

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895.

THE SEWER PIPE CONTRACT.

The ratepayers of the city were no doubt surprised to learn that the contract for the sewer pipes was let without the consent or even the knowledge of the City Council. It is generally supposed that in transactions in which any considerable sum of the ratepayers' money is involved the City Council as a whole is consulted. Very few imagine that it is in the power of two of its members, acting independently of all the others, to award a large contract in the way they see fit. It is only fair to presume that if a contract for \$1,099 worth of material can be entered into in this way without consulting the Council a contract for \$10,000 worth can also be entered into. This sewer pipe transaction throws a new light on the way in which the city's business is done, and the money of the citizens expended. It was only the other day that a very important change was made in a work in course of construction under contract without the knowledge of the City Council, and now we find that it is possible for the majority of a committee to award contracts for considerable sums without saying to the City Council as much as "by your leave."

It is not time for the City Council, which is responsible for the way in which public contracts are carried out, and the taxpayers' money is expended, to assert itself? It appears that in the matter of awarding contracts the Councilors did not know that committees had the power which the majority of the sewer committee—Aldermen Macmillan and Cameron—book upon themselves to exercise, for Alderman Bragg is reported to have said that he had always understood that for everything over \$50 the committees had to consult the Council before awarding contracts. Other Aldermen were no doubt under the same impression. In fact, Ald. Bragg afterwards read from the Rules of Order of the Council a paragraph to the effect that no liability exceeding \$50 shall be binding upon the Corporation unless sanctioned by the Council as a whole. It remained for the majority of the sewer committee to ignore this salutary restriction to the power of committees. It seems to us very singular that committees have power to enter into contracts at all, and we would not be greatly surprised to learn that they have under the law no such power. This is a point of law that ought to be looked into.

It does seem singular that Alderman Macmillan, who is in season and out of season in the habit of expatiating on the rights and privileges of the workman and on the necessity of spending the city's money among the citizens, should without waiting for the consent of the City Council prefer a dealer in an imported article said to be manufactured by Chinese labor to a native manufacturing concern which employs white labor alone. This is a proof of the sincerity of his professions that cannot be gainsaid. For the sake of an apparent gain of a few dollars to the city he and Alderman Cameron deprived white residents of Victoria of work in order to put money in the pockets of men who never did, and most likely never will, spend a single dollar in promoting any industry in this city of Victoria.

PAVING MATERIAL.

One of our public-spirited citizens when it was proposed to lay a pavement of wooden blocks in this city wrote to a relative in Montreal to find out how the wooden pavements laid there had worn. The following is the answer he received. The letter is dated August 27, 1895:

"I saw Stuart Howard, who is P. W. St. George's right hand man on roads. What he said was this, that the wooden blocks were simply not in it. They rot from the horse's feet, and get out of order in no time. Craig street is maddening. Six inches of concrete is in all cases laid down first, then half an inch of loose sand and later on the blocks, asphalt or bricks are laid. The blocks and bricks are placed about 1/2 inch apart, and some sort of cement is placed on them. The wooden blocks are now covered with creosote before using and creosote is put between the cracks. The Montreal City Surveyor and Howard believe that the bricks are the best and most lasting. They are laid on 6 inch concrete and cemented together. They ought to last for ever. When properly cemented they are just as good as asphalt, and a much better wearing material. They have been much used here and with great success."

"My testimony regarding wood block paving, even when well done, is that for moderate traffic they are an expensive failure: see Toronto, Yonge street in three years was a perfect wreck. Our own Craig street, either three or four years done, is now in a terrible condition. Asphaltum, if well laid, is much better; but I observe where Scotch bricks, what you call vitrified bricks, have been used, stand well and look well. Take the corner of Bleury and St. Catherine streets, which has more severe crossings by street railways and a larger wheeled traffic than most other places; this is paved with Scotch brock, or vitrified brick, and in three years there is hardly a perceptible wear to be seen. What St. George or Stuart Howard say on the subject is good authority, quite reliable."

This corresponds almost exactly with what was said of wood block pavements in the Engineering Record, which we reproduced a few days ago. Great care must be used in laying a wooden pavement, and even then it is objectionable from a sanitary point of view. The gentleman in Montreal is favorable to vitrified brick as a material for pavement. This has the advantage of being cheaper than asphalt and, if we are informed correctly, the material can be made at home. This is a very great advantage. What is to hinder the City Council making a trial of these bricks? Why not lay down two or three crossings, using bricks of this kind? The crossings are badly needed, and the citizens could see

for themselves how they wear and whether or not they are suited to the climate.

THE WESTMORELAND DEFEAT.

It is amusing to witness the ingenuity which the Opposition papers display in trying to account for the beating they suffered in Westmoreland the other day. They did everything that a party possibly could do to defeat the Government candidate and they signally failed. While the contest was going on they did their very best to create the impression that the Government's majority would be completely wiped out in the county. But their efforts proved to be vain and their predictions turned out false, and now, although the Conservative majority was greater than it was ever before except once, they are shouting themselves hoarse trying to convince the public that they have won a moral victory. Their vain boasting makes them look very foolish in the eyes of sensible people. They would be thought a great deal more of if they took their beating with quiet fortitude. Their hysterical bragging is a sure indication of conscious weakness.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

It is evident that some British manufacturers regard the progress which the Japanese and the Chinese are making in manufactures with uneasiness, if not with apprehension. The following extract from the letter of the Yokohama correspondent of the Manchester Guardian shows that some alarm is felt. The writer is at some pains to prove that it is groundless. There may be two opinions as to the accuracy of his facts and the soundness of his reasoning, but all who have any knowledge of the British character, must admit that the new rivals of the English manufacturers will be pluckily met. Whether a return to the policy of protection to a certain extent will be one of the means resorted to to counteract the effects of competition with the cheap labor of the Eastern countries, time alone can tell. This is what the Guardian's correspondent says about Japanese competition:

A great fear seems to have fallen on many English manufacturers and English journalists lest Japanese competition should mean a diminution in the consumption of England's wares in the Far East. Nothing could be more stupidly false. That many things which England now supplies Japan will herself manufacture is true. In some lines she is doing so already. But as her productive power increases so will her wants expand. Last year, when Japan's mills were most active, the imports from England were greatly in excess of those of any other year, and that quite apart from the importation of war materials. As the wages of the laboring classes improve so will their wants multiply, and though Japan's requirements will ever be changing as her own manufactures increase, her needs will not diminish. This booby of the competition of the East, the people is one of the most ridiculous ever raised to frighten the dominant race.

NEW YORK OR MONTREAL?

The New York Times of the 29th ult. devotes three of its editorial columns to the discussion of a project to construct a ship canal to connect Lake Erie with the Hudson. It is proposed that this canal shall be 26 feet deep and 125 feet wide at the bottom. It is estimated that it will take not less than \$200,000,000 to construct this great canal. It is evident that the principal object of the promoters of this gigantic enterprise is to establish the supremacy of New York as a commercial city.

After discussing the naval and military aspect of the proposed canal the Times goes on to say:

But the interest of the city of New York in this enterprise is civic and commercial. That interest should be profound and moving. It should be manifested openly and made to take effective form in action. There is something to stimulate imagination in the idea of an undertaking which would extend the facilities of deep-sea transportation 1,500 miles inland to the heart of the richest continent in the world. It is captivating; it is inspiring. It is full of the courageous spirit of the modern man who is not content to accept the face of nature as he finds it, but powerfully shapes it to his ends.

Most probably this enterprise was suggested by the proposal to make a deep waterway from Lake Superior to Montreal. Enterprising New Yorkers see that this project is feasible and that if it is carried out, as it certainly can be by the expenditure of a comparatively moderate sum of money, Montreal will be one of the most important commercial cities on the continent, perhaps the most important. The promoters of the Erie Ship Canal must probably intend to anticipate the Canadians, and by constructing their canal with as little delay as possible so that it will not be worth Canada's while to spend the money necessary to make the waterway from Montreal to Lake Superior deep enough to float the largest of the sea-going ships. The American project is certainly a magnificent one, and the fact that its advocacy has been taken up by a newspaper of the standing of the New York Times leads to the conclusion that it is not altogether visionary. But \$200,000,000 is an immense sum for private enterprise to raise, and there is no hint in the Times article to lead the reader to conclude that it is intended to make the canal a national undertaking. It has, in fact all the appearance of being a New York project to be undertaken for the aggrandizement and the enrichment of the city of New York. The national advantages that are to flow from its completion and operation are evidently considered incidental and subsidiary.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—Gauthier, the murderer of Miss Consigny, was arraigned in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day before Judge Wurtelle and pleaded not guilty. His counsel applied for a commission to inquire as to his sanity. Judgment was reserved until Saturday. Judge Wurtelle remarked that the time had come when stop must be put to murders in this city. It should not be that a man could go and kill and then immediately feign insanity.

YAKUTAT WITCHCRAFT.

Excited Alaskan Indians Try to Kill a Supposed Sorcerer of Their Tribe.

Horrid Rites and Incantations—Tied to a Tree to Starve to Death.

By the steamer Topeka which arrived on Monday night comes news of a nature that shows to what a pitch the Yakutat Indians can be led away through ignorant superstition and a profound belief in witchcraft.

A Yakutat Indian, the descendant of a long line of ancestors who traditionally seemed to have a compact with the evil one, took offence against several Indians, the result of a series of quarrels. To even up with his enemies this man decided to resort to witchcraft, and betook himself apart from the tribe. After several days he returned dishevelled, wild-eyed and almost famished with hunger. After staying one day in the camp he again disappeared at night; but the Indians having become suspicious he was followed by three young men. Arriving at a lonely spot, the Indian made a small fire and slowly danced around it, muttering strange words that the watchers could not understand. Then from a small package that he had carried from the camp he produced the decayed remains of some salmon. Kneeling upon the ground and still uttering words that the watchers could not understand, he scratched up the ground with his hands and produced a human skull. Tearing away the jaw bone from the ghastly head, he next stuffed the upper part of the skull with the stinking salmon.

By this time the watchers were nearly dead with fright, for now they knew that the Indian medicine man was working out his threatened revenge. Fearful to interfere, they looked on while the worker completed his horrid task, and then he turned to the crowd and said: "The man who has killed me is here, and he is now in the body of this skull." Next from around his body he unwound a long piece of bark rope. At various distances apart he made knots on the rope, at each knot uttering the name of one of his enemies. Seven knots were made, and then he turned to the crowd and said: "The man who has killed me is here, and he is now in the body of this skull." Next from around his body he unwound a long piece of bark rope. At various distances apart he made knots on the rope, at each knot uttering the name of one of his enemies. Seven knots were made, and then he turned to the crowd and said: "The man who has killed me is here, and he is now in the body of this skull."

A council of the tribe decided that the sorcerer must die and went towards him, but, shouting wildly to keep up their courage, they intended to kill him. The Indian medicine man was working out his threatened revenge. Fearful to interfere, they looked on while the worker completed his horrid task, and then he turned to the crowd and said: "The man who has killed me is here, and he is now in the body of this skull." Next from around his body he unwound a long piece of bark rope. At various distances apart he made knots on the rope, at each knot uttering the name of one of his enemies. Seven knots were made, and then he turned to the crowd and said: "The man who has killed me is here, and he is now in the body of this skull."

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The New Route to Connect Victoria With Mexico and Central America.

No Substitute for the "Warrimoo" Means the Dropping of One Trip

F. C. Davidge, agent of the new Puget Sound and Central American steamship line, says he expects the line will be in operation next month. Whether or not the ships will make Victoria a port of call he cannot yet definitely state; but he is endeavoring to have them touch here. One thing is certain, Mr. Davidge says, and that is that if business demands it the ships will call, and he hopes such will be the case. The Southern ports of call, together with the distances they are from Victoria, and the passenger rates to be charged to each, are as follows:

Distance.	Ports of Call.	Passenger Rates.
1322 miles.	Mazatlan.	\$45
1476	San Blas.	50
1669	Manzanillo.	50
1839	Acapulco.	50
2023	Port Angel.	55
2138	Santa Cruz.	55
2319	Tonala.	55
2330	San Benito.	55
2348	Ocosingo.	55
2369	Champerico.	55
2380	San Benito.	55
2541	La Libertad.	55
2674	La Union.	55
2674	La Union.	55
2741	Corinto.	55
2819	Punta Arenas.	55
3013	Punta Arenas.	55
3473	Punta Arenas.	55
3445	Punta Arenas.	55

THE TRIP CANCELLED.
Owing to the mishap to the steamship Warrimoo during her last voyage she will go into dock for repairs when she reaches Sydney, N.S.W. She will not be ready in time to sail for Victoria on her scheduled date, September 15, consequently as no other vessel has been secured to take her place temporarily, one trip will be cancelled and there will be no steamer leaving here, for Australia on October 16.

MARINE NOTES.
The barkentine Spinaway left for Port Townsend yesterday in tow of the tug Constance. The Spinaway loads lumber at Port Blakely for Fremantle, Australia.
The R.M.S. Empress of India left Hongkong for Victoria and Vancouver yesterday.

The American Woman.

The American woman is taking possession of new fields of thought, duty and service. She is taking a place in the community which she never held before. She is restless and aspiring. She wants to be, to know and to do more than ever. She does not, like the foremothers, acknowledge her inferiority, or her subordination, or anything of the kind. Though she possesses her best rights already, she claims that there are other rights which she ought to get in short order. She takes hold of politics without fear; she often makes public speeches; she goes into lots of kinds of business on her own hook; she enters the medical profession, as we were reminded once more this week, when the great degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon 25 young women wearing shovel hats and black silk gowns; she earns her money at many a trade which formerly was the exclusive property of her brethren; she strikes out for a larger measure of independence; she rides the bicycle as well as anybody; she joins a club; she is not at all alarmed at the sight of a man; she often carries the roast at dinner and serves the timid fellows who sit at the other side of the table; she has given evidence that she can preach, practice law, or run a newspaper, or write any number of books; she plays on the stage a hundred times oftener than the woman of the old stock; she is an office hunter, especially when reform is up and we may almost say that what she cannot do is hardly worth doing.—New York Sun.

The Battle With Flies.

Housekeepers are always glad of any information which will help them to conquer those enemies of their summer's peace—flies. Here are two items which experience has proved to be of use in the battle.

We all know how flies settle upon a screen door in rainy weather or those of the kitchen in any weather, waiting for an opportunity to step in as soon as it is opened. If a cloth dipped in kerosene is rubbed over the outer side of the wire and frame of the screen, the flies will not settle upon it. They do not like kerosene. One application will usually prove effectual for several days.

The other agent—oil of lavender—is for the purpose of disposing of such of the enemy as have already gained an entrance to the house.

Darken all the windows but one. The flies will soon congregate on that, for flies enjoy the sunshine as well as moths. Now with an atomizer spray the window casing with the oil of lavender and either leave the open bottle upon the sill or saturate a small cloth with some of it. Some of the flies will soon become stupefied, and then can be brushed down and disposed of. If an atomizer is not at hand, rub the casing with the saturated cloth. It is also a good plan to rub the oil all over any place that the flies like to light upon. A hanging lamp has often a great attraction for them, but if shade and chains are rubbed over with the oil they will not light upon it.

Charlotte Barnwell Elliott.

Mrs. Charlotte Barnwell Elliott, whose death is announced, was the wife and mother of bishops, as Abigail Adams was the wife and mother of presidents. She was the wife of the late Right Rev. Stephen Elliott, the first Episcopal bishop of Georgia, and mother of the late Right Rev. R. W. B. Elliott, the first bishop of western Texas. A wider public interest attaches to her, however, as the mother of Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliott, the author of "Jerry" and other admirable tales.

Mrs. Elliott was born in Beaufort, S. C., and was descended from the Gibbess, the Bulls and the Barnwells and related more or less nearly to all the well known names on the Atlantic coast of that state. As a girl in Washington she enjoyed the best intellectual society of the country by virtue not only of her social position, but also of a personal magnetism and charm which never deserted her while life lasted. In 1839 she married the Rev. Stephen Elliott of moral philosophy and acting chaplain of the South Carolina state university, at Columbia. In 1840 Professor Elliott was elected bishop of Georgia, and he and Mrs. Elliott removed to Savannah. Here and wherever she went Mrs. Elliott was the center of a large circle of friends. After the death of Bishop Elliott she removed to Sewanee, Tenn., in 1870, where she lived the rest of her life.—Woman's Journal.

Mrs. Mack's Request.

Mrs. Esther C. Mack of Salem, Mass., who died seven years ago, left her large property to Dr. Mack for his life, to revert to public uses after his death. Dr. Mack has recently died, and \$200,000 will now go to Alfred Stone of Providence, an architect, in trust, to erect an industrial school in Salem "for the purpose of teaching the females of the poorer classes of the city such useful and ornamental arts, occupations and trades, by which they can support themselves honorably and profitably." A large tract of land, beautifully situated in north Salem, is given to the city as a public park, and there are other useful bequests.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett at Work.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett has, for the present at any rate, given up children's fiction. She recently finished a play which is to be produced in New York next autumn. She is now engaged in her London home in writing a novel of English life, which is of a more ambitious type than anything she has as yet attempted.

Room In It Still.

Woman's suffrage is finding favor with state legislatures, and the time seems to be not far distant when it will be conceded in every direction. What with voting and bicycling, lovely woman's mind will be so occupied that her cup of happiness should be full to overflowing.—Boston Herald.



SCALDS

and Burns are soothed at once with Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER.

It takes out the fire, reduces the inflammation, and prevents blistering. It is the quickest and most effectual remedy for pain that is known. Keep it by you.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The First Vessel Through the Soo Lock an American—Imperial Institute.

Exports of Live Stock Largely Increased—Changes in the Department of Agriculture.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Surprise is expressed here that the first vessel to get through the Soo lock is a United States tug boat. Special permission had been asked and granted for the passage through the canal of the C.P.R. steamer Manitobas, in advance of the formal opening.

H. Watson, curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, is in the city. He states that the courts of several provinces in the institute building are not yet complete. The institute authorities desire to secure an adequate representation of the resources of the several provinces, but some of the provincial governments have practically ignored the institute altogether. Mr. Watson hopes that these governments which have been remiss will attend to the matter without delay.

Government has decided to have the approaches to the parliament building laid with asphalt. The Department of Agriculture has received reports that the shipments of cattle and sheep from Montreal this year will be greatly in excess of last.

The contemplated change in the deputy ministry of agriculture will be made during the next few days. Mr. John Lowe retires and his place will be taken by H. H. Smith, the present Dominion lands commissioner at Winnipeg. W. B. Search, ex-M.P., will succeed Mr. Smith in the latter office.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

WINNIPEG, Sept. 2.—A barn containing 20 tons of hay and a stable with two horses, belonging to F. Spencer, at Hartney, were burned to the ground to-day. Loss, \$800.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 2.—A resident of this city named Dickson has invented and patented a new smokeless powder which is predicted will replace the older varieties because of its cheapness and power.

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 2.—George Marks, of the Bruce mines, is dead, aged 70 years. He was one of the first pioneers of Algoma, having settled at Bruce mines in 1857. Mayor Marks, of this town, is a son of the deceased.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 4.—The remains of a young man by the name of Norman Ferguson, from Dunvegan, were found on the Canada Atlantic railroad, a short distance west of this place, this morning, badly mutilated.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Peculiar poisoning cases causing a sensation in London West, have occurred. Miss Minnie L. Bough, 19, and her sister Alice, 16, ate canned salmon for breakfast and during the day got ill, suffering much pain in the stomach. The doctor says they were poisoned by canned fish.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 4.—At the meeting of the Manitoba and Northwest Territories Millers' Association yesterday, it was decided to strike the words "Northwest Territories" from the title of the association, and to apply for a federal charter.

SALT SPRING MARIE, Sept. 4.—The first boat passed through the Canadian canal at 10:50 yesterday morning. The canal will be opened formally for general traffic on Saturday.

LACHUTE, Sept. 4.—Dr. William Smith, ex-mayor of Lachute, and president of the Argentine Conservative association, is dead.

KINGSTON, Sept. 4.—The bill of particulars in connection with the protest against the election of Hon. Mr. Hart, enumerates over one hundred charges. Hugh Ryan, contractor, is said to have contributed \$1,000 to Mr. Hart's campaign fund, and prominent local politicians are also on the list.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The proposal to erect a monument to the late Hon. Honor Mercier took shape yesterday, when an influential committee was appointed. The intention is to erect a monument valued at between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The announcement is made that La Banque du Peuple, which suspended recently, will open again for business about October 1. The news is received with great satisfaction, and it is hoped that the losses will be wiped out under careful management.

TORONTO, Sept. 4.—The following is the Evening Telegram's special cable, dated London, September 3: "President J. K. Brodie, in his address to the half yearly meeting of shareholders of the Bank of British North America, said that the anticipated improvement in trade had not been realized."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The eighth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada opened at noon yesterday in the city hall. Mayor Little delivered the address of welcome. P. J. Jobin, of Quebec, the president, occupied the chair. Among the delegates present were P. J. Ryan, R. J. Kerigan and John Brennan. The convention will last until Friday. The annual report of the executive committee urged the organization of the immense amount of unorganized labor in Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The traffic for the week ending August 31 on the Canadian Pacific amounted to \$538,000; for the same week last year it was \$530,000.

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompt remedy can be found than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

JAPANESE REWARDS.

Recognitions of Distinguished Services During the Recent War—Ming Family Amnestied.

Foreign Envoys Assailed for Apathy in Connection With the Missionary Outrages.

(Advices by Express of China.)
The cholera increases in Peking, and the deaths exceed 1,500 daily.

Viscount Takashima has been appointed vice-governor of Formosa.

Russian ships are making surveys of the river Sungwha, which runs through a part of Manchuria.

Viscount Miura was gazetted Japanese envoy to Korea on August 20.

The Crown Prince of Japan is suffering from an attack of pneumonia and his life is in danger.

One thousand returned Japanese prisoners were delivered at Taku on August 13 by a Japanese steamer. The Chinese assert that they have only two Japanese prisoners yet to restore.

The Osaka Cotton Spinning Company proposes to establish a line of steamers from Japan to ports on the west coast of Mexico, chiefly to facilitate the importation of raw cotton into Japan.

An amnesty to the members of the Ming family has been granted by the King of Korea at the Queen's solicitation. Several of them have already returned and are expected soon to resume their share of political control.

On August 20 the second Japanese bulletin of rewards and promotions for distinguished service during the war was issued. The number of civil officials designated is very small. Viscount Miura is promoted to the grade of Count and decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun. Ito Miyoji, chief secretary to the cabinet, is created a Baron and receives the first class insignia of the Order of the Mirror. Honors are bestowed upon officers of the army and navy—fifty altogether. Various grades of the Order of the Rising Sun, Mirror, Golden Kite, and Merit are also liberally conferred. Numerous additional awards are anticipated. In acknowledgment of the valor displayed by Major-General Oshima, who lost his life at the taking of Wei-hai-wei forts, the eldest son of that officer is created a baron.

The envoys of the United States and Great Britain in Peking are assailed with excessive violence by their countrymen in China for alleged neglect of duty in connection with the missionary outrages at Kuchang and Chungking. Immediate retribution for the atrocities is demanded, and, as this cannot be summarily inflicted, the ministers are accused of heartless indifference. The British consular officials are still more bitterly arraigned. The incumbent at Foo Chow being particularly charged with reprehensible delay in ordering an investigation of the crimes. The Emperor has ordered the degradation of the chief magistrate of Kuchang, and has issued a decree for the extradition of the Vegetarian Society by the Fokien viceroy. That his command can be enforced is considered doubtful. The willingness of the envoys to accept a Chinese escort for the English and American commission to Kuchang is more severely blamed than any other of their reputed misdeeds. Many Englishmen believe that the governor of Hong Kong should have been required to provide a detachment of troops from the colony to guard the mission.

Washington and London are urged to take direct action, and exact reparation without consulting their representatives at the Chinese capital. Several of the American commissioners appear confident that this appeal will be granted, and that the regular course of procedure will be set aside in compliance with their wishes.

AURIFEROUS ALBERNI.

Yellowstone Creek the Scene of the Latest Developments—The Missing Link.

New and Very Rich Strikes at the Nitinat and Coleman Creek.

ALBERNI, Sept. 1, via Wellington Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The man who owns the farm on Coleman creek where the great mountain of rotten quartz carrying free gold was discovered, became so elated at his prospect of sudden wealth that he has gone out of his head and is in confinement at Nanaimo. It is said that he bonded the claim for \$2,000, payable in two years—a transaction which will probably not be recognized by the courts. Yellowstone creek is the latest competitor for popular favor. George Brown has found a ledge there carrying free gold. The rock has the appearance of the rock from the Missing Link ledge. About a dozen claims have been taken up for Victoria parties. Three prospectors came in from the Nitinat last night. They report that the country is rich in minerals, of which they brought some beautiful specimens. The Missing Link company have reached the ledge at a depth of three feet, having got through the slide that covered it. The width is two feet and the rock richer than at the surface. The Alberni company adjoining, on the south, has sunk three feet since its last report and free gold continues plentiful in the rock. This company has two tons of quartz ready for shipment to San Francisco. On Frank McQuillan's hydraulic claim on China Creek on Thursday the first pan of dirt from the bed rock was washed and showed seventy-five cents.

About thirty claims have been staked off during the past week and there are rumors to-night of a new and very rich strike at the Nitinat and another at Coleman Creek; but they require confirmation.