The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

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W. H. ELLIS, - - - - - MANAGER.

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

Not more than one week, 30 cents.

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VANCOUVER:

Branch Office of THE COLONIST, 609 Hastings street. A. GOODMAN, Agent,

THE RELIGION OF CHINA.

In no particular are the Chinese people more different from those of other countries than in their religion. Three cults are in vogue, Confucianism, Buddhism and Taouism. There are millions who believe all three, millions who believe some two of them, millions who believe only one, and a good many millions more who have no very clear idea what they believe. We use the word "believe" not because it is strictly accurate, but in the sense of accept, which is how it is generally understood in connection with religious matters. A man accepts a certain creed, a certain theology, a certain system of ethics. He believes that by accepting this system he will order his life aright and secure his future, that is if his system takes the future into account. This observation is of general applicability, and does not specially refer to the Chinese.

It is not intended in this article to speak of Buddhism. That must be treated by itself, and it may very well be omitted from a consideration of the "religions of China," for the reason that it has almost lost any influence it ever possessed over the national character. A Buddhist revival is in progress, but its effect upon China has as yet been infinitesmal. Confucianism and Taouism have been the great formative influences in making China what it is.

In the sixth century before Christ two great leaders were born in China. One was Lao-Tze the other Kong-Fuh-Tze; the name of the latter has been Latinized into Confucius. Miraculous circumstances are said by tradition to have surrounded the birth of each and very remarkable pedigrees have been worked out for them. But be their ancestry what it may have been, the fact remains that Lao-Tze became a recluse early in life, while Kong-Fuh-Tze devoted himself to business and later to the practical affairs of government. The latter on the death of his mother, went into retirement, in compliance with an old, but at that time abandoned custom of the Chinese people. He remained in retirement for three years, during which he gave himself up to an endeavor to solve the principles which lie at the foundation of human society. At the expiration of that period he became a teacher of philosophy. Meanwhile Lao-Tze was engaged in propagating his religious cult. The two leaders are said to have met only once. They parted with different opinions of each other. Lao-Tze regarded his contemporary as a man who lived and worked on a very low plane; but the latter always thereafter held up Lao-Tze as one whose teachings deserved the most careful consideration.

In the sense, in which the word is generally understood, Confucius, to use the name by which he is most generally known, did not teach a religion. That is, he did not seek to formulate any idea as to a deity, he does not appear to have cared to inquire whether or not man has a spiritual side to his being, and a future life did not at all enter into his consideration. His whole effort was to prescribe rules for the government of men's relations to each other. These relations he divided under three heads: Sovereign and subject, parent and child, husband and wife. To do his duty by these relations he taught that man must follow five rules: Universal charity, impartial justice, conformity to established ceremonies and usages, rectitude of heart and mind and absolute sincerity. These five rules, he claimed, were the natural principles of human action, and everything opposed to them was unnatural. He taught that the law of nature is on the side of good, wherein he does not greatly differ in principle from the position taken by the late Henry Drummond in his famous work on "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Confucius did not attempt to account for the existence of things, but accepted their existence under certain laws as a sufficient basis for human philosophy. He did not teach that there is no deity, but contented himself with framing a code of ethics which seemed to him to conform to the conditions with which men have to deal in every day practical life. In fact his claim is that he prescribed practical rules for practical men, and as he laid the foundation of a system which has made it possible for a remarkably congested population to exist in China, it must be admitted that he built wisely.

While Confucius taught nothing in regard to a spiritual world, which was something on which he claimed he had no light whatever, he was careful not to deny the existence of spiritual agencies. Asked if men should pray to spirits and genii, he said that it had been the custom of the people so to do, and there could be no harm in observing it. He knew nothing about such things, but so ancient a custom was worthy of being followed. His ideas greatly commended themselves to the people, especially as he advocated universal education as essential to the proper development of his system. The Emperor took it up and there was at once inaugurated a period of stern morality. He was not without opposition, and his opponents met him with weapons that were temporarily successful. They sent to a neighboring province and imported into the imperial entourage a great number of women of much beauty and little morals, so that for a time the reformer found his adherents greatly reduced, not only numerically, but in influence; but he persevered, and on his death had the satisfaction of seeing his plan for universal education adopted and his rules of conduct accepted as the national religion.

Meanwhile Lao-Tze was earnestly advocating his theories. Unlike Confucius he sought for the origin of things, which he expressed somewhat as follows: Out of Silence and the Void came motion, and out of motion everything that is; two principles of life were evolved, the physical and the material, and these permeate all things, and the object of human life is to strive that the spiritual may overcome and finally supplant the physical. Hence the name of his doctrine, Taou, which means "the way." In the mandatory part of Taouism there is nothing inconsistent with Christianity; but it lays no commands upon its adherents as to the matter of belief and offers them nothing resembling the Christian idea of the efficacy of faith. Men may reach immortality, according to Lao-Tze, but they must do so by the force of their own efforts. Prayer will be efficacious to assist them, by drawing spiritual forces to their aid; but the immortal life is gained by the efforts of the individual.

Taouism has millions of adherents, but finds only very slight acceptance among the educated classes who are followers of Confucius, almost without exception. It will be abundantly evident from the foregoing review that one may readily be both a Confucianist and a Taouist. These are the systems which have determined the life of one-fourth of all men, who have lived during the last two thousand years.

VICTORIA FIRST.

In the Helena Independent of September 3 there is a letter from Col. Samuel Word, whom the Independent describes as a practical miner and Western pioneer. The letter was written from Skagway, and in it, after describing his trip that far on the way to the Yukon, Col. Word said:

When I left home with my two sons, I expected to outfit at Seattle. But after carefully looking over the situation, I found I could outfit in and sail from Victoria and avoid the customs duties collected by the Canadian authorities on the east side of the range. By sailing from an American port into Canadian territory, I would have to pay customs to the Canadian government.

That duty is large, ranging from 25 to 35 per cent. of the cost value of the articles shipped. If your outfit cost you $1,000, you would have to pay about $250 duty on it. But if you ship from a Canadian port destined for some point in Canadian territory, you are not required to pay customs duty. I would therefore advise my friends who contemplate this trip, whether this fall or next spring, to outfit at Victoria or Vancouver.

There is practically no difference in the price of supplies in Seattle and Victoria.

This is emphatically a disinterested testimonial. No reason can be suggested why Col. Word should write thus about Victoria, except his desire to let the people of Montana know the truth. He completely answers the Seattle argument that duties cut no figure because things are cheaper in Seattle than here. Col. Word has no reason to boom the Seattle outfitting trade, and he very naturally desires to save his friends, who may follow him, from having to pay 25 per cent. more for their outfits than they would have to pay if they bought them in this city. The advertising committee ought to make good use of this letter, which puts Victoria easily in the first place, for in addition to the equality in the prices of goods and the protection of a 25 per cent. duty, Victoria merchants can claim to be the most experienced outfitters on the Coast.

ROUTES TO THE YUKON.

Referring to the COLONIST's correction of a statement which lately appeared in its columns, the British Columbia Review, of London, says it is hard to be rebuked by this paper, especially when it must acknowledge that the COLONIST is right. The Review wishes to do what is just by the province, whose name it bears, and as it is clearly astray on the question of routes to the Yukon, we hope it will take what we now say and examine into it with the aid of the best map of the country it can find.

Our proposition is that for any season of the year, summer or winter, the route via the Stickeen and thence overland to Teslin Lake is incomparably the best. This will undoubtedly be the great route of travel next year. It is as certain as anything can be that there will be thousands of people on the river and the trail as soon as it is passable. It is as safe a route as can be found. There is not a dangerous place on it, and with comparatively small expenditure there will not be a difficult place on it.

A SEVERE tempest in a teapot is raging in the journalism of the Maritime provinces. In his speech at the St. John banquet, the minister of railways wished to say that the distance from St. John to Montreal is less than from Halifax to Montreal. There is no question as to the truth of this geographical statement; but unhappily a Halifax paper reported Mr. Blair as saying, "St. John is nearer Montreal than Halifax," and it proceeds to accuse him of violating the particular commandment which forbids the bearing of false witness, for it says that any one knows that it is further from St. John to Montreal than it is from St. John to Halifax, which also is true. Whereupon a St. John paper corrects the Halifax paper with a choice selection of adjectives, and charges it with garbling the Minister's remarks, alleging that what he said was that "St. John was nearer to Montreal than Halifax was." As there is no evidence that either of the three cities named has lately changed its geographical position in respect to the other, it is not easy to see why Mr. Blair should have said anything about how near Halifax was to Montreal. It is intelligible that he might have spoken of how near that city is to the other. Now admitting that what Mr. Blair meant to convey is what we have stated in the second sentence of this paragraph, we suggest that if he had said "St. John is nearer than Halifax to Montreal," he would have saved a lot of printer's ink. Possibly this is what he did say.

AMONG other things on which the good people of Greater New York have been harangued during the mayoralty contest is the never failing topic of British tyranny. Don't you happen to know what British tyranny is? We are sorry not to be able to enlighten you, for we do not know either. Possibly we all are so callous that we do not feel the fetters which bind us. We have heard before of prisoners getting to love their chains. But without arguing the matter, and admitting that there is such a thing as British tyranny, which every man, woman and child in the United States can see with his, her or its eyes shut, we would like someone to take compassion on our ignorance and tell us what manner of bearing it has upon the government of the city of New York. The great American public, when it sets out to make an ass of itself, can give anyone else both bowers and the joker and win out easily.

THE people who went up to St. Michael's in the hope of ascending the Yukon this year are coming back again as rapidly as they can, although many of them must winter on the river. Their tales of hardship are heartrending. The COLONIST has the satisfaction of knowing that, at the very outset of the rush, it cautioned any one against attempting to go to Klondyke by way of the mouth of the Yukon. Its opportunities for getting information were of the best, and from these it arrived at the conclusion that it was impossible to accomplish the undertaking. We felt, however, that advice was useless. Even when intending miners were personally told of the facts of the case, they answered that it might be true that most people could not get through, but they could. When the craze for gold seizes a man he loses all his common sense, as a rule.

THERE is a vacancy in the Seattle mayoralty, caused by the absence of Mayor Wood on the Yukon. The propriety of allowing gambling to be run "wide open," as the saying is, is an issue in the election of a new mayor. Acting-Mayor Crichton says that he has had letters from the mayors of nearly one hundred of the cities of the United States having a population in excess of 30,000, and that they all agree in condemning the wide open policy. They say that however attractive it may seem in some respects, gambling is in the long run a great injury to a city.

THE Kamloops Sentinel sends a letter to the COLONIST for no other purpose than to let us see the advertising envelope that is being distributed in the interest of the land route to the Yukon. A note enclosed informs us that Kamloops is the City of Destiny. All right. We have no objection. May we be permitted to remark: Keep your eye on Klondyke.

IT may be interesting to those papers which were furious over Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney's desire to occupy the rooms in the new parliament building so that his name could be upon the brass plate, to learn that his name is not on the plate in connection with the opening of the building, and that no instructions have been yet sent as to whose name shall be put upon it.

HON. JAMES MITCHELL, premier of New Brunswick, has been obliged to retire because of ill-health. He is succeeded by Hon. H. R. Emmerson. Mr. Mitchell is a Conservative; Mr. Emmerson a Liberal. The change has no significance as regards Federal politics, for these play no part in the local affairs of New Brunswick.

THE Consular Journal says that the cost of living in Japan has nearly doubled in four years, and that wages have gone up accordingly. The result is that Japanese coal mine owners are importing laborers from Corea. The Journal thinks that Japanese competition in industrial lines is a myth.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

KOOTENAY PROBLEMS.

The economical reduction of Kootenay ores is by far the most important problem at present confronting those interested in the welfare of this district. Its satisfactory solution means the inauguration of an era of prosperity for southern and southeastern British Columbia, unequalled in the history of all known mining camps. Kootenay cannot experience such a condition without the entire Dominion enjoying a proportionate and very considerable and lasting benefit. It is, therefore, plainly apparent that the question of cheap smelting facilities for Kootenay ores is not only of vital interest locally, but is of sufficient importance to demand the attention of Canada from one end to the other.—Rossland Miner.

THE SILVERY SLOCAN.

The grand record of the Slocan speaks for itself. Fifty-two shipping mines. The Payne mine will divide between its three owners for the quarter ending December 31 $100,000 per month. The outside world scarcely knows that there is such a mine.—Kootenaian.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

"Peace hath her victories not less renowned than those of war," is often quoted, but the quoters seldom reflect that peaceful avocations are frequently accompanied by as great casualties and disasters as war itself. The number of persons employed on all the United States railways is not much, if any greater than the number of soldiers the United States had under arms at one time during the civil war, yet the number of persons, passengers, employees and others, killed and injured in one year on all the American railways would constitute the casualties of a serious battle that would create mourning all over the country.—Vancouver World.

A DRAWING CARD.

British Columbia is worse than a slippery elm poultice; it draws everybody that gets in sight of it.—Manitoba Free Press.

ANOTHER YUKON ROAD.

Mr. Robert Cunningham Speaks of the Route From Alice Arm to Telegraph.

A new route from the Coast to connect with the Telegraph Creek trail and thence to the Yukon is advocated by Mr. Robert Cunningham, of Port Essington, who is at present in town. This road is by way of Alice arm, which lies to the east of Portland canal, and so is well inside the Canadian line and outside of any dispute as to boundary claims made by the United States.

There is deep water navigation right to the top of Alice arm, Mr. Cunningham says, and ships can get there at any season of the year without any danger of meeting ice. There is plenty of room for the largest vessels and a good harbor. From the head of Alice arm north to Telegraph Creek is an open prairie-like country, with here and there bunches of trees—a fine agricultural country, with plenty of game. The distance from Alice arm to the Stickeen river opposite Telegraph Creek is 180 miles, and it is possible to make the trip at any time of the year, with toboggans and dogs in the winter and horses in summer.

Speaking from his own experience, Mr. Cunningham says that he has travelled 40 miles over the trail from the head of Alice arm and that there are no heavy grades or mountains on the way—it is practically level, though a few rolling hills may be met with. Mr. Cunningham has also been through a large part of the country south of Telegraph creek, for as far back as 26 years ago he explored south and east from Telegraph creek for the Hudson's Bay Company.

From Alice arm to to the Stickeen is very suitable for a railway, according to Mr. Cunningham, as in addition to the other advantages there are no rivers to cross until the Stickeen is reached, and there the river cuts so clean through the high rocky banks that a bridge could be laid across very easily. From Alice arm Teslin lake can be reached, according to Mr. Cunningham, by a railway less than 300 miles in length. Then, too, a railway would open up a large stretch of agricultural country capable of supporting many people, right on the road to the Yukon.

NEW BRUNSWICK MINISTRY.

Mr. Mitchell Resigns Because of Ill Health and Mr. Emmerson Is Now Premier.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 30.—H. R. Emmerson is now premier. A re-construction of the local government was effected last evening. On account of ill-health, Mr. Mitchell resigned the office of premier and attorney-general, and Lieut.-Governor McLellan called upon Mr. Emmerson to form an administration, which he has succeeded in doing.

Brownell—It isn't the bicycle which costs the money. It is the bicycle attachments. Harkness (admonishingly)—True—but then you should not form one for every pretty bicycle girl you meet.—Puck.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Complaint That Native Burying Places Have Been Recently Desecrated by Scientists.

Thoughts Arising From the Consideration of Great Britain's Paramount Power.

TO THE EDITOR:—This is an out-of-the-way region, and your paper of August 30 has only just reached me. In it, under the above heading, I observe some statements said to have been made by Mr. James Deans to your reporter, which seem to me to call for brief comment.

He is speaking of the Queen Charlotte islands, and of the village of Massett in particular—a locality of which I also ought to know something, having resided here for over seven years—and he gives you the impression that our lives are being made miserable by the constant intrusion of American "marauders." He speaks of "a regular fleet of foreign boats" visiting our halibut fishing grounds; of "predatory bands killing cattle belonging to white settlers;" of "a party of pirates" taking "possession of a vacant house in Massett village" and opening a store; and of "a party of Americans" visiting Massett and making "a complete clean-up of the crop of potatoes," "securing about three tons."

Now, sir, I have no desire to side with Americans as against our own people; but I want to see justice dealt out to all alike. And this desire compels me to say that of the above four charges the first is grossly exaggerated, and the other three are false. In saying this, I do not question Mr. Deans' veracity; I merely challenge the accuracy of his information. Let us glance at the charges one by one.

It is true that nearly every spring a small American schooner comes to fish for halibut off Virago sound. One year two came, but not together, and I have never heard of more than three being seen during one season, and these at wide intervals. How far these may be correctly described as "a regular fleet" I leave you to judge.

During my residence here there have certainly been some instances of cattle belonging to white settlers having been killed at or near Rose Spit. But in only one instance do we know with certainty who the offenders were, and in that instance they were Tsimshians from our own mainland.

The story of the "party of pirates" boldly opening a store in an empty house "in Massett village," when stripped of its romance is reduced to this: A Kegani Haida ran across from the Alaskan side with a boatload of flour, anchored off the village of Miakwun, four miles from Massett, and there disposed of his wares among his fellow Haidas—for our Haidas and those of Alaska are, as you know, one people.

The last charge, anent the "complete clean-up of the crop of potatoes," has no foundation whatever. Once or twice small articles have been stolen, by whom we know not, from outlying Haida houses, but potatoes, never.

Quite recently, indeed, very loud complaints were made by our Indians of wholesale robbery in the neighborhood of Virago sound and North island. But the articles of which the intruders made a very "complete clean-up" on that occasion were not potatoes but human remains and the Indian curios interred with them. The Indians told me they found that almost every grave had been rifled, and the boxes which contained the bodies left strewn about. In one case some hair, recognized as having belonged to an Indian doctor, and a box which had contained a body, were found floating in the sea. Now this outrage was perpetrated during last July or August, and the date coincides so nearly with the time when a party of Americans visited that region "gathering material to augment the exhibit of the Hydah Indians in the Field-Columbian museum at Chicago," that suspicion naturally rests on them; and I would ask Mr. James Deans, who accompanied that party, to say whether or no he can throw any light on the subject. That he himself had any actual share in the outrage no one who knows him will for a moment suspect; but most of your readers would, I think, feel grateful to him if he could aid in bringing to light the names of men who, however laudable their object, could so mercilessly ride roughshod over the susceptibilities of the Indians.

J. C. KEEN,
Clergyman of the Episcopal church at Massett.
Massett, Q. C. Islands, Oct. 19, 1897.

ABE. GORDON CONTRADICTED.

TO THE EDITOR:—Noticing in the columns of the COLONIST yesterday a statement to the effect that Mr. Frank Cryderman had met with his death on either Bonanza or El Dorado creeks in the Klondyke country about six months ago, I think it will be well to give publicity to the fact that up to the 23rd of June when I left Dawson City, having been there throughout the previous winter and spring, no death had occurred on either of the creeks named. Mr. James McNamee, who left there on July 15 or thereabouts, confirms this statement, and as the reported death of Mr. Cryderman is likely to cause much uneasiness to his many friends, I shall be glad if you will allow this statement to go forth in order that until more reliable information is received they may not be unduly alarmed.

ANGUS GALBRAITH.
Victoria, B. C., October 30, 1897.

SPOKANE FRUIT FAIR.

Thanks of the Management to British Columbia for the Exhibit Sent.

The following little bit of international courtesy and good feeling is pleasant reading, showing as it does how the part taken in sending exhibits from British Columbia is appreciated by the Spokane people. The letter, which is addressed to Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, reads as follows:

SPOKANE, Oct. 27, 1897.

DEAR MR. ANDERSON:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter concerning the slight tokens of our esteem which Mr. Hutcherson was good enough to convey on our behalf. Our President, Mr. John A. Finch, and the entire management of our fruit fair are very much gratified to know that their simple tokens have been graciously accepted by the recipients as an indication of the high esteem in which our neighbors of British Columbia are held by everybody connected with and interested in our fruit fair, which during the past four years has done so much to develop the resources and advertise the possibilities of the entire Northwest. We fully appreciate the great tribute you have paid us in having sent so far and at such great expense the magnificent, and to those unfamiliar with the resources of your province, the surprising exhibit of fruit and other products from your favored province. Thanking you personally for the friendly and influential interest you have at all times taken in our behalf, and with the kindest regards of our management,

H. BOLSTER,
Manager.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PARAMOUNT POWER.

TO THE EDITOR:—Few subjects more gratifying to the national mind than the thoughts arising from consideration of this subject, for when such thoughts do arise it serves to bring prominently under notice as to what cause or causes our country is most indebted for its present important position.

Doubtless there are some who would think it was largly owing to those two great arms of her strength, the army and Navy, and more especially that of the navy, double in extent to that of the combined power of any other two nations.

Others would contend our country's importance arose more from the enterprise and industry of her people, from her great mineral resources, important manufacturing industries, and vast colonial and other possessions, not forgetting her admirable form of government, and equally admirable administration of her laws.

But in truth it is not to any one of these causes singly, more than another, she is indebted for this ascendancy, but rather to a judicious and happy combination of them all.

But if it were left to me to say our country's importance and greatness arose from any one thing, it would suit any feelings and judgment much to say it might be imputed to her moral worth, and although undoubtedly she may sometimes be charged with errors of omission and commission, yet, to atone for these deficiencies, there are great redeeming virtues and the national heart is sound.

And it is to the conservative influence of this moral worth that, under God's providence, the Empire is sustained in its importance and dignity.

W. K. B.

THE ENGINEERS' TROUBLE.

Employers Declare Against Interference Such as Has Already Sent Business to Foreign Firms.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The employers' federation in replying to the proposals made on behalf of the government by Mr. C. T. Ritchie, president of the board of trade, looking to the ending of the strike in the engineering trades, maintain that the basis for a settlement proposed by the board of trade leaves the relations between employers and workmen the same as they were before the stoppage of work, and that therefore there would be a likelihood of further trouble. It is stated that the employers will admit no right of interference with their business, nor exposed themselves to arbitrary restrictions and irritating interference in their working arrangements, which restrictions the leaders of the unions have threatened to increase in the future. These restrictions, it is added, have so increased the cost of production that important engineering work has been placed in foreign hands and British competitors have been underbidden even for machinery for use in Great Britain. The federation says it is willing to take part in a conference to discuss the removal of these restrictions, to extend to all engineering works the equitable arrangements existing in many of them heretofore.

The reply of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to the board of trade proposals expresses the wish that before a conference shall be held a definition be given of what is meant by interference with the employers' business. It adds that the engineers only wish their just terms for labor. Subject to other safeguards, the men are willing to enter into a discussion of the preliminaries of a conference. Both replies avoid the kernel of the dispute, and each side seeks to cast upon the other the odium for a rejection of mediation. It remains with the board of trade to say whether it can proceed on the above basis with its efforts to end the strike. The consensus of opinion is that there is little hope of a conference being held based on the attitude of both sides as displayed in their replies.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Ontario Nominations.

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—The following nominations for the legislature are reported: J. D. Morgan, Liberal, South Grey; D. C. McRae, Liberal, Glengarry; G. R. Campbell, Conservative, West Middlesex.

Rigby Waterproofs and Overcoats

$7.00, $10.00, $12 00.

MACKINTOSHES,

$8.00, $10.00, $12.00. Best Values.

B. Williams & Co.

CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS. 97 JOHNSON STREET.

Farmers' Institutes.

Public meetings will be held at

Parsons Bridge Hotel, on Friday, Nov. 5, at 8 p.m.
Saanich Agricultural Hall, on Monday, Nov. 1, at 2 p.m.
Colquitz Hall, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 2 p.m.
Cedar Hill School House, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 8 p.m.
Agricultural Hall, Duncans, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 7:30 p.m.
Cobble Hill, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 8 p.m.

for the purpose of giving information as to the benefits which will accrue to agriculturists by availing themselves of the provisions of the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act.

The meetings will be addressed by Mr. T. F. Paterson, B.S.A., who has had considerable experience in theworking of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario.

J. R. ANDERSON,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture;
Acting Supt. of Farmers' Institutes.
Department of Agriculture,
Victoria, 29th Oct., 1897.

EDUCATION.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK.

—NEXT TERM BEGINS—

Monday, Sept. 6th, 1897.

For Boarding or day prospectus, apply:

Principal J. W. Church, M.A.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg and Duluth Scheme Before the Cabinet—Good Month for Land Sales.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 30.—(Special)—Superintendent Jenkins of the C.P.R. Telegraphs returned from the West to-day, having accompanied Manager of Telegraphs, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, to the Kootenay, afterwards making an inspection of the division west of Winnipeg. With reference to telegraph matters, Mr. Jenkins said: "We have had a very busy season in all departments of the service, more particularly perhaps in the construction branch. Additional wires have been put up between Fort William and Moosejaw, and on the southwestern branches. We are now engaged in putting up a heavy wire from Swift Current to Lethbridge for the Crow's Nest service. The intention is to have direct service from Winnipeg to Nelson. A splendid telegraph line is being built along the Crow's Nest railway and work is well advanced.

W. H. Bourke, a well-known city contractor, leaves on Tuesday for the Klondyke. He was entertained by a number of leading citizens to-night. Mr. Bourke goes north via Victoria for a San Francisco syndicate.

Dr. Inglis, city medical health officer, contemplates going to the Yukon next spring, and has in his mind the organization of a staff of trained nurses to proceed with him.

At a meeting of the provincial cabinet to-day the proposed Winnipeg-Duluth railway project came up for discussion. Hon. Mr. Cameron submitted his report regarding the legal phases of the scheme, but whether it was favorable or not could not be ascertained, as no decision was reported, and the proceedings have not sufficiently advanced to be made public. The cabinet adjourned shortly after two o'clock until Monday morning. In the meantime some correspondence between the government and the companies bidding for the contract will be carried on by wire. This is the first time, it is understood, that the scheme has been taken up before the full council.

The closing month has been the busiest of the year in the C.P.R. land department, and the aggregate of business will show a considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1896. Payments were good, and sales of land kept up to the record of previous months.

NOBLE FIVE MINE CLOSED.

Alleged Mismanagement Resulting in Financial Trouble But Early Recovery Looked For.

KASLO, Oct. 30.—The Noble Five mine and mill has been closed down pending the adjustment of certain difficulties. Heavy development necessary to keep ahead of the mill, coupled with what many consider mismanagement, has piled up some $50,000 indebtedness, the greater part of which is owing to the Bank of B. N. A. and these creditors are closing in.

A meeting of the stockholders, with Dr. Hendryx in the chair, was held in this city last night. The situation was discussed, but no action was taken beyond a resolution against the proposed amendment to the by-laws authorizing the directors to borrow $150,000, to come up in the meeting at Cody to-day. The amendment will therefore probably not be offered at to-day's meeting. A scheme now being formed will in all probability straighten out the difficulty. The property is a valuable one and only needs development to make it one of the country's great producers.

FORTIETH

A TAMMANY

Boss Croker Says the Have Stamped Out and Lies

Van Wyck Mayor by rality and His W Returne

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—T tory in the first munic Greater New York is The only question remai tled at 11 o'clock is the o ality by which the th headed by Robert A. Va ried the gigantic munic scarcely be less than 60,0 larger than that. Van W a vote which falls possib the combined votes of Republican, and Seth Union.

The last named was extent of polling an aggr ces of the 140,000 pledg ers of the petition, upo came the candidate of movement, which at th to join hands with the R organization in a concert clude Tammany from greater city to come into ary 1, 1898. The offer the ground that in any the Republican organiza ticipate only coinciden other party to the con Citizens' Union, on the fused to recall its nomina in order that the selectio might be carried out con Republican organization.

The total number of was nearly half a millio tions are that Van Wyck 000, Low 145,000, Tra George 15,000. The aggr by 4,000 cast for Indepen Sanitel, Socialist, and hibitionist.

On the city ticket Wyck, Bird S. Coler is troller, and Randolph president of the mun Charles E. Fairchild, wh of the treasury during C presidential term, and zens' Union put up for c not hold the pace with Mr. Fitch, originally a Repub wards a Tammany democrat m from a Tammany distric was the Republican nom troller. He is defeated same vote as the head of was nominated with Ge recognition of the service in the presidential cam fighting as a gold stan against the Democrats wh the 16 to 1 platform of th vention.

The vote for Van Wyc county is approximately was cast for Bryan in 1 135,624. General Tracy proximately 50,000, agai ley vote of 156,359 in Ne while Low (Citizen's U proximately 77,000 and son Democrat) 13,000. I ty, which includes 30 dis lyn, the Bryan vote wa Van Wyck's will be alm against McKinley's vo General Tracy polls 35,000, while Low's vo mately 65,000. In thes the straight Republican v ing off of nearly 175,000, many vote equals if it do exceed that cast for Brya

The headquarters of Wyck at the Bartholdi scene of great joy as the r come in indicating a swee victory. A score or mo rooms where the returns ceived and cheered contin elect Van Wyck did not headquarters at any ti night.

Chairman Quagg of t City and county commit glum and left the headqu o'clock. He refused formal statement an much loth to discus tion. At the headquarte very few prominent Repu and they left the place sh Quagg. The Republican appearance of confidence returns showed the gains It is impossible to describ the Republican headqua ting the gloom was more at the George headquarte

The polling came withi of the entire registry whi the weather conditions u election proceeded, was a expected. The day was to a degree.

There was a general business, and nearly ever qualified had the opportu It was only in the outlyin the exercise of the right c attended with any incon in New York the whole c the occasion.

Bulletin boards, searc readers on the stages of atres, told the story of Those jubilating had reco cordant fish horn to exp while the saloons, close hours while the voting w did business on a scale th compensate for the peri thirst. The streets both and Brooklyn were crowd brilliantly illuminated. T in the vicinity of Tamm particularly great.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 2 ces E. Willard was to-day sident of the National W without opposition.