accused of obtaining money under false pretences by issuing a forged cheque, came up for a second hearing yesterday. Dimma said that he could prove that he was in his boarding house at the time the cheques were uttered. His former landlady was called and she said that all she knew was that he had beaten her out of her board and she did not see him the afternoon the offence was committed. The police magistrate told the prisoner that his case fell to the ground and that he was guilty of obtaining three dollars from one Esmond and $5 worth of goods from one Marshall. He was then sentenced to six months on each charge. The prisoner said that he would appeal to a higher court. The magistrate told him to sit down. But he refused to sit down until he was seated down by a policeman, but he still insisted that the sentence was an injustice; that he was innocent and he could prove it before a jury. This Dimma is the same man who was found with women's apparel in his possession which he was trying to dispose of. He was allowed to go on a promise that he would get out of town. When the description of the man who forged the cheques was given it tallied so exactly with the man with the petticoats for sale that the police arrested him and he was identified by the men from whom he got goods and money fraudulently. The magistrate told the prisoner that he should be thankful the police had brought no more serious charge against him than they had.

Engineer R. Simmons, who for the past five years has been running the engine that hauls the Vancouver-Seattle express to and from Sumas, met with a terribly sudden death on Wednesday. About seven miles from Sumas is a short piece of low trestle work over a small water way. The heavy rains of the last couple of days had changed the little stream into a rushing river that was flowing over and completely hid the trestle work. To the engineer it looked as if the trestle work had been washed away. He set the airbrakes, called to the fireman and jumped. The fireman jumped at almost the same moment and escaped with a few bruises. The unfortunate engineer did not jump far enough and fell back against the train. The truck of the baggage car struck his head and dashed out his brains. Death must have been almost instantaneous. The dead man was married and lived at Sumas. When the train stopped, after safely going over the supposed break, the fireman clambered aboard and when the body of the dead man had been picked up the fireman ran the train into Sumas. The dead man's wife was at the station to meet her husband, and the task of breaking the news to her was indeed a painful one.

Grits Favor Mongolians

Solid Party Vote Negatives Motion to Substitute Whites For Asiatics.

Scarcity in the Labor Market Was Lame Excuse For Inaction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—The government's rejection of Mr. Bennett's anti-Mongolian amendment to the transcontinental railway bill, caused consternation among the Grits from the Pacific Coast. Hon. Mr. Fielding pleaded hard that it was unfair to particularize regarding one company, when Mr. Bennett promptly urged the government to apply his amendment to all companies deriving subsidies from parliament, but Mr. Fielding would not consent. Mr. Macpherson, who followed, desired the bill to apply to all Asiatics. Colonel Thompson, Liberal, strongly opposed the amendment on account of the stringency in the labor market. He saw no cause for it. Mr. Sproule rallied Mr. Macpherson for his inactivity in this question. Why had he not done something before? He would have a difficult task in squaring himself with his constituents. Mr. Macpherson, somewhat rattled, replied that he had been successful in getting an increase in the poll tax to $500.

Considerable sparring between Messrs. Sproule and Macpherson followed, and then Mr. Bennett egged on Mr. Macpherson to move his anti-Japanese amendment, which he finally did. Not a single Liberal supported either Mr. Macpherson's or Mr. Bennett's amendment.

R. L. Borden, in the House, asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to the correspondence between Hon. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Blain, M. P., over the Canada-German negotiations regarding the tariff. Sir Wilfrid replied that the correspondence would be brought down.

A cable from London says that Premier Barton, of Australia, has retired, and that Hon. Mr. Deakin has taken his place. Sir Edmund Barton has become a judge of the Federal court.

Preston's difficulty with the London employment agency over the Fernie strike was the subject of discussion in the House, but Premier Laurier said he had no information to give.

National Railway bill has passed the committee stage. Mr. MacLean wanted a two-cent mile rate, but was ruled out of order. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick undertook to consider several suggested amendments of the opposition and the bill was reported for third reading.

The Redistribution bill finally passed, the government withdrawing its proposed gerrymander of Hastings and Waterloo counties.

Several of the government measures were advanced a stage.

SHAMROCK I. SOLD.

New York, Sept. 24.—The first Lipton America cup challenger, Shamrock I., was reported to have been sold to George Depinna of this city, who will probably convert the yacht into a schooner for cruising. The purchase price was not given out.

RAILROAD WRECK.

New York, Sept. 24.—A passenger train running at high speed on a branch of the Erie smashed into a freight train. The engineer of the passenger and three passengers were hurt. Seven freight cars were smashed into kindling wood, while two others broke loose and started down the road. They ran off the tracks and were demolished.

Heavy Fighting On Frontier

Insurgents Engaged in Fierce Struggle With Turks on Bulgarian Border.

Public Meeting in Rustchuk Demands Immediate Declaration of War.

London, Sept. 24.—A despatch to the Daily News from Dubnitza, dated Sept. 23, says heavy fighting is proceeding near the village of Mishino, district of Kotchang, five miles over the Bulgarian border. The insurgents numbered 250, under Captains Treneff and Tchernopeff, the latter being the man who captured Miss Stone, the American missionary. The Turkish force, which consisted of 10 battalions with artillery suffered considerably. The insurgents sent couriers for immediate reinforcements. The insurgents have completely routed the Turks at Menelek, and have captured many of them, including the commander of a Turkish division, who is being kept a prisoner. Many Turks were killed.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 24.—A less hopeful feeling prevails today in Government circles regarding the general situation, although no actual change is reported the events of the next two days are awaited with great anxiety, and popular feeling is becoming more excited. In revolutionary circles war is believed to be imminent unless Turkey stops the massacres of the Christians of which there is no sign at present. Dr. Christoff Lateroscheff, President of the Macedonian organizations, has informed the Associated Press correspondent that insurgent committees attach no significance to the reported negotiations between the Turks and Bulgaria because similar negotiations were discussed in 1897, and later in 1899 and in 1900. The Porte, added Dr. Laterscheff, only entered into the conference in order to gain time to finish the extermination of what is regarded as the dangerous element in Macedonia. Referring to the details of the proposed arrangements, Dr. Latarscheff said there was no guarantee, even if the committee was appointed, that it would ever be more than ornamental. The President of the Macedonian organizations concluded by declaring that the insurgents would be satisfied with nothing short of intervention by the Powers. A largely attended meeting of Macedonian sympathizers, held at Rustchuk, Bulgaria, Sept. 22, adopted resolutions appealing to the Bulgarian Government to declare war on Turkey immediately. Special significance attaches to this meeting, because the resolutions adopted are the first open expressions of such an emphatic character in favor of war coming from any popular meeting in Bulgaria. Rustchuk is the chief commercial town in the country.

Resolutions were also passed thanking the Pope the English Bishops, the Trades Union Congress and the British and American press for their expressions of sympathy with the Macedonian cause.

Fighting is reported to have taken place near Kolshani, on the frontier, in which the Turks lost 50 men killed and the insurgents suffered a loss of 10. A number of reports of other minor encounters and more atrocities by the Turks continue to come in.

TERRIFIC SPEED.

Berlin, Sept. 24.—Another speed trial of electric traction was made today on the Soosen military road, when 108¾ miles were covered in an hour.

INTERNATIONAL BUNCOMB.

Rebukes Britain and Germany and Offers Bouquet to Uncle Sam.

Ronen, France, Sept. 24.—The International Peace Congress, which is meeting in this city today, passed a resolution regretting the actions of hostility committed by Germany and Great Britain against Venezuela, and expressed satisfaction that the warlike attitude had yielded to diplomacy and arbitration, and praised the intervention of the United States.

HUGE GRAIN SALES.

Trading at Milwaukee Reached an Enormous Figure.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 24.—The heaviest trading ever recorded in the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce took place today when the sales of grain amounted to 35,000,000 bushels, 11,000,000 bushels more than the largest previous day's sales. The recent wide fluctuation in prices is given as the principal cause for the great volume of business and it is said that trading for the past three weeks has been leading up to a record breaking day.

IRISH LAND ACT.

Completion of Extensive Sale Under Provisions of New Law.

Dublin, Sept. 24.—The negotiation for the first land sale on a large scale under the new Land Act, have been completed between the Duke of Leinster and the tenants of his estate in the Athy and Maynooth districts of county Kildare. The tenants are given a 25 years' purchase. The transactions involves $6,350,000.

PRAISE FOR WINNIPEG.

Eastern Bank Manager Satisfied With Business Outlook.

Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—Mr. James MacKinnon, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, left today for Sherbrooke, Quebec. "I am more than satisfied," said Mr. McKinnon, "with the success of the bank's branch here. We have already built up a good business in Winnipeg, and as a result will shortly open branches in the province at different points. We intend to keep up with the march of progress here, if possible."

NEWSPAPER AMENDTIES.

A St. John Journal Performs a Second Somersault.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 24 (Special).—The Telegraph newspaper which has been supporting the government on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, having previously supported Blair for a short time, has again reversed its tone, and appeared today with an editorial denouncing the measure and trusting the "Senate would prevent this political outrage being consummated." The Blair forces are consequently again in control of the paper and its policy. The same edition contains the announcement of the resignation of C. J. Lilligan, director of the paper.

FRENCH STEAMER BURNED.

Aden, Arabia, Sept. 24.—The Russian steamer Trouvor arrived here today with the passengers and crew of the French steamer Admiral Guaydon, which sailed from Marseilles July 15th for French Cochin China, and concerning whose safety fears had been expressed for about a month. The Admiral Guaydon was practically destroyed by fire after leaving Ceylon, and is now beached on the Arabian coast. With the exception of one man, who was killed by an explosion, there was no loss of life among the passengers or crew.

Reform Scheme For Macedonia.

Russian Government Issues a Note Defining Position of Great Powers.

Neither Turkey Nor Bulgaria Will Get Help if Opposed to the Plan.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—The Russian government has issued an official note reiterating that the attitude of the powers in regard to the Austro-Russian reform scheme for Macedonia is unchanged and that consequently neither Turkey nor Bulgaria can expect support from any quarter in the event of open or secret resistance to that scheme. The government, after pointing out that the suggested reforms were at the outset attended with good results, continues: These, however, did not satisfy the Macedonia committees which have sprung up in the Slav states. The probability which has become apparent that the Christian population would calm down under the influence of reforms deprived these committees of all favorable ground that for the realization of their revolutionary plans. While proclaiming that their object was the protection of their co-religionists against Turkish oppression, these committees in reality seek to obtain their selfish aim of modifying the administrative system in the province so as to convert it into a Bulgarian Macedonia, to the detriment of the rights and privileges of the other Christian people whose interests are equally dear to Orthodox Russia. As the leaders found no support among the non-Bulgarian element in Macedonia they exerted themselves to a general insurrection by cruel outrages and terrorizing in order to hinder the projected reforms. Unhappily in spite of the Sofia government the Macedonian agitation spread considerably in Bulgaria itself, finding support among those who mistakenly reckoned that the outbreak thus caused would compel Bulgaria to alter her programme and proclaim herself the champion of the unregalized plans of the leaders of the revolution. This fatal conception against which Russia gave incessant warning has brought upon the Christians in Turkish vilayets grievous oppression, which will only end when the incursion of insurgents from Bulgaria and revolutionary activity of the committees cease. Not until then can the immediate application of reforms needed by the population and by which they will be protected from Turkish atrocities be insisted upon, the most energetic measure having force to bridle the fanaticisms of the Mussulmans.

In view of the thickening complications the Russian and Austrian governments have reiterated their views to this effect, both at Sofia and at Constantinople, and acting on the suggestion of Austria and Russia all the governments of the powers which signed the treaty of Berlin have instructed their representatives to Turkey and Bulgaria to emphasize their full unanimity in the Austro-Russian work of pacification of the Balkans so as to remove all misconceptions of possible assistance in the event of dangerous enterprises. These representatives have been instructed to make a declaration to the governments of Turkey and Bulgaria to the following effect: "The present state of affairs in the Turkish villayets which is due to the criminal intentions of committees and revolutionary bands, does not alter the attitude of the powers in regard to the programme of action adopted early in the year by the powers most interested. Consequently neither Turkey nor Bulgaria can rely on the support of any power in the event of open or secret opposition to the realization of this scheme.

"The imperial government hopes this new warning will convince Turkey as well as Bulgaria of the futility of any attempt to evade the fulfillment of the demands made upon them, and cause them to take all the measures in their power for the repression of the disturbances in the Balkan peninsula and can only have the most serious consequences for both the Ottoman empire and Bulgaria."

CATASTROPHE AVERTED.

Presence of U. S. Squadron Alone Prevented Massacre at Beyrout.

London, Sept. 24.—A correspondent of the Times, writing from Beyrout, says nothing but the presence of the American squadron prevented the recent riot from developing into a general massacre of the Christians. He declares there ought to be a general disarmament of the Moslems at Beyrout, and roundly claims the misgovernment of the city.

MRS. JEFF DAVIS ILL.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the President of the Southern Confederacy, is seriously ill at Castle Inn, in this city.

THE PAPAL PROTHONOTARY.

Rome, Sept. 24.—The Osser Vatore Romano announces that Monsignor Wilpert has been appointed papal prothonotary, not as stated in a despatch published in America, papal secretary of state, which is totally different.

WINNIPEG CLEARINGS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending September 24th were: Clearings, $4,450,316; for the corresponding week last year the clearings were $3,557,402. For the same period in 1901 clearings were $3,098,942.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

A Number of Minor Appointments—Changes in Assize Sittings.

Very few notices of interest to the general public is included in this week's issue of the Provincial Gazette. The following appointments are recorded:

Hon. Arthur Samuel Goodeve to be Provincial Secretary and minister in charge of the education department.

Erland G. Haldow, of Ferguson, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

William Arthur Algernon Warren, of Falkland, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Hon. Robert Garnett Tatlow, Minister of Finance, to be Acting Provincial Secretary during the absence of Hon. A. S. Goodeve from Victoria.

The Dominion proclamation fixing Thanksgiving Day on October 15th appears in the Gazette.

The court of assize at Clinton has been postponed until October 21st.

The resignation of Messrs. Shatford, J. Clapperton and F. Appleton as license commissioners for Southeast Yale, North Yale, and Northeast Yale license districts has been accepted.

The revision of the Atlin voters' list has been postponed on December 7th.

Assize court sittings at Kamloops, Golden and Revelstoke previously announced, have been cancelled.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, advise that the regulations established by order-in-council dated 17th September, 1890, as amended by subsequent orders-in-council governing the leasing for grazing purposes of Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, and which do not appear to be satisfactory, be suspended and no further leases issued until otherwise ordered.

Courts of revisions for Alberni, Islands, Revelstoke, Atlin, and Fernie electoral districts will be held on November 2nd.

The Alaskan Commission

American Side of Controversy Continued By Mr. Watson U. S. Counsel.

Closing Arguments For British Presented By Attorney General.

London, Sept. 24.—The proceedings of the Alaska Boundary Commission were resumed today. David T. Watson, of Pittsburg, the counsel for the Americans, continued the presentation of the American case, and expects to conclude his argument tomorrow. The commission expects that the arguments will certainly be completed October 9.

London, Sept. 23.—Attorney-General Finlay concluded his argument on behalf of Canada at the session of the Alaska Boundary Commission today. He received the thanks of Chief Justice Alverstone and the congratulations of Messrs. Foot and Lodge on his "lucid explanation of so technical and comprehensive a subject." The Attorney-General made it clear that Canada wanted above everything access to the sea, and the American Consul informed the Associated Press that every effort will be made to convince the tribunal that the treaty contemplated a barrier between the Dominion and the ocean, and that the question of territory was not so important, provided the shores and inlets remain in the possession of the United States.

The Attorney-General, after a recapitulation of the points of the argument, referred to the great importance of the subject, and concluded with saying: "I trust the Canadian interests will not suffer by my presentation. I commit the question into the hands of the tribunal with full confidence in their judgment."

David T. Watson, of Pittsburg, counsel for the American side, opened this afternoon for the United States, describing the purchase of Alaska, and stating that the United States published in the map issued by Russia in 1826, one year after the treaty with Great Britain, and that no protest was made against the boundary therein fixed by Great Britain or by Canada.

The Attorney-General during his argument on the Portland Canal produced a volume of Vancouver's charts obtained from the London Library. These he stated to be identical with the set which came from the parliamentary library at Ottawa. He then proceeded to discuss the argument of the United States based on the Thalweg rule, which was to the effect that where national territories are divided by a river or stream having several channels, the middle of the deepest channel should be taken as the boundary. He contended that this rule applied only to rivers and streams, and not to an estuary such as the Portland Channel.

Again referring to the United States' contention that Russia was not likely to have abandoned the only deep channel on the south, Sir Robert Finlay pointed out that there was no question of abandonment, that the right of innocent passages would remain, and further, that the line was to run, not through any channels, but "le long de la passe."

He then touched on one view suggested by the United States that the lower portions of the Portland Canal and Observatory Inlet were held by the negotiators to form one inlet. After pointing out the impossibility of this, he passed to the consideration of the third question, "What course should the line take from points of commencement to the entrance to the Portland Channel?"

Dealing with this contention of the United States that this line should follow along the parallel of 5 degrees 40 minutes, he showed that there was no warrant for this view and the treaty explicitly declared the point of commencement to be the southernmost points on Prince of Wales Island, and not the parallel of latitude, which was mentioned merely for the purpose of identification. He showed that this point was not exactly on the above, and this being so, how was the line to get from that point to parallel?

He showed most clearly from the negotiations that although Canning had the United States treaty of 1824 before him, in which 54 degrees 40 minutes was fixed as the line separating the Russian and the United States sphere of influence, he made no reference to that latitude in his instructions to Bagot, but spoke of the southernmost point of the island as the commencement. The Russians on their side steadily claimed 55 degrees as the line, and that was adopted, though as it cut Prince of Wales Island it was modified as regards that island, so as to secure it entire to Russia. When later the 54 degrees 40 minutes was alluded to by the Russians, it was as being about the latitude of the southern point of the island, as it happens to be.

The United States treaty with Russia of 1824 related to trade and commerce, it did not deal with territorial demarcation, so the 54 degrees 40 minutes named as being "about" the southern point of Prince of Wales Island. But the treaty of 1825 between Russia and England settled questions of sovereignty and therefore accuracy was necessary, and latitudes not known to be correct were discarded for natural features, such as the southernmost part of Prince of Wales Island and Portland Canal, which forms the first natural opening in the main canal south of 55 degrees.

The Attorney-General handed in a list of maps of different periods, showing variations in the latitudes of various capes on Prince of Wales Island and also at the mouth of Portland Canal in support of his contention that the negotiators in making the treaty to define the boundaries preferred natural features to latitudes which were imperfectly known.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Finlay, in support of his argument that the boundary should run up Vancouver's Portland Channel, dealt with maps made subsequent to the treaty of 1825, referring first to the Russian map of 1826, which affords little indication of the boundary. Arrowsmith's map of 1833 was partly for and partly against the British contention. Wales and Pearse Islands being colored Russian, with the Portland Canal running down to the sea.

The French map of 1833 gives Wales Island to Russia, Pearse to Britain with Observatory inlet running down to the sea. Tanner's map (Philadelphia, 1839), shows both channels running down to the sea. Greenhow's map (1844) likewise carries both Portland Channel and Observatory Inlet to the sea, and carries the boundary north of Wales and Pearse Islands. The French map (regarding the prominence as a coast as sign office, 1844) shows Portland Canal running down to the sea, and gives Wales and Pearse Islands to Great Britain. The Russian official map of 1844 shows each channel running to the sea, and the official map of 1846 shows the northern channel very distinctly.

Boubette's Canadian map of 1853 shows both channels in one, and has the words "Observatory Inlet" running out into the sea. The map of 1857, used by Sir George Simpson before the House of Commons, shows the course of Portland Canal and Observatory Inlet going out into the sea, as does the Russian map of 1861. The admiralty charts of 1868 was not surveyed and styles Observatory Inlet as Portland Inlet, which designation first appears on the admiralty charts of 1853. The map of 1869 shows Portland Inlet on the lower part of the channel, and Portland Canal on the western side in clear type, and Observatory Inlet small at the head of the inlet. Dawson's Canadian map of 1890 shows the name "Portland Inlet" but the colors of the disputed islands are British. The Canadian biographical map of 1879-'80 calls Observatory Inlet Portland Inlet and runs the boundary up.

In the 1 threemaps of Ivan Petroff, special agent of the United States in 1880-'82, the boundary is shown from Prince of Wales Island as a navy line, not pretending to follow the parallel of latitude, and on the second map this line passes to the north of Wales and Pearse Islands.

The Attorney-General, while not wishing to attach too much weight to these subsequent maps, contended that the weight of their evidence was in favor of Great Britain, whose contention is that the line should pass from Prince of Wales Island by the shortest way to the mouth of Vancouver's Portland Channel, north of Wales and Pearse Islands, which should be declared to belong to Great Britain.

He then passed to the fourth question which he stated seemed to him to be based on a misconception of the negotiators, who assumed that Portland Channel went up to the 56th parallel, which it does not.

The Attorney-General quoted from negotiations in the proceedings of 1825 in support of his view, and asked the tribunal to answer the fourth question by deciding that the point of Portland Canal and the point on the 56th parallel where mountains are found, should be joined by the most direct line.

He then proceeded to discuss the last questions of reference with regard to the fifth and sixth questions, and said that the United States contention was that Russia was to have a continuous strip of coast running round all the islets, and that Great Britain was to be at every point excluded from the sea. To that view he asked the tribunal to return a decided negative answer. These questions which are closely related depended largely upon the true meaning of the words coast and ocean in the treaty. He contended that coast meant the general outline of continental shore and that it never could have been meant to cut heads of narrow inlets running 10 miles inland, the ocean. He instanced the case of Russia, whose forbidding distance was the approach for a ship 100 miles from the coast, and asked if the skipper of a vessel lying off the mouth of an inlet could urge that he was outside of a forbidden distance because he was more than 100 miles from a head of land.

He disputed the implication in the United States' case that tide water and salt water are synonymous terms, and illustrated this by reference to the Thames and other large rivers. He questioned the analysis of the coast in the United States case, and declared that the meaning depends upon circumstances in which the word is used. This coast consists of inlets and peninsulas, and if the United States is to gain by drawing a line around the heads of inlets, surely Great Britain should correspondingly gain from the peninsula, and yet the United States seeks to treat the indentations as a coast, while retaining the peninsulas as islands.

The Attorney-General denied the possibility of drawing a line inland which should reproduce exactly all the headlands and inlets, and emphasized Great Britain's contention that the line from Portland Channel to Mount St. Elias should show the mountains parallel to the general outline of the continental shore.

OIL FIELDS ON FIRE.

Wells at Baku Destroyed, Entailing Two and Half Millions' Loss.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—Fire has broken out at the Bibiebat naptha fountains belonging to the firm of Nobel at Baku, and has already caused damage estimated at $2,500,000. The works have been completely destroyed and the fire is still spreading.

Bulgaria Still Is Tranquil

But Feeling Steadily Grows That War Will Come Before Spring.

Preparations to Mobilize the Army Carried Out With Completeness.

Sofia, Sept. 24.—Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, perfect tranquility prevails throughout Bulgaria. There is not the slightest outward evidence that the country is on the verge of war. The feeling, however, is steadily growing that war is the sole solution of the Macedonian problem, the only question being whether it will come this autumn or be postponed until spring.

The preparations for the mobilization of the Bulgarian army have been carried out with singular completeness and a declaration of war will find the Bulgarians sufficiently prepared.

The details of atrocities by the Turkish troops in Monastir, which are daily reaching the Bulgarian government, equal and even exceed those already published.

The insurgent general staff in the Monastir vilayet has compiled an elaborate report of events in the district of Kestorio between August and September 12. It comprises a district of twenty-four villages which were plundered. A great number of houses were burned and five hundred and seventy-two villagers were killed.

The diplomatic agencies of Russia and Austria have both informed the Bulgarian cabinet that their governments, in agreement with the other Great Powers, are resolved never to depart from the published programme of reforms in Macedonia. The agents further announced that the same declaration would be made at Constantinople.

The Imperial Ottoman commissioner has informed the Bulgarian government that the Sultan has promulgated an irade sanctioning the programme of reform, which is to be carried out by a mixed committee, and that he has deputed Hilmi Pasha to superintend the persecution of the Bulgarians. There is no disposition here to believe that the negotiations will be effective.

When the Turkish diplomatic agent this morning communicated the Sultan's irade to Premier Petroff, the latter is reported to have answered that so long as Turkey does not withdraw her troops from the frontier and does not fulfill all her promises, Bulgaria is justified in believing that Turkey is talking merely for talk's sake.

According to unconfirmed reports, the insurgents have captured the town of Melnik. Severe fighting is also reported from the neighborhood of Nevrokop, while telegrams from Burgas describe the pitiable condition of the thousands of refugees who have arrived there.

Advices from Uskub say that five battalions of Turkish troops left Sovovitch yesterday for Morotsoro, from where a band of revolutionists has been threatening Perlepe. Three other battalions have proceeded to Neveska, where insurgent bands have reappeared. Turkish soldiers recently took fifty women from the burned village of Klissurti, and all attempts to recover them have been unavailable. The soldiers refused to obey their officers.

Mr. Carnegie will observe although Sir Thomas Lipton has spent over two million dollars in endowing three yachts, he has not yet been tempted into giving his views on international politics.—Toronto Star.

Conservatives At Wellington

Attorney-General Reminds The Electors of Broken Liberal Promises.

Recalls McInnes' Fire Eating Oratory During Last Campaign.

Rousing Meeting Attests Hearty Support of Mr. Hickey's Candidature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Sept. 24.—A good deal of water has passed under the mill since the Hon. A. E. McPhillips, then plain Mr. McPhillips, addressed a Wellington audience in the summer of 1900, and the small assembly, small but fully representative of the decayed borough, to whom he spoke last evening, was in strong contrast to the crowded house which he met three years ago. Time, which has changed many things, also brought the attorney-general his revenge. On that other platform his calm and moderate utterances had been contemptuously dealt with by Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, whose wild promises to his hearers had completely captured them. It was, therefore, with a certain grim pleasure that Mr. McPhillips last evening bade those to whom he spoke remember Mr. McInnes' words upon that former occasion, bade them remember how he had announced his determination to fight the coal barons, to fight the capitalist and monopolist, he having come from Ottawa for that very purpose, and having determined to be their champion against the tyrants who drink their blood. All this language used by Mr. McInnes, and more in the same strain, the speaker of the evening repeated with an accuracy which struck home to his audience, and then, chapter by chapter, and verse by verse, he compared the pledges made with the performances of the gentleman who had made them. Three sessions he traced the history of Mr. McInnes' violation of the principles he had professed, and his deliberate abandonment of the interests he had sworn to serve.

It was a masterly address, and so far has been the speech of the campaign in this part of the world. Mr. McPhillips arrived in Wellington to find the enemy strongly entrenched. He came with the knowledge that he had made very considerable inroads into his position, it being evident that men who had never heard the other side of the story, and to whom Mr. McInnes was the only true prophet, had received a very severe shock to their convictions. The three hearty cheers given for the Conservative candidate, Mr. R. H. F. Hickey, at the end of the meeting sufficiently demonstrated that even in what he regards as his stronghold, Mr. McInnes lost a large number of votes last night.

Jones' hall contained the majority of the electors within easy distance when Mr. C. A. Babbington took the chair last evening at Mr. Hickey's meeting. The first speaker was Mayor Manson, of Nanaimo, who raised the point that it was contrary to the best constitutional practice to choose a leader after the election, as the Liberals proposed to do. Mr. Hickey, who followed, claimed that, as a resident of the district and one whose interests were bound up in it, he had more right to represent them than a professional politician who resided elsewhere. Continuing, Mr. Hickey entered into a discussion of the Conservative platform, emphasizing his adherence to the principles enunciated therein. In concluding he referred to Mr. McInnes' assertion that he, the speaker, had done little on his place during the eleven years he had been there, and that he, Mr. McInnes, could take an axe and do more in three months. As this proposition included the clearing of fifteen acres of heavily timbered land, the idea of Mr. McInnes tackling such a contract, excited the amusement of the audience in no small degree. Mr. Hickey further stated that Mr. McInnes had accused him of letting a contract for firewood for public school purposes at French Creek to some Japanese. He admitted the charge freely. Wood had been wanted to keep the children warm. Everybody was too busy threshing to attend to the matter, an invitation for tenders had met with no response, and to meet the emergency the trustees had got some wood from some Japanese who happened to be engaged in getting out timber. He had never done anything in his life that he was ashamed of, and he was not ashamed of that transaction. He left it to his audience to say whether it was or was not a very heinous offence.

Several voices—Not at all.

Mr. Hickey's statement was corroborated by another school trustee who happened to be present, and his evident honesty and straightforwardness in admitting the facts and in not evading the charge won the sympathy of his audience.

On behalf of Mr. McInnes, who was not present, Mr. Haggart, sen., made a short speech, in which he mentioned among other claims, that Mr. McInnes had on the electorate that he had secured the retention of a teacher in the Wellington public school whom the superintendent of education had adjudged unnecessary in view of the falling off in attendance.

Mr. McPhillips' able address, a synopsis of the leading points of which has been given, concluded the meeting.

C. P. R. TRAFFIC.

Montreal, Sept. 24 (Special.—C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending September 21st were $998,000; for the same week last year $822,000.

SETTLING LABOR TROUBLES.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 24.—A convention was held today between the vessel owners and the representatives of the Masters and Pilots' Association, and as a result it is said that the pending strike on lake vessels may be amicably settled.

BANKER INDICTED.

Chardon, Ohio, Sept. 24.—The grand jury today returned two indictments against Geo. H. and R. N. Ford, the bankers of Burton, Ohio, who several months ago failed with liabilities aggregating $1,125,000. The Fords are charged with obtaining property under false pretences, in accepting deposits after the officials of the institution are said to have known the bank was insolvent.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

New York, Sept. 24.—"Larry" Summerfield and John M. Wilson, arrested here on a warrant issued in Philadelphia charging them with the larceny of $21,000 from Geo. A. McLean, an iron and steel manufacturer of Pittsburg, were arraigned today. Bail was increased from $5,000 each to $7,500. They secured bail. The allegation is that the defendants, in company with H. H. Homer and W. A. Goeth, sold McLean 7,000 shares of Montana Copper Company stock at $3 a share, securing $21,000. The Montana Copper Mining Co., it is charged, is without legal existence.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects.

VOL. XLV

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