Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1888.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SCRIMGEOUR, } HILLIS & CO.,

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST,

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada).....$10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.....
Per week (if delivered).....25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States).....$2 00
Six Months.....1 25
Three Months.....75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.00.

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say, 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $3.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cent a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everthing of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

WANTED—A LICENSE LAW.

We think that we voice the opinion of every thinking man and woman in the province when we say the time has arrived when British Columbia should have a new liquor license law. All admit that the present law relating to the sale of inf xicating drinks is too indefinite and too lax. Better and more stringent regulations are required for taverns and saloons, and new machinery is needed to carry the law into effect. The demand for a new license law is not by any means confined to total abstainers. People who use stimulants as well as those who do not touch or taste them believe that the welfare of the community demands this reform. A good, reasonable, practical law will therefore have behind it the force of public opinion. Care should be taken not to make the measure extreme. The law should not be such that the sympathy of the majority of the public will be on the side of the men who violate it rather than with those whose duty it is to have it enforced. When this is the case the law is a dead letter, and nothing is gained by its enactment. Those who wish to see real progress made will not insist upon having a law passed which is theoretically perfect but practically unworkable. Let the law be in accordance with the convictions and the sense of justice of the majority of the people and it will be productive of much good. No one, for instance, will object to having the saloon and hotel bars closed on Sunday. Even those who frequent these places on the Lord's Day would in their hearts be pleased to see them closed on that day. Almost everyone, too, would like to see the saloons closed at a reasonable hour. Keeping them open until long after midnight serves no good purpose and causes much sorrow and suffering. Weak and self-indulgent men and foolish boys who linger in the bar-rooms until late at night would, if they were closed betimes, go home and spend at least part of the evening with their families. The regulation would be considered a hardship at first by a few, but nearly all we are quite sure, would in a very short time see its necessity and be glad to have it enforced. Those who would look upon it as an infringement on their reasonable liberty, whether sellers or buyers, are the very persons who would derive the greatest amount of benefit from having the bars closed before the small hours of the morning. Regulations to prevent gambling in drinking places are badly needed and the evil of the habit is now so generally recognized that we believe that a little energy and firmness on the part of the authorities would lessen it very materially and perhaps in time abolish open gambling in such places altogether. The low places kept by disreputable persons are traps for the heedless and sources of demoralization. A good license law ought to have the effect of closing the greater number of these dens. A high license fee and the rigid suppression of unlicensed places for the sale of intoxicating drinks would soon effect the required clearing out. A new law should give the householders of the different sections of the towns and of the school districts in the country a voice in the establishments of new saloons and the renewing of the licenses of old ones. No bar should be opened in a district the majority of whose inhabitants are opposed to its establishment. And it should not be left to justices of the peace alone to accept or reject applications for license. The granting of licenses should be placed in the hands of commissioners appointed for the special purpose. These commissioners should be upright and independent men who would carry out the law without fear, favor or affection. The door should be effectually closed to favoritism and effect should be given to the wishes of the majority of the ratepayers. We are not wedded to any particular scheme. What we want to see is a good workable license law, suited to the condition of the country. Such a law would probably not be all that extremists require, but if it would be the means of bringing about such improvements as are most urgently needed it would satisfy the majority of the people of the province. We trust our legislators will give this very important subject their most serious consideration and that at the coming session a measure will be introduced into the legislature and carried which will meet the requirements of the country and satisfy the expectations of all reasonable men.

"AN OLD SAYING."

Many of the old sayings which were received by our fathers as gospel truth are now falling into disrepute. One of them is "Murder will out." There was a time when it was believed that it was impossible, or very nearly impossible, for the murderer to conceal his crime. The body of his victim, it was believed, would bear witness against him. If he should happen to touch it, its wounds would open afresh and the blood would flow freely. All nature, animate and inanimate, unite to denounce him and bring him to justice. The very ground he walked on was ready to bear testimony to his guilt, and the means he took to conceal his crime became the strongest evidence against him. Even if he should elude justice for a while an unquiet conscience or some accident would reveal to the world that he had taken the life of his fellow man. The mark of Cain was upon him and he would go through the world suspected and shunned. All this, and more, was firmly believed by our forefathers, and it is by no means improbable that the conviction that it was impossible to conceal a murder, a conviction held by the murderer himself, as well as others of his generation, often led to the discovery of the murderer. But in these days of newspapers and railways and telegraphs, when everything that happens in all parts of the civilized world is known to the people of other parts almost as soon as it takes place, it is known that many suddenly and unaccountably disappear from their homes and haunts and are never heard of again. The bodies of persons who have died by violence have been found and how they came by their deaths has always remained a mystery. Who knows how often those who appear to die natural deaths are the victims of greed or jealousy or hate! The frequency of unaccountable disappearances is seen when a body which cannot be immediately identified is found in London or New York or any other great centre of population. The number of persons who come to see if the unfortunate is not some relative or friend, or acquaintance, who has been missing is astonishing. The difficulty of finding out a murderer who has committed a crime under circumstances which one would be apt to say beforehand would lead to prompt and certain discovery is strikingly exemplified in the Whitechapel murders in England and the Galt poisoning case in the Dominion. Who could believe that a succession of horrible murders would be almost openly committed in a thickly inhabited part of the city of London without a single clue to the murderer being found. The streets of that part of the city are scarcely ever empty at any hour of the day or night. Policemen, workmen and women going to or returning from their work, or houseless wanderers prowling in search of shelter or plunder, are there even in the most lonely hours of the darkest night. It would seem impossible for the murderer to escape being seen in the very act by some one who would give the alarm. Yet after repeated outrages had set thousands on the watch murders were committed. Detectives, professional and volunteer, were equally at fault. Not a trace of the perpetrator of the crimes has been found, and if he refrains from committing fresh murders it is most likely that he will escape detection.

In the little town of Galt where every one knows every one else, where the nature and occupation and the movements of every inhabitant are known to a very considerable proportion of its population, poisoned candies are sent to two families through the postoffice, and a child in one of them falls a victim to the fiendish device of the miscreant, yet no one in the little town has the slightest idea who he or she is. Enquiry seems to make the mystery still more profound. Many have their theories, but so far as is yet known, not a particle of evidence has been discovered to indicate where the murderer is to be found. Murder will not out in either of these apparently simple cases. The trained officers of justice in the great city of London seem to be quite as powerless as the inexperienced constables and detectives in the retired Canadian village. It seems just as if the murderers in both the city and the village will escape in spite of all that can be done to trace them. It may, however, be premature to speak confidently just yet, but if they do the failure to discover them will only add other proofs to those that already exist of the fallacy of the old proverb "Murder will out."

A CONCEITED CLASS.

There is quite a number in these days who look upon elections as nuisances and who regard politics as a bore. These persons seem to have a notion that it is beneath them to take an active part in electing the men who are to direct the public affairs of the country. They denounce politics as dirty and petty, and condemn politicians as being mercenary and self-seeking. These people would be highly offended if they were told that their prejudice against politics and politicians was the effect of their ignorance and want of public spirit. If they knew how much depends upon the good government of a country or even of a town, they would be ashamed to confess that they felt no interest in politics, and that they considered it not worth their while to take an active part in choosing the men who are to be entrusted with the management of public affairs. If these men who hold aloof from political contests knew as much as the intelligent member of a self-governing community ought to know, they would see that if the country they belong to and the town in which they reside are badly governed and if the public men are not of so high a class intellectually and morally as they ought to be in order properly to perform their public duties, it is in great part owing to their indifference and apathy in all that relates to public matters. If all the best people kept out of politics the country would be governed by the worst. There is no avoiding the conclusion. But the best people—the most active-minded, the most intelligent and the most public-spirited—do not keep out of politics, and the people who consider themselves too good to take a part in political contests are, notwithstanding the very high opinion they have of themselves, very far from being the best. They neglect the most important duties of citizens and voluntarily place themselves in the same rank as those who are too unintelligent and too stupid to understand public questions, and too ignorant to see it to be their duty to exercise their rights as citizens. A moment's reflection will convince any man of common sense that a citizen to vote intelligently must think, and read and enquire. What for instance, are the questions that agitate the minds of the people of the United States just now? The future trade policy of that great country depends upon how Tom, Dick and Harry cast their votes for the next President. The candidates represent great principles worthy the study of the wisest and the ablest men. Every elector in the states is required to consider if it is for the good of the country that the Government be allowed to go on taking from the people more money than it requires for its legitimate purposes. If he believes that it should not, then he has to decide how the taxes are to be lessened. Are protective duties to be taken off and raw materials and the necessaries of life made free, or are the protective duties to be retained and taxes taken off tobacco, whiskey and commodities which the country does not produce? Is there anything small or mean or demoralizing in the consideration of these questions? But the man who desires to cast an intelligent vote must to the best of his ability consider them. And to do them justice the people of the United States as a whole are trying to master them. These questions, and many that are connected with them more or less intimately, are discussed in hundreds of newspapers and by thousands of public speakers. The people are reading and listening attentively, and hundreds of thousands are honestly trying to come to sound conclusions. The campaign is to them an education. And however they decide they will be benefitted by taking a deep interest in the presidential election. There are two classes who look on this very important struggle without taking a part in it. One is composed of those who are in their own estimation above politics and politicians, and the other is made up of unfortunates who do not possess intelligence enough to know what all the fuss is about. The people of the United States must decide the question without the aid of either of these classes. Many of the members of both will no doubt vote, but they will vote like machines influenced by persons who know more than they do. Those who will not think and those who cannot think occupy exactly the same status in the political world. They either take no part in public affairs or they vote in utter ignorance of what they are doing. We cannot see that the men of either class have much reason to be proud of the position they occupy in the State.

It is feared that the Rev. Joseph Parker, one of the most gifted of the Congregationalist clergymen of Great Britain, is becoming insane. His conduct has of late become very eccentric, and he sent a few days ago a very singular letter to the *Daily Chronicle*. It contained the following extraordinary passage: "Only the other day an agnostic said to me, as if we were upon equal terms, 'How are you?' A sudden pain thrilled my nerves, purple blood suffused my careworn face. I lifted my lithe, gaunt figure to its full height and with nothing for a background but a sympathizing horizon, I asked him by what right he took an interest in the state of my health. The blow told well. The dragon reeled and disappeared." The letter, which is a disconnected farrago of extravagant nonsense, concludes with the following sentence: "Now I am driven to the Church of the Aurora Borealis and my piety has nothing to live on but the barest facts." It is no wonder that Mr. Parker's friends are extremely solicitous about the state of his mind and that many of his people fear that they will never hear his voice within the walls of his church again.

THE CARIBOO ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—The report that had been in circulation for some time past that Mr. Reid was to be called to the senate was this week confirmed by THE COLONIST. Mr. Reid represented the Lillooet-Cariboo district in the Commons for a number of years, being elected on three successive occasions and has well earned his elevation. In the house, he was respected by the leading men of both parties for his intelligence and fair-mindedness. He always took a broad and patriotic view of public matters and his support was ever given in the interest of every progressive measure.

We congratulate the Hon. Mr. Reid on his elevation to the senate and trust he may be long spared to look after the interest of this Dominion of ours.

While the elevation of Mr. Reid was unconfirmed a few names were mentioned in connection with the vacant seat. At present there are our for parliamentary honors Mr. F. Barnard, Mr. R. McLeese and Mr. Rogers. Mr. McLeese is the well-known weighty representative of the Cariboo district in the local house and his presence there can be ill-spared to counterbalance the superfluous strength of the government.

Mr. Rogers has been the late sheriff of the Cariboo district and has issued a circular to the electors which is rather indefinite as he has not announced he will support either party or policy.

Mr. Barnard is a young man of very good ability, and is a staunch supporter of Sir John and the national policy. He is well-known throughout the district and, although not residing in the district, his interest is largely identified with its progress. He is popular and will make an active and energetic representative. Mr. Barnard is making a personal canvass through the district and from current reports from all parts of the district his success is assured. The election of Mr. Barnard would reflect credit on this constituency. He possesses good business talents is a fair speaker and has a thorough knowledge of Dominion politics.

ELECTOR.

Lillooet, Oct. 9, 1888.

Tried and Proved.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint, and have proved it, after a fair trial, a sure cure, both in my own case and others of the family." Lauratta Wing, New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont. 4-th sat-dw

CABLE NEWS.

The Present Low Stage of the Nile Due to the Machinations of The Mahdi.

Official Account of the Death of Major Barttelot—His Excessive Harshness to the Natives.

Emperor William Launches a New Italian Ironclad and Reviews the Fleet at Naples.

Turning the Nile From Egypt.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—There is a fast growing fear among the Egyptian natives that the present low stage of the Nile, unprecedented in recent years, is due to machinations of the Mahdi. It is argued that the ancients were fully aware that it was possible to deflect the course of the Nile, and in support of this theory quote Ezekiel 29, VIII. and 3, XII., and Isaiah 19 V., threatening the dissolution of Egypt and the turning of her waters from their courses. It is further alleged that the King of Abyssinia in 1704 threatened the Turkish Pasha at Cairo to avail himself of his power to turn the Nile from the course at some point in the unexplored region through which the great river runs, and many persons not sharing the fanaticism of the Mahdi's followers, are inclined to the belief that he, too, has discovered the place and the means of putting Egypt to death slowly by drying up her fountains of life.

Dislikes the Absence.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Lord Salisbury still remains at Hatfield House, where he receives despatches from the foreign office by special messengers daily. Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, is much annoyed at the Premier's continued absence from his desk. He calls at the foreign office every day on business obviously of great importance, and each day reiterates his refusal to disclose its nature to any one except the foreign secretary.

The Prospect Gloomy.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Tories are gloomily contemplating their prospects of fulfilling their promises at the autumn session of parliament. The Supply Bill will absorb at least a month of the six weeks of available time, and as the government are pledged to the passage of several important remedial measures it is difficult to imagine how they are to avoid popular arraignment on the charge of making specious promises.

An Unknown Ambassador.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Count Diaobilant, the new Italian ambassador, who died to-day, was scarcely known to the foreign diplomats at the Court of St. James, although he served as minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet in the deputies. He came to London suffering from fever contracted in Rome and was scarcely out of doors after his arrival. During the last fortnight he was confined to his bed.

How the Major Died.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17.—An official account of the death of Major Barttelot has been received, which gives the following particulars: Barttelot had become excessively annoyed at the din caused by the man Yemas, attached to the expedition in the capacity of porter, etc., practicing singing and drumming at early hours in the morning and late in the hours of evening. On the morning of July 19th, in spite of an attempt of Capt. Bonny to dissuade him, he proceeded alone to the tent whence came the sounds of drumming. Shortly afterwards a shot was heard, and Barttelot's body was found in front of the tent with a bullet hole in his breast and his clothing near the wound burned with gunpowder. Professor Jamieson, hearing of the shooting next day, returned to the Barttelot camp, but found that the natives had departed, taking with them the stores. Jamieson then retraced his route to Stanley Falls, leaving Bonny at Arumwimi. Tippoo Tib, report says, was intensely grieved at the death of Barttelot. He had often, he said, warned Barttelot against his excessive harshness to the natives under him, and predicted dire results of his persistent overbearing and even brutal practices. Another relief expedition is regarded as almost impossible.

An Iron Trust Forming.

GLASGOW, Oct. 17.—An iron syndicate is being formed here. Its success depends upon the iron masters of Cleveland joining the combination.

Moonlighters Sentenced.

GALWAY, Oct. 17.—The Galway moonlighters, Cahill, Noon, Reilly and Bannally were to-day sentenced to Wicklow prison. The former for a year and the others for nine months at hard labor.

The Emperor William at Naples.

NAPLES, Oct. 17.—Emperor William at noon to-day launched the new Italian ironclad Castillamore in the presence of King Humbert and in view of the united fleets in the harbor and thousands of enthusiastic spectators on shore. In the afternoon he reviewed the Italian fleet. He was repeatedly cheered. The weather throughout was superb.

The Situation at Madrid.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—The situation here is unchanged. Republican agitators and conspirators infest the frontier, alert to take advantage of an expected emeute but it is not believed there will be any trouble which could be turned to account by them.

Still Under Arrest.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The supreme court has refused to release Prof. Geffcken, who is under arrest for furnishing extracts of the late Emperor Frederick's dairy to Kundehan.

An Empire Assured.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The *North German Gazette*, quoting the Paris *Temps* ironical comments on Premier Floquet's revision bill, agrees with the *Temps* that an empire is at hand. The *Tagblatt* thinks that something unexpected will happen in France and that moderate republicanism is doomed.

Revised by an Empress.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—A prominent German publisher states that sheets of Dr. Mackenzie's book in English were revised by the Empress Frederick. This statement, however, is emphatically denied by Dr. Mackenzie.

The Italian Minister's Opinion.

ROME, Oct. 17.—In an interview yesterday Premier Crispi said he could not believe that France had attempted to check and humiliate Italy in the Massowah and Tunis affairs. Italy could not accept such slights with undignified tameness. He admitted the importance of the Anglo-Italian alliance.

An Italian Minister Dead.

ROME, Oct. 17.—Count Diaobilant, ex-foreign minister of Italy, is dead.

Terrible Petroleum Explosion.

CALLIS, Oct. 17.—In addition to the two men who were known to be killed by the explosion of petroleum yesterday on the steamer Ville de Calais, it is found that a much larger number were killed. Portions of a dozen bodies have been found about the quays. Much damage also is done to the shipping in the vicinity. It is feared that nearly twenty-five lives were lost.

An Officious Consul.

TANGIERS, Oct. 15.—The Sultan of Morocco is about to send an embassy to Washington to complain, among other things, of the conduct of United States Consul Reed Lewis in his relations with the government of Morocco and his interference in matters not within his jurisdiction.

Rejoicing in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Oct. 16.—Customs officers, attaches, etc., to the number of 3,000, were on duty at this port this morning. The populace are jubilant over the passage of this port into the German zollverein.

THE SOUTHFIELD FIRE.

The Fire Almost Extinguished—No Danger Now Anticipated.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, Oct. 17.—The fire in the Southfield mine is not quite extinguished, owing principally to the cave of coal under which the fire is. The cave is being moved and the timbers put in, after which the fire can be got at and extinguished. The steam fire engine is steadily at work forcing water on the fire. The fan is again ready to be connected. No danger is now anticipated.

CAPITAL NOTES.

British and American Naturalized Chinese Alike Excluded.

Seventy Thousand Settlers Added to the Dominion in the Past Nine Months—The New Government Steamer for P. E. I. Launched on Monday.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 17.—Mr. A. C. Parmalee, comptroller of Chinese immigration, says the government cannot do anything for Chinese naturalized in Canada who have been refused admission to the states. The exclusion act debars all persons of Chinese origin from entering the states even if American citizens.

Settlers in Canada for the nine months of the current year number nearly seventy thousand.

The new government steamer for Prince Edward Island, winter service, was launched on the Clyde yesterday. It will cost nearly $140,000.

ALASKA NEWS.

Latest From the Yukon Region—Immense Profits of the Alaska Commercial Company—Nothing Heard From the Lost Schooner Alpha.

(Alaska Free Press.)

The miners returning now left the diggings about the middle of the washing season, consuming about forty days in the trip out.

Jack Moore went as far as Stewart River. He informs us that probably not more than six men will winter on that stream.

It is reported that Howard Hamilton brought out about $3,000 in dust; Mr. Pardue, who has been in for seven years, about $1,000; M. Riley, about $4,000, and several other parties as high as $1,000.

Considerable coarse gold was taken out of Franklin Gulch this season, some pieces weighing as high as $5 to $8.50.

Jack Fisher and George Donaldson will winter on Forty Mile. When last seen they were working $10 diggings.

"Dutch Kate," the only woman who has yet ventured into the mining camps on the Yukon, made the trip in safely. She will go out this fall by way of the mouth of the river.

A number of the last party out brought with them heavy sacks of dust, some containing as much as $4,000. But the larger sacks were the result of two seasons' work.

The average pay on Forty Mile creek this year has been from $8 to $10 per day, although some claims paid higher. Wages paid to placer miners were $8 per day.

The two prospectors killed by a half-witted Indian below Forty Mile were John Bramer and Eugene Joggart. It is reported that the miners hanged the murderer immediately. John Bramer was an old Alaskan prospector, having penetrated to the Yukon by way of Gopper river. He was the white miner who accompanied Lieut. Allen in 1880 in his explorations of the Copper and Tananah rivers.

The miners have all come to the conclusion that, taking into consideration the time consumed in getting in and out of the country, the high price of provisions and the hardships endured, nothing less than $15 diggings will pay them for the trip. However, they are free to say that as soon as a road has been built over the portage and steamboats put on the river, the Yukon will be a great country, as there is much ground there that will pay under more favorable circumstances. It is their opinion also that the cream of the country has not been found.

(The Alaskan.)

Alaskan salmon canners' profits for the past season will approach $600,000.

Frank Starr, of Juneau, has located a site for a salmon fishery on Fresh Water Bay, Chichagoff Island.

At the sitting of the district court, on Monday, Robert Orme, a subject of Great Britain, was admitted to become a citizen of the United States.

The Alaska Commercial Company, with a capital stock of only $200,000, clears annually out of its operations in this territory the immense sum of two million dollars.

The Killisuoo Oil Works and appurtenant property were put up for sale by the marshal on Thursday and purchased by Hon. Whit M. Grant representing the trustees, for $10,000.

The cost of the Mt. St. Elias expedition has been fully $3,000, of which about $1,500 was disbursed at Yakutat. The whole expense was shared by the four gentlemen composing the party.

Kittie Smakoff, a resident of Sitka since her birth 36 years ago, died on Wednesday afternoon very suddenly at her home in Russian Town. She leaves a husband, a son and two daughters.

W. Ross, a Juneau prospector who left Yakutat for home about the end of July in a canoe, was drowned at sea. A month later the remains of his canoe were found on the beach at a point close to Black Sand River, between Dry Bay and Yakutat.

When the Leo left Yakutat on the 14th inst. nothing had been seen or heard of the Alpha which sailed from here seven weeks ago. It is evident that some casualty has happened to her; she is either on the beach somewhere in the vicinity of Copper River, or she has foundered at sea.

A very large quartz lode was discovered on August 28th at a point about 200 feet northwest of the Lucky Chance mill-site, by Stephen A. Gee, an employe of the Lake Mountain Mining Co. The ledge—the trend of which runs northeast and southwest, and is from 100 to 150 feet wide—has been located by the attaches of the company. The outcroppings are rich in free gold and sulphurets.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Dakota Ladies Raid Saloons, Spill All the Liquors and Break the Furniture.

Destructive Colliery Fire in Pennsylvania—Another Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The Ancon's Chinese Cannot Land—A Puzzle for Captain Carroll to Solve.

Paupers to be Returned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The National line steamship Spain landed a motley collection of immigrants at Castle Garden to-day. A large number of the vessel's passengers were destitute and friendless, and others were in ill health, feeble and unable to perform labor of any kind. Among them were five men, two women and seven children whose passage had been paid here by the Duke of Buckingham. These people came from a small village in Buckingham county, England, work was scarce and when they appealed to the duke for aid he advised them to seek employment in America and agreed to pay their passage. Collector Magone has been informed of their arrival and has ordered them detained until Saturday at which time, if they do not receive aid to take them to Manitoba, to which place they say they are *en route*, they will be sent back to England.

Yellow Jack.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 17.—The board of health reports 36 new cases of yellow fever for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. to-day. There were three deaths—James Faird, R. W. Trusbach and Gustav Mueller. Of the new cases, six were whites and thirty colored.

The feeling to-day is far less cheerful. It is no longer believed that the epidemic will disappear before the cold weather. The finance committee were contemplating the announcement to the country that no more funds were needed, but an increase of new cases will prevent this action for the present.

Too Much Celebration.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 17.—Lawrence Bouse was killed and Bob Smith fatally injured by the explosion of a wagon load of fireworks to-night. The men were standing on the wagon firing off Roman candles, when the fireworks, of which there were 3,500 pounds, took fire and exploded. The wagon was smashed into kindling wood. Bouse was burned almost to a crisp, while Smith received what are thought to be fatal injuries. Smith is a well-known sporting man, is the lessee of the Academy of Music in this city and was on the committee to look after fireworks during the Thurman demonstration.

The Boycott Broke Them.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 17.—J. M. Chandler & Co., wholesale jewelers, assigned to day. Liabilities, $50,000; assets, $45,000. The failure grew out of a boycott declared against them by the watchmakers and jobber's association of the United States.

Ladies Attack the Saloons.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 16.—The *Journal's* Grand Forks, Dakota, special says: About a dozen women were brought here under arrest from Thompson to-day. All attempts to close the saloons there having failed, the ladies raided them, breaking up the furniture and spilling the liquor on the ground, for which they were arrested. Great interest is manifested in the trial, and there is much bitter feeling.

What Next?.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—An Alaskan steamer brought back 90 Chinese to-day, who are refused landing until the treasury department decides whether their claim that they have not been off American soil since leaving here entitles them to re-admission.

Until After the Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Assistant Secretary Maynard has telegraphed to the collector at Port Townsend, W. T., that the treasury department cannot authorize the landing of the 30 Chinese laborers who recently arrived at that port on the steamer Ancon from Alaska.

Death of a Chicago Millionaire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Hon. John Wentworth, better known as "Long John," died at 7:45 o'clock this morning. He was one of Chicago's oldest residents, and in his day was mayor of the city, congressman and editor of the principal daily papers here. About a month ago his general health began to fail and death resulted this morning. Mr. Wentworth was 74 years of age, and leaves an estate worth at least $1,000,000.

Destructive Colliery Fire.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 17.—The Mineral Railroad and Mining Company's Connor colliery was burned to the ground this morning. Three hundred slate pickers in the breaker were rescued uninjured. Five miners were severely but not dangerously injured by falling machinery and timbers. The loss is estimated at $85,000. The colliery was the largest in Central Pennsylvania.

Terrible Railway Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 16.—Another terrible accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railway this morning. A construction train was unloading ties at Tamand siding, near Lost Creek, on the Scottsville branch, when a fast Pennsylvania freight came along and dashed into the construction train. Of forty Hungarians who were at work unloading ties six were killed outright and twenty-six injured. A brakeman on the freight train was killed. Twenty freight cars were wrecked. The killed were horribly mangled.

Clever Thieves.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct, 17.—While W. W. Maynard was absent from his jewelry brokerage office at 16 Brottle Square to-day, and the place was locked up, two thieves in the guise of whitewashers gained entrance, one getting in through the transome by aid of the step-ladder, while the other whitewashed so that no one outside could see in and after collecting watches and diamonds valued at $1200 or $1500 they walked off. The police are looking for them.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

The Hyack Fire Company has disbanded, and a new company will be formed.

The salt on catch on Tuesday night was one of the best of the season. The majority of the boats averaged over 100 each, while 60 was the bottom number reached.

The city council have voted $25 for the purchase of a cup to be shot for at the annual meeting of the Westminster Rifle Association on Saturday next. The conditions are that the cup must be won twice in succession by the same person before it becomes the property of the winner.

The libel case of Fagan *vs.* Cooper has been further adjourned until Tuesday next.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Oct. 18.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Smuggling Case.

The alleged case of smuggling against Capt. Roop of the bark Nereroos, has been dropped, at least for the present, owing to the fact that the justices before whom the case was being tried had no jurisdiction.

A Suit for Damages.

Mr. Duncan, late of Metlakahtla, is preparing a bill for damages sustained by the seizure of mission property by the government. The damages are said to exceed $50,000. The property involved comprised a saw-mill, a cannery, a church and numerous dwellings.

Union Mine Sawmill.

The new sawmill at Comox is now in running order and is working to the entire satisfaction of the proprietors, Messrs. R. Grant & Co. The mill has plenty of engine and boiler power, and when in full blast will turn out 15,000 feet of lumber per day.

Another Defalcation.

It is currently reported on the streets that the auditors in overhauling the late treasurer's accounts have found a further deficiency in the cash for the period covered from the 1st of July to the date of Mr. Russell's flight. The latest discovery is said to involve a sum exceeding $2,000.

Customs Officers Dismissed.

There is consternation among the customs officials at Port Townsend, owing to the sudden dismissal of W. H. Harned, special deputy-collector for the past ten years. It is asserted that W. F. Fennimore, C. J. Mulkey and Frank H. Winslow, other customs officials, will also be dismissed. The cause is not explained.

Poisoned by Eating Mussels.

On Sunday last an Indian was found dead on Thetis Island, and at the inquest held in Nanaimo on Monday, the wife of the deceased deposed that on the Saturday evening previous her husband had eaten a quantity of mussels; that shortly after eating the shellfish he became ill, when he drank some salt water. He gradually became worse, and died at 12 o'clock.

The Southfield Mine Fire.

The Nanaimo *Free Press* states that on Tuesday evening the fire in the Southfield mine was confined to a single cave that had fallen from the roof, and as the men were able to work on both sides of it, the management feel confident of its early extinguishment. The fire does not interfere with the work in the No. 1 and No. 3 shafts, but shuts off work in the Southfield mine in which 250 men are employed.

Struck a Reef.

On Friday last a workman in the employ of A. G. Davis, Vancouver, was entrusted to take supplies in a boat to the lighthouse on Gambier Island, the value of his little cargo being about $200. At the lighthouse he struck a reef, and becoming excited and frightened threw everything overboard. Of the property thus disposed of, nothing was recovered except one barrel of kerosene.

Crofter Fishermen for the Canneries.

A large emigration of Crofter fishermen from London to British Columbia will take place probably next spring. A number of the leading cannery owners are arranging to emigrate 120 families, or about 600 souls in all, to take the places of Indians and Chinese in the canneries at fixed wages. The movement is regarded as important in view of the drawbacks of the Chinese element to the province.

For Howe Sound.

Supt. Roycraft's sloop Ada, having on board Sir Wm. Host, Capt. Palmer (Battery "C"), and M. Lumby, Esq., will leave this morning on a cruise to Howe Sound. The superintendent will be in command of the handy little craft and, should the party be favored with fine weather, there can be no doubt that they will immensely enjoy the shooting, etc., which is the object of the cruise. The party will be absent from the city about eight days and will camp ashore nightly.

Victoria Choral Society.

The first rehearsal of the above society was held in Messrs. Goodwin & Jordan's rooms, corner of Fort and Broad streets, last evening. A large number were present notwithstanding counter attractions. The choruses rehearsed were: "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," "O, Father, Whose Almighty Power," "We Come in Bright Array." The manner in which these choruses were rendered was eminently satisfactory to the director, Prof. Sharpe. Considering the fact that the oratorio of "Judas Maccabaeus" was something entirely new to the majority present, we predict a grand success for this society. President Redfern in addressing the members called attention to the fact of their being punctual in attendance, and also impressed upon them the importance of using their influence among their friends to become members before the first of November, as after that date an entrance fee of $2.50 will be required. It is understood a suitable opera will shortly be taken in hand by the society.

A Corner in Blankets.

All Indians are not smugglers, as Lenz & Leiser know to their satisfaction. A party of northern Indians, who are visiting Victoria for the purpose of laying in their annual winter supply of provisions and blankets, visited the store of the above named firm on Government street yesterday, and were so pleased with the samples of blankets shown by the clerks that they decided to make some extensive purchases. Indians, however, are not like other individuals, and require ample time for discussion and calm deliberation before parting with their cash for its equivalent in merchandise, and the *modus operandi* adopted by the natives in buying their blankets yesterday taxed the patience of the clerks. After a minute examination of the goods, the entire party, men and women, squatted down on the floor and held a lengthy pow-wow on the relative merits of the different qualities of blankets submitted for their inspection. A satisfactory conclusion being evidently arrived at, one of the Indians arose, and approaching the counter stacked up one hundred standard dollars, receiving their value in good woolen blankets. (Catch an Indian buying any other but the best). The sale being concluded, and money and blankets having changed hands, the Indians resumed their sitting posture, and held another confab, after which a second Indian arose, approached the counter and stacked up another pile of silver dollars, receiving in lieu thereof several pairs of blankets. Then all held another consultation, when a third purchase was made; and so the best part of the afternoon was passed—buying and talking—until at length quite a pile of blankets had been purchased, and the natives left the store with their goods, the firm being enriched by their afternoon's sale to the extent of about one thousand dollars.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Two Chinese who arrived from San Francisco on the Mexico, were refused a landing at Port Townsend.

Thirteen Chinese gamblers who were arrested at Vancouver on a charge of gambling, have been convicted, and fines imposed to the amount of $265.50. All paid their fines except one who preferred to work out a term in jail.

CITY POLICE COURT.

(Before Judge Richards.)

Peter Martin, charged with being in possession of an intoxicant, was fined $25.

Mr. Theo. Davie was fined $5 for drifting over James Bay bridge at a pace faster than a walk.

THE ROBINSON CASE.

James D. Robinson, on remand from the 10th inst.

Mr. Theo. Davie said the prosecution was ready to go on with the charge of embezzlement; but the charge of being an accessory would be withdrawn.

Since the last meeting of the court the sum of $1,275 50 was found in the safe. There still remains a balance due of $794 75. The amount deficient last year was over $2,000. A receipt was given to Mr. Robinson for $250 above the sum found in the safe. The sum of $250 was supposed to be in an envelope. When the receipt was given the envelope was not opened. Since then it was found that there was no money there.

Mr. Mills—I saw $250 taken from the envelope and counted. This money was counted twice. There was no embezzlement. Mr. Robinson is prepared to pay over any money due. The money was offered to Mr. Duck, but he would not accept it except in the presence of the Mayor. There was no intention of embezzlement.

Mr. Davie—Mr. Robinson's intentions were like those of men in banks who intend to replace the money which they took. The road to hell is paved with good intentions.

Mr. Mills—We will give a cheque for the sum of $500 to Your Honor to cover any deficiencies. The court will allow Mr. Robinson to examine the books and postpone the case until Monday. The defendant will make good any deficiencies.

Mr. Davie—We want no compromise. If the defendant returns whatever is short the matter will be for the municipal council to decide whether they will ask permission to withdraw the case. If restitution is made most likely the case will be withdrawn.

Mr. Mills—We want no favors from the council.

Mr. Davie—This is not a question of settling a debt. The defendant was supposed to hand over all sums received over $200. This he did not do and the case must go on, unless it is decided by the corporation to be allowed to withdraw it.

His Honor remanded the case until Monday next. The defendant was allowed out on his own recognizance.

MR. MOODY'S WORK.

Yesterday afternoon the Pandora street Methodist Church held a large number of Christians, and those who wished to be brought into close communion with the Lord Jesus.

Mr. Moody's address dealt principally with the treatment of converts. At the close of the meeting a large number expressed a desire to enter the new life.

In the evening an earnest and thoughtful audience filled the rink, and after the opening service of prayer and sacred song, the great evangelist addressed them from the eleventh chapter of Matthew's Gospel, the 28th to the 30th verses, his theme being "Finding Rest in Christ Jesus." The discourse was one of unusual power, and many remained to the after service, seeking the Lord.

Mr. Moody will not go to Vancouver to-day as has been stated. He will remain in the city for the balance