e deceased, who resides in the Shet-
nd Islands, brought suit against the
y and the contractor, to recover
mages for the loss of the life of her
ly son. The case was finally ended
hen W. B. Davey yesterday dismissed
e appeal and paid the $732 costs and
dgment awarded by a jury in the su-
eme court.—Rossland Miner.

The Rossland School of Mines is to
formally incorporated as a provin-
l organization. Its charter will give
all the powers of a person or of any
her corporation in so far as it can
ld real property, without liability to
embers of the school. With its char-
r at hand the school will be in position
carry out its objects with speed and
mpleteness. Edwin Durant, Smith
urtis, Charles O. Lalonde, Donald E.
err, Ernest W. Liljegran and Archi-
ld Cameron are named as the incorpor-
rs. The charter will be secured under
e provisions of the Benevolent Socie-
s act of 1897. The name is to be the
ossland School of Mines. The pur-
ses are the same as those for which
e Ontario School of Mines at King-
on was incorporated.

ASHCROFT.

Many quartz locations are being made
the vicinity of Ashcroft and in some
ses the showing is exceptionally good.
N. S. Clarke, of Quesnelle, has inter-
ted parties in the Willow river leases
ld by himself and associates, and a
edging plant will, we believe, be put
in the early spring. The river bed
reported as very rich and favorably
mated for successful dredging.

It is reported that more than a hun-
red tons of the soda lake accumu-
ations have been cut out and piled up
the banks by George Powell and his
ng of men at the lakes near the 59.
will be sacked and drawn to Ash-
oft for pulverizing and putting in
ape to go on the market. It is believe-
that it is the superior of Pearline
d can be put on the market in im-
ense quantities very cheaply.

Great numbers of men have been com-
g down from Cariboo for the past few
eeks, many from the Omineca and
me from Fort Graham, who went in
er the Edmonton trail. They do not
a rule find fault with the trail, and
ugh at the stories of death by starva-
on. They invariably say the Ashcroft
ail is much preferable to the Edmon-
n for reaching the Findlay country.
any have expressed their intention of
ain going in via Ashcroft to Omineca
d the Findlay river country, and some
ill push on much further north into the
ard river country. All predict that dis-
veries of importance will be made in
ose sections in both quartz and
acer.—B. C. Mining Journal.

KAMLOOPS.

J. T. Robinson has resigned the edi-
orship of the Kamloops Standard.

There are but very few vacant houses
the city just now. All this building
oes to show that Kamloops is not
tanding still.

Alex. Duteau, alias Nelson, was ar-
ested on Saturday last at Shuswap
ver on a charge of breaking into dwel-
ng houses. He was committed for
rial and was brought to Kamloops jail
ast night.

A meeting of the inland board of
rade was held in the council chambers
n Tuesday evening. It was decided to
ndorse the petition now in circulation
or the building of a bridge over the
Thompson river at the ferry. F. J.
Deane stated that an engineer was con-
ng up here to obtain information for
he government and that there was every
rospect of the bridge being built. The
roposed Gariboo railway was discussed
t considerable length. As the navi-
cability of the North Thompson river
was a matter of great importance to
Kamloops and neighborhood and to the
arming and mining interests of the lo-
ality, it was decided that the atten-
ion of the minister of public works be
alled to the fact and asked to cause the
ecessary work to be commenced forth-
with while the state of the river is
avorable to such an undertaking, and
hat a copy of the resolution be sent to
H. Bostock, M. P., with a request that
e will do his utmost to carry out the
esolution.—Inland Sentinel.

GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, Nov. 2.—The business men
f Greenwood received a pleasant sur-
rise as they came from their homes
o their places of business early this
orning. Up to Tuesday night the en-
ire banking business for the city and
istrict was carried on by the Bealey
Investment & Trust Company. This
orning the Bank of British North
America had a hastily prepared sign
tretched across Leplante block, on Cop-
er street, which announced in brief
erms that this strong financial institu-
ion was ready and willing to do busi-
ness in Greenwood. Around the cor-
er on Greenwood street the Cosmopoli-
an restaurant building was also deco-
rated with a sign. It told the astonished
esidents that the Bank of Commerce
was also doing a banking business in
he city.

J. A. CLEARIHUE RETURNS.

He Has Faith in the Stikine Country—
He Tells of the Men Who
Abuse It.

J. A. Clearihue, who arrived from
Glenora by the steamer Danube last
evening, in an interview said that the
future outlook for Glenora was very
promising. Asked regarding the per-
sons who had returned from Glenora
and abused the country, he stated that
to his personal knowledge most of the
so-called prospectors who had been up
the Stikine river to Glenora had sim-
ply gone into camp and spent their days
sleeping and eating and their nights
carousing. Mr. Clearihue mentioned
particularly a party of eight who had
been grub-staked by eastern capitalists.
This party arrived in Glenora and made
camp near the town early in May, af-
ter which they simply did nothing but
eat up the food they had and spend their
money for liquor, after which they re-
turned to their backers without having
done a particle of prospecting, and re-
ported the country a failure and the
Stikine river route a fake. It is such
men, continued the old pioneer, who are
the loudest in their denunciations of this
wonderfully rich country.

GOLD IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The increase in the gold yield of the
Rand district is phenomenal. For the
past nine months, January to Septem-
ber, the yield was 3,081,997 ounces.
For the same period in 1897 it was
2,152,662 ounces. The increase for this
year so far is 929,335 ounces.

A conservative estimate of the tota
output for 1898 is 4,200,000 ounce
which, at $17.50 per ounce, amounts t
the enormous sum of seventy-thre
and half millions of dollars, which i
a record breaker in the world's history
Klondike is apparently not in it wit
the Rand as a gold producer.

A PAINFUL IMPRESSION.

Paris, Nov. 5.—Newspapers here, com
menting to-day upon the announced in
tention of the French government t
cause the Marchand mission to evacuat
Fashoda, say they must wait for
declaration from the minister of fore
affairs before pronouncing an opinion o
the subject, but point out that this chec
has caused a painful impression throug
out the country.

# A YOUNG LIFE CRUELLY TAKEN

**Henry Smith Falls a Victim to a Murderer's Hand at Saanichton.**

**The Body Found This Morning in a Small Cabin, Badly Mutilated by an Axe.**

**William Hammond, Formerly a Sailor in the Navy, Suspected of Committing the Crime.**

The body of Henry Edmond Smith, son of Henry Smith, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Government and John streets, was found this morning in a cabin at Saanichton, the unfortunate man having evidently been murdered. An axe was apparently the instrument used, and the young man's head was almost severed from the body. Suspicion of having committed the deed rests upon one William Hammond, a man of about 54 years of age, an ex-member of the navy, with whom Smith was living at the time of his death. It appears that the ranch upon which the cabin stands was formerly the property of Hammond, but passed into the possession of Mr. Smith, sr., Hammond being allowed to reside there. Young Smith has gone to Saanichton on periodical hunting and wood cutting trips, and last left here on October 20th, the day following his 26th birthday. Hammond is missing. The provincial police have the matter in hand, and are endeavoring to find some trace of the suspected man.

Henry Smith, father of the boy, when he burst open the little cabin door this morning, found the body tightly wedged under the bunk in which, in its lifetime and until the ruthless hand of the murderer had torn it out to make such a futile attempt at hiding his crime, it had slept.

Although there were no witnesses of the awful deed, the interior of the cabin as it stands almost whispers "murder." The little cluster of bed clothes which lie in a heap on the floor show plainly that they were hurriedly torn away by the murderer just before he swung the axe which sent a promising young man to eternity and earned for himself the everlasting fear of a hangman's noose. The gold watch hanging up on the nail and the undisturbed contents of the cabin tell as though they had a voice that robbery was not the object of the murderer.

Thus, everything in the cabin tells as it lies there inanimate, in its own way, of how the horrible tragedy was enacted. The murderer must have sprung upon his victim as he slept, snatched the clothes from the sleeping form, and then, with an arm nerved by hate, the sharp axe swung, descending on the neck of the victim and almost severing the head from the trunk. The deed committed, the axe, with its gory coating, was thrown aside, and with a seeming desire to hide the evidences of his crime, the murderer tore the body from the bunk in which it slept for the last time on earth and doubling it up, crammed it tightly as possible under the sleeping box. The naked hack and legs were left protruding, and down these the stream of blood trickled, until time partly congealed it. Leaving the cabin with its dead huddled in the corner, the instrument of murder on the floor, and the various effects, disturbing none of them further, the murderer, after fastening the outer door with a padlock, fled.

As said before, however, none saw the murder, and the identity of the murderer is based on the evidence presented by the interior of the cabin, together with the circumstantial evidence known to the parents and friends of the murdered young man. Mr. Smith, sr., has no hesitation in declaring that Hammond is his son's murderer. The ranch upon which the murder was done formerly belonged to Hammond, the suspected man, who was indebted to Smith, and a short time ago an arrangement was made whereby, in consideration of the liquidation of the debt and the payment of a certain sum to Hammond, the ranch reverted to Smith.

Hammond, who was formerly a bluejacket attached to one of the vessels of the Esquimalt station, was allowed to live in the cabin. He is an illiterate man and can neither read nor write. For many years past, since he secured his discharge from Her Majesty's service, he has been wandering about the province, railroading and steamboating and mining. He returned to Saanich about eighteen months ago, having come down from Yale in a small canoe, which he exhibited to all he knew and told of his voyage.

Henry Edward Smith, the murdered man, was a prominent worker in the Liberal ranks. He was a vice-president of the Sons of England, a member of the local militia, and very popular with his associates.

THE MURDERER IDENTIFIED.

Later—The murderer of Smith has been found, but he is out of the reach of earthly justice. Men who knew him have identified the remains found in the woods near Esquimalt a week ago to be his. He had died—from heart failure, the coroner's jury said—while wandering through the woods. He had probably been torn with fears of capture and visions of retribution and his mental anguish had brought on the disease which killed him. When the remains of the murderer were found they were lying on the back, with the mouth wide open and the features distorted, showing that the murderer had died in great agony. Hammond when death overtook him had $34.50 in his pocket, a box of priming caps and a flask half filled with whiskey. From the condition of the remains when found it seemed that he had been dead several days. He was buried on Wednesday last.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

Congressional Elections Occur in a Majority of the States To-morrow.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 7.—All except three of the forty-five states, namely, Maine, Vermont and Oregon, will go to the polls to-morrow. Forty-two states elect congressmen. In Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia, only congressmen are to be chosen. Twenty-three states elect legislatures, which will name U. S. senators. These are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Wisconsin and West Virginia. The following states select governors and state officers: California Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The others, Illinois, Iowa, Florida, Delaware, Missouri, Ohio, Utah, Washington and Omaha, will vote for a treasurer, auditor or other minor state officials.

# FROM THE CAPITAL

**Imposing Programme For the Reception to the Earl of Minto and Departure of Lord Aberdeen.**

**The Mining Case of Cole vs. Pepe in the Supreme Court—Movements of the Ministers.**

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—An official denial was given to the story that Hon. Joseph Chamberlain had made any representation to the Dominion government regarding the Island of Anticosti.

Sir Richard Cartwright leaves Kingston to-morrow for Washington, and Sir Louis Davies starts from here. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not go until the 15th.

The official programme of the reception to be accorded the Earl of Minto on his installation as Governor-General of Canada at Quebec on Saturday, November 12th, has been issued. The Earl of Minto will be received on board the Scotsman upon arrival by the premier and the other ministers, and conducted to the wharf, where he will be received by the mayor and corporation and other gentlemen representing the city of Quebec. A guard of honor and a band of one of the regiments of the Quebec garrison will receive his lordship with the usual salutes. After the reception of the Earl of Minto by the mayor he will be conducted in a carriage to the parliament buildings, escorted by Major-General Hutton and staff, and a captain's escort from the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars. Here he will be received by a guard of honor and conducted to the council chamber, where the installation will take place. Lord Aberdeen having previously arrived with a captain's escort and being received with a royal salute. Upon the installation of Lord Minto as Governor-General, a salute of 21 guns will be fired from the King's bastion. After the ceremony the new governor will be received by a guard of honor with a royal salute and conducted to the Citadel. Front-street and Lord Aberdeen will be similarly conducted to the citadel. A captain's escort from B. battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, will later conduct Lord Minto to the railway station, where he will set out for Ottawa. During the afternoon Lord Aberdeen will be similarly conducted, in event of his embarking for Great Britain, and a salute of 21 guns will be fired from the King's bastion the moment he embarks.

In the Supreme court to-day the case of Cole vs. Pepe was heard. Mr. Hamilton, of Victoria, B. C., appeared for the respondent. The action was brought by the respondent in the Supreme court of British Columbia to recover $5,250 paid for a half interest in the El Dorado mine, Trail Creek district. It turned out that the Mascot claim included the greater part of the El Dorado mine, and respondent got practically nothing. The court below decided that the money could not be recovered. The full court reversed that, and the appeal is now before the Supreme court.

HOOLEY'S STATEMENTS.

Some Side Lights on High Life in the Great Metropolis.

London, Nov. 7.—The examination of Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, in the bankruptcy proceedings, was resumed to-day. The court was crowded with people, including many ladies, and a number of persons were unable to obtain admittance. During the day Hooley made a number of curious statements, one being that he gave Lord Churchill £6,000 to induce the latter to sell an estate to Mr. Ducros. But he could not explain why he gave the money, and later could not remember what a check for £6,500 was for. When shown a pencil note on the counterfoil reading: "For introducing Lord D.," the bankrupt said: "Lord Deerhurst." He said he could not remember the circumstances. Later Hooley said the gold communion plate which he presented to St. Paul's Cathedral cost £1,504, and added he gave $30,000 to charity last year, and that his living expenses are from £10,000 to £12,000 yearly. The examination was then concluded and the case adjourned for a week.

BRIEF CABLE DISPATCHES.

Canea, Isle of Crete, Nov. 7.—The Turkish troops at Retimo having refused to leave that place, the Russian admiral in those waters, following the example of Admiral Noel, the British commander, forcibly conveyed them on board transports.

London, Nov. 7.—The British steamer Manchester City, from Shields for Montreal, previously reported with a disabled rudder, had ashore at Cromarty, has been floated and towed to the Tyne for repairs.

Beyrout, Nov. 7.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany started for Damascus at 9 o'clock this morning.

London, Nov. 7.—"B. Bey Potter," the founder of the Cobden Club, the once famous free trade organization, is dead.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—Newspapers here announce the coming visit to St. Petersburg of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor, and the scientific societies are preparing to give him a brilliant reception.

PRAYER SPEEDILY ANSWERED.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 7.—"I am trying to live a Christian life. I am homesick to see Jesus. I am ready to go to-day, this hour, this minute, if necessary. Praise the Lord." Scarcely had these words left the lips of Mrs. Jennie Walker at a religious meeting at Goodway mission yesterday when she fell back into her seat dead.

# TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

The United States Supreme Court Room Wrecked by an Explosion of Gas.

**Much Damage Done to the Capitol and Many Valuable Papers Destroyed.**

Washington, Nov. 7.—The United States supreme court room, located near the centre of the capitol, is wrecked, the valuable law library connected with it is seriously damaged, and many of the valuable records filed away in the vaults beneath that portion of the capitol house have been destroyed. This is the result of an explosion of gas which occurred in the sub-basement of the capitol just beneath the supreme court room at 5.20 this afternoon.

The explosion destroyed the flooring and entrance to the room immediately below the supreme court room, and the fire which followed communicated at once to the law library and supreme court room. The explosion destroyed the lighting apparatus in the immediate vicinity, and because of the darkness it is difficult to learn the exact damage.

An examination of the lower part of the building shows that the force of the explosion was terrific, floors and windows being blown out, and in many places there are large cracks in the underpinning of the walls.

A statement, which the conditions did not permit of being substantiated at this time, was made that several of the supporting columns to the main entrance of the building are six inches out of place. There is no doubt that many valuable papers and documents have been permanently destroyed, and their value from a money standpoint could not be estimated.

Twenty thousand dollars had just been expended in improving the supreme court.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The big capitol building was a scene of wreck and desolation to-day, following the explosion and fire which wrought such havoc last night. The engines and firemen had gone, and in their places a small army of workmen were carrying off the debris of brick and mortar, charred woodwork, soaked and half burned official papers and documents which had been heaped in confusion in the basement and sub-basement under the quarters occupied by the United States supreme court.

An examination of the court room shows that the damage is confined to the disordered walls and ceilings and soaked carpets. No substantial damage has been done. The bench occupied by the justices is uninjured, and even the briefs and papers left by one of the justices under weights remained undisturbed.

But while the fire made no progress, smoke and water have left this chamber, model of classic beauty, in a sorry condition. The window and sash of the fine old colonial windows flanking the bench are in ruins. The frescoed ceilings, which had recently been done over, are blurred and spotted and the carpets and draperies are soaked.

The personal effects of the justices, their robes, etc., were found to be uninjured. The main loss in the court was in the marshal's office and storage room, where valuable old records are kept. The extent of this last loss has not yet been exactly determined. Sergeant-at-arms Bright, of the senate, was busy during the morning making temporary provision for sessions of court.

THE ATLANTIC MAILS.

A Little Friction Between the Allans and the Government.

Montreal, Nov. 7.—A difficulty has arisen between the Allans and the government in regard to the winter service over the day of departure from Liverpool. The steamship company is asking permission to leave port on Saturdays, but the department insists that the customary day, Thursday, shall be adhered to. Regular mails for Canada via New York are made up for White Star vessels, leaving Wednesday, and Cunarders, leaving Saturdays. By retaining Thursday for the direct service, Canada gets three mails per week from Liverpool. If the department accepted the views of the contractors the latter would be drawing pay for carrying practically only parcels and newspaper packages, as a great majority of letters would be sent via New York as the most expeditious route.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Nov. 7.—The man with the auger who operated here successfully is at Port Haney. It is just learned that Carr & Company's store at Port Haney was entered by a panel being cut out. Several hundred dollars worth of goods were taken, also all the cash in the place.

A large number of Vancouver lots were offered by auction this morning, but not one was sold. The stiff reserve prices could not be reached.

BIG BLAZE AT SACRAMENTO.

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 7.—A fire which broke out in the extensive railroad shops of the Southern Pacific railway to-day caused much loss. It started in the car and machine shop in the centre of a group of buildings and, fanned by a stiff wind, destroyed the structure and its machinery in less than half an hour. It next attacked the big saw and planing mill and the cabinet shop, filled with seasoned lumber of all kinds, and in a few minutes the whole interior was a raging furnace. The fire is thought to have started from crossed electric light wires in the carsheds.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Paris Paper Hints That Germany May Stand by Spain.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The Eclair to-day, after reproducing all six articles of the peace protocol, says: "It is to be hoped that the United States will not maintain their first pretensions in regard to the Philippine islands. The question of sovereignty over the Philippine islands is one, however, which interests Spain only; but Germany, from time to time, allows it to be thought that she is not indifferent to the fate of the islands, and the possibility of interference from this power will perhaps cause America to be less exacting."

A PARISIAN SUGGESTION.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The Gaulois announces that henceforth the motto "God protects France" will be stricken from French coins. The paper remarks sarcastically: "It is a good thing, since foreigners might be led to believe from seeing the inscription that Frenchmen still have faith in providence." It suggests that the government adopt the motto: "Schwartz-Koppen protects the republic."

# AS LONDON SEES IT

A Review of Recent Developments in the Relations Between With France.

**French Intrigues With Turkey—War Clouds Are Still Lowering.**

London, Nov. 5. The Marquis of Salisbury's declaration on the subject of the withdrawal of the French mission from Fashoda, made at the Mansion House banquet last night in honor of Gen. Lord Kitchener, is not regarded here as being wholly satisfactory. The entire absence of any reference to the extraordinary naval preparations is considerably commented upon and it is remarked how carefully the British premier was to explain that the evacuation of Fashoda was only in the nature of oil on troubled waters and that British diplomacy had not yet weathered the storm which the Marchand mission conjured up. It is recognized that the French premier, M. Dupuy, and his colleagues intend to carry out what they had promised, but a factor which must be reckoned with is the fact that there are influences at work in Paris which render the existence of any ministry precarious and which might at any moment, in the event of certain contingencies, provoke a general upheaval. In such an event the Fashoda business, which has been more or less carefully kept in the background, would be rushed to the front in order to distract attention from other things, and would be used as a rallying cry for all parties and classes of Frenchmen.

The English papers point out that the evacuation of Fashoda is only an instalment of the satisfaction expected by Great Britain and that France has yet to swallow the pill of withdrawing from the Bahr el Ghazel region. Under these circumstances the debate in the French chamber of deputies on Fashoda next week is eagerly awaited, as the French government is then expected to explain its intentions regarding the remainder of the French posts in the Nile valley established by Major Marchand.

In diplomatic circles a reassuring impression has been made by M. Dupuy's declaration of yesterday evening that the French government's policy was based on well understood interests and that its efforts will be measured by the value of the objects in view. This is held to imply that the present government will show a conciliatory attitude on the remaining points in dispute. It is still that Gen. Kitchener has prepared and placed before the Marquis of Salisbury a scheme defining the frontier of Bahr el Ghazel and the positions he regards as vital to the proper protection of the Soudan and Egypt.

An indication of the probable character of the final arrangement of the question is found in a map drafted by Major Marchand himself, which has reached Paris and on which he sketched his route from the river Ubangi as far as Fort Desaix. This map demonstrates that the town of Jambura is close to the recognized frontier between the French and Egyptian possessions and has navigable communication with the Nile.

The French officer established five other posts on the Egyptian side of the Jambura. These, the British premier insists, France must abandon, but she can retain Jambura and "the country westward of that place." Thus France will have unobstructed water run from the Congo to Lower Egypt, without encroaching upon the Bahr el Ghazel province. The attitude of the Marquis of Salisbury towards the commercial side of the question is explained by the London Times, which after reiterating Great Britain's determination to allow France a foothold in the Bahr el Ghazel province, says: "A French outlet to the Nile for commercial purposes is secured by our general commercial policy, and may be doubly assured by a treaty provided she grants Egypt reciprocal commercial facilities in the French Congo."

The attitude of the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt on the Egyptian question is being closely watched, and it is said the British foreign office has received proofs of attempts upon the part of France to influence both of them against Great Britain. The intrigues at Constantinople, it is added, were greatly checked by the present relations between Great Britain and the Germans, and the diplomatic agent in Egypt, Lord Cromer, has taken the Khedive in hand and is understood to have put before him a sort of ultimatum which may have involved his deposition in favor of his brother, whereupon the Khedive became submissive and indicated as a token of his submission his willingness to visit England and pay his respects to Queen Victoria, a duty which he has hitherto evaded, although he has paid prolonged visits to several European capitals.

A majority of the people here have been convinced that war between Great Britain and France is inevitable sooner or later, and many expressions of regret were heard to-day at the military and other clubs that the conflict apparently is not to take place in the near future, as it is the general belief that the army and navy are in a perfect state of preparedness. The general feeling in the country is such as would endorse any warlike action upon the part of the government. In any case work at the arsenals and dockyards actively and silently continues and information on the subject has been curtailed to an unprecedented extent. The officials have strict orders not to talk. The Admiralty has suspended its daily announcements of movements of British ships abroad and the naval men express the opinion that such far-reaching preparations mean something far more than a naval demonstration.

The whole reserve squadron has assembled at Devonport and is now completely fitted out and ready to sail at a few hours' notice. Besides this, eight reserve cruisers at Portsmouth, three first-class cruisers, the Europe, St. George and Crescent, and five second-class cruisers, the Latona, Naiad, Sybil, Mercury and Iris, have been ordered to be commissioned for service with the emergency squadron.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 7.—The British bark Strathgyle, Captain McIntyre, from New York, July 21st, for this port, has arrived and reports that the British bark Glen Huntley, Captain R. Shaw, which sailed from New York on March 31st last for Fremantle, was abandoned at sea on June 5th, and that the crew are on the island of Tristan Acunha, one of a group of mountainous islets in the South Atlantic, of which the other islands are named the Nightingale and Inaccessible.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, the evangelist, who recently realized over $100,000 in New York for mission purposes, is in the city addressing the Christian Alliance convention. He does not contemplate repeating his New York efforts here, however.

WALSH ON THE YUKON.

Further Extracts From the Major's Report on Klondike Conditions.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—The report made by Major Walsh to the minister on the subject of extending the Yukon district has been issued. It is a comprehensive and well considered statement of the conditions as Major Walsh found them in the gold country, and it contains many suggestions for the guidance of the government in dealing with the administration upon the food question. He says that to permit of this district being thoroughly prospected and developed, the population must be assured of its food supply beyond peradventure and at reasonable prices, and the only way in which such supply can be thus secured is by providing transportation facilities. He strongly calls the attention of the department to his previous report in this connection and to the necessity of providing better communication with improved "transportation" facilities and telegraph communication. The cost of living and price of labor will be so reduced, as will also the price of articles and materials required for mining purposes, that thousands of acres of land which cannot now be worked profitably may be worked with satisfactory returns. Discussing

The Royalty,

Major Walsh says: "On my arrival in Dawson I found a great many questions awaiting solution which could only be disposed of by the authority of the commissioner. For instance, the question of royalty, over which there had beeen considerable discussion, appeared to be somewhat mixed. I immediately announced that the royalty would be collected on all claims leases of which were renewed subsequent to the date when the law came into force. Nearly all the lease-holders of largely prospected claims showed a disposition to respect the collection of royalty; others, however, were not so tractable, their principal objection being that the leases were granted for one year, and that, once being granted, subsequent restrictions could not be placed upon them. I pointed out to lease-holders that the collection of royalty was necessary for the maintenance of the courts of justice, for police protection, mail communication and for public services. While acknowledging the force of these reasons they submitted that more thorough examination of the real cost of outputting gold would convince the government that the royalty is a severe tax, and expressed the hope that next year would see it removed. The royalty was not collected from any claims which had not got into good working order, or which could not show a profit after paying the royalty, and this would represent a large sum. Again, more than half the leases were exempted from the royalty on account of having been renewed previous to the date of the law requiring the payment of royalty coming into force. The collection of royalty will amount to about half a million dollars."

Major Walsh says the

The Postoffice Department

should take over the mail of the district; certainly the Dawson part of it. The service is growing larger and requires the full attention of a postmaster with a few clerks, thoroughly educated, in the service. It is impossible for the police to handle it satisfactorily. He recommends the establishment of a branch postoffice at the Forks of El Dorado and Bonanza creeks.

After stating the condition upon which the leases of the Dawson water front were made Major Walsh says: "The transaction being one which I considered to be most satisfactory from every standpoint, I at once gave it my approval."

As to order and Sabbath observance Major Walsh says that it has been a matter of gratification to note the law-abiding and orderly character of the permanent and transient residents of Dawson, and the district generally. He recommends that an assistant judge for Dawson district be appointed, and that one of his duties be the deciding of mining disputes. He does not think that any one but a lawyer is qualified to try the cases. This suggestion has been acted upon by the appointment of Mr. Senkler as gold commissioner. The appointment of steamboat inspectors is also recommended.

Discussing the

Output of Gold

and the general prospects Major Walsh says the output this year from the Yukon district will be in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. When he left Dawson, on August 4th, the spring and summer's output amounted to about eight and a half million dollars, and he estimated that there was about $2,000,000 worth of gold still on the dump, most of which could not be washed up for want of water, but was depending entirely upon rain. This could be cleaned up before the close of the season. Three million dollars was carried over from last autumn, which was shipped out this summer. This amount cannot be accounted in this year's output. It will require this year about three and a half million dollars to do the business of the district. Major Walsh considers the output of $10,000,000 as a remarkable showing and justifying great expectations for the future. Practically, El Dorado and Bonanza are the only two creeks upon which any considerable work has been done. They therefore represent the output of this year. Next year, Dominion, Hunker, Sulphur and several other creeks as well as a great many hill and bench claims will be added to the list of producers, and it is impossible to make any estimate now of what the product of gold will be. Some less expensive way of thawing the ground will doubtless be found and a better process of mining can then be adopted. There is a great field for hydraulic operations and this system will no doubt be introduced before long. Work can then be done on a large scale. The output of gold should continue to increase from year to year until it reaches a sum which will class the district among the greatest mining camps in the world. The Klondike district will be a mining camp for the next 25 years, affording rich returns. It will be a large consumer and we must secure the trade consequent upon consumption, at least 75 per cent. of which should be ours. We can get this trade if we so desire and take the necessary steps; that is, not only the trade of the Lower Yukon but the trade of the Upper Yukon as far down as Fort Yukon.

Major Walsh says that this summer from 3,000 to 5,000 people went up the Stewart river, some only a few miles and some above McQuestion river. Very little intelligent work appears to have been done, but

Good Prospects

were found in one or two instances. It is believed that the McQuestion river is very rich, and to encourage prospecting a detachment of police were sent to the junction of McQuestion and Stewart rivers and a mining recorder appointed for that division. A great many people went up Pelly, Little Salmon and Big Salmon rivers, but no reliable reports have been received as to the prospects found in these localities. Mining operations in the Yukon have really only begun and with improved facilities for operating and with the introduction of an hydraulic system of mining it is impossible to foretell what the future will yield. Major Walsh proceeds: "Before leaving this subject I feel that it is my duty to state that

The Trade of the Yukon

district is certainly going to be lost to Canada unless a thing is not done to correct the mistake made last session in the defeat of the Teslin Lake Railway bill. Immediately after this bill was defeated the Skagway railway was pushed forward with all the energy possible. This matter of trade is, in my opinion, a question of the greatest importance to Canada and one which should claim the close attention of the government. To-day it is worth eight million dollars. Ten years from to-day it will be worth thirty millions. At least 90 per cent. of this enormous trade should come to the provinces of Canada, which produce nearly everything that is required for the district. It is to me a matter of surprise that the business men of Canada have not taken greater interest in this question. In fact it appears to me that our people generally have given little, if any, attention to the district."

Major Walsh deals with the rumors of

Official Wrong-Doing

and characterizes as absolutely false the reports published in certain newspapers accusing officers of corruption. He says that he has enquired into matters which have come to his notice through the press and found no foundation for the statements made. During his stay in Dawson he several times requested the public to send in any charges which they had against any official and he also had a request made from the platform at a mass meeting that if persons who were accusing officials and employees with corruption would make their charges to him they would be thoroughly investigated. Not one single charge was presented. The abusive crusade originated against Dominion officers in the Yukon was at first started by a Mr. Perry at Skagway. It was carried over the passes by people going to Dawson and was circulated among disappointed newcomers. The only charges which were made were against some of the police force—offences of a minor nature. The charges had nothing to do with the administration of the postoffice, land or mining laws, but were such offences as using abusive language, etc. They were carefully enquired into. Not one charge, however, was made against any official of the government. Major Walsh dissents from the proposition that the government should prohibit aliens from taking up mining claims in the British Yukon. In July last there was in the district a population of about 30,000, of which 25 per cent. were British subjects and only one-half, or less than 4,000, Canadians. A cold and inhospitable climate, combined with the expensive and hard labor attendant upon mining in that country, will always make it an unpopular and unfavorable mining camp, and for this reason mining laws and regulations

Must be Liberal

so as to attract and encourage the people and capital of the world. Good facilities for communication and transportation must be provided in the district. A telegraph line is an immediate necessity and the construction of a railway from the coast to the headquarters of steamboat and river transportation is a matter of the greatest importance. With these things in operation food and supplies will be cheap. The price of labor will be so reduced that wages can be made on ground that will pay miners from $5 to $10 per day, and when this is done the Yukon district ought to give the eastern provinces of the Dominion a trade that in a few years will exceed that of any foreign nation.

Major Walsh says he fails to see any reason for not permitting an official to take up a mining claim in the Yukon district nor any way in which the public or the public service has suffered by the location of claims by officials in the Yukon district previous to 1897, and he feels confident that no injury or injustice has been done to any person by the few officials who have staked claims since that time. He hopes that the government will not refuse the privilege of staking a claim to any man in the service. At the same time he would not permit any public official to speculate on such claims.

As to the

Government of the Yukon

Major Walsh says: "For the government of the Yukon district I would recommend the appointment of a council, to consist of a commissioner and four appointed and four elected members, the appointed members to be selected from the population of the district and the elected members to be returned from the four districts of Dawson—Stewart river, Pelly river and the Hootalinqua river—that is, each of these districts to be entitled to the election of such representative. I would also recommend that the census or registration be taken of all British subjects in the district, and that they only be eligible to vote for the four representatives above referred to. The Federal government should convey to the Yukon council such power as will enable the council to grant incorporation to towns and municipalities, if the act passed last session with regard to the district does not contain the necessary provisions. I understand this has now been done. A government made up in this way, giving the population an elective representation from each of the four mining divisions—and such representation is certainly all that should be granted at present—will, I am assured, give satisfaction to the population and remove a great deal of the present grumbling."

IN EASTERN CANADA.

Toronto Shoemaker Suicides—Volunteers Parade—Hugh Ryan Ill.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Thos. Carson, a shoemaker with a wife and eight children, took a big dose of carbolic acid this morning in the presence of his wife. A doctor was called instantly, but he refused to allow any remedy, fighting desperately. At last a little oil was forced down his throat, but it was too late. He died an hour after taking the poison. He had been drinking heavily of late.

Pembroke Nov. 7.—Wolves are reported to be plentiful in the townships of Raglan and Radcliffe in North Renfrew, where they have killed about 400 sheep.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Hugh Ryan, the well known contractor, is seriously ill of Bright's disease.

Hamilton, Nov. 7.—Rev. J. C. James, the new rector of St. Thomas Church, took charge yesterday morning. Bishop Dumoulin, at one time rector of the church, conducting the installation ceremony.

Montreal, Nov. 7.—Nearly 3,000 volunteers took part in the church parade yesterday. The men attended the services at St. George's, St. Andrew's and St. James's (Roman Catholic) churches. After parade the men were reviewed by Major-General Hutton, who expressed great satisfaction at their fine appearance.

DIED.

FURNESS—On the 27th of October, at Burgoyne Bay, Salt Spring Island, B. C., George Furness, aged 62 years; a native of Norfolk, England.

MAYNARD—At Dawson City, on October 5th, 1898, Charles Maynard, aged 34 years.