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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTIETH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY OCTOBER 11 1897. VOLUME XL. NO. 35

LIBERALS IN SESSION.

Organization of the First Provincial Association and Election of Office Bearers.

Proposal to Deliberate in Secret Defeated on a Very Close Division.

The Association Takes Up Provincial Politics and Will Oppose the Government.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 8.—The Liberal convention was called for 10 this morning, but owing to the non-arrival of the Victoria delegates it was adjourned till 2 p.m., and the place of meeting changed from the city hall to St. Leonard's hall to satisfy those who wished to exclude the press representatives, as this could not be done at the city hall. The convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by Mr. Aulay Morrison, M.P., Mr. J. H. Ker acting as secretary. Mr. E. P. Davis at once moved that reporters be excluded, Mr. R. G. Thompson seconding the motion. Mr. J. C. McLagan moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. J. H. Watson, that reporters be allowed to remain. The mover said that the essence of Liberalism is freedom of speech and action, and they were going to do nothing they were ashamed of. To exclude the press would be an unheard-of thing. He would withdraw with the press if Mr. Davis' motion carried. Mr. Rait spoke strongly in favor of allowing the press to remain. A vote was taken on Mr. McLagan's amendment, which carried by 49 to 47.

After this it took some time to get down to business, as many at the convention were not registered as delegates. The names of those present were finally read out and numbered 115. Col. Gregory wanted to be sure that all present were Liberals and moved that steps be taken to obtain information on that point. He felt doubtful, he said, about Dr. Walkem's politics, for he came from a district that sent no recognized delegates.

Dr. Walkem declared himself a Liberal. Mr. J. M. O'Brien then read from the Parliamentary Companion of 1897 a paragraph to the effect that Dr. Walkem was a Conservative. Dr. Walkem said he did not recognize the Parliamentary Companion and was a Liberal.

The first Liberal Association of British Columbia was then declared formed, the office-bearers to consist of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, one vice-president for each Dominion electoral district, and three executive officers from each electoral district. The election resulted as follows: For president, Wm. Templeman, 55 votes; E. P. Davis, 45 votes. For secretary, J. H. Ker, 50; D. C. McGregor, 41. For treasurer, Dr. McEachern, by acclamation.

For Victoria—Vice-President, George Riley, 54; Dr. Milne, 12. Executive, E. V. Bodwell, 47; Col. Gregory, 45; R. L. Drury, 39. Not elected, Dr. Milne, 38; Geo. Powell, 30.

For Vancouver—Vice-President, E. P. Davis; executive, Jas. McQueen, J. H. Senkler and Wm. McCraney.

For Westminster—For vice-president, Alex. Henderson; executive, J. Oliver, A. S. Vedder and J. B. Kennedy.

For Vancouver Island—Vice-president, J. Sluggett; executive, Ralph Smith, J. Evans and J. Stevens.

For Caribco—Vice-president, William Baillie; executive, J. Martin, D. O'Hara and R. G. McPherson.

By resolution William Templeman and Jas. McQueen were appointed a committee to draft a congratulatory address to Premier Laurier from the first Liberal Association of British Columbia on his elevation to knighthood and his marvellous success in Great Britain.

At the evening session the convention passed a resolution declaring opposition to the policy of the present provincial government, and that it is in the interest of Liberalism to support candidates holding this view.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 9.—At to-day's session of the Liberal convention at Westminster, the main business was the discussion of the party platform; and the press was requested not to publish the debate. The World says to-night, referring to the embryo platform:

"Briefly stated it may be said that the government of Hon. Mr. Turner is condemned; that a redistribution act, based upon fair lines to all sections of the province, is demanded; the ownership and control of railways by the government is approved, and the policy heretofore in force of aiding railways by land and cash subsidies condemned, the land being the heritage of the people should only be given to those who are to be bona fide settlers; the Torrens system of registration of titles is urged; the abolition of the so-called mortgage tax is demanded; the practice of ministers of the crown allowing their names to appear as promoters of mining and other schemes is condemned; reformation in the civil service is required; the manner in which the expenditures on roads and bridges is made has to be changed, or the law relating thereto enforced; timber limits should be sold to the highest bidder and not to be offered for sale excepting when actually required for manufacturing purposes; a forestry preservation and restoration policy to be adopted; several royal commissions to be appointed to investigate into and report upon the manner in which the land laws of the province are administered; such legislation to be introduced as will compel owners of large areas to either cultivate their holdings, or allow them to be sold at a fair valuation; the raising of sectional issues, as between the Island of Vancouver and the Mainland, is condemned; coal, as well as other mines to pay royalties; the school system to continue to be administered on non-sectarian lines."

JAMES BAY THE GOAL.

How to Secure Possession There the Question of the Hour.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 8.—To-night's session of the Liberal convention was crowded full of heated discussions, but on the whole temperate language was used and good feeling prevailed.

Mr. Martin wished to read an editorial from the World criticising the manner in which the convention had been called. This brought Mr. McLagan and Mr. O'Brien on the World to their feet. Mr. McLagan said what was passed was passed; he was with them heart and soul to bring about a unification of the Liberal party in the province. It was then decided by the meeting that for the sake of peace and harmony it would be better not to allow the reading of the World editorial.

The drafting of a constitution was left to the executive committee.

The convention decided not to enrol the members present as members of the Liberal association as they had not been sent to Westminster, by those who chose them as delegates, for that purpose.

Mr. George Riley moved, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, "That the members of this convention declare that they are emphatically opposed to the policy of the present British Columbia government as shown by the legislation proposed by the government, and by the action of the executive, and they are of the opinion that their continuance in office is detrimental to the general welfare of the province."

The following motion by Mr. J. M. O'Brien and Mr. George Bartley was read as an amendment, but was declared a substantive motion by the chairman: "That this Liberal convention declare that it is not in sympathy with the present local opposition, whose leader is a strong Conservative and whose chief colleagues are dyed-in-the-wool Tories."

Mr. Riley's motion was carried practically without opposition and with great enthusiasm. A flood of resolutions and spirited addresses followed, crowding out Mr. O'Brien's motion, which that gentleman declared was unfair. The speaking, so far as delivery and oratorical effect was concerned, was excellent, but there were so many orators in the room who wanted to speak on the gravely important issues before the party that it was next to impossible for the very impartial chairman to keep order.

Mr. John Johnstone, Vancouver, moved, seconded by Mr. Macpherson, Vancouver, "That in the opinion of this convention it is to the best interests of the Liberal party to support in all the constituencies of the province such candidates as declare themselves to be fully in accord with the resolution just passed."

This resolution was greeted with prolonged applause and was the signal for a still more heated debate, in which Messrs. E. P. Davis, Archer Martin, J. Kennedy, M.P.P., Col. Davis, H. McCutcheon, Ald. McQueen, C. B. Sword, M.P.P., Thos. Forster, M.P.P., R. McPherson, M.P.P., G. D. Scott, L. P. Duff, J. C. McLagan, J. M. O'Brien and Geo. Bartley took a prominent part.

Mr. Archer Martin moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Burnett, of Vancouver, "That in the opinion of this convention, the Liberals of this province should support no candidate in the forthcoming provincial campaign unless he is a Liberal and subscribes to Liberal principles." The present government, said the mover, did not fear the opposition, but they did fear Liberalism. Did any man in the room honestly believe they would win on the 23rd of June last year? (A Voice—You didn't win in Victoria.) It was manifest to him that what the Turner government feared now was the Liberal party; that was their trump card and they should not throw it away.

Many delegates thought the amendment was drawing the lines of Liberalism too tight, that the Liberals should be satisfied for the present with a united attempt to defeat the Turner government; while some took the view that by this course they would alienate many Liberals now on the government side.

Mr. Davis moved as an amendment to the amendment, seconded by Col. Gregory, that the words be struck out "unless he is a Liberal and subscribes to Liberal principles" and that there be substituted for them "unless he subscribes to the Liberal platform to be prepared."

In the long debate which followed Mr. Martin said the present government were Conservative and that under the Johnston resolution if Mr. Cotton, for instance, asked for the support of the association, he would have to get it. He did not think that was what the convention would be prepared to do. He wanted to have the contest on Liberal lines.

Mr. George Bartley said if they condemned the government in power, they must condemn also the opposition and support a new lot.

Mr. E. P. Davis said the convention, with one dissenting voice, had condemned the government. It amounted to this, that the Liberals laid down as their platform the defeat of the Turner government. They should not support any Conservative unless it were absolutely necessary in order to defeat the Turner government. They should live up to their names as Liberals. There was no reason why they should drive away men who might vote with them because they were Conservative in Dominion politics.

Mr. McCutcheon said that no great movement of reform was ever instituted and carried to a successful issue unless the battle was fought out on straight party lines. He had converted Conservatives, but always spoke to them uncompromisingly. He wished for party lines for the provincial struggle, and hoped thus to defeat the Turner government.

Mr. McLagan said he had always supported in provincial politics the men whom he thought it right to support, and he had not changed his mind. He thought a platform should be announced in which generally all Liberals could agree. If he were convinced that a government should not be supported he would turn around and do all he could to turn them out, but he put country before politics and could not seek to displace a government made up of the right men for the country simply because they were opposed to him politically.

Mr. John Oliver, of Mud Bay, said that if they were not satisfied with the opposition they must unite to fight together in the next provincial election to defeat them.

Mr. Martin said he wished to establish the principles of Liberalism at James Bay. Do the enemy fear the opposition? No. Do they fear the Liberal party? Yes; they learned their lesson on the 23rd of June last year. All Conservative papers deprecate the introduction of politics because they know it would be the winning card. He would as soon see the Turner government re-elected as see the present opposition in power. "We elected Mr. Maxwell, and the other night he told us he was not a Liberal, and was supported by 800 Conservatives. Let us come out straight Liberal, even if we are defeated, for the sake of our honor and reputation."

Mr. Woodward said they should be liberal enough to support a good, honest man like Mr. Semlin. He thought that in regard to Maxwell it had been right to bring him out, for they could not have elected a straight Liberal.

Mr. Kennedy, M.P.P., said that of eleven members of the opposition in the house seven of them are good Grits. To call them a set of Tories, as the opposition has been called to-night, was ridiculous. Their leader, if he is a Tory, has been advocating Liberal principles, and call Mr. Semlin what they liked, he was going to support him. The same would apply to Mr. Cotton if he advocates Liberal principles in the house. The opposition in the house are Liberals out and out. He did not see what they had to gain by fighting the local campaign on Liberal lines, and he thought they should leave the names Diberal and Conservative out of the campaign.

Dr. Walkem thought they should support any one nominated in opposition to the present government, Liberal or Conservative in name. On the government side there is Mr. Booth, a Liberal, who moved at one time against making Victoria a free port. This shows the difference between Provincial and Dominion politics.

Mr. Drury said the Turner government had not been their friends and if he voted for Mr. Semlin to turn out that government he would be doing right and not sacrificing his principles.

Mr. McCutcheon said the Turner government had caused the sectional feeling between Victoria and Vancouver. Introducing Liberalism into the local campaign would do away with this petty feeling.

Mr. G. D. Scott said they could not win on strictly Liberal lines—Vancouver Liberals were overestimating their strength. If the present government was re-elected they would never meet again, as they would have no country left.

Mr. James McQueen said he believed in coming straight out as Liberals, and voting for Liberals when they had a choice, to put things on party lines at once.

When Mr. McQueen sat down Mr. Martin seized his hand in enthusiasm and exclaimed, "he looks like Alexander McKenzie, and talks like Alexander McKenzie!"

Mr. Sword said he was strongly opposed to introducing Dominion politics into provincial affairs. Should these questions be brought in, what is going to be the effect on the body of the electorate? Local politics have nothing to do with Dominion politics. They are distinct in the East and they should be here. Those who approve of Mr. Semlin on provincial lines are entitled to support him in provincial politics. Machine government would be hurtful to the province. If they used this association in provincial politics they would do the worst thing for the association and for the province.

Mr. O'Hara said no one would be better pleased than Mr. Turner if they introduced Liberalism into provincial politics. Messrs. Adams, Smith, Col. Baker, Stoddart, Kellie, Huff and Capt. Irving, all supporters of Mr. Turner, are Liberals.

Several voices—No! No!! No!!!

Mr. O'Hara—Yes they are.

A voice—Adams and Baker are Tories.

Mr. O'Hara—They say themselves they are Liberals. Col. Baker told me he was a Liberal.

Mr. Kennedy of the Columbian opposed the introduction of politics.

Dr. Milne thought it not well to draw to draw party lines too tight. The Liberals should unite with the opposition. He heard Mr. Semlin say some five years ago, in the house, that he was disgusted with his own party, and they should not be too particular in cases like this.

Mr. Forster spoke against party lines.

Mr. Higgins said that the resolutions were not for the cause of the province but for the cause of Liberalism, and Liberalism will not be advanced by such resolutions.

Mr. McPherson, M.P.P., thought that if the amendments were carried it would do Liberalism no good and it would be giving a fresh lease to one of the worst governments ever inflicted on any people. If the provincial struggle was to be carried on on party lines he would withdraw from the convention.

Mr. Davis' amendment was defeated by a very decisive majority. It is thought the convention was brought to the frame of mind necessary for its defeat by the stand taken by the Liberal M. P. P.'s present. Mr. Archer Martin's amendment met the same fate. The original resolution of Mr. John Johnstone was then carried, but by no means unanimously, and a resolution to make it unanimous was met by a broadside of "no's."

Messrs. Davis, Henderson, D. Ross, McQueen, Riley, Geo. Kennedy, Howse, J. Oliver and J. McLagan were appointed a committee to draw up a platform and submit it to the convention to-morrow.

The following is a list of delegates present, prepared by the secretary: Victoria—G. D. Scott, George Riley, W. G. Cameron, Frank Higgins, W. Templeman, John Taylor, W. J. Hanna, John Macmillan, George Webb, A. H. Scaife, R. Rait, William McKay, S. Jones, G. Hunter, Dr. G. L. Milne, F. G. Richards, A. Martin, D. Hart, T. Brayshaw, Young men's Liberal club—A. C. Howe, R. L. Drury, D. Cartmel, J. Taylor, J. Nicholls, W. T. Hardaker, J. Jardine, F. B. Gregory, L. P. Duff, G. E. Powell, John Bell, J. Murray, T. W. Walker,

Vancouver—J. C. McLagan, James McQueen, R. McPherson, M.P.P., E. P. Davis, Q.C., W. H. Hepburn, D. C. McGregor, George Bartley, J. H. Kerr, R. P. McLennan, J. M. O'Brien, Frank Burnett, D. G. Macdonell, H. J. Senkler, W. McCraney, W. Grant, J. N. Woodward, J. H. Watson, Joe Johnstone, Wm. Braid, A. C. Brydon-Jack, Col. Warren, D. Menzies, G. E. MacDonald, W. MacHaffie, S. G. Faulkner, James Ramsay, S. Thompson.

New Westminster District—A. S. Vedder, W. H. Dickson, J. Reece, J. Mercer, C. B. Sword, M.P.P.; Dr. Farewell, H. Ferguson, J. J. Wilson, Thos. Foster, M.P.P.; Jno Oliver, T. Welsh, W. Graham, A. Deans, J. Kidd, M.P.P.; A. B. Dixon, D. Fraser, J. B. Kennedy, M.P.P.; S. J. Thompson, Alex. Ewen, D. J. Munn, A. Henderson, R. C. McDonald, Geo Kennedy, W. A. Duncan, J. Reichenbach, M. W. Minthrone, C. Westhom.

Yale-Cariboo—A. E. House, Nicola; R. G. Macpherson, Kamloops; A. McLean; H. McCutcheon, Rossland; F. P. Norbrery, Fort Steele; D. G. Cumming Armstrong; B. R. Atkins, Revelstoke; J. C. Green, Golden; D. O'Hara, Ashcroft; I. F. Roadney, I. Howell, F. J. Deane, D. Ross, H. Bostock, M.P.

ANOTHER CUBAN BATTLE.

Fruitless Attack on the Rebel Position in Which Many Spanish Soldiers Were Killed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Havana says that a big battle occurred October 2, in Camarone's hills, not far from Matanzas, between the Spanish under General Molina and rebels under the command of Belancourt, Sanguily and Raoulyarango. The fight began at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued all day.

The official report published here states that Molina attacked the rebel position and drove the rebels out with great loss. The same report says that General Molina had his horse shot shot from under him.

A correspondent at Matanzas has obtained a true account of the fight from a Spanish officer who was present. From this it appears that the rebel infantry were strongly intrenched in an almost inaccessible position in the hills and all efforts to dislodge them were futile, resulting only in heavy losses for the attacking force.

The insurgents had only a few men killed, and jeered and taunted the Spanish during the whole engagement. Gen. Molina narrowly escaped death.

Enraged at his failure, he returned to the attack the next day, but with no better success. A large number of wounded and dying Spanish soldiers were brought into Matanzes.

Gen. Jiminez Castellano left Puerto Principe September 25 with heavy forces, for the purpose of attacking the Cuban government headquarters in Guayamaruilo, but heavy rains and bad roads prevented him from carrying out his plans, and after long marches he returned to Puerto Principe with 108 of his men ill.

Gen. Ruiz, while escorting a convoy from Puerto Principe to San Nicholas, was attacked by rebels September 30.

The rebel leader, Juan Ducasse, has crossed the Mariel-Majana trocha with a large force, and is now operating with Gen. Castillo.

El Pais publishes a statement to the effect that up to date 3,000 of the 6,000 reconcentrados in the town of Jagney Grande have died of hunger.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

French Liberals in Ottawa Quarrel Fiercely Over Division of the Spoils of Office.

Sir Henri Joly Will Not Be Forced Out—Russell County Fire Relief.

Sealing Information Asked by Imperial Authorities—Prospectus of New Loans.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct 8.—No official information has been received that the Imperial government has formally declined to participate in the Behring Sea conference. Indeed, only two days ago a despatch was received from Downing Street asking for information, which leads to the belief that the statement from Washington is not correct. So far as Canada is concerned the position remains unchanged. While she is willing to take part in a conference of experts she will not agree to allow Japan and Russia to participate in a revision of the Paris regulations, when these countries are not signatories to the treaty regulations. Under the Paris award there is still another year to run and Canada will not consent to the treaty being departed from.

Three Quebec members, Messrs. Beausoleil, Choquette and Carroll, are trying to crowd Sir Henry Joli out of the cabinet, but the Minister of Inland Revenue will not gratify them. Speaking at Portneuf the other day he referred to rumors of his intended resignation and said they were entirely unwarranted.

The prospectus for the new Canadian loan will be issued in London on Monday, and tenders will be receivable up to Friday. The rate of interest will be 2½ per cent.

The Club National, the French Liberal organization of Ottawa, had a stormy meeting last night, owing to dissatisfaction with the local Grit machine. The dissidents will form a new association. The meeting was called to elect a president to succeed Mr. Leblanc, who dropped dead at the last kickers' meeting of the Liberal Association.

The relief fund for sufferers by the forest fires in Russell and Prescott counties is mounting up, and merchants and private citizens have contributed large quantities of goods and clothing. Sympathetic messages of inquiry have been received from the Governor-General and prominent personages in different parts of the country.

OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—There was a lively time at the Club Letellier the other evening, the occasion being the meeting for election of officers. Previous to proceeding to the election a motion was submitted to the effect that the club take part in a demonstration in honor of Mr. Tarte. Some of those present objected to this on the ground that the club had not been invited, while others was opposed altogether to going, because Mr. Tarte in his evidence in the Grenier case, had refused to declare he was a Liberal. There was a good deal of wrangling and finally a vote was taken and the motion rejected by a vote of 40 to 17.

Oscar Beauchamp was then elected president. A motion to elect L. J. Tarte, a son of the minister, as vice-president raised another row. A leading member said there was evidently an attempt to create a Tarte boom, and he protested by handing in his resignation. He subsequently withdrew his resignation, and was elected first vice-president and Mr. Tarte second vice-president.

GERMANY'S NAVAL AMBITION.

The Ministry at Last Approves of a Substantial Addition to the Fleet.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Yesterday's meeting of the Prussian cabinet was fully attended and the session lasted five hours. It is alleged on some show of authority that the ministers unanimously approved of the naval programme of Admiral Von Tirpitz, secretary of the navy, for the construction of battleships and ironclad cruisers, and that satisfactory arrangements are being made both with Prince Hohenlohe, Imperial chancellor, and the finance minister in regard to the manner of providing funds.

Details of the scheme will shortly be gazetted in order to enable a full discussion before the meeting of the reichstag. It is understood that the report that beer would be taxed to provide money is quite unfounded.

SPAIN VERY HARD UP.

Pay of Soldiers and Pension Lists in Arrear—The U.S. Ambassador in Disfavor.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—An American diplomat, who has just arrived here from Madrid, says the condition of Spain is even worse than the correspondents depict. Whoever is sent to Cuba, he adds, will attempt to buy off the insurgent leaders. The diplomat further says that the Spanish government is so hard pressed for money that it is attempting to sell all the public lands and buildings that can possibly be spared. Not only is the pay of the soldiers overdue since last March, but the pension lists are in arrears.

All social intercourse between the minister of the United States at Madrid and the Spanish officials and the diplomatic corps has been suspended for more than a year. This has been partly due to the fact that Mr. Taylor, the former United States minister to Spain, was persona non grata to most of the members of the diplomatic corps. For eighteen months Mr. Taylor had not been on speaking terms with the French and Austrian ambassadors and with the Papal nuncio. The rupture with the French ambassador was because Mr. Taylor protested against being omitted from the list of guests at a reception given by the ambassador.

AN INFERNAL BULLET.

A Birmingham Invention Intended to Make Warfare More Unpleasant.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—In addition to the proposition to make the Volunteers liable for service abroad in case of war, the government will introduce an army reserve bill during the next session of parliament. According to this measure, it is proposed to enlist 10,000 recruits at an extra rate of pay, thus forming a reliable force which can be drawn upon at any time for use in small wars.

The British government is also considering the adoption of an infernal bullet invented in Birmingham. This bullet is made of lead, and instead of having a conical top, will have a cup like cavity. On entering the flesh this bullet acts like a punch, cutting a clean round hole which does not close. The bullet begins to expand immediately after entering, and after it has travelled six inches it produces a jagged hole three or four inches in diameter. The bullet is said to be the most terrible wound-producer known, and it is a question whether its use would not be a breach of international convention.

GREATER NEW YORK.

The Principle of Democratic Self-Government Involved in the Mayoralty Contest.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Not even in the case of a presidential campaign in the United States have the English newspapers displayed such interest as they are now taking in the struggle preparatory to the election of a mayor of Greater New York. Even the weeklies devote much space to the subject. The Spectator and the Speaker both print long articles. The Speaker says: "Never since the day of Imperial Athens or Republican Rome has a municipal contest involved such important issues. Many a king has not had so much power as the mayor of Greater New York will have."

Continuing, the Speaker expresses the opinion that the success of the Tammany ticket would not merely men victory for the "plunderers of New York," but, according to this paper, it would mean the triumph of the silverites at the next presidential election. The Speaker says it dreads the success of Tammany, and asserts that the election is a matter of deep interest to the whole civilized world.

After outlining the immense power which the future mayor of Greater New York will have, the Spectator remarks: "The success of such an elected officer will almost realize Carlyle's ideal of a democratic king. On the other hand, should failure attend this great experiment, it would be felt throughout Europe as well as America, and will sound the doom of the principle of democratic self-government in vast modern cities."

SALISBURY DID WELL.

General Approval by the London Press of His Course in the Sealing Matter.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The St. James' Gazette this afternoon, referring to the formal announcement of Great Britain's declination to take part in the Behring Sea conference with Russia and Japan, says:

"There will be a feeling of relief that Great Britain, on behalf of Canada, has finally declined to walk into the trap which was being arranged at Washington. America has never paid the damages for the illegal seizures of Canadian sealers, and has exhausted every diplomatic artifice to evade the award, finally demanding a fresh conference. The Marquis of Salisbury consented, whereupon America calmly proposed that Russia and Japan should attend the seal conference, with the obvious intention of outvoting England and upsetting by a side wind the Paris award."

The Globe, commenting on the same subject this afternoon, remarks:

"As a mere matter of business it is time that a firm check was put upon the policy of the United States in dealing with this country. In the interests of Canada it is well to let the United States understand that no settlement of the question will satisfy Great Britain which sacrifices one jot or tittle of the just and equitable rights of the loyal Dominion of Canada."

THE UNHAPPY PHILIPPINES.

Earthquakes and Consequent Noxious Vapors Added to the Terrors of the Rebellion.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The Imparcial says the Spanish government will take rapid and energetic measures on account of the spread of the rebellion in the Philippine Islands. It is said that General Primo de Rivera, the former captain-general of Madrid, who succeeded General Polavieja in March last as governor of the Philippine Islands, has resigned.

Advices just received here from Manila say that earthquake shocks were felt at Mindanao during the last days of September. Great damage was done to property and there was considerable loss of life. The worst effects were experienced at Seamoanga and Basahn, where noxious vapors issuing from fissures in the earth asphyxiated many people.

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THE NEWEST RICH CREEK.

Munook Promises to Be the Centre of a Boom to Rival That at Dawson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—A letter from a correspondent who is going up the Yukon river on the steamer Hamilton, says:

It was an exciting stay we had at Rampart City, the gateway to the new Eldorado, Munook Creek, and little wonder that all the crew who could deserted. When we left, the townsite recorder's office was thronged with those eager to obtain building lots, and Rampart City's boom was launched. The fever of speculation was in the blood of all. Owners of claims staked on Munook or Hunter's creeks were eagerly solicited to sell their rights.

The old prospectors tell the story of their camp. The gold, they say, was discovered by the Indians, who told of it to old man Munook. Old man Munook took $300 out of a prospect hole eight feet square and fifteen feet deep. That is all the prospecting that has been done, except that a few pans have been taken out that run from 12½ cents to $1.25 each. Fifty claims have been taken up on Little Munook, each 100 feet in length and from 500 to 1,500 feet in width, according to the width of the valley.

Munook promises to give rise to another such boom as Circle City and Dawson enjoyed. According to the best estimates obtainable, it will have from 300 to 500 prospectors this winter.

EGYPT NOT AN ISSUE.

The Powers Will Not Support France in Securing British Evacuation.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Times referring this morning to the statement of the Figaro that the powers have agreed to collectively ask England to evacuate Egypt says: "No power has approached England on the subject of Egypt for a long time. France tried to get Russia to support her, but only received Russia's earnest advice to do nothing with regard to Egypt beyond diplomatic negotiations."

WILLIAM TO THE SULTAN.

The German Emperor Gives Further Assurance of Friendship for the Enemy of Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.—The Sultan has received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Germany, in which the latter returns thanks for a number of cannon captured from the Greeks during the present war, and recently presented to his German Majesty by the Sultan. The Emperor in this praises the "wise moderation" displayed during the Turkish negotiations for the conclusion of peace with Greece, assures the Sultan that he entertains faithful friendship of Emperor

COLONIAL SENTIMENT AMOUNT.

Mr. Chamberlain's Policy Not Clash With Interests.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—[illegible] respondent of the Wo[illegible] Canadian governme[illegible] enlargement of [illegible] vigorously support[illegible] tary Chamberlain [illegible] he transmitted to[illegible] ada's reply. His[illegible] sentiment show[illegible] matters where [illegible] Imperial inter[illegible]

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DUNC[illegible] of Mr. [illegible] ilton, [illegible] ing [illegible] half [illegible] had [illegible] an [illegible] th[illegible] [illegible]

Confusion as to the choice of a b[illegible] fier is unnecessary. There is b[illegible] Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's [illegible] portant fact was recognized at [illegible] Fair, Chicago, 1893, being th[illegible] purifier admitted to be placed