The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1889. VOLUME XXXI NO. 22

CAPITAL NOTES.

Amendments to the P. O. Act Take Effect on the 8th.

Victoria Rifles Removed from the List of Active Militia.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the Ten Months Ending April 30th Make a Good Showing.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 3.—The changes under the amendment to the Post Office Act take effect on Wednesday next, when the postage on drop letters at Victoria will be two cents: registration fee to the whole of Canada five cents; and the weight of letter postage will be increased from one-half to one ounce.

The revenue to the end of April was $30,800,000; expenditure, $25,800,000; leaving a surplus of five million for the ten months. This is a grand showing.

The report of Dr. Dawson's exploration in the Yukon country and Northern British Columbia is just issued. The report is filled with information of an interesting character.

The Victoria Rifle Co., having become non-effective, is removed from the list of corps of active militia. In consequence, Capt. Phillip Woollacott has been placed on the retired list, retaining his rank of Captain.

MINING MACHINERY.

Mr. Barnard Delivers an Able Speech on the Necessity of Encouraging the Mining Industry.

In the Commons on the 27th April, Mr. Barnard, member for Cariboo, made the following remarks on the necessity for taking the duty off mining machinery. He said:

I desire to make a statement with the object of showing to the House and to the government the importance of placing mining machinery on the free list for a few years, with the hope of inducing the government to accede to the requests which have been made to them by the representatives of the Province of British Columbia and the legislature of that province, and in the petitions received by them from the Boards of Trade at Vancouver and at Victoria. It is a matter of very great importance to that province, which is, to a very great extent, a mineral province, and I think it is a matter of very great importance to the whole of this Dominion that the mining industry should be encouraged, and that every step should be taken both by the Dominion government and by the Provincial governments to encourage the development of our mineral wealth. I am a firm believer in the National Policy, and I believe that the object and aim of that policy is to encourage the development of our national resources as well as to foster our different industries. I believe there is no Province in the Dominion that will benefit more by the National Policy than the Province of British Columbia. I believe that province is destined to become one of the greatest manufacturing provinces in the Dominion, and possibly one of the

GREATEST MANUFACTURING CENTRES

on the continent of America.

Although, up to this time, we have not benefitted to any great extent, directly from that policy, we have benefitted indirectly, because we attribute the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the revenues which were derived by the government through the inauguration of such a policy. I think the present rate of duty on mining machinery, which is about 30 per cent. all round, is preventing the development of the mining resources of British Columbia. There is no doubt that we have a variety of ores there. We have gold, silver, copper, lead and iron, and other ores. There is no doubt the mineral belt, the development of which has resulted in building up the State of Colorado and the Territory of Montana, and which is now making Washington Territory and Idaho, does not stop at the boundary line, but goes north, and it is a misfortune that the only portions of the mineral belt which are being developed are those in Alaska and south of the boundary line. We find gold and silver quartz mines north of the Alaska boundary and south of the boundary within the United States, and we have every reason to believe, from the indications which are to be seen everywhere in the Province of British Columbia, that the mineral belt in that Province is of greater area than in any of these states which have been built up by their mineral wealth. The only objection that I can find felt by the Government to placing mining machinery on the free list is that there are a few small factories in eastern Canada—one or two in Ontario, and a few in Nova Scotia—that are manufacturing mining machinery on a small scale. I contend that it is in the interest of these factories, and of the manufacturers themselves, for a few years, to have the machinery which is required for the development of our mines

PLACED ON THE FREE LIST.

The miner has great difficulties to contend with. In the first place, a mining country is always, to some extent, an inaccessible country. The miner has probably to secure his provisions at a high rate, he has to go some distance away from communication, and has to spend probably one or two summers before he discovers a mining location. He finds that after he has spent some little time it is necessary to procure machinery, and then he sees that he is hampered by the enormous duty he has to pay. British Columbia differs in many respects from Nova Scotia in the character of her ores. At present I believe these manufacturers are making some mills for the gold quartz mines in Nova Scotia. In that province their ore is free milling, and, from what I can learn, machinery has been manufactured solely for the reduction of free gold ore. In British Columbia we have very little free gold ore; in fact we have found, so far as our mines have been developed, that free gold does not extend to any great depth, but it turns into sulphites, or the gold is contained in other metals, and requires a different treatment from the treatment of the ore in Nova Scotia. We have in British Columbia several varieties. Where free gold is found with sulphites it is necessary that it should first be reduced, either by stamps or rolls, and then other machinery is necessary, which is not manufactured in Canada, for concentrating the baser metals and for the roasting of that metal after concentration, and the treatment of the mineral after it has been roasted. Then we have, in addition to that, chloride sulphur ore. This also requires a different class of machinery from that manufactured in this country. Then we have silver part chlorid or decomposed, and part sulphurets containing gold. These require roasting. Then there are galena ores and silver ores, with baser metals which require smelting. Now, for concentration of any kind or for smelting, there is

NO MACHINERY MANUFACTURED

in Canada, as far as I can ascertain, and I have been in correspondence with many of these manufacturers who claim to manufacture mining machinery. The greater part of our ores in the Selkirk range that are at present being developed, and have been rendered accessible by the Canadian Pacific Railway, are ores carrying silver. These ores require both plain and coarse concentration. After concentration they are shipped to the smelting works. There is no machinery manufactured in Canada which can be used for smelting works. A short time ago an English company was formed for the purpose of establishing smelting works on a small scale in Vancouver. This company procured from Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago, all their machinery, their boilers, their engines, their water jacket furnaces, and a variety of other articles. I have the invoice here, but it would take up too much time to read it. The most expensive article used by them in these works is the water jacket lead pipes. These cost $2,000 apiece, and have never been manufactured in Canada. The only bit of machinery I see here that is manufactured in Canada, is the Blake crusher. They obtained that at the same time from Fraser & Chalmers, in Chicago, which firm manufacture quartz mining machinery more largely than any other firm in America, and smelting machinery of all descriptions. A Blake crusher was required in connection with their mill. But there are other crushers manufactured besides the Blake crusher, I refer to the Comet rock crusher for concentration. The Blake crusher is usually used in stamp mills. Then there is the Dodge rock crusher and the Foster rock crusher for blasting furnaces, which are not manufactured in Canada. Now, as I have said before, the only class of machinery manufactured here is that required for free gold milling.

WE HAVE NO FREE GOLD ORE

yet discovered in British Columbia. It may exist, but our experience is that after a little depth the ore is found in other minerals, and other processes are required. I trust that the government will see their way to placing for a few years reducing, mining and smelting machinery on the free list. At present we have these companies manufacturing mining machinery in Canada: The J. G. Brown Manufacturing Company, of Belleville; the F. G. Beckett Company, of Hamilton; the Truro Manufacturing Company, and the Engersoll Rock Drill Company, of Montreal; and if it could be shown to these companies that it is to their interest that this machinery should be put on the free list for a few years in order to develop the mineral wealth of British Columbia, I think they would not object. As soon as we have that wealth developed a demand is created for more machinery, and when a demand is created these companies will reap the benefit. It will then be to the interest of the country that the duty should be put upon these articles of machinery in order to foster their manufacture, for I am satisfied that factories for this purpose will spring up in British Columbia. I trust that the Government will consider this matter, and before long assist the development of our Province in this respect. (Applause.)

BEATEN BY DEMONS.

Horrors of a Chicago Insane Asylum.

A Story of Revolting and Heartless Cruelty—A Strong Man Kicked and Tortured to Death.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Coroner Mertz and a jury to-day began an investigation into the cause of the death of Robert Burns, a patient in the insane asylum at Jefferson. Attendants Richardson, Crogan and Bechs, who are charged with beating Burns to death, were present. The dead man's widow and her brother testified that Burns was in good health when he was sent to the asylum, and that the only abrasion on his body was on one of his legs, which had been injured.

The most damaging testimony was that of Charles Beck, a reporter, who successfully played the insane dodge and was admitted to the asylum, where he was an eye-witness to much of the brutal treatment which reduced Burns in ten days from a strong man to a complete physical wreck, resulting in his death. The story was one of most revolting and heartless cruelty.

Witness detailed at great length repeated acts of brutality which he accused the attendants of inflicting upon the unfortunate man. He declared that the patient was not unruly, but seemed dazed and incapable of understanding what was wanted of him. Beck told how after their arrival at the asylum he and Burns were given cold baths and then left shivering in a cold room for fifteen minutes. Then after examination Burns was ordered to sit on a bench. He seemed not to understand, and was violently thrown upon one. Rising in a helpless way, Richardson kicked him violently in the abdomen. Burns again attempted to rise, when the brutality was repeated, Richardson, Crogan and Bechs each taking part in kicking and striking the helpless lunatic in the side and stomach, and bruising his face with their fists.

They undertook to dress his wounded leg, jerking him about roughly and causing him excruciating agony, meantime continuing their blows. When the wounds were dressed Crogan picked up one of Burns' shoes and struck the inoffending patient over the head with the heel of it, cutting a great gash. By this time the victim was in a half-conscious condition.

That night Burns, not undressing promptly when ordered, was kicked by Richards in the abdomen and knocked across the room. This is only the record of one day's brutality, which was kept up until the man's death.

The reporter came out of the asylum at the end of ten days. He told how, when friends secured his release, Dr. Kiernan, superintendent of the asylum, shook his head ominously and advised against it. He declared the reporter to be incurably insane; that he knew this because he had watched the case very closely. Kiernan's chief of staff concurred in this opinion.

A verdict was reached in short order by the jury, finding that Richardson and Cregan caused Burns' death. The two men, and also Bech, are under indictment for murder. There seems little doubt that Dr. Kiernan and Schubert also will have bills of some sort presented against them by the grand jury.

CHEMAINUS NEWS.

Mayor Gray, of Chemainus, is intending building a large hotel at Louisville, near Chemainus.

Mr. Edson shot a large panther near here the other day. The brute weighed 260 pounds and was supposed to be the principal sheep thief of that district.

The Victoria Lumber Manufacturing Company will hold a meeting at Victoria on the 20th of May for the purpose of appointing directors and deciding on the location of the new mills they intend building.

The farmers here have nearly finished their seeding, and everything is going on well in the agricultural line.—Nanaimo Courier.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Presented to the President.

Australia's Demands for the Autonomy of Samoa.

Romantic Marriage in California—Colorada Grave Robbers Captured—J. G. Blaine Convalescent.

Britain's New Minister.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British minister, accompanied by several members of the legation, called and were formally received by the secretary this morning. Later, they went to the White House, where Secretary Blaine formally presented Sir Julian to the President. The new British minister's address was as follows: "Mr. President, sir, I have the honor to place in your hands a letter from Queen Victoria, my august Sovereign, accrediting me as her envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States. In fulfilling this pleasing duty, I desire to express my sense of the distinguished character and special importance of the mission, Her Majesty has been pleased to confide in me, and to assure you that no effort will be wanting on my part to faithfully discharge the great trust. My utmost endeavors will be devoted to the object Her Majesty and her people have so much at heart. The peace and friendship which happily exists between Great Britain and the United States, and strengthens, if possible, the many ties which unite those two great English-speaking countries, is destined to exercise the most beneficial influence for the advancement of civilization and the promotion of happiness throughout the world. I believe the citizens of the United States reciprocate the feelings of amity and good-will I have expressed, and are animated by most kindly sentiments toward Her Majesty's people. I am also convinced that in my relations with the government of the country over which you preside, I shall meet with that spirit of justice and conciliation for which its statesmen are so eminently distinguished. Such qualities it will ever be my earnest wish to emulate. The circumstance that I enter upon my diplomatic functions at the time of the Washington centennial, when a national tribute is being offered by this country to the greatest of her sons, will ever be associated in my memory with the distinguished honor I have had this day, of being presented to the chief magistrate of the United States."

The Melbourne Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Frank McCoppin, ex-United States commissioner to the Melbourne exposition, has returned to the city. On being questioned with regard to the exhibition. Mr. McCoppin said that 2,000,000 people had visited it. Considering that the population of Australia is only a little over 3,000,000. this was a very good showing. Speaking of Australia's attitude on the Samoan question, the ex-commissioner said: "You may remember that in my speech at the parting banquet given to me, I remarked how necessary it would be for the Samoan group to maintain their autonomy. Well, the German ambassador, who was present, very foolishly left the room. Before this the Australians seemed to have been asleep on the Samoan question, and apparently ignored the important position these islands held in regard to their trade interests. After this, however, the press took up the question so hotly that the Federal Council, then in session at Tasmania, presented an address to the Crown, demanding that England should keep faith with the United States by maintaining her treaties, guaranteeing the autonomy of the islands, and, if necessary, making additional treaties."

Grave Robbers Captured.

DENVER, Col., May 3.—Last week the widow of Col. Greenlow received information that the grave of her husband had been robbed of the body, and she could gain possession of the remains by paying a ransom of several thousand dollars. Detectives here arrested R. Greenweld, F. R. Shinn, Mrs. F. R. Shinn, W. O. Bacon and J. C. McCoy. The thieves had drawn up an agreement requiring the utmost secrecy, and promising death to any one who should give information regarding the robbery. One of the thieves made a full confession, and there is but little doubt of their guilt. One of the prisoners is a prominent grocery dealer, and the others are all well known. The body of Greenlow was recovered to-day.

Rich Quartz Mine.

NEVADA CITY, Cal., May 3.—A rich strike has been made in the Champion quartz mine at this place. A four-foot ledge was struck that will mill $100 per ton. Most of the stockholders of this company reside in San Francisco. They have expended a large amount of money in opening up the mine, which now promises good returns.

To be Hanged.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Dr. Etienne Deschamp was to-day found guilty of the murder of Juliette Deitzsche, aged 12, whom he assaulted and afterwards killed by chloroform on January 30th. Deschamp will be hanged on a date to be fixed by the governor.

Married in an Open Boat.

SALINA, Cal., May 3.—Jennie Smith, aged 16, ran away from her home with Arthur Alsop, 23 years old, yesterday. They went to Monterey, where they engaged a minister, hired a boat and were taken out to sea a distance of three miles, where they were pronounced man and wife.

A Politician's Funeral.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 3.—The funeral of W. H. Barnum, ex-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, took place at Lime Rock to-day. Among the attendants waie ex-President Cleveland and Col. Dan Lamont.

The Florida Fever Scare.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 3.—The ten days' quarantine at Sanford has been raised and the guards dismissed. Business has resumed its usual features, and the recent fever scare is entirely over.

Blaine is Better.

WASHINGTON, May 3. — Secretary Blaine is much improved to-day, and went to the state department at 11 o'clock.

Probably Gone to Canada.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 3.—Edward Marriage, is missing, and his creditors are anxious to learn his whereabouts to the extent of about $5,000, a large part of it being due to laborers on contracts completed and now being carried on by himself and his partners. A few days ago, in order to pay off the workmen, he borrowed $1,000 from a money lender named Moll, and then departed for other fields.

Ill-Treated by Mexicans.

SAN DIEGO, May 3.—J. W. Williams, reported to be a colored man of English birth, but a naturalized citizen, writes to the Sun from Ensenada a long letter in which he narrates how unjustly he has been treated by the Mexican authorities. He states he was arrested on a charge of firing a pistol inside the city limits, which is contrary to the city ordinance. He denied having committed the offence, but was taken to jail and not permitted to give bonds. While in jail he was so badly beaten as to be in great need of medical treatment, and he asserts that was denied him. Williams states that he is a dealer in second-hand goods, but that the Mexicans have such a hatred for him that they not only make his life miserable, but make it almost impossible to do business there.

Smuggling Cigars.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Among the cargo of the steamer San Blas, which arrived yesterday from Panama, were nine boxes of oranges. The boxes were from Mazatlan, and were consigned to this city. As the unloading of the vessel's cargo was in progress, the boxes excited the suspicions of the customs officers owing to their unusual shape. The officers opened one of the boxes and were surprised to find that the centre portion of the box was packed with cigars, which were surrounded with oranges. Examination of the other eight cases found them also filled with cigars, all of which were seized and confiscated by the customs officers. The seizure amounted in value to about $60,000.

An Act of Revenge.

HELENA, May 3.—A man named Tully, who was removed from his office as watchman on the Northern Pacific bridge crossing the Yellowstone river, for indulging in drink too extensively, set fire to the bridge to-day to get revenge on the company. The fire was put out before much damage was done. Tully has been arrested.

The Charleston's Trial Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—A despatch from Washington this morning stated that the navy department had stated that the cruiser Charleston would make her trial trip to-morrow to Santa Barbara channel. Enquiry regarding the truth of the despatch was made at the office of the Union Iron Works, where the statement is made that there is no truth in the report, as the day for the Charleston leaving on her trial trip had not yet been fixed upon.

Five Dollars Damages.

SAN JOSE, May 6.—The libel suit for $20,000 damages instituted by ex-school trustee Demke against A. W. Delacey, late editor of the Times, closed to-day. After a four days' trial, the jury awarding plaintiff $5 damages.

Horribly Mangled.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—A. Funk, a young sugar refinery employee, was caught in a portion of the machinery this afternoon and horribly mangled. He is suffering intense agony, and will probably die.

An Opium Taci.

SAN FRANCISCO, May. 3.—The United States grand jury this afternoon returned an indictment against John Quagle, who was arrested on April 27th last while attempting to smuggle 65 tael boxes of opium from the steamer Rio de Janeiro.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The business failures in the United States are 185; in Canada 29. Total 214, compared with a total of 213 for last week and 246 the week previous, and the corresponding week last year 234.

The Car Strike Ended.

ST. PAUL, May 3.—The car strike has been declared off. The men will go back at the reduced wages.

"The Marine" Matched.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—George La Blanche, "The Marine," was matched today with Mike Lucie, of Boston. The fight is to take place for a purse at the California athletic club on the 28th of this month.

The Death Penalty.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 3.—The jury in the Howes case to-day returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the penalty as death.

Disastrous Fire.

FREE PORT, Ills., May 3.—The business portion of the village of Forrester was almost completely destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $35,000.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

(From the Columbian).

The largest gathering ever convened at Boundary Bay Schoolhouse met on Sabbath last to listen to a sermon by Rev. W. H. Porter, of London, Ont., and to witness the first Christian baptism by immersion on the Delta. The day was beautiful, and the services were deeply interesting and impressive.

It is currently reported that the Sullivan and Langis cases, on charge of procuring abortion, and which were sent up for trial at the present assizes, will be postponed for ten or twelve days. The adjournment is asked by the prosecution, as it has been found impossible to prepare the case properly in time for the present sitting of the court.

The grading of the Southern Railway line continues to make most satisfactory progress. Seven and a-half miles of the road-bed are now ready for the rails, and besides this a large amount of ditching has been accomplished to drain marshy spots along the right of way. Another engineering party leaves on Saturday to work on the section adjoining the international boundary, and the graders will attack this last division as soon as the work is prepared for them.

There was a rumor around town yesterday morning that Grant, the defaulting painter, lately of this city, had been found drowned at Seattle this morning.

ASSIZES.

Court opened at 10 a.m. The names of the petit jury were called; all present. The case of R. McNeill, charged with uttering forged notes, first came up, and prisoner, on being placed in the dock, pleaded not guilty. Mr. McColl (Messrs. Corbould, McColl and Jenns) appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. T. C. Atkinson and T. O. Townley appeared for the defence.

Hearing of this case occupied all day. At the close the jury retired, and after a few minutes of deliberation returned a verdict of guilty of passing forged notes knowing them to be forged. The prisoner received this verdict with composure. There was a murmur of dissent in Court when the verdict was announced. Court adjourned until 10 a.m. Friday.

CABLE NEWS.

Rochefort's Request to Visit Algeria Refused.

The "Times" Advises the Government to Drop the Sugar Bill.

Continuation of Parnell's Cross-Examination—Dervishes Executed—French Elections Postponed.

Parnell's Cross-Examination.

LONDON, May 5.—Parnell, upon resuming his evidence to-day, denied knowing "Number One," either under the name of Tynan or any other. Had never heard Egan associated with the "martyrs' fund." He saw nothing criminal in the fund, but rather thought it was right to assist the innocent victims of the "martyrs." A sensational incident, the most remarkable of to-day's examination, occurred when Webster quoted a statement made by Parnell during the debate on the Forster bill in 1881, suspending the habeas corpus, to the effect that secret societies had then ceased to exist in Ireland. Sir Richard asked Parnell if he believed that statement when he made it?

Mr. Parnell—No; at anyrate it was an exaggerated statement.

Sir Richard Webster—Did you or did you not misstate the fact when you made that statement?

Parnell admitted he had made the statement, knowing it to be wrong, or at least extravagant. He had never withdrawn the statement. His purpose in making it was to exaggerate the effect which the league had in eradicating secret societies.

The Mob Has Its Way.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Messrs. Tanner, O'Connor and Condon, whose sentences were confirmed to-day, were conveyed from Tipperary to Clonmel jail this afternoon. An enthusiastic crowd met the prisoners at the station and cheered them again and again. The prisoners refused to enter the prison van, which was ready to take them to jail from the depot. A desperate struggle ensued between the guards and the prisoners, in which the people took part. The crowd became frantic, and the police finally, in order to avert a riot, allowed the men to walk to jail, with the exception of Dr. Tanner, whose foot was severely wounded. He was taken in a carriage.

Dervishes Executed.

CAIRO, May 3.—Six dervishes have been executed at Wady Halfa for committing outrages upon women and children.

Banquet.

LONDON, May 3.—At the banquet to Consul-General Waller, Sir John Pulston presided, and amid great enthusiasm and cheering he presented Waller with a colossal silver loving cup, making at the same time a complimentary speech. Mr. Waller responded in a happy manner.

A Missing Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The barkentine City of Papeete, Bemde, master, is now 52 days out from Tahiti for this port, and is therefore greatly overdue. In shipping circles many are of the opinion that the vessel was lost, or disabled in the hurricane which proved so disastrous at Samoa.

Suez Canal Commerce.

LONDON, May 3.—The returns of the commerce of the Suez canal show that seventy-eight per cent. of the ships passing through the canal are British.

The Times on the Sugar Bill.

LONDON, April 3.—The Times advises that the sugar bill be dropped.

The French Elections Postponed.

PARIS, May 3.—La France says the Government intends to postpone the general election for members of the Chamber of Deputies until the spring of 1890.

Rochefort's Request Refused.

LONDON, May 3.—Rochefort has abandoned his journey to Algeria and returned to London. He had applied to the French Government for a permit to go to Algeria for the purpose of attending his son's funeral, and had been assured that the necessary papers would be forwarded at once, but they were not sent, and he returned here disgusted.

Thousand Guinea Race.

LONDON, May 3.—The race for a thousand guineas stakes, distance one mile, was won by Mr. Vyner's "Minehe."

Conference with His Followers.

LONDON, May 2.—General Boulanger will held a conference with his followers in this city on the 16th.

ALASKA NEWS.

Indian Tragedy Near the Hoonah Mission—Mining Notes—Favorable Outlook.

(*Alaska Free Press.*)

Near the Honnah mission, a short time ago, a deadly tragedy took place. A stalwart native came into the village and imbibed too freely of hoochinoo (Indian whiskey). Walking along the street he saw a young married girl with whom he was greatly infatuated. The girl was afraid to meet him, and, turning, ran to her house. The man gave pursuit and gained entrance to the house. All the inmates escaped in terror. The desperado boldly continued his hunt for the woman, and the husband of the woman, with a few friends, took refuge in his own house again. The ravishing fiend returned, and, demanding admittance, battered in the door with an axe, and as he entered was shot and instantly killed. The friends of the dead man met in council, and, according to their custom, demanded a life for his life. The husband and protector of his wife's virtue gave himself into the custody of his enemies and was unceremoniously killed.

News from Juneau states that the present mining outlook is very favorable for the coming season. There will be 120 stamps dropping on the Bear's Nest plant and 120 will be erected on the Mexican, and 80 stamps on the Mexico—all of this on Douglas Island within a radius of five miles around the famous Paris mines.

Samples of coal have been found above Killisono on Admiralty Island. The vein is of few inches thickness and promises excellent developments.

The people of Alaska held mass meetings, signed petitions and commenced preparing memorials addressed to President Harrison asking for the appointment of F. L. Dana, of Denver, Col., to be governor of Alaska. C. W. Young, of Juneau, was designated as second choice, although he declined in favor of Mr. Dana.

Machinery for the erection of a new sawmill at Sitka, with a cutting capacity of 120,000 feet per day, was shipped north on the last trip of the steamer.

Legal proceedings have been commenced in the district court at Sitka for the possession of several lots on the military reservation in Juneau by the United States. The property is occupied by squatters who contest the government's claim.

The schooner Alpha, which left Sitka on March 12th for Yakitut with a party of prospectors, returned on April 10th in tow from Salisbury Sound. Her rudder and rigging were injured in a severe storm while going up the coast. She is being refitted and will be sent out sealing.

A petition has been circulated throughout the territory asking for the appointment of Col. Peter French as United States marshal of the territory.

At a depth of 35 feet on the Silver Queen, Sheep Creek, the vein is still increasing in width, and in the bottom of the shaft the ore now measures 14 inches. In the neighborhood of $2,000 worth of ore has been taken out in sinking this shaft.

Some very rich free gold ore was struck this week in one of the workings on the Takou Consolidated. From all accounts the present management is well satisfied with the result of their runs.

Messrs. Charles Forrest and P. McGlinchy brought in some very rich silver ore, as the result of a recent prospecting trip. The ore is from an 18-inch vein, and is almost solid mineral. An assay recently made on a specimen from the surface croppings gave returns of $313 silver and $1.50 gold. The boys say that owing to the depth of snow on the ground, they were unable to prospect their find, but located it, and will return in a week or two to open it up. They have called it the "Live Yankee." The exact location of the find is kept a secret.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Rufus Pope's Election in Compton is Assured.

Report that Sir John will Take the Railway Portfolio.

The Weldon Extradition Bill is Retroactive—Erastus Wyman Lectures on Commercial Union.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 4.—High legal authority holds that the Weldon extradition bill is retroactive. The clause in the act stating that its provisions shall apply to crimes committed after the coming into force of the measure, is altogether unnecessary, as the statute would have taken effect in any case. The general interpretation of the extradition treaties, and the statutes, is that they are retroactive. If the clause said the provision shall not apply to crimes committed before the act came into force, the American colony in Canada would not have been safe.

The first application for railway legislation next session has been received.

Erastus Wyman lectured on commercial union here last night under the auspices of the board of trade. He acknowledged there would have to be discrimination against England even if commercial union was adopted.

In the contest in Compton County, Rufus Pope is expected to be elected by a large majority.

It is reported Sir John will take the railway portfolio.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

Herr Mayer, the largest ivory importer in the world, is dead.

Chas. Conybeare, M.P., has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Falcarragh.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland leaves Toronto at once for Japan to inspect missions and organize a conference.

The Freeman's Journal states that the Marquis of Ormonde will succeed Lord Londonderry as viceroy of Ireland.

Dispatches from South Africa announce the death from fever of Lord Walter Campbell, third son of the Duke of Argyll.

A car-load of half-bred Percheron horses have been purchased at Belleville by Wm. Templeton of Vancouver for export to B. C.

At Los Angeles, the jury in the breach of promise suit of Frances Dykes against Geo. Stonevery, returned a verdict of $15,000 for plaintiff.

Charles Acord, a boy about 15 years of age, has been brought to Winnipeg from Crystal City, and lodged in jail. He is suffering from hydrophobia and is dangerous to be at large.

An outbreak has occurred among the Italian laborers on the Schuykill and Lehigh Valley road. The men struck for higher wages and are arming with pistols and clubs. Serious trouble is anticipated.

Bush fires at Tyndall, the first station east of Selkirk, destroyed five thousand cords of wood and twelve thousand ties. Also, the C. P. R. station, cutting off telegraphic communication with the east for some time.

The children of Charles Williams, aged six and fifteen years, were burned to death in their home at Allingdon, Md., Thursday. The fire was discovered after the family had retired. The father and mother escaped with a baby, which was fatally burned.

A house occupied by a Portuguese family named Silvey, at Ashtabula, O., was burned Friday morning. The parents had gone out, leaving three small children in the house. One boy was burned to death, and the others so badly injured that they will die.

James Wilson, of Halifax, became jealous of his wife receiving the attentions of another man named Carter. Wilson quarrelled with the woman on Tuesday night and cut her ears off and otherwise mutilated her. The woman will die. Wilson has escaped.

A coach containing eleven persons was struck by a locomotive on the Pennsylvania road on Friday morning. The party was returning from a jollification, and in crossing the track did not notice the approaching train. The engine struck the coach with fearful force, instantly killing the colored driver and hurling the occupants some distance. The coach was smashed to splinters and both horses were killed and badly mangled. Several of the party were so much injured that they will die.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg, who recently married a prima donna named Loisinger, is living in a modest house at Gratz, Styria. He and his bride are known as the Count and Countess Hartenau. Alexander is on good terms with the Hapsburgs, but he is very angry at his relatives of the Hohenzollern family. He holds that the German potentates have only themselves to blame for what they call his mesalliance. Meanwhile he is happy, and seems to be deeply in love with his handsome wife.—N. Y. World.

In a gas explosion which occurred at the Berewood colliery, near Pottsville, Pa., Friday, James Nolan, a carpenter, had his skull fractured and back and hand burned to a crisp. He cannot live. Two other miners were taken out unconscious, but not seriously injured.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Another Phase of the Soudan Question.

The Split Between the Conservatives and Unionists.

The Charge Against the Editor of the "Volks Zeitung"—The Anticipated Strike in Germany.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 4.—The Soudan drama seems to be entering on its fifth act, and it is possible that within a few days news may be received that the final catastrophe has taken place, and Mahdiism has become a thing of the past. The wide empire which the Mahdi built for himself out of the elements of discontent and oppression on one side, and religious fanaticism with its transiental gleams of hope on the other, has crumbled away, and his successor, the present Khalifa, sits at Omdurhman with the south in insurrection behind him, the north languishing in a scarcity of food which drives its inhabitants daily over the frontier, and regiments of his beaten armies returning directly from every point to which he has sent them. The circle of his enemies drawing daily closer about him, and to complete the picture, a Khartoum in ruin under his eyes. The report this week that Senoussis lieutenant had captured Khartoum and that Khalifa had fled in the direction of Bahr el Gazelle, caused considerable uneasiness among the friends of Emin Pasha and Henry M. Stanley. In an interview Seebehr Pasha says he has positive information that Rhubba, an old agent of his, three months ago withdrew his influence to the district west and south of Bahr el Gazelle, making Kutahis his principal centre and getting the frontier on the southern limits of Darfour, Seebehr is of opinion that he is now friendly to Emin and certainly opposed to the Mahdi. Seebehr believes him to have now at his disposal a force of between forty and sixty thousand men. His alliance, if Emin had occasion for further fighting, would, therefore, be valuable, and the affairs of the Mahdi upon the southern frontier of the Soudan may be disposed of. Emin, he thinks is doing well, and believes that in a few days a message directly from Stanley will be received by the northern route, which Seebehr declared to be, in spite of difficulties, the most practicable. Riaz Pasha declares that the Zenouss movement is in favor of order and civilization, and well disposed towards the Egyptian government.

THE CONSERVATIVE-UNIONIST SPLIT.

Notwithstanding all that has been said by the tory newspapers about holding on till the end of the full legal time of parliament, there can be no doubt that many of the supporters of the government begin to see difficulties in the way of any such heroic course. The split between the conservatives and unionists in Birmingham has not by any means been extended by Chamberlain's explanations. There are strong unionists in the house who now state that it was the beginning of a general split, which is having a tendency to go on steadily widening under the present regime, and they believe that a great and bold departure will be necessary before long to save the cause of the union. The nature of this departure is beyond doubt. It means that the "Third" party would cease to exist. That the great body of unionists would join the conservatives, and that the newly formed party would appeal to the country with a broad and comprehensive scheme of Irish policy conceding almost everything except home rule. It is unquestionably a fact that there are unionists in the house who could not reconcile themselves to falling generally into line with the conservative government, who yet see as closely as any Gladstonian that the scheme of the three parties is repugnant to English sentiment, and cannot last, and are prepared therefore to face the necessity of standing outside till the next general election. It is perfectly safe to prophecy that whatever else may happen at dissolution the country will have only two parties before it.

INDIAN WHEAT.

On Wednesday next a conference will be held at the Indian office of representatives of the various commercial chambers and associations interested in the corn trade, and the leading shippers at the ports of London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Cork, to consider measures to be taken for diminishing the percentage of impurities in Indian wheat exported to Great Britain. Of over 700 leading millers who were communicated with on the subject by the Indian office, 348 state that they are partly prevented from using Indian wheat in consequence of its impurities. A large number would use a much larger quantity if they could obtain it clean, and many express their warm approval of a form of contract limiting the admixture to two per cent. Among the papers to be presented to the conference will be a selection of extracts from the more important general remarks made by millers, including firms in Liverpool, Manchester and other northern towns.

SLANDERING THE KING'S MAJESTY.

Several leading German lawyers expressed the opinion to-day that the German government will fail to secure a conviction of the editor of the Volks Zeitung on a charge of "slandering the king's majesty." The evidence on which the editor is to be prosecuted is the article of March 9th, in which the Emperor William I. was pulled off his heroic pedestal and somewhat roughly handled. It so happens that it is quite lawful to say hard things of a dead king or emperor, abuse does not hurt him. If it injures anyone it is probably the person who has recourse to it. In any case, it does not constitute libel or slander on the king. The German prosecutors, however, have discovered means of bringing the wicked editor to book. Evidence is to be brought that William II is the spiritual successor of William I.; that he shares his grandfather's views and approves his measures. It will be urged there is no distinction between criticism on one and criticisms on the other. The public prosecutor will therefore ask that the editor be found guilty and sent to prison. It is hardly credible that such a travestie of justice should take place, but it is significant that intelligent observers in Germany expect the lawyers to proceed in the way indicated. There is indeed a precedent for the argument to be found, not in the law reports, but in the ancient story of the wolf and the lamb. The views of the wolf bore a striking resemblance to those attributed to the crown lawyers at Berlin.

ANTICIPATED STRIKES.

Much uneasiness prevails in Germany in consequence of anticipated strikes on a large scale, and in the various industries. It is expected that demands for higher wages and reduced working hours will shortly be made, and that these will not be conceded without more or less conflicts. Trade unions in the English sense have not yet gained a foothold in Germany, but combinations amongst work people are now being rapidly established there. Employes in every steel manufacturing and cotton spinning centre have already formed strong combinations and it is announced these lines of business, owing to the profitable state of their trade, will concede any moderate claims rather than run the risk of strikes. As it is generally admitted, the work people are poorly paid and work long hours. A compromise is hardly possible, especially as the views of the employees and employers are widely different. Already demands for higher wages and the shortening of the working day by one hour have been put forward in various places so widely apart as to leave little doubt that a general strike is sooner or later inevitable.

EX-KING MILAN.

M. Ristics, chief of the Servian Regency, denies the recent report published in the London Standard that ex-King Milan had been mesmerised by Madame Christichs and had abdicated under her influence. The only part of the story that is plausible is that Milan was very much influenced by Madame Christichs. But this required no peculiar hypothesis to explain it. M. Ristics further said: "In 1885 Milan allowed himself to be led on into war against Bulgaria. It was a wicked, aimless war, and it was fought by the Servians as such wars are generally fought. Milan was never at the right place and never in time. When after the failure of the first attempt to rush the frontier, it became evident that the Servian army must retire to escape disaster, Milan was the first to retire. From that moment his life has not been worth living. His wife despised him, not without reason, and was imprudent enough to let the world, including the king himself, know what her sentiments were. A weak character and pleasure seeker, Milan felt himself unequal to work his kingship, and there is nothing remarkable in his having given it up.

EASTERN CANADA.

Launch of the New Steel Steamship Manitoba.

The Proposed Race Between O'Connor and Searle.

Difficulty in Identifying the Remains of the Victims of the Grand Trunk Railway Disaster.

The Grand Trunk Disaster.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 4.—There are still thirteen unidentified bodies of the victims of the railway accident. The friends of B. L. Ovitt were about to remove the supposed remains of the latter, which they identified by some clothing worn by the deceased, but Thos. and J. Currick, whose father is thought to be one of the victims, objected and wish to have the remains of the unidentified buried here and a stone erected to their memory. Mr. Sterns was here to remove the body of C. Randall Orr, of Peekskill, N.Y., but objection was taken on the ground of uncertain identification. An arrangement will likely be made between the different parties by which the bodies of Ovitt and Orr will be taken to their homes by their friends. Mr. Baughner of Alma, Miss., arrived here in search of Mr. Olivan, of Alma, who he believed was killed; but he was unable to identify any of the remains. There still remain two children among the dead for which no enquiry has been made. The remains of Mrs. Isabelle Gremmet, of Chicago, were to-day positively identified by Miss Eva Stupp, a niece of the deceased lady, and J. Jones, of Chicago. The identification was made perfect by the stockings, linen and dress as being those which she brought from Chicago, and the remains were taken to that city this afternoon.

The O'Connor-Searle Race.

TORONTO