The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

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OUR CABLE LETTER.

The State of European Politics Briefly Discussed.

Bulgaria's Position Defined—Germany and Austria Are Friendly in Their Relations—The Failure of the Government On the Irish Question.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—It seems to be generally conceded that the government made a miserable failure in regard to its policy in Ireland. Leading tories who are able to speak with a show of authority state that the government will drop the notice of the appealing of T. D. Sullivan, lord mayor of Dublin and Dublin Castle. The officials have received notice to be more careful in the future in attempting to carry out the provisions of the coercion act. The ministers are blamed by their friends quite as much as by their political adversaries. The government has been unlucky in Ireland, and home rulers are encouraged to believe that the ministry will pass from one failure to another until the public discredit of their policy shall make it ripe for rejection in the general election everywhere. Even in reactionary south of England the common expression is to the same effect that the people are coming round to view that the establishment of some form of self government in Ireland is the only possible remedy for the condition of affairs which the government is unable to deal with. As to Mr. Bright, it is of course out of the question that he should even sit with a tory party as one of themselves. But it is otherwise with Lord Hartington, who has himself no objection to coalition, but he does not believe the government policy will prove successful, and many of his friends are determined at all events to continue to be liberals. It is understood that overtures have been made to Harrington recently on the part of the government as to his joining the administration. The time for any movement of that sort will not have arrived until the close of the year when the government will frame its measures for next session. Then it is almost certain that Lord Hartington will be informed of the general policy of the government, and asked to once more consider whether he prefers to remain aloof or assume a share of the responsibility. Just now there is no doubt that Hartington, while quite ready to advise with the government as to their bills, would represent that he could do better service to the unionist party from his present place in the house of commons. Some politicians next say that Hartington will never again be a candidate for a seat in the house, and that in any case he will pass to the house of lords before the next general election.

One of the oldest diplomats in London, in an interview to-day regarding the European situation, said: "The threat of Count Von Taaffe, the Austrian premier, to resign unless the nationalists moderate their demand for federation, has greatly weakened the effect of the triple alliance respecting the peace of Europe. It has confirmed the assertions of able correspondents who have for the past year maintained that Austria was not prepared for a war of any magnitude owing to internal strife and the possibility of rebellion in her own government in Hizgovini and Bosnia in the event of a breaking out of hostilities. An agreement of some kind has long existed between Germany and Austria on one hand and Italy on the other, and Bismarck, one may reasonably suppose, has lately revised the agreement with a view to the dangers now actually in prospect. The magnitude of the threatened danger is hard to realize, because it has hitherto been happily averted. We do not realize the power of the strain placed upon an arch until it breaks, and only the do we perceive how great were the forces which it had successfully resisted. In the same way the amount of effort required to preserve the peace of Europe is apt to be unnoticed, but a retrospect of the shifts to which Bismarck, with all his profound prescience and gigantic tenacity of purpose, has been obliged to have resource, must have convinced any one that he has been subject to no small pressure. At the beginning of 1885, Bismarck was able to speak of "sure and intimate relations" between Germany and the two eastern powers—two empires—and to say that this connection formed in itself a strong roof and strong vault, supported by which each of the three empires could sustain much that might come from any direction at the same time. The chancellor described the relations between Germany and France as better than they had been since the period before 1866. The relations thus set forth at the beginning of 1885 were supposed to be still existing when the Philippopolis revolution astonished the world. This event seems to have acted upon the three empires like the apple of discord on the Olympian goddess, and war between Servia and Bulgaria was permitted as a lesser evil, than to open a breach between the empires. The opposition of the Prussian and Austrian policy was concealed by a sacrifice of the peace of small nationalities in the following summer, however, the action of Russsa against Prince Alexander revealed the real issue. The Ozar and the Russian national party hold that practical suzerainty over Bulgaria belongs to Russia. They will not abandon the claim for a moment, and only bide their time for a favorable opportunity to assert it. Austria, on the other hand, came to realize that their mission in the East was incompatible with the handing over to Russia of the mouth of the Danube and the shores of Bosphorus. Bismarck, with great coolness, managed to prevent this opposition from leading to military action. He first of all cooled the agitation of public feeling in Germany caused by news of the conspiracy, and then seems to have persuaded Russia that her aims would be best obtained by waiting, while at the same time he induced the Austrian government to minimize its opposition to Russia, in the hope that Russia would be temporarily satisfied. Russia has waited in vain, while Austria has used the respite thus given her to push forward to the extent of her ability her defensive preparations. The irritation of Russia has lately increased, and has turned as usual against the peacemaker, that is against Germany. The growing separation between Russia and the two central empires was made use of by the party in France to try and bring about an understanding between Russia and France. Bismarck met the French movement with a direct menace, and with an immediate and considerable increase of the German army. The French movement subsidized, and danger was temporarily stopped by the disappearance of Gen. Boulanger from the cabinet when the Bulgarian difficulty again became apparent, the Russian view of it was to promote the solution in Russian interests by every peaceful means. These various attitudes adopted by Bismarck during the last two years appear to be the natural outcome of a policy which aims at peace at any reasonable price. On the other hand the policy of Russia appears to be to have Bulgaria at any price, and peace only so long as there is a prospect of obtaining supremacy in Bulgaria without a war. If Salisbury is correct, nothing can avert the commission between Germany and Austria except a certainty that Austria has so many backers as to make it dangerous to attack her. The different adhesion of Italy to the defensive alliance of central powers would help bring about this certainty. The Italian army is so strong that no French government could be so insane as to run into a war with both Germany and Italy at the same time. The adhesion of Italy to the central powers would greatly modify the balance in favor of Germany and Austria, and the adhesion of England for the sole purpose of keeping peace. This central alliance would probably yield the complete certainty already described, but England will have to settle the Irish question and place her Indian possessions in better shape before she can at all be considered in the matter. It will be seen, in spite of the hopeful sign, the situation of Europe is far from being one of assured peace. I am disposed to regard the present situation, or rather present time, as [illegible] another way. The word "war" does not convey the magnitude of the calamity with which Europe is threatened. The waste of force in case of a conflict must necessary be so great as to throw back at least a generation of progress and of civilization. To realize what this means, we must remind ourselves that it is impossible for the world to pause at a certain part of the highway of improvement, to throw away time and the best men of a generation in a ruinous internecine struggle, and then to resume the work of progress at a point where the road was left. The more material prosperity of the civilized world is at this moment incomparably higher than it has ever been before, and gives for the first time in history a possibility of grappling with a number of social problems never before possible. A well known economist has just pointed out, the effectiveness of the productive energies and distributing arrangements of civilized people are well shown by the unprecedent losses of property by the war in other words, the supply of the necessaries of life is everywhere abundant beyond all previous record. Upon this material basis mankind has in recent years approached the solution of problems hardly dreamed of generations ago. The demand is made with increasing vehemence, and not in England alone that every child in the community shall have an education such as will give it morally, physically and intellectually a fair chance in the battle of life. Everywhere it is urged that society should try to secure for everyone of its members healthy homes and the material conditions of a happy life. Doctrines like these have found in past ages a place among the speculations of philanthropic dreamers. To-day they have found their way into practical politics, and influence the discussions of parliament and town councils, but let the whole population of Europe spend a year or two in the distruction, the impoverishment of the world will, in all probability, be such that the working population will once more be compelled to forget in the struggle for life, all those aspirations which are now idly cherished of living well. It needs but slight reflection to perceive the incalculable injury which a reaction would inflict upon mankind, but the evil cannot be circumscribed. Europe of the present day is an organ united by a single circulation, and the wounding or atrophy of any part will inflict corresponding suffering on the whole. That England from her insular position may be able to avoid the acutest evils of a war in which she should decline to participate is possible, but that she can escape by keeping by a gainer, or escape from the demoralizing consequences of a great war in Europe, no thinking man of the present day will believe. For this, among other reasons, may be urged that it is incumbent upon any and every English government to settle its internal troubles at once, and to throw into the scale on the side of peace the whole of England's influence.

MADE PUBLIC.

American Correspondence Relative to the Behring's Sea Seizures Given to the World.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The correspondence between the department of justice and its officers in Alaska in regard to the release of the British vessels seized during the summer of 1886 for alleged violation of the seal fishery laws was made public to-day. The following is the text of the telegram directing the release:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1887.

Judge Lafayette Dawson and M. D. Ball, United States Attorneys at Sitka, Alaska:

I am directed by the president to instruct you to discontinue all further proceedings in the matter of the seizure of the British vessels Caroline, Onward and Thornton and discharge all vessels held under such seizures and release all persons that may be under arrest in connection therewith.

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED.

This was followed by a letter from Barton Atkins, United States marshal at Sitka, dated September 20th, 1887, in which he acknowledged the receipt of the above telegram, but says it was considered a fraudulent dispatch, notwithstanding which, however, Judge Dawson had delayed further proceedings in the cases, and had written to the department for further instructions. Judge Dawson's letter has not been received at the department.

ANOTHER TELEGRAM.

Under date of October 12th, 1887, the attorney-general sent a telegram to Marshal Atkins at Sitka granting him a leave of absence to go to San Francisco for the purpose of selling about two thousand furs which were condemned and ordered sold by the court of Alaska last year, and which are now reported as being in a perishable condition. The telegram concluded as follows: "Let the vessels Caroline, Onward and Thornton be released, as ordered in my telegram of the 26th of January." Then, under date of October 15th, 1887, the Attorney-General mailed a letter to Marshal Atkins, in which he said: "That there may be no misunderstanding as to the meaning of my telegram of the 12th inst. to you, I repeat the instructions to release the vessels Caroline, Onward and Thornton, ordered to be released by my telegram to Judge Dawson and Attorney Ball on January 26th, last."

Worth Knowing!

It has long been the study of chemists to produce an article that, while it would beautify the complexion, would also have the merit of being harmless, but these two important qualities were never brought together until combined in Wisdom's Robertine, the newest and best preparation science has yet produced for beautifying the complexion. $1000 is offered for every grain of poisonous substance found in it. D. E. Campbell, chemist Victoria, B. C., Agent. †

FROM THE ORIENT.

One Thousand Victims of a Fire.

A Murderer's Sentence—In the Track of a Typhoon—Japanese Cabinet Changes—Corean Changes.

Hongkong news to September 20th and Yokohama advices to September 28th are as follows:

CHINA.

The Shanghai *Courier* says: By the arrival from Hankow in Shanghai of the Pekin we have been enabled to glean a few additional particulars with regard to the loss of life and the damage done by the late conflagration. It has been established as a fact that the number of junks which were burnt amount to 512, besides some 2,000 sampans. The total loss of property, afloat and ashore, destroyed, is estimated at fully 2,000,000 taels. The number of lives lost is given in round figures at 1,000.

A shocking accident is reported to have occurred a few days after the fire. It appears that three large godowns at Hanyang (situated on the shore opposite to that on which Hankow lies) and containing vegetable oil were burned during the conflagration. Shortly after the fire had burned itself out, several hundred coolies were seen busy digging out from beneath the debris some oil tubs which had escaped total destruction. On a sudden one of the brick walls which was left standing, came down with a crash, burying beneath its ruins a large number of coolies. Eighty dead bodies were afterward recovered, and the number of those who are more or less seriously injured, is said to be considerable.

As to the origin of the fire, the following is given as coming from a trustworthy source. We reported previously that on the fatal morning ex-Toatai Wo was to start by junk for his home in Shantung. In order to prepare a treat for his retinue, he ordered several hundreds of cakes to be made on his premises, which were near the creek in which the junks were lying. The cook who was charged with preparing these dainties could, seemingly, not get the fire to burn quickly enough, and in order to hasten its blazing up poured some kerosene on the firewood, with the result that the cookhouse caught fire, the flames spreading with furious rapidity to the neighboring buildings and the junks moored in the creek. Ex-Toatai Wo lost all of his personal property.

A later report says that from five to six hundred bodies have already been recovered among the victims to burning or drowning in the Hankow district.

The Japan *Gazette* says: The decision of the court has been given in the trial of John Kernan for the murder of Albert Halverson on board the Arctic in Hakodate harbor. The consul-general and three associates found Kernan guilty of manslaughter and sentenced him to two years and six months' imprisonment; the other assessors found him not guilty, on the ground that he was suffering from delirium when he committed the crime. The case has been referred to the United States minister. The crime took place on the evening of August 27th, on board the otter-hunting schooner Arctic, now in the harbor of Hakodate. It appears that shortly after 8 p. m. the mate, Albert Halversen, who, during the captain's absence at Yokohama, had been left in charge of the vessel, Kernan, hunter, and the cook, Van Hoogen, turned in for the night and went to sleep. About 10 p. m. the cook was suddenly awakened by the report of a gun; and, jumping out of his berth, caught Kernan in the act of turning around, after having just shot Halversen dead as he lay in his berth. The cook shouted for help, and the crew came and secured Kernan, also taking the rifle out of his hands. Kernan was taken on shore and handed over to the police, and a doctor instantly went on board, but too late to be of any use. Kernan had been drinking heavily ever since the vessel came into port, and it is supposed the cause of the shooting was drink and jealousy.

The *North China Daily News* says: "We daresay it will strike most people as strange that Lord Salisbury should have said that the establishment of an American-Chinese bank in China was outside the limits of those matters on which the British representative should think it worth the expense of telegraphing. Ordinary people will think that it was just one of those things which the British representative should have telegraphed home at once. The scheme of the bank and its affiliated concessions involved the greatest change in Chinese affairs which has as yet been proposed, in fact, it comprehended everything necessary to make China as nearly the equal of European countries as she can be made. But in this instance we believe that our minister at Pekin knew nothing of the doings of Count Mitkiewitz until they had been reported from Shanghai to Tientsin, and thence to the capital. But the consul-general should not have lost a moment in reporting the matter to the foreign office, that is, if he has authority to spend a few dollars in important affairs like this, and if he has no authority for so doing, the sooner he obtains it the better for the credit of the foreign office."

A big typhoon passed over the China sea on September 17th, narrowly missing Hong Kong. The typhoon reached Annam on the 19th, but what damage it did had not been learned.

The steamship Thales arrived on September 17th at Amoy from Taiwanfoo bringing Captain Rubarth and crew of the German schooner Niederhof, which was lost at Taiwanfoo last Sunday. It appears that during the typhoon the vessel dragged her anchors and drifted broadside on to the rocks, becoming a total wreck in a short time. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The great hailstorm which swept over Kaingai and Kuangsi seems to have traveled from Mongolia straight across the Chinese empire, for a most destructive storm of the same nature is reported from Kung-ch'ang Fu in Kansu. The city of Nan-ning Fu in Kuangsi is almost covered with water—by native correspondents described as an inroad of the "sea," which is impossible—and great damage has been done by floods at Fayune (Hwa Hsien), near Canton.

There has been a riot in the city of Yuan-chiu (South Shansi), owing to an attempt to levy *lekin* on native opium. The mob broke into the district *yamen*, and gave the magistaate a sound thrashing.

In conformity with the usage followed by the Emperors of successive dynasties, we hear that His Majesty the Emperor is taking advantage of the present time of comparative leisure to practice archery. On the 21st inst. his majesty proceeded to the imperial pleasure grounds at Peihai where he bent the bow with assiduity for five successive days, besides spending much time in witnessing the contests in archery of his personal attendants. After resting two days he will resume his exercise on the 29th inst., which will last for another five days. By such systematic training it is expected his majesty will acquire great skill in archery, an art by the means of which the ancient sovereign of China conquered dominions and subjugated tributaries.

According to the Japan correspondent of the *Shen Pao*, "bi-Asian" children by Japanese mothers, of Chinese, are liable to military conscription; but this rule appears to refer to unions not sanctioned by marriage rites; and it is added that the mother is liable to three years' imprisonment if she hides away her son.

The Governor of Formosa has addressed the Governors of the Continental Provinces, bespeaking their aid in favor of Formosan sulphur, the mines of which are now in full working. The Canton authorities have their own sulphur mining monopolies, and special arrangements will have to be made to prevent the two interests from clashing.

There has been severe faction fighting in Shuntak, near Canton. One "army" laid a mine and powder train in order to blow up the other, but fortunately for the latter a shower of rain interfered with the enterprise." Troops have gone to the spot.

A coal mine has been discovered in a mountain range running along the western coast of Amasemura, a village in the Uma county, Iyo province. Miyake Choji, residing at the same village, has obtained the permission of the Government to open the mine. After a short examination of the pit, it was found that the resources of the mine were likely to be almost inexhaustible.

JAPAN.

The delay in treaty revision has led to a change in the Japanese Cabinet, Count Itoi being gazetted temporary minister of foreign affairs. It is thought that Count Inouye's retirement from the head of the government is not permanent.

Seventy-two milch cows, ordered from America by Maeda Kiyomatsu, have arrived in the capital. The price of the stock is about 250 yen per head.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that a new life insurance company, with a capital of 100,000 yen, half of which has been already subscribed, will shortly be inaugurated in Tokio.

The agitation got up recently on the subject of a cruel method of punishment in vogue in Japanese prisons has had the satisfactory effect of causing the brutality complained of to be absolutely abolished. The *zaiseki*, as this particular description of inhumanity was styled, consisted, we believe, in strapping a wooden frame containing a heavy stone upon the backs of prisoners and then compelling the offender, male or female, to carry the load hour after hour until they fell down exhausted. This barbarity has now been done away with, and that the government have acted so promptly in the matter is evidence they are determined to prevent the reproach that anything resembling the old tortures is retained in Japanese jails.

Since the commencement of September the waters around Awaji have been visited by enormous shoals of sardines, and the fish have been captured in large quantities, the take in one night recently being valued at 1000 yen.

COREA.

The *Chinese Times* says: The crisis in the affairs of Corea, which has been apprehended for nearly twelve months, appears now to be drawing near.

The departure—whether a capture or an escape—of Prince Min-Yonk-ik in a Russian gunboat to Chefoo may be taken as the opening of the new chapter. It has been followed by the withdrawal from Seoul of the Chinese Resident, Yuen, who left the capital by stealth in the dead of night and who was last heard of at Chemulpo. Of the various intrigues which fill up the middle space between these two visible points we have only the most imperfect information. There are very different accounts of the cause of Yuen's disappearance from the court. One represents him as fleeing from assassination, the other as coming to confer with the Chinese government as to the action to be taken in view of the recent proceedings of the Corean Government. The departure of the Chinese minister is equally serious under whatever explanation it may be covered. Yuen has never been a favorite at the Corean capital, and he has been long in conflict with the queen, who seems to be the only masculine person in the royal household.

The substantial cause of disagreement between China and Corea is, however, no doubt the recent appointment of ministers to represent the kingdom at five of the European courts. The sending of a legation to Japan alone was not a step which by itself would have excited the alarm of the Chinese government, but the dispatch of missions to the west is an assertion of independence which is incompatible with the essential interests of China, and might constitute quite sufficient reason for the Chinese resident to quit his post.

REPORTED MURDER.

An Indian Woman States That a Sailor Was Murdered by Indians and Buried.

The Nanaimo *Free Press* states that a few days ago the police received information from an Indian woman to the effect that a sailor wearing a thick red shirt with a crescent of large buttons in the front was most foully murdered about three years ago at the Indian camp on the Newcastle reserve. From the statement of this woman it appears that the sailor in question went into the camp and got into a drunken row with the Indians and a fight ensued, in which the odds were so greatly against the sailor that his life paid the forfeit. The matter being reported to Superintendent of Police Roycroft, he arrived here on Monday and instituted an inquiry into this report. Yesterday the woman who had made this statement, in company with M. Bray, government agent, Dr. Walkem, coroner, and Constables Stephenson and O'Connell proceeded to the fords of the Departure Bay road, and there pointed out the place where she had seen the body partly buried. The party found that there had apparently been a trench about eight feet long and two feet deep, with a little loose dirt at each end. The most diligent search, however, failed to disclose any signs of a human being having been buried there. The place pointed out by the woman and where the trench is cannot be more than a couple of rods from the main Departure Bay road. The woman said she was certain that was the place she had seen the body of the man, which was then in an advanced stage of decomposition. The body had on a red shirt as above described, and at the time an aged Indian man was with her and took a stick and poked some silver coins out of the pants pocket of the dead man. Parties in the habit of passing along that road remember that a strong stench emanated from this place several years ago, but at that time it was thought to be dead dogs. We understand that a further search will be made, and perhaps the mystery may yet be solved.

FROM THE YUKON.

Dr. G. M. Dawson, the Explorer, Returns to Victoria.

An Extended Trip Through Unknown Northern Lands—They are Found to be Habitable and Productive.

Early last May an exploring party, with Dr. G. M. Dawson, assistant director of the Dominion Geographical service, at its head, left Victoria to "do," both geographically and geologically that portion of an almost unknown land up the Yukon river from the coast to the 141st degree of longitude. In this trip he was assisted by Messrs. R. G. McConnell and James McEvoy, who are both gentlemen of much experience in this class of work. Since the party left here news of them has been very scanty, although at times word came down that they were safe and well, but no extended report of their progress could be obtained. Yesterday morning, however, Dr. Dawson arrived here by the Geo. W. Elder from Port Townsend, he having reached that place by the steamer Ancon, which arrived there on Friday from the north. Dr. Dawson is now a guest of the Driard, and from him a short *resume* of the trip has been obtained.

He says that his party and the Ogilvie exploring party arrived at Fort Wrangel together, and from that point they proceeded up the Stikeen river to Dessar. Mr. Ogilvie's expedition was in connection with the Dominion land's branch to make an instrumental survey of the country. The Dawson party then continued up the Stikeen river till Dease lake was reached, where a halt was called till three boats were built. On the 16th of June the ice broke up, and launching their boats the party went

DOWN THE RIVER

till the forks of the Liard and Dease were reached. Mr. McConnell here left them to survey down the Liard and Mackenzie rivers. The doctor then went up the Liard and Francis rivers to Francis lake, and found that the lake drains into the Liard instead of the Pelley river, as shown by many of the maps published. After surveying the lake they crossed a portage of fifty miles to the Pelley river. Discharging the Indian porters here, the doctor and Mr. McEvoy, together with Messrs. Lewis and Johnston, of this city, embarked on the river in a canvas boat.

At the junction of the Pelley and Lewis rivers, Mr. Ogilvie's party was met. Working together, sufficient lumber was whip-sawed out to build a boat to ascend the Lewis river, already surveyed by Mr. Ogilvie. The doctor geologically surveyed the country through which the river flows. The party then crossed Chilcoot portage to the head of Lynn canal, and from there a canoe brought them on to Juneau, from which port the Ancon was taken, landing the weary wanderers in Port Townsend.

The party under the charge of Mr. Ogilvie continued on down the Yukon, going on with survey work, and they will most likely winter on the river, and in the spring go on with the work of surveying the Mackenzie, proceeding to Winnipeg by it, and the Hudson Bay Co.'s route to Carlton and the Saskatchewan. The McConnell party will remain for the winter at Port Simpson, resuming their work in the spring.

This expedition will certainly be of

GREAT BENEFIT,

As a large amount of information concerning this unknown land, both geographically and geologically, has been obtained. It has been found that the country is not altogether frozen and snow, as when over a thousand miles north of Victoria the flora was much the same as that in the interior of the province along the Fraser. An abundance of timber was also found, with much open and grass-grown country bordering the streams which empty into the Yukon. There was also no absence of frozen morass which are found in the interior of Alaska. Not much of an Indian population was met with, but plenty of fur-bearing game was found, especially so the smaller animals, such as the fox, beaver, etc.

The Cassiar country could only receive a passing glance, but it was found to be interesting, being rich in minerals. Speaking of the gold-bearing districts the doctor said that gold mining was originally started on the Lewis river, where the Cassiar and other rich bars were found, some of which are still being worked. Last summer, though, the principal mining was done on Stewart river, but this year, in consequence of the discovery of coarse gold in Forty Mile creek, most of the miners had gone there, and some of them had done very well. Forty Mile Creek is near the supposed position of the eastern boundary of Alaska, and may yet prove to be in Alaska when the boundary line is defined. The gold mining, so far, has almost entirely been confined to the river bars, but it is probable that coarse gold will eventually be found in many places when the headwaters of the numerous streams are properly prospected. The greatest immediate necessity of the country is means of access, as owing to the distance of the scene of the mining, whether by the mouth of the Yukon or over the Chilcoot Pass, to reach it is most difficult. The working season available is also very short, and provisions are scarce and dear.

The explorers will be in a position, with Mr. Dawson's and Mr. Ogilvie's work, to make a reasonably correct map of the upper part of the Yukon territory, which has so far been only mapped in the most vague style, from sketches supplied by miners and others. The new and more correct map will be of the greatest service to prospectors and others exploring and endeavoring to develop the country.

Doctor Dawson says that the party have been in good health during the whole trip, and he is even better than when he left here last spring. After a stay in Victoria of a few days he will proceed to Ottawa to prepare a detailed and extended report. He will also have maps published soon, and until they are ready the doctor will not attend to other work.

The country is to be congratulated upon the success of the explorers, as by their labors a new and hitherto vaguely known tract of land has been looked at by a geologist and geographer who are eminent in their professions, and whose report should certainly carry weight. If this vast area of country has resources of mineral and forest wealth it will now be less of a sealed book to prospectors in search of such wealth, and in all probability next season a number of parties will enter and work in this "Land of the Midnight Sun."

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Prairie fires are raging around Los Angeles.

Malignant small-pox is devastating Pubeos, Arizona.

The steamer Great Eastern has been sold for $105,000.

The mountain district of Calistoga is suffering from bush fires.

Important discoveries of relics have been made in Jerusalem.

The military garrison at Fort Canby, Astoria, is to be withdrawn.

A printer in Waco, Texas has fallen heir to an estate worth $3,000,000.

The import duty in Russia on English goods has been reduced 20 per cent.

Fourteen missionaries left San Francisco on Thursday for China, Japan and Siam.

Two trains collided at Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, and ten people were killed.

Michael Davitt was received with enthusiasm on his return to Dublin after his American tour.

A farmer named Gragg, of Walla Walla, aged 45 years, has run away with a little girl of 14 years of age.

European shops in Constantinople are being closed on the ground that they demoralize the Turks.

Hanlan the oarsman, is disabled by a carbuncle on his wrist. His race with Beach has been postponed.

Mrs. W. C. Carpenter, aged sixty years, was run over and killed by a railroad train in Oakland on Thursday.

Reports are to hand of a fight in the Indian Territory between vigilantes and outlaws in which fifteen men were killed or severely injured.

Hon. Lewis Walbridge, Chief Justice of Manitoba, died Thursday morning at Winnipeg, aged 75. He was speaker of the Dominion Parliament in 1883.

The Chinese consul at New York has been denounced by his countrymen, because he would not countenance a mass meeting to answer the speeches of Dennis Kearney.

Advices from Mexico say that Dickerson, a San Francisco capitalist and manager of the Santa Nicola mine, which cost $200,000, has been murdered by bandits. The case is supposed to be similar to the Baldwin crime.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

QUEBEC.

Willis Russell, Quebec, proprietor of the St. Louis hotel, is dead.

The trial of Vaillancourt, the Charlesbourg fiend, charged with manslaughter of his wife by starvation and brutality, ended in a verdict of not guilty.

Benj. Trudel, chief of the Quebec water police, was arrested and the grand jury found a true bill against him for perjury in the Langelier-*Mercury* libel suit last term. Trudel was admitted to bail. The whole case is one of political prosecution.

Preparations for the interprovincial conference, which opened on Monday, are complete. Some sensation was caused by Cardinal Taschereau deliberately snubbing the whole idea and refusing an invitation to Madame Mercier's conversazione on the ground that the conference will lead only to evil.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Willie Larkin, aged 21, of Upper Woods harbor, met with a frightful death. He had been out duck shooting and in getting out of his boat he caught hold of his gun by the muzzle. Its trigger caught in the thwarts and the gun exploded. He was shot through the head, his brains being scattered in every direction. The father was lost in the fishing fleet this spring and he was the only support of his widowed mother.

Of the crew of 14 on the Gloucester schooner Thomas L. Tarr, missing since September 3d, when she was seen on the Newfoundland banks, nine belonged in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

Judge DeWolf, of Windsor, revising barrister for Hants county, and Capt. Grey, of the Salvation Army, were married at the residence of the bride's parents. Miss Grey was one of the most promising officers in the Salvation Army, having abandoned her intention to become a Baptist missionary in India to join the army. She made a valiant war on sin but became a victim to the blandishments of the judge.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Halifax, has extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Knox church, Winnipeg.

ONTARIO.

Montague was unanimously renominated by the Haldimand Conservatives.

The Baptist convention at Toronto accepted the McMaster bequest to the university after a long debate.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Moncton has another elopement. This time it is a husband who runs away with a young woman of unsavory character. They took the train for the U. S. and it is said are now in Bangor. The female paid the "fare" for both.

Simon Collet, who lives on the main road to Shediac, found, what is supposed to be a grave, in the woods on his farm. It was in swampy ground about 100 yards from the edge of the woods, and a quarter of a mile from the road. William Mooney dug down about two feet, when the water gushed up so fast that the hole was soon filled. He feels confident that somebody is buried there. It is conjectured that Perry, a French Canadian, who disappeared mysteriously about two years ago from the house of Anthony White, is buried there.

A passenger train on the Intercolonial left the track yesterday. The accident occurred through a washout. The engineer and firemen were seriously injured. No passengers were hurt.

MANITOBA.

Cecil Baring, a son of Thos. Baring, of the financial firm of Baring Bros., London, England, who was reported lost near Lethbridge while out hunting, has turned up there all right.

Nelson Razotte, a well-known citizen, was killed in the C.P.R. yards at Winnipeg by the train running him down.

ARCHBISHOP SEGHERS' REMAINS.

Cardinal Gibbons to Decide Where the Body Shall be Interred—The Dead Martyr Still at St. Michaels.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—When the revenue cutter Bear left St. Michaels in September, Capt. Healey was not able to bring the body of the murdered Archbishop Seghers to port for burial, owing to the fact that permission had not been obtained from the treasury department. That obstacle has now been removed by a cipher dispatch from Secretary Fairchild directed to Captain Healey. The secretary authorizes the conveyance of the remains to any spot which may be designated for burial. Prior to the departure of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, the matter will be laid before him and his views ascertained as to whether the body will be interred at Victoria or elsewhere. At present the remains are encased in a coffin covered with sheet iron and deposited in an old Russian church at St. Michael's. Captain Healey thinks that either the Bear or Thetis will bring the body from the north next fall.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Quebec Rouge Journals Mad at the Hon. John Robson.

He Denies He was Influenced by the Dominion Ministers—Judge Angers Appointed Lieutenant Governor of Quebec—"C" Battery Appointments.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—The *Rouge* journals of Quebec are very mad because the Hon. John Robson has not gone to the inter-provincial conference. They say he has been dissuaded by the Dominion ministers. Mr. Robson in a letter to the local press emphatically denies that the ministers have made any attempt of the kind.

Judge Angers was to-day appointed lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

Major Peters, Capt. Benson and Lieut. Ogilvie will be gazetted to "C" battery to-morrow.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Jury Bribers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct., 21.—At the afternoon session of the trial of millionaire Morrow to-day, Daniel J. Quirk, who was juror in the Wright case was called to the witness stand. The prosecution asked him: "Did any one approach you after you had been impanelled as juror in that case?" He answered: "Yes, D. J. Creighton. He said, 'we don't want a verdict for more than $1,500.'" Frank H. Allen, who was also a juror in the Wright case, testified to having been approached. Morrow's name was not mentioned at either of the conversations. The grand jury this afternoon indicted Frank Northey, Jr. It is reported that Chris Buckley the Democratic boss, has also been indicted.

From Panama.

The Nicaraugua, the second steamship of the Delcampo line to reach this city, arrived to-day from Panama and way ports. She was twenty-five days *en route*, leaving Panama on the 27th of September.

Rewarded.

Wells, Fargo & Co. to-day sent a check for $2,000 to messenger Smith at Houston, Texas. Smith killed two train robbers who attempted to rob the train on the 14th inst.

Colton's Letters.

The United States circuit court dismissed a motion, made by C. P. Huntington's attorneys, restraining Mrs. Ellen Colton from showing to the Pacific Railroad commissioners letters written by her husband to Huntington. Mrs. Colton was recently subpœnaed by the commission to produce the letters, but before she had done so the motion was brought by Huntington to personally enjoin her from so doing.

Mill Burned.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Oct. 21.—Rider's mill above Cavilitos was burned this morning. One hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber burned. Loss fifteen thousand dollars.

May Cause a Row.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 21.—The coal miners strike at this place may culminate in a riot. Coal operators have brought in sixty Swedish laborers and many more are expected. It is the determination of operators to run their mines in spite of the labor revolt. The miners are thoroughly organized and determined to defeat the operators.

Died Together.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—At an isolated place on the Amite river in Livingstone parish, Tommy Speers (colored) quarreled with his wife and threw her into the river, pushing her under the water repeatedly as she rose to the surface. While thus engaged he was fired upon by Tom Early, the woman's brother. Speers fell forward near his drowning wife, and both were drowned. Early was exonerated from blame.

Murdered by Mexicans.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—It is believed that the murder of the American capitalist, John Dickerson, which is reported from Chihuahua, is similar to that of Leon Baldwin at Durango a few weeks ago. Mexican bandits have been the murderers in both cases. Mr. Dickerson was largely interested in mines at Chihuahua. He leaves a wife and three children in this city and a daughter who is at college in Germany.

A Family Poisoned.

FINDLAY, O., Oct. 22.—Hon. Nathanial Fredericks and two children died this morning from the effects of Paris green eaten on cabbage. Mrs. Fredericks and two other children are lying at the point of death.

Dropped to Death.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 22—By the falling of a scaffold at the barbed wire mills to-day, Samuel Mebus was instantly killed and Titus Sterner fatally injured.

Cattle Disease.

HIGHTOWN, N. J., Oct. 21.—The government veterinary surgeon has killed nineteen head of cattle this week on a farm two miles from here. They were afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia.

Blown to Atoms.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 21.—The boiler of a portable sawmill exploded this afternoon instantly killing A. W. and John Kelly, and Joseph McCann. The mill is a total wreck.

Murdered for Three Cents.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—Jos. Jacques, 76 years of age, stabbed his son-in-law, Adolphe Lathe, aged 52, in the abdomen. The wounded man, with the knife sticking in him, chased his assailant a block before he fell dead. Jacques has not since been seen, and he is thought to have committed suicide. The dispute arose over three cents for sharpening a knife.

Steamer Ashore.

CHATHAM, Mass., Oct. 21.—The steamer Alleghany, from Baltimore for Boston, is ashore at Chatham. A heavy gale is blowing.

Late information concerning the Alleghany states that eight passengers remain on board expecting the vessel to be floated. The life guards are at hand, but their services will probably not be required. The steamer lies in a protected position from the gale, which is abating. It is thought she stands a fair chance of being saved. The gale to-day has been very severe all along the coast. Many minor mishaps to vessels are reported, but no bad wrecks thus far.

Gone in Smoke.

STERLING, Ky., Oct. 21—A fire to-day destroyed a planing mill, two dwellings and five freight cars. Loss, $15,000; insured.

Will Get Bail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Counsel for C. G. Franklyn are going over his affairs with a view to making a public statement to-morrow. They stated to-night several persons offered to go bail for him including a bank president, and millionaire. Counsel also stated that Mr. Franklyn would not go back to jail to-night but would remain in the custody of the deputy sheriffs with whom he was out looking for bail to-day.

Good for Canada.

Dunn's agency reports total failures for the past week in the United States, 122; in Canada, 29. Corresponding week last year, United States 162, in Canada 16.

Steamers Collided.

The ferry boat Secancus, plying between New York and Hoboken, collided with and sank the tug boat Hawley this evening in North river. The crew of the tug were rescued. A panic arose among the passengers on the ferry boat, but only one man was injured and he received only bruises. The Secancus is not seriously damaged.

Important Case.

A suit was entered to-day in the United States circuit court against the Holy Trinity church for violation of a contract to pay and made argument in its favor. Capt. Black, Mr. Solomon, B. F. Butler and J. Randolph Tucker will also be present. The principal points made by Mr. Tucker were that they challenge the validity of the Illinois law under which the jury was selected, on the ground of repugnancy to the constitution of the United States. The decision of the Illinois state court, it is asserted, was against the constitutional right of trial by an imperial jury. Also, that upon their trial the anarchists were compelled by the state court to be witnesses against themselves, which is contrary to the constitution of the United States. The anarchists being all confined in jail when the sentence was passed they were not allowed to be present nor was their counsel notified to be present, so no opportunity was offered to move in the supreme court of Illinois for arrest of judgment and sentence. At the conclusion of Pryor's argument, Chief Justice Waite held that the court be furnished with those portions of the records showing that the points raised were really on record. This Mr. Pryor agreed to do, and the court said that decision would be ready to be announced Monday next.

Attached for Wages.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—A special from Bessemer, Mich., says: The Sunday Lake, Phœnix, George Washington, West Presque Isle and Florence mining properties have been attached by miners on account of wages. The claims against the two first companies are said to amount to $10,000. There is considerable suffering among the miners. It has