

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1893.

A DISHONEST EVASION.

Instead of answering our challenge to prove from the Premier's speeches that he tried to arouse a feeling of sectionalism while on the Mainland the News-Advertiser resorts to sheer fabrication and pure invention. This is what it says:—

We will go back to the first place where he (Mr. Davis) addressed a meeting during his tour. This was at Revelstoke. At Revelstoke Mr. Davis emphatically and distinctly told his audience that if the people of West Kootenay objected to the expenditure on the new Parliament building at Victoria the \$200,000 could be charged to the people of Victoria District.

Anything like the above extract is so completely different from what the Premier did then say, or has ever said, that no one who has followed the question will fail to denounce the extract as misrepresentation of the grossest kind.

The first meeting on the Mainland addressed by Mr. Davis was not at Revelstoke, as alleged by our contemporary, but at New Westminster. There, after proving that the yearly cost of the buildings for sinking fund and interest would be about \$25,000, his speech as reported at the time proceeds:—

Now I would like to know, if \$25,000 is going to be expended for this purpose every year, how that sum, distributed over the whole Province, is going to shorten the funds available for building roads and making permanent improvements.

The Premier's speeches at Westminster, Chilliwack and the Delta were fully reported. A very brief summary, only, of what he said at Revelstoke, was published in the Kootenay Star. In reference to the Parliament Buildings the Premier pursued precisely the same line of argument as he had followed at New Westminster, showing that, distributed throughout the Province, the expenditure would not be felt. Our contemporary carefully avoids referring to any of the reports as authority for the words it tries to put into Mr. Davis's mouth. It cunningly falls back on the Revelstoke speech, of which there was no report beyond the briefest summary. To hold a speaker responsible for the hurried notes of a reporter, made for the purpose of a summary such as that given of the Revelstoke meeting, would be absurd. The News-Advertiser cannot even shelter itself behind the brief summary of the Kootenay Star for the statement which it attributes to Mr. Davis, which, as we have already said, is sheer fabrication and invention.

One of the strongest points urged by the sectionalists was that the Mainland had not received its just proportion of the expenditures. Mr. Davis utterly routed them on this point by showing that in fifteen years, while the Mainland had expenditures of nearly \$9,000,000, Vancouver Island expenditures were little more than half that amount, and that, therefore, according to the principles of the sectionalists themselves, the vote for the Parliament buildings was Vancouver Island's due. But, rising above sectional considerations, he claimed that the Province was a large estate and that what benefited one portion—whether the Mainland or the Island—helped the whole; that the Province must be governed as a whole, and the money should be expended wherever it would be of the most advantage.

The advertiser says that neither Mr. Davis nor the COLONIST has ventured to contradict the statement it now attributes to the Premier. How, we would ask, could the statement be contradicted before it was made, or if it or something like it had been said before, how can the COLONIST be expected to waste its space by contradicting every silly story or every malevolent fabrication that appears in the Opposition newspapers. Both our time and our space are too fully occupied to permit us to be continually commenting upon and contradicting the puerile trash in which our Opposition contemporaries delight. For instance, the News-Advertiser says it was Mr. Davis who wrote the article which it essays to answer. This, besides being a statement of fact, proves that the editor of the Advertiser is sadly lacking in critical acumen or is so dishonest that he states what he knows to be false in order to make what he believes to be a point against a political opponent. Omitting to answer false statements like this and hundreds of others must not be taken as an admission of their truth. They are really not worth noticing.

NOT AN ANSWER.

On Sunday last, in reply to the statement made by the Vancouver News-Advertiser that the Premier in his recent tour through the Mainland did his best to arouse a feeling of sectionalism, we challenged that paper to produce from a reliable report of any speech delivered by the Premier while he was on the Mainland, a single passage favoring sectionalism. It will have to be admitted that the challenge was a fair one. If Mr. Davis had, as the News-Advertiser asserted, done his best on the Mainland to arouse a feeling of sectionalism, his speeches would have contained many passages calculated to divide the people and to cause the inhabitants of the different sections to dislike and distrust each other. It could not have been otherwise. It would therefore have been the easiest thing in the world to find these passages. The only difficulty would have been to make a judicious selection. The editor would in his search for proof be embarrassed, so to speak, by his riches.

The reader of the Advertiser who was so unsophisticated as to believe in its editor, after our challenge had appeared, have expected to see the next number of that paper filled with extracts from Mr. Davis's Mainland speeches in type of all sorts and sizes. What must have been his

surprise when the article which purported to be an answer to our challenge did not contain a single quotation from any of the Premier's speeches! There were words, words, words, but no proof. There was paragraph upon paragraph of dreary rubbish which the writer was, perhaps, foolish enough to consider smart, but not one single word to the point. The challenge which the News-Advertiser affected to believe was easily answered was not answered.

The only conclusion to which an intelligent reader could have come after reading the News-Advertiser's dreary and pointless article, is that the editor had made a charge which he was utterly unable to substantiate. There is no doubt that if the editor could have found in any of Mr. Davis's speeches a single sentence that could be twisted into an incitement to sectionalism, he would have produced it with half a column of preface and any number of flourishes. But it was not to be found, for the very simplest and best of all reasons, which is that the Premier did not on his tour on the Mainland try to arouse sectional feeling.

In Wednesday's issue the News-Advertiser returns to the subject of the accusation. It is evident that the editor had some misgivings that his answer to our challenge was no answer at all, and he endeavors to get out of the difficulty in which he has placed himself by quibbling about "sectionalism" and "separation." But his attempt to muddle the question is vain. He accused Mr. Davis of an attempt to arouse a feeling of sectionalism on the Mainland. We challenged him to prove this by quotation from any of Mr. Davis's speeches, in which that gentleman attempted to arouse sectional feeling. He has not done this. It is open for him to do it still. He has given the public enough rot and rags to fill this subject. Let him now show, by quoting Mr. Davis's own words, that there is even a shadow of foundation for the charge he makes.

MISCHIEVOUSLY SENSATIONAL.

It is very unfortunate that much of the news transmitted by cable from Europe to America is collected and compiled by persons who are unfriendly to England. Much of it is so distorted by the partisans through whose hands it passes that it is wholly unreliable.

The anti-English telegrams are made the most of by anti-English newspapers. They are placed in conspicuous positions and introduced by sensational headlines. Of course many place implicit reliance on these one-sided telegrams, because they want to believe them to be true, and others because they are disposed to take for the truth anything that comes to them in the shape of news. Such persons believe the sensational telegrams, and are made unhappy by them, although the information they convey is to them most unwelcome. An extraordinary revelation concerning the national finances, which the revenue has called in the Khedive's share of the Canal Company, is a statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the revenue has not come up to the estimates, and that the deficit will be much greater than he calculated upon. This is, of course, to be deplored, but it is nothing to be alarmed about.

Our attention was directed to a telegram in the Times of Wednesday bearing the startling heading "An Era of Gloom." This dismal telegram gives what is evidently a misinterpretation of an article that appeared in an obscure London newspaper. It speaks of agricultural and industrial distress which is said to be pending, and of an "extraordinary revelation" concerning the national finances. The extraordinary revelation is a statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the revenue has not come up to the estimates, and that the deficit will be much greater than he calculated upon. This is, of course, to be deplored, but it is nothing to be alarmed about.

Every intelligent person knows that in calculating debts and deficits, resources and income, are to be considered. The debt, for instance, which would otherwise be a year, with an income of one thousand a year, would be regarded as insignificant by a man whose income is as large as twenty thousand a year. In the same way, the liability which would ruin a man whose property is worth say ten thousand dollars would not be felt by a millionaire.

Now, the revenue of Great Britain is over ninety million pounds sterling. The total national income in 1890-91 was £96,356,104. In 1891-92 it was £99,023,898. Without adding what was collected and paid to local taxation accounts, the revenue of Great Britain was for these two years, £28,282,228 and £21,428,533 respectively. What is a deficit of "twelve millions dollars," when it is considered that the revenue is more than 450 million dollars? It is, in fact, a mere bagatelle. With such a revenue as is pouring into the Imperial Treasury, the deficit which the telegram manufacturer would have the world believe threatens Great Britain with bankruptcy, is hardly worth considering.

But it is perhaps worth while to see how the London Times, which is always ready to sound the alarm when financial danger appears, has to say about these awful figures that the newsmonger across the water is trying to scare the world with. The Times of October 2, in an article on "The Revenue," says: "It is not surprising that the present quarter should show a decrease in the Exchequer receipts, though

so gross a decrease as has actually occurred had not been anticipated." The Times predicts that the deficit, at the end of the year, will be four times as great as the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipated, but it does not appear to think that a deficit of two millions in a time of stringency is anything to get excited about. The tone of the Times' article is not even serious. A few days before Sir William Rollit, addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said that "there were signs of improvement in the commercial and industrial outlook; probably the worst of the depression had been seen, and but for some special circumstances in the nature of trade disputes, we should be even further than we were from the rising grade." This is not the language of a man who saw "bankruptcy" staring his country in the face.

Sir Courtenay Boyle, who is Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, addressed the Chambers of Commerce in the same cheerful strain, "reviewing the periods of contraction and expansion during the past forty years, and citing figures to show that even in times of depression the trade of the country was steadily and wholesomely progressive." Sir Courtenay, it might be remarked, was addressing an audience of commercial men, many of whom understood the situation quite as well as he did. Then we see nothing of this awful British crisis in the American newspapers. There is a good deal in them about the stringency in our own country, and they are obliged to confess that the United States Secretary of the Treasury will this year have to face a deficit. The Government is spending more than its income, and the deficit will, in all probability, greatly exceed twelve millions of dollars, yet American journals and American business men, though not in very high spirits, are very far indeed from being in the dumps.

Prophets of evil have never ceased to wall in Great Britain. The Old Country has been ruined in their estimation at least half a dozen times in each generation since the invasion of the Romans. If one-half that they predicted had come true, London would be to-day as Carthage. There would not be a trace of it left, and Britain's greatness would be a mere matter of history.

SUEZ CANAL SHARES.

Professor John Scott conveys some striking facts as to the great value of these shares. Viewing the question in its widest sense, he says, Lord Beaconsfield's purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal was a stroke of financial importance to this country. At the same time the transaction was one of the most brilliant strokes of finance ever accomplished either by financier or statesman, and was excused the undying envy of Calcutta and Wall Street. The shares which were purchased in 1875 for £4,000,000 are estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be now worth £17,750,000. This gratifying result was elicited in Parliament the other day, in answer to a question put by Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartley, who was then asked by Sir William Harcourt that £2,805,000 of the purchase money had been paid off by the sinking fund; and that the dividends paid by the Canal Company for the past three years had been—17 per cent in 1890, 21 per cent in 1891, and 18 per cent in 1892.

Of the 400,000 shares originally subscribed for, 176,602, which belonged to the Khedive, but the interest on which he had mortgaged up to 1894, were purchased for the British Government in 1875 at the price of £3,976,582, or, including commission and expenses, £4,076,622.

The purchase money of 176,602 shares, £3,976,582 2 6 was paid to Messrs. N. de Rothschild & Co. £2,414 11 1

Other expenses incidental to the purchase 625 14 10

Total amount paid for the shares £2,415 5 6

The money for this purchase, or 24,000,000 of it, was raised by Exchequer bonds issued at par, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and redeemable at par within 36 years. Instead of spreading the payments over 36 years, however, both principal and interest will be cleared in 18 years. Only £194,585 17s. 8d. of the above bonds now remain to be repaid, and by March 31 next the debt will be discharged in full.

His lordship stated, before Lord Beaconsfield bought the Khedive's shares, that interest on them had been mortgaged up till 1894, so that 19 years had to elapse before the British Government could share in the annual dividends of the Canal Company. This might have deterred a private purchaser, or private purchasers, from investing in the Khedive's shares, but the difficulty was got over by the Khedive, for the Egyptian Government, guaranteeing to pay the British Government 5 per cent. interest on the purchase money until the mortgage expired. The net cost to the nation, when the purchase of interest on the purchase money is taken into account, is only £194,585 17s. 8d. of the above bonds now remain to be repaid, and by March 31 next the debt will be discharged in full.

Journalism in Newfoundland. St. John, Nfld., Oct. 25. — P. T. McGowan, of the Herald, was violently assaulted last night by Robert Thorburn, son of Sir R. Thorburn, formerly Premier, and late leader of the opposition in the Newfoundland Parliament. The cause of the assault was the publication of an article in the Herald against Thorburn's father in the Herald. The assault was unexpected. Thorburn was at a disadvantage and attacked him while he was leaning over a writing desk. Thorburn hit him with a heavy bludgeon, beating him senseless. McGowan, who had been alone in the office, was carried home unconscious and attended by two physicians. His injuries are extremely serious. Thorburn was arrested and held for trial in the Supreme court. McGowan said by a hoodlum paid by Thorburn's party, but escaped with slight injuries.

NYE IN LONDON.

Bill Tells His Experience of a Valet and English Lodging Houses.

A Visit to the National Gallery and Westminster Abbey—Going to Windsor.

[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Had here is \$45 to \$50 a ton. May I know of it I would have brought some with me. In fact, as many are aware, baled hay is being shipped now from England from America in large quantities owing to the very dry summer and shortness of grass and straw here. But if I could market my North Carolina grass every year at the above prices I could make enough to square me on the expense of trying to raise other crops.

The past week I have been the possessor of a valet. The doctor told me that I did not know how to travel or what to eat and drink in order to keep out of the grave, so he prescribed among other things a valet to travel with me, do chores, give my orders, attend to my washing and ironing and be general all-around guide, philosopher and hired man. I called him Clarence. He is 58 years of age and resembles me very much in age and appearance. It is rather amusing to see me going about over England accompanied by a manservant resembling me.

Clarence points out various places of interest to me in city or country as we travel along. He is not up on art very much, being a self-made man who ran short of hair as he finished the job. But he knows this country by heart, and though his English is bad enough to import into the country for the use of those who wish to affect the remark of this country he is a good servant and has an appetite that will out my visit here short by a week.

At present I am at lodgings. Everybody advises you to take lodgings here, and very likely it would be a good thing if we could always know what they were to be. Mine could be a good deal better for the landlady "has seen better days." Perhaps I need not say any more than that.

However, it is a case where the husband joyfully died about 16 years ago and left his wife a landlady with a quiver in her voice and no idea of keeping house. You see such cases everywhere, but more here perhaps. More people connected by the eyelids with the Established Church die here or lose their jobs and leave widows relatives to cling to worldly people who are on salaries than elsewhere perhaps.

I am sensitive to the cold, and England is cold. People who are used to it, of course, do not mind it, but to dwell with this never dying chill at one's heart, surrounded by a pall of shivers and darkness, and darkness such as to-day pervades my room, and confronted by such a fire as I have, is the kind of thing that makes one beg for death or an early steamer.

My fire is made in an iron stove just big enough to hold a black brick. This brick is coal dust and dirt mixed with tar or New Orleans molasses or something of the kind. It is as inflammable as a Belgian block, and when in its wild fury it turns red and really in its meridian it is as fiercely hot as a new laid egg.

Speaking of the Hog's collection, I will say en passant that it was the only one in which no artists were copying. While all the other masters had students and venerable artists clustered about them, Hogarth's disorderly house was still. I am not surprised.

His portrait of himself, by himself, hung over the fireplace, and he seemed to say to himself sadly, "Did I devote my inspired brush to such work in coming years?" Comparatively few Americans are here this year the tradesmen say and account for it on the ground that they are staying at home to wait the great fair, or, as I heard a poetic kind of man say once, "The White City."

But I couldn't tell at a glance whether there were a few more or less here of any kind of people in London than there had been. One or two might be snatched away by death before night, and tomorrow I would not know it. But after I had been here, of course, for a week or two it would be different.

A Frenchman here last week got a frightful and ghastly blow on the head and is still lying at the police hospital unconscious—possibly dying. The circumstance occurred in this way: He and I were talking about thieves, etc., and he showed me a guard which he wore on his watch. It seemed very ingenious, and I was quite struck with it. "You like it?" said he. "Yes, very much."

"Verre, well, you shall have it." And he took it off, and before I could say Jack Robinson he had it on my watch. I thanked him very profusely and in a way that would have made old man Chesterfield jump off the dock. "Don't mention it, sir," he said. "It is not necessary. I have just returned from America. I need no dam sing no longer."

If I run across anything of interest or an organ that I want to work, I will draw it off in a letter next week or the week after. I am going to sort of look around for company, and on its velvet mantle of melody my heart roars. I believe in an honest voiceless prayer.

The service was swallowed up by the mighty galleries, where, in the dimly recesses of the lofty building, the gold and ruby and green sunbeams from the vast and glorious windows were straying, but the voices of the singers and the bugles and thunder and flutes of the organ I could not forget.

They were not the same, but they took me back to the time when I used to go and wait all through choir practice in order to go home at last with the young lady organist.

It was so grand, so deep, so memory goes wrong.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

stirring, that for a moment I forgot my costly raiment and was back again in the far west of America, without overgarment, it is true, but with a heart full of joy and with a small gloved hand on my coat sleeve, where I can feel it yet.

So I went after service to tell the pastor how much I was pleased with his choir, etc., but he was gone. Westminster Abbey is where the Queen was crowned fifty odd years ago and has never since the creation or consecration given a much and milk suitable.

Yesterday I visited the National gallery because it was the day when artists come to make copies of the old masters. There you see old and gray artists going away at copies of Rubens, and young and pretty girl artists—prettier than any of the pictures they are painting—and all at work regardless of painting and curious people. They are all wrapped up in their art.

I watched one young lady over her shoulder while she painted a sunset—sort of explosion it looked like—in the value of the picture. Then I asked her what price she was going to put on it, but she called an attendant, who arrested me and confined me in the Hogarth room for half an hour.



IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

They are very severe with people who interfere with artists who are working. The works of Turner have been often criticised, and especially by the unlearned. And he, common people, speak severely of him, but common people do not know that I do not care for him. Possibly that is because I am unprepared to judge, but I am not afraid to stand up here to-day with my hand on my heart and say that, if you will give me a good, clean tablecloth and move it around a little each meal so that the place where I care will come on a new spot each time, I'll give you in a week's time a Turner that by touching up a little will make people pop their eyes out.

Speaking of the Hog's collection, I will say en passant that it was the only one in which no artists were copying. While all the other masters had students and venerable artists clustered about them, Hogarth's disorderly house was still. I am not surprised.

His portrait of himself, by himself, hung over the fireplace, and he seemed to say to himself sadly, "Did I devote my inspired brush to such work in coming years?" Comparatively few Americans are here this year the tradesmen say and account for it on the ground that they are staying at home to wait the great fair, or, as I heard a poetic kind of man say once, "The White City."

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BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

(From the Spokane Review.)

Professor A. E. Walton, M.E.M.I.M.M., of London, is a guest at the Spokane. He has had an extensive tour through the principal mining districts of British Columbia.

"For a long time past the existence of mineral bearing ledges has been known," he said last evening, "but it is only within the last few years that prospectors, capitalists and others have been attracted to the high grade of the ore, both in value and in quantity. At present the Sloan district is ahead, both in development and shipments of ore, and has over 10 promising mines, among which may be mentioned the Sloan Star, Washington, Oshkosh, and others that might be named."

"In the Alinworth district one or two mines are shipping. There are several good prospects in the Lardache district, but the development is not so far advanced, although work and prospecting are going on. In large mining areas like British Columbia, there is no doubt that the usual 'wild-cat' of all mining camps. Still there is no question that some good and paying properties exist—and if judiciously selected will be a good field for the investment of capital."

Nelson, which is a pretty town and a growing one, has within seven miles of it the Silver King mine, which was organized by an English company a few months ago, and they are commencing to get to work. The value of the mine is estimated at \$1,000,000. The Sloan camp runs from about 100 ounces and as high as 500 ounces, and carries from 50 to 75 per cent. galena.

"Railway communication, roads and cheap transport is now what is required. They are in course of construction, and in completed smelting and reduction works will no doubt be commenced. Then the mining region of British Columbia will give a profitable and lasting harvest from its mines to their owners."

BY WAY OF CANADA.

(New York Evening Post.)

The prospects of the new route from London to Sydney by way of Canada seem to be uncommonly bright. It appears that since the first boat started last May there has been a steady increase both in the number of passengers and in the amount of cargo carried. Previously to May last the trade between the Sandwich Islands and the American Continent was a monopoly for the Islands import goods to the extent of from seven to eight million dollars a year, the American Continent being the source of the Islands' supply of goods. Then San Francisco received the bananas and other tropical fruits sent from the islands, and was rewarded to Canada and to Washington merely the "ouls," or the inferior quality of the consignments; while the United States despatched manufactured goods to Honolulu in exchange. But by the first vessel that left Vancouver for Sydney agents were sent by both British Columbia and Washington to Honolulu to establish a direct fruit business with Canada.

There is a great demand in Canada for fruits of all kinds, and the trade has already assumed considerable dimensions. Canada now gets her fruit direct, at a good deal more than it cost before, and pays for it more with her salmon or her manufactured goods, thus gaining a double advantage. In a new feature a third steamer, specially designed for carrying frozen meat, will be put on the line, in order that Canada may get mutton and beef from Australia and back from British Columbia. As regards the intercolonial trade generally, the great factor in the situation is that a steamer leaves Sydney in the middle of the Australian winter and arrives at Canada in the height of summer, or vice versa. With a view of encouraging the new trade, the Canadian Pacific Railway is, for the first year or two, charging only one cent for carrying over its lines all goods consigned to Australia or Honolulu. The establishment of a line of swift steamers between Canada and Great Britain will now, it is thought, soon be established.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S BANK.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 26.—There has been more or less comment in senatorial circles over the fact that Senator John L. Mitchell went west a couple of weeks ago to consult with Milwaukee people who are anxious to renege on the Mitchell bank, and that the Milwaukee people who wanted to confer with him were compelled to go down there for that purpose. It now appears that he had gone within the legal limits of the latter city he would have been pounced upon by the sheriff and half a dozen other officials who were waiting to serve him papers in suits growing out of the failure of the bank and other business troubles and relating to suits involving fully a million dollars.

As the situation now stands the senator, who up to a few months ago could scarcely go to any portion of the state without having a great fuss made over him, is now practically outlawed from Wisconsin unless he chooses to accept service in suits without number, many of them connected with matters in which his interest is very slight. His friends say that there seems to be a desire to make him a scapegoat, and that while he is willing to pay his share of the bank's indebtedness, even if it leaves him penniless, he thinks that others interested with him should do their share, instead of leaving him to bear the burden alone.

To-morrow I go to Windsor castle to stay a couple of days. Her majesty is not at home.

Montreal Gazette: "Hands off Brazil!" is the New York Sun's warning to the European powers which have warnings are likely to keep their hands off Brazil without any of Uncle Sam's theatrical posing. Brazil is valuable to them as it is, as a warning. It is another American republic gone wrong.

New York, Oct. 26.—A special from St. Paul, Minn., says: Companies are now formed to prospect and mine in the Rainy Lake region and in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods, whence some reports of rich finds of gold and silver. If the prospects are as large as reported the Government will probably withdraw the lands from homestead entry. A. D. Gray of Fort Snelling, special agent of the United States land office at Ashland, has been dispatched by the Government to inspect the lands, and is now on the way. Prominent lawyers claim that none of the lands of Wisconsin or Minnesota give the Government the right to withdraw the lands, as proposed.

FROM THE DAILY

THE

The 23rd of November proclaimed a day of throughout the Canada

KASLO's first City in the Gazette of ye Robert F. Green; A Delvin, Adam McKel David P. Kane and A

FRANCIS G. POWELL has been gassed by Revision and Appeal Cabbage, Parker, Se Gossip, Fender, New Secretary and Statute R. Spalding, resigned

MESSRS. Wm. L. F. of Vancouver, and S. Port Guelson, are the incorporation known Canning Co., Ltd.; business it Port Guelson is \$40,000, in \$1

LEE FOOK BOW, th in San Francisco for p been committed at to County Jail. While between San Francisco, Fook Bow attempted to officers frustrating the

ASSASSIN are notified the time for the compl been extended from the 15th December, to must be prepared. The of Revision and Appeal and the roll finally by December 30.

HARVEST festival a evening at the pretty Lake's, Cedar Hill, the and a large congrega the services the con temporary city visit, w tained by the ladies of ments being served in

FRANK GOODRICH, be "Cap." Seymour's theft of the little s wrecked near Gordon has robbed the city and repudiates all com The house of the Le washed ashore Sunday, ences as a chicken co

The Fairview mine Strathair Mining Comp taining their high rig Thompson, who has a Fairview and is spendi Dallas, says the stamp now working night at the Morning Star, whi other than that from gain a gold find \$200 appreciate the importa because they have been but the quantity of something almost incre

The outcome of the been held in the Ca the new president of Columbia, is the format Literary and Scientific management of the B and Council of the col form: C. E. Redfern (ol tart, W. Ridgway Whit Beaumont Boggs, E. J. field and H. H. Arden the consignments; while the United States despatched manufactured goods to Honolulu in exchange. But by the first vessel that left Vancouver for Sydney agents were sent by both British Columbia and Washington to Honolulu to establish a direct fruit business with Canada.

There is a great demand in Canada for fruits of all kinds, and the trade has already assumed considerable dimensions. Canada now gets her fruit direct, at a good deal more than it cost before, and pays for it more with her salmon or her manufactured goods, thus gaining a double advantage. In a new feature a third steamer, specially designed for carrying frozen meat, will be put on the line, in order that Canada may get mutton and beef from Australia and back from British Columbia. As regards the intercolonial trade generally, the great factor in the situation is that a steamer leaves Sydney in the middle of the Australian winter and arrives at Canada in the height of summer, or vice versa. With a view of encouraging the new trade, the Canadian Pacific Railway is, for the first year or two, charging only one cent for carrying over its lines all goods consigned to Australia or Honolulu. The establishment of a line of swift steamers between Canada and Great Britain will now, it is thought, soon be established.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S BANK.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 26.—There has been more or less comment in senatorial circles over the fact that Senator John L. Mitchell went west a couple of weeks ago to consult with Milwaukee people who are anxious to renege on the Mitchell bank, and that the Milwaukee people who wanted to confer with him were compelled to go down there for that purpose. It now appears that he had gone within the legal limits of the latter city he would have been pounced upon by the sheriff and half a dozen other officials who were waiting to serve him papers in suits growing out of the failure of the bank and other business troubles and relating to suits involving fully a million dollars.

As the situation now stands the senator, who up to a few months ago could scarcely go to any portion of the state without having a great fuss made over him, is now practically outlawed from Wisconsin unless he chooses to accept service in suits without number, many of them connected with matters in which his interest is very slight. His friends say that there seems to be a desire to make him a scapegoat, and that while he is willing to pay his share of the bank's indebtedness, even if it leaves him penniless, he thinks that others interested with him should do their share, instead of leaving him to bear the burden alone.

To-morrow I go to Windsor castle to stay a couple of days. Her majesty is not at home.

Montreal Gazette: "Hands off Brazil!" is the New York Sun's warning to the European powers which have warnings are likely to keep their hands off Brazil without any of Uncle Sam's theatrical posing. Brazil is valuable to them as it is, as a warning. It is another American republic gone wrong.

New York, Oct. 26.—A special from St. Paul, Minn., says: Companies are now formed to prospect and mine in the Rainy Lake region and in the vicinity of the Lake