The Colonist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

THE DREYFUS SENTENCE.

By the sentence against Dreyfus, France stands disgraced in the eyes of the world. If he was guilty of the offence charged, which was the most serious treason, he deserved the severest sentence possible under the law. The verdict and the sentence are the result of a compromise. The court feared to declare him innocent, lest the standing of the general staff should be impaired; it feared to impose upon him the full penalty of the law, lest popular indignation should prove too strong to resist. The explanation given as to how his imprisonment on Devil's Island is to be offset against the new term reduces the whole thing to a screaming farce, if the suggestion of treason with extenuating circumstances had not already done so.

The whole world has followed the proceedings at Rennes with intense interest, and has seen with amazement a man on trial for treason confronted with opinions of prejudiced men instead of with facts, and found guilty of an offence which another man confesses to have committed. Such a spectacle as has been on the boards at Rennes all these long weeks would be impossible in any but a decaying nation. It discloses a condition of the public mind that is fraught with danger. After this anything may be expected in France. The form of a trial, when any man incurs the displeasure of the general staff, may as well be dispensed with and a military dictatorship be forthwith set up.

It is not easy to foresee the consequences of this verdict and sentence. Behind Dreyfus are important influences, which know how to wage a long and patient struggle. We look forward to the development of the immediate future with a good deal of anxiety. That the last chapter has not been written in this melancholy story is only too evident, and no one can say what new characters will appear on the scene when the next one opens. France will be fortunate if the affair does not assume an international aspect.

THE SENATE.

When the present vacancies are filled there will be 30 Liberal senators out of 81. At the rate that vacancies are occurring, it will not be long before the Liberals are in a majority in that body. The Colonist was almost the only Conservative paper in Canada to dissent from the attitude of the party leaders towards the question of Senate reform, and it based its dissent upon the anticipation of the very condition of things that is now coming about. It is not material for the purposes of the argument whether the Senate majority was right or wrong in all of the matters in which it joined issue with the majority of the House of Commons, or whether a majority of the senators was actuated by partizan motives. The important fact of the case was that most of the Conservative newspapers showed very clearly that they relied upon a Conservative majority in the appointive branch to offset the Liberal majority in the popular branch. No matter how free senators may have been from partizanship, the Conservative press insisted upon putting a partizan construction upon their conduct. The Colonist said at the time that this was a mistake, and that the Conservative papers were simply cutting a stick for their own backs. So, too, when senate reform was proposed, we pointed out that, regarded from a party point of view, this was really more in the interests of the Conservatives than the Liberals. Some little time would be necessary to get through any scheme of reform, and the chances were that before it could be consummated the Liberals would have a majority of the seats in the Upper Chamber, so that when the Conservatives come in, if they did so before the proposed change could take effect, they would find themselves confronted with a Senate that has been taught that it is regarded as a partisan body, and in which their opponents would be in a majority. We thought that when the Conservatives rejected the opportunity to place the composition of the Senate upon a new basis, they were throwing away a political opportunity that they may regret. This idea seems to be gaining ground in the East among Conservatives. We do not wish to be understood as withdrawing in any way what we have said against the suggested joint vote of the two houses, which is, we think, highly objectionable.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The News-Advertiser says that all that was meant by the speeches at Nanaimo was "that the government might go a little faster in its present direction." This is the comment of Mr. Cotton's paper upon a gathering of which the most violent appeals to the passions of the laboring classes, ever made in Canada, formed a distinguishing characteristic. All that was meant was to hurry the government along a little faster in its chosen course. What this course is we may gather from Mr. Ralph Smith's remarks at Rossland. The government proposes, in a certain eventuality, to take upon itself to expropriate every investment of capital in metalliferous mines in the province and run the business itself, paying the owners of the mines what interest it thinks best. Mr. Cotton is an ambitious individual. It is not sufficient for him to be the virtual premier of the province, to receive the moneys of the province and to expend them; but he must needs become the general manager of all the metalliferous mines. Besides this, when Mr. W. W. B. McInnes calls upon the workingmen to take the law into their own hands and defy both the Imperial and the Federal governments, Mr. Cotton's paper tells the public that such demonstrations as this are only meant to hurry the government forward in its chosen course.

Mr. Cotton claims that the government is fighting an organized oligarchy. This is false and he knows it, but it suits his present purpose to say so. He has been most anxious to make friends with what he calls "the organized oligarchy." When he sought to get Mr. Helmcken to enter the government he did so in the hope that he would thereby secure the support of the gentlemen whom he wishes the public to understand constitute this oligarchy. When all the truth is told of the schemes to which this dangerous man resorted in order to save his political bacon, the workingmen of British Columbia will know how much of a friend he is of theirs, and how little sincere he is in his pretensions to be the champion of their interests. He has been engaged in his old game of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. While he has been posing as the friend of organized labor and declaring that he intended to frame the policy of the government solely in their interests, he has been secretly intriguing with great financial concerns for their support, ready at any moment to sell out the workingmen, if the other people would take him up. This is well known to every one who understands the inner history of the political events of the last few months. Now, however, that he understands that the business community is sick of him and the government of which he is a member, he is prepared to throw himself body and soul into the ranks of the agitators, and hastens to assure the public that the violent demonstration at Nanaimo was only in the direction which the government is already pursuing.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

The renewed prospects of a peaceable settlement of the Transvaal difficulty will not be received with unalloyed satisfaction everywhere. Some very well informed people claim that it would be better to bring the matter to a climax at once, and convince the Boers that they must respect the power of Great Britain and do justice to strangers within their gates. There is doubtless much in this view of the case that will commend itself to many. British South Africa can hardly be placed on a satisfactory footing until the Boers have learned that their half-civilization will not do in a rich and fertile country during the present era, but war is a very serious matter and public opinion in Great Britain will not justify a resort to it unless every other expedient has been exhausted. Such does not yet seem to be the case, and this being so, probably the best frame of mind with which to approach the issue is that expressed by the Hon. Arthur Long at the close of the late cabinet council, when he said: "We must have patience."

Yesterday morning's despatches, which said that the Transvaal government wished to be understood as desiring to negotiate further and as not over anxious about the stoppage of arms and ammunition at Delagoa Bay, are in line with what was told by the same correspondents a week or more ago, namely that when Kruger became convinced that Great Britain contemplated moving in force to make good her demands, he would be willing to go at least half way to a settlement. Even the dense ignorance of a Transvaal Boer must by this time have become a little enlightened as to the difference between his nation and a power like Great Britain. We expect that when negotiations are resumed, President Kruger will be found to be very much more tractable.

A great deal of sympathy is expressed for the Boers. It is due largely to the pictures painted of these people by novelists, who are about as near the truth as Fenimore Cooper was in his pictures of the North American Indian. When one lays down Cooper's novels, he is apt to be full of a feeling of regret that such a noble race of beings were not allowed to remain in control of this continent, and so those people who have obtained their ideas of the Boers from modern novels are apt to shed tears of sympathy, because they are not permitted to occupy one of the finest portions of the world, where there is room for millions of people, a land which can contribute so much to the welfare and prosperity of other countries. The best thing that could possibly be done with the Boers is to convince them of the exceedingly small part they are entitled to play in the world, unless they improve themselves morally, socially, industrially and educationally. At present the Boer shuns civilization just as the Indian shunned it, and those who know him best will tell you that it is a compliment to him in his normal state to class him with a decent Indian. What he needs is to have progressive ideas knocked into him in some way. If it is not to be done by bullets, let us hope that after the Uitlanders have become enfranchised, it will be by ballots.

A question that will be of interest in banking circles has arisen at Republic, Wash., where the Merchants' Bank of Halifax has opened a branch office. It is whether the branch has a right to issue notes there. The Merchants' bank is, of course, neither a national bank nor a state bank. If it were either it would be taxed upon its circulation. At present the bank is only issuing such notes as it receives in the ordinary run of business.

THE LESSON OF A DEATH.

A young girl was found drowned on the beach a few days ago, and her family had not known of her whereabouts since some time during the previous day, and had, as far as is known, made no inquiries about her. Commenting upon this, a person, whose position entitles what he says on such a subject to much weight, said this lack of knowledge as to her whereabouts was not so surprising as it might seem, for very many parents in Victoria do not know where their children are at night. The same evening three young misses, who were certainly not more than 15, and were innocent-looking, well dressed and attractive, were parading Government street, having what they probably thought was innocent fun, the fun consisting of attracting the attention of men who were passing by, and pretending to be unconscious of having done so. Doubtless the parents of these young people did not know what they were doing. The public streets of a city are no place for young girls to be sauntering after nightfall. If it is true that any considerable number of parents in Victoria do not know where their daughters are at night, the sooner there is a change in this matter the better. Here is a topic which we suggest to the city clergymen as of infinitely greater importance than what Ezekiel meant by some involved figure of speech or the possible application to the affairs of the present day of something which Elijah said to somebody. The death of Katie Bruno is a better text for a Sunday discourse than many that can be found between the covers of the Bible.

About all that is known of this young girl is that though not 16 years of age she lived a life apart, in a measure, from those surrounding her. No matter what is the theory of her death, this is evident from the facts. Now, we maintain that such a life is not good for young people, either boys or girls. It is not a healthy life. It develops morbid ideas, if nothing else. In this young girl's case it was not productive of vice, for all accounts agree that she was a thoroughly good girl, but the occasions in which this is apt to be the case, where young people are permitted to shape their lives for themselves are not many. The reference to this unhappy child is only to bring home the lesson of the remarks of the person quoted above, not to imply that she was the victim of neglect. What we wish to impress upon parents is the absolute necessity of knowing what their children are growing up to be, and if possible keep them from going into paths where they will find nothing in the end but sorrow.

People have no business to bring children into the world, if they are not prepared to do their duty by them. This duty does not merely consist in seeing that they have enough to eat and wear, a good house to live in and sufficient schooling. It requires that they shall be instructed how to keep out of the way of temptation. Every man knows that the streets at night are not the proper place for a girl to spend her leisure or seek for enjoyment. Every woman ought to know it, or if she does not, she is too ignorant to be entrusted with the care of children. But they do know it. The trouble is that they are deceived by the pernicious doctrine that children must take their chance in the world, and that watchfulness breeds deceit. There never were two more fallacious ideas. It is quite true that every one must take his chance in the world, but children who are allowed to roam about at their own sweet will before their dispositions have been formed, or before they are able to recognize the line which divides amusement from evil, are not given a chance. Nor is parental control sympathetically applied irksome; neither does it breed deceit, but on the contrary encourages confidence.

Very few young people who make shipwreck of their lives intend to do so. Now and then a case happens where there seems to be such a disposition to evil that no influence is strong enough to counteract it. Heredity in such cases is doing its work. But such instances are rare. The character of most young people is like clay in the hands of the potter, so far as respect to the laws of morality are concerned.

No one suspected that Katie Bruno was hovering on the edge of a sudden death. If any one had suspected it, no effort would have been left untried to hold her back. If it is true that any considerable number of young girls of Victoria spend their nights in a manner not known to their parents, many of them are hovering on the edge of an abyss that is worse than any death. The subject is not a pleasant one, and we refer to it only because there seems to be great need of doing so, if our informant above quoted is correct, and, as we have said, he is in such a position that his opinion on a matter of this kind is entitled to be received with authority.

The percentage of sick in the United States army in the Philippines is extraordinarily high. Of the officers 36 per cent., and of the men 25½ per cent. are on the list.

The Province doubts if Mr. W. W. B. McInnes knew he was loaded. Perhaps that is the best way to treat such ebullitions, but we are not sure. It undoubtedly would be the best if it were not for the pronounced socialistic tendencies of the present government.

Mr. J. H. Lewis is succeeding in getting some notoriety as the advocate of the claims of aliens for redress for loss sustained by the passage of the British Columbia Placer Act of last session. If the advice of the Colonist had been taken, and the law had saved the rights of all aliens under their free miners' certificates then outstanding, no harm would have been done to any one, and such a claim as is now made would have been impossible.

A RUNAWAY STAGE.

Exciting Adventure of Passengers Between Grand Forks and Republic.

From the Boundary Creek Times.

John Schroeder, of the Chesaw Townsite Company, was in the city this week, after a short visit to Republic. He wore a decided limp, the result of being a passenger in the stage to Republic, which ran away Saturday afternoon. A fellow-passenger was Sig Delzhemier, of Colville, who was here last week. The Republic Pioneer, describing the runaway, says:

The incoming stage from Grand Forks met with a serious accident Saturday afternoon about half a mile from town. In coming down the steep grade east of town the horses became unmanageable and ran away, overturning the stage and injuring several of the passengers and the driver, Frank Anderson.

It was a terrible dash down the hill, and it is most remarkable that the casualties were not more serious. It was a piece of good fortune that there were not some deaths.

When the stage reached the brow of the hill and just as the descent was commenced, Anderson reached for the foot-brake. He caught it, but his foot slipped down upon it, and before he could catch it again the heavily loaded stage began to crowd upon the horses, and they commenced to run. In an instant they were on the jump, and gaining speed as they descended the long grade. It was now evident that it would be impossible to check them, and the only thing to do was to keep them, if possible, on the road.

There were six passengers inside and one with the driver, and they were all thoroughly frightened. Some thought of leaping for their lives, but before they had time to do it the stage was going at such speed that to jump meant death.

Down the hill the horses flew, the stage swaying back and forth like a ship in a choppy sea. Every small obstacle encountered tossed the vehicle in the air; one instant it was on two wheels, then on none at all. At each little turn in the road the passengers were tossed violently about, and in this perilous condition they remained until the crash came. On a level piece of road at the foot of the grade the stage went over. The cargo of human life was dumped out, and away went the horses and the empty vehicle upside down. Before anyone could regain their senses the runaway team was out of sight.

VOTE-CATCHERS.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir: The sober thinking workingmen will be greatly pleased that the Colonist and Times have taken the right view of the stupid speeches of the M.P.'s at Nanaimo. We want no soft-soap speeches.

We know very well the meaning of the toadyism of McInnes and Martin to the workingmen; it is all done to catch votes, and afterwards snap their fingers at us.

We can see perfectly well that those who advise us to take the law into our hands, and commit some rash, illegal act, are not our friends. The working man appreciates law and order as well as our M.P.'s do.

We also know that workmen, like members of parliament, will have their differences of opinion, and never will be of one mind; so that the workingman must bend to the opinion of the majority.

I consider it most unwise and impolitic in McInnes and Martin to excite our worst passions, and then shield themselves behind an M.P. What have they ever done for us? What have they done to advance the country, and give bread to the workingmen? Simply nothing. And now they wish to lead us into trouble and mischief.

A WORKING MAN.

Victoria, Sept. 9, 1899.

To-morrow's Treat.—Miss La Dell's entertainment on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A., is expected to attract a large audience. Her ability as a dramatic reader and reciter has been amply proved in all the cities she has visited, while her delineations of character are pronounced to be excellent. The musical part of the evening, which includes the names of Mr. F. Victor-Austin (violin), Mr. F. B. Pemberton, Mr. W. H. Barton and Mr. A. Goward, is sure to be a success. The entertainment is under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes, the Mayor and Mrs. Redfern, the Bishop of Columbia, and Miss Perrin, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Grant, Hon. E. G. and Mrs. Prior, Sir Henry and Lady Crease, D. W. and Mrs. Higgins, and many others. Reserved seats may be secured at Mr. Lombard's music store.

A Thief Repentant.—It appears to be quite the fashion for the dishonest of Victoria to repent their evil deeds and make restitution of stolen property. To the Munn, Holland & Co. case a sequel is now presented. Some few Sundays ago the residence of Mr. W. Andean, on Stanley avenue, was visited while that gentleman was at church, and access being obtained by means of the key that had been left under the door-mat, $1.50 was taken from a drawer downstairs, together with a few postage stamps and $1.50 from the pocket of a pair of trousers hanging in a bedroom above. Two weeks later the premises were again visited, and although the key was not found so conveniently at hand on this occasion, an entrance was gained and $2 taken. Yesterday the post brought a letter addressed to Mrs. Woodruf, care of W. Andean, Stanley avenue, enclosed in which was a sum of $3 with the single explanatory word "Repented." It is to be presumed that the repentance was only partial—when it is thorough and complete, $2 more will be forthcoming.

Clever Work.—Last night about 11 o'clock Chief Sheppard handed to Detective Palmer a leter from the Seattle police asking for the arrest of one H. Williams, or Wilson, and in less than an hour the City Detective had his man behind the bars. Williams was wanted in Seattle for the robbery of $130 from the Tremont hotel, and a fairly good description was given of the thief. A likely-looking individual was encountered on Government street a few minutes after Detective Palmer had taken up the case. This person gave his name as F. J. Willard, and was registered at the Dominion hotel, where a search brought to light a purse which tallied with the description given of the one which had contained the stolen money. Willard then acknowledged that he was the man wanted. He had bought himself an entirely new outfit of clothing, which made useless that part of the description sent, and this fact makes the police work all the more creditable. Willard arrived from Vancouver on the Islander, and had not been two hours in the city when spotted on Government street by Detective Palmer and Constable Redgrave, his assistant in the case.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

COMOX.

Courtenay, Sept. 7.—The annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition takes place at Comox on September 21.

Although the wet weather has injured grain somewhat, the rest of the root crop is especially good. A good show is expected. A valuable prize is offered by E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., for ensilage corn, of which a large quantity is grown.

The competition in butter for the $20 prize offered by W. W. B. McInnes, M. P., promises to be especially keen. The fine band of H. M. S. Warspite is to be in attendance, and there is to be a game of football between the sailors and a local club. The steamship City of Nanaimo will carry passengers for one fare from Victoria and way ports on the trips of that week.

The people of Comox have been urging the government to establish a High school there, but there is yet no promise of success. There are far more pupils passing the High school entrance examinations from Comox than from any other district in the province, outside of the four High school towns, and it seems a great pity that they should be deprived of the valuable High school education.

GREENWOOD.

On Saturday, August 19, a smuggling case was tried before C. A. R. Lambly, Esq., G. M. It seems that on June 28, J. L. Scardorf, of Camp McKinney, paid duty on 54 pounds of tobacco to Mr. Sidley, as customs officer; subsequently Mr. Sidley got information that Scardorf had brought in 210 pounds, and not being able to find the tobacco brought suit for the value of it. Mr. Nicholson appeared for the defendant and in an eloquent and able manner endeavored to prove that the defendant had paid the duty or that the person from whom he bought it had paid it to Mr. Kruger of Osoyoos. There were several witnesses examined and the case lasted till 7 o'clock in the evening. The court held that the case, as to the amount of tobacco was not proven and refused costs to several of the witnesses, owing to the unsatisfactory and contradictory nature of their evidence. These were J. C. McCurdy, S. H. Hayes and J. Loucks.

Immediately after the conclusion of the case, Mr. Sidley laid a criminal information against Scardorf for importing tobacco without reporting the same at the customs house. The defendant pled guilty and was fined $50.—Boundary Creek Times.

MIDWAY.

A very valuable animal, a trotting horse, belonging to Mr. Gibson, recently of Victoria, had to be killed at McKay Ingram's ranch near here, on Tuesday last, as a result of having received a night or two previously a kick from another horse, thereby sustaining a broken leg. The animal was being taken through the district to Rossland, and by the death of the animal the owner sustained a great loss.

Messrs. F. Lamb and F. Roberts started from Midway on Friday last bound for Duncan, Vancouver Island. They went out by way of Keremeos, Princeton and Hope, and some good grade milch cows. Near Duncan Captain Grant purchased a fine ranch, and as soon as arrangements are completed and they can move down there, Messrs. Frank and Stanley Lamb will take charge of the property, and for future make their home there.

Word is received of a shocking accident having occurred at Kimberly camp, on Saturday evening last, when David Condon, who was working in the shaft of the Vancouver claim, owned by Messrs. N. Nelson and J. Sutherland, of Greenwood, met with almost instant death as a result of his failure to grasp the top round of the ladder, as he ascended to the surface, after touching off five shots, which had been made ready for firing in the shaft. The deceased, who recently came to the district, is said to have been a native of Iowa, U. S. A., and at the time of his death was working with another miner, Mr. W. Robinson. As before indicated he had just touched off the shots and was ascending to the surface, carrying several small things in his hands, which no doubt accounted for his failure to grasp the ladder, just at a critical moment. Missing his hold the unfortunate man fell backwards into the shaft a distance of 30 feet and then received the shock of the blasts, and was as a consequence fearfully mutilated. The circumstances attending Condon's death are extremely sad, and afford another example of the dangers attending a miner's life.—Midway Advance.

VERNON.

Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Streatfeild, who were married in Victoria a short time ago, reached home last week, and are receiving the warm congratulations and best wishes of their many frineds in this city and district.

Labor Day, while observed as a general holiday in the city, did not afford much pleasure in the way of amusement, as the steady downpour of rain rendered shooting excursions, many of which had been arranged, out of the question.

The directors of the Kamloops Agricultural Association have decided owing to the prolonged rains, to postpone the Kamloops exhibition until October 11th, 12th and 13th. The original dates were September 20th, 21st and 22nd.

F. W. Padmore has decided to go out of the hotel business here, and is now making arrangements to turn over the Kalemalka to Mr. Newsome, of Calgary.

Dr. Reinhardt came in on Saturday from Vancouver, and though he is yet far from well, his friends will be glad to know that he is rapidly recovering, and will soon be out again. He was much more seriously ill at the coast than he was here, as every attack of pneumonia being followed by intense delirium which lasted for several days, his life was despaired of.

Residents of Armstrong and vicinity will remember the sad case of Mr. Yeacker, the superintendent of the steel tanks, who was taken to the insane asylum at New Westminster last summer. We have received news to the effect that German friends in Toledo, Ohio, recently raised $1,600 for his benefit and secured a special car in which he was taken to that city. Dr. Reinhardt received a letter from the party in charge when they had reached Seattle on their eastward trip, stating that they were getting the unfortunate man home by easy stages, and thanking the doctor for his kindness to him while here.—Vernon News.

FAIRVIEW MINES.

It will be gratifying news to those interested in the success of the mines at Fairview to know that the prospects of extensive development in that camp have now materialized into certainty. Some time ago when writing of the magnificent property known as the Stemwinder, we remarked that the ledge continued westward, and was plainly traceable through the Morning Star, on to the Flora, Western Hill and Virginia, three claims now known as the Flora group and owned by the Dominion Consolidated Mines Co., of which G. H. Maurer, now in Montreal, is president, and L. W. Shatford, of Fairview, secretary-treasurer. This ledge may safely be classed as one of the best defined free milling ledges in British Columbia, and it is only a matter of time until all the above named claims will be known far and wide as paying mines.

Mr. Shatford has just returned from a trip to the coast, where he disposed of a 50,000 block of shares, and Mr. Maurer is now in the east completing arrangements for the shipment of a six drill compressor plant, which will be installed at the earliest possible date. In the meantime operations will be actively continued by hand, and the company has already shown its ability to carry on the work in the most approved manner. Operations are conducted under the experienced management of W. J. Trethewey, and at present two tunnels are being run on the Flora, and a shaft, which has now reached the depth of 60 feet, is being sunk on the Western Hill. A tunnel will be driven to tap this shaft at a depth of about 470 feet, and other tunnels will strike the ledge at a the 250 and 360 feet levels. It is the intention of the company to continue work with the object of being able within the next year to take out 250 or 300 tons per day. The extent of this quartz body is practically unlimited, as has been demonstrated in the Stemwinder mine, and the facilities for operating a big stamp mill are of the best. The value of the rock at present depth averages between $5 and $6 per ton, and there is every reason to expect increased values with greater depth, though even at these figures an extremely handsome profit can be obtained, as it is probable that the total expense of mining and milling will not exceed $2.50 per ton, and may even amount to considerably less with such an extensive body to work upon. The stock is now selling rapidly in the Montreal market, and the directors are assured that no financial difficulties will meet them in exploiting these valuable properties. We repeat a statement often made in these columns, that Fairview will yet take fame as one of the most important free milling camps on the continent.

Before leaving for the south, yesterday, Mr. Shatford received a telegram stating that the compressor plant had already been shipped. It will probably be in a position by the end of the month.—Vernon News.

ROSSLAND.

Messrs. John Dean and W. S. Rugh, of this city, and Mr. R. G. Tatlow, of Vancouver, have been appointed arbitrators to determine the worth of four lots on the northeast corner of Second avenue and Washington street which are to be expropriated by the Canadian Pacific railway for terminal purposes. The arbitrators are to meet in this city in a few days.

On Thursday William Mitchell, the city gaoler, against whom a charge of receiving bribes from gamblers and prostitutes had been made before the police commissioners, was arrested. Next day he appeared before Police Magistrate Kirkup. The case was continued until Saturday. When the arrest was made Mayor Goodeve suspended Mitchell, and Officer McDonald took charge of the gaol.

Speaking of the police commissioners the Miner says: The prosecution does not seem to have as yet fastened by any direct evidence, any serious offence upon the chief of police. It is supposed, however, that the men who are pressing the charges have a card or two up their sleeves to play at the proper moment. The inquiry was resumed last Wednesday night, and a number of witnesses were called, but only one or two points favorable to the prosecution were brought out, and those by hearsay evidence.

Mr. McNeill's first task was an effort to show that the chief of police was in the habit of frequenting houses of ill-fame, and the keeper of two inmates of a Lincoln street house were called as witnesses. From their evidence, however, the only facts developed were that the chief of police had made about half a dozen visits to the house to collect fines and convey warnings. None of the witnesses remembered seeing the chief under the influence of liquor, nor any unseemly conduct on his part.

Ex-Mayor Wallace was called by Mr. McNeill and questioned about complaints against the chief during 1898. He could remember no direct charges, though on one occasion it had come to his knowledge that keepers and inmates of disorderly houses who had been fined in the police court had been made to pay a dollar each in addition to the amounts of their fines. He spoke to the chief about the matter, and that official admitted that the extra charge was irregular, but explained that part of the money was for the payment of a special constable who was employed on such cases. Mr. Wallace could not say whether the extra dollar had been levied by authority of the magistrate or not. Questioned by Mr. McDonald for the defence, the ex-mayor said there was an understanding between the commissioners in 1898 that the ordinary poker games were not to be interfered with, while the conclusion was arrived at that there was no machinery of the law by which slot machines could be done away with.

Marcus Moses, of the Collins house, deposed that he had never paid any money to the police or to anyone on their account, nor had such payments ever been asked or suggested. He did not remember seeing Chief Ingram in any house of ill-fame.

At this point one of the men interested in the prosecution interrupted the proceedings by demanding to know what Mr. Moses' religion was. Mayor Goodeve directed the man to address any communications to the court through counsel. Mr. McNeill then put the question to the witness, who replied that the only religion he knew was embodied in the motto, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." He considered that the oath he had taken as binding as any that could be administered. The inquiry was adjourned.

KASLO.

While coming down Coffee creek, about two miles from Ainsworth, Alex. McLeod and Frank Fitch met with two silver-tip bears and a young cub, on Saturday afternoon. They had noticed many fresh tracks, and for some distance they travelled closely, but finally McLeod got about 150 feet ahead, when he saw the head and shoulders of a bear above the low underbrush, and called to his partner to bring his gun. The sound of his voice startled the bear, and it made for him. McLeod ran for some distance to get over a log on the trail, and then turned to meet bruin with his pick—all the while calling for Fitch. He then saw the other bear and cub, and supposed they were after Fitch. Before he could get a blow at the bear it struck him with its paw on the hip, driving its claws into the flesh and knocking him down. The bear then bit him on the knee, arm and shoulder. McLeod showed great nerve, and while the bear chewed him he lay perfectly quiet on the ground, with his face down and under the log. The bear then left him and made for Fitch, who had dropped his gun and climbed a small tree, and the bear, after walking around the tree, disappeared in the woods. When McLeod got up, although bleeding badly, he roared with laughter to see Fitch hanging to a small tree 3 feet above the ground, with his feet about level with his shoulders and the gun lying on the ground. On Sunday McLeod was brought to Kaslo and placed in Dr. Rogers' hospital, where his wounds are fast healing, although he is still confined to his bed.

In another column will be noticed an advertisement asking for 300 railway laborers, besides bridge carpenters, tie-makers and station men, to work on the Kaslo & Lardo-Duncan Railway construction. By this we understand that the work of construction will be pushed forward during the fall, and a great deal of activity will be manifested in this new district. Mr. Carlson states that he is putting every man to work he can get, and finds great difficulty in getting anything like the number he is prepared to employ. This will be good news to Kaslo business men, as it means an increase in trade and a prosperous fall to this whole district. The C. P. R. constructors are also working all the men they can get.

The ore shipped over the Kaslo & Slocan Railway during the month of August amounted to 1,680,195 pounds, or an increase of 724,275 pounds over that of the month of July. It will be interesting to note that this is only about one-third of the amount shipped in August, 1898, which was 3,437,640 pounds, and had not the Eight-hour law interfered with the working of the mines, it is more than likely that last month's shipments would have more than doubled that of a year ago. In looking over the figures given below it will be seen that there have been only five properties shipping, and that only three of these have sent anything worthy of mention. Many of the big mines have not shipped a pound of ore—notably the Payne, Slocan, Star, Ruth and Last Chance, to say nothing of the many smaller properties. All of the ore has gone into the Kootenay Ore Company's sampling works at Kaslo, as follows:

	Pounds.
Lucky Jim	1,146,750
Whitewater	347,904
Jackson	158,950
Antoine	14,000
Coin	12,590

The total clearances of the Kaslo port on ore for the month of August were:

Gross pounds ore	492,000
Pounds lead	244,000
Ounces silver	37,775
Value	$26,077

—Kaslo Kootenaian.

GRAND FORKS.

Sensational evidence was given during the preliminary examination of Charles Mullen and Robert Cameron, who are charged with arson. They are accused of having burned the Columbia hotel last July. The hearing was before Mr. Justice Spinks. The evidence brought out tended to connect the fire with the bitter rivalry between Grand Forks and Columbia, and to implicate prominent Grand Forks citizens with the recent incendiary fires which destroyed hotels at Columbia and Greenwood. Cameron confessed that he handled $200, which he said was paid by him to Mullen, who hired another man for $100 to set fire to the Columbia hotel. Mullen, Cameron states, procured the fuse and a gallon of alcohol, and placed them in the hotel office, whence they were to be taken by the man who was employed to start the blaze. A man named Rose, it is alleged, was paid $135 for the job, but gave the money back and left Grand Forks before the fire commenced. Cameron then undertook the work. John Wattson, barkeeper at the Yale, says Rose warned him that the fire would occur. Wattson also says that on the Tuesday following the fire Cameron begged a drink in the morning, while in the afternoon Cameron was with Mullen and prominent Grand Forks people, and displayed fully $200, and was spending money freely. Rose says that Mullen first suggested that they take a room in the Hotel Columbia, saturate it with alcohol, pour a quantity into an open basin, and let a short candle burn down to it. The affair has caused intense interest all over the district.

NELSON.

Work will be commenced this month on the extension of the Canadian Pacific railway from Nelson to Balfour.

Frank Kennedy, in whose possession were found nine of the revolvers stolen from the Nelson Hardware Company's store, came before Judge Forin for election upon two accusations—one for receiving stolen goods, and another for breaking prison in making his escape from the city lock-up. Kennedy entered a plea of guilty to both charges, and asked for summary trial. The Judge imposed a sentence of two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary upon each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. Kennedy expected at least four years, and, the local paper says, "was well pleased with the result."

Austin J. Kelly, who was caught in the act of breaking into the residence of Mr. T. M. Parr, on Cedar street, came up for election. Kelly entered a plea of guilty and asked for a summary trial. He explained before sentence was passed upon him that he had merely attempted to enter the house, but had not actually entered it. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Nelson gaol.

Thomas Cameron was put in the box for election upon the charge of theft from the person. The offence consisted in the theft of a $15.05 check from John Leech, which, after Leech's name had been forged in an endorsement, the prisoner and a comrade endeavored to cash. Cameron admitted taking the check, but added that he had Leech's consent to do so. A plea of not guilty was entered, and Tuesday next was set for the trial.

The greater part of yesterday's session of the county court was occupied with the hearing of the action brought by John Lapointe against Napoleon St. Denis to recover the sum of $71, being a balance on account for materials supplied the defendant in plastering jobs, as well as a commission upon contracts sub-let to him. The defendant, however, entered a counter claim amounting to $461. The jurors returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed and dismissed the counter claim.

The case of Johnson vs. Carlson was an action brought by John Johnson and Biagio Casco, who had a sub-contract on the Nelson & Bedlington railway under G. A. Carlson. They claimed that there had been a breach of their contract on the part of Carlson, and asked for damages to the amount of $1,000. This amount they made up as wages for 101½ days at $3 per day each, and materials supplied to the amount of $391. The claim of the defendant was that the plaintiffs went behind on their contract to the extent of some $1,700, and that there had been no breach of the contract on the part of the defendant. The plaintiffs failed to prove their case and were non-suited, so that the defendant's counter claim for $1,700 was not gone into.

The case of Lynch vs. the Kootenay Air Supply Co. was adjourned till the 18th instant by consent. In this case the plaintiffs is suing the Kootenay Air Supply Company for $1,136.49, being the amount alleged to be due for services rendered as foreman carpenter in the construction of the company's plant and buildings. The defendants are contesting the formalities of the lien affidavit filed. The other cases against the Kootenay Air Supply Company—Lavin vs. the K. A. S. for $415, Fitzpatrick vs. the K. A. S. for $210, and Morrison & Caldwell vs. the K. A. S. for $680—have been settled.