The Weekin Times

Victoria, Friday, October 6, 1893.

The Columbian's report of the Clinton

A REGRETTABLE AFFAIR.

meeting makes it more apparent than before that Messrs. Brown, Kitchen and Semlin committed a grievous offence when they ventured to present themselves. without an invitation from the august premier. It was no part of his programme that both sides should be heard. and surely the three gentlemen from the Opposition side should have known better than propose that such a thing should be done. The painfulness of the situation is added to by the want of thoughtfulness displayed by Messrs. Boyd and Stoddart in backing up the contumacious three and by the assemblage in consenting to their proposal. If the premier wants to talk to a meeting at Clinton or esewhere free from hostile comment, what right has the meeting to interfere with his wishes? It is really distressing to find a considerable number of the Lillooet people so wanting in good manners and so ignorant of the new code of "political amenities" as to insist on hearing what speakers they chose instead of meekly acceding to the Hon. Theodore's propositions. They cannot have realized the extent to which they were harrowing up the feelings of the honorable gentle man, not to speak of the even finer feelings of the two Chesterfieldian organs. And then, to add to their offence, they treated the Opposition men with greater kindliness than was extended to the doughty head of the government. Evidently the Colonist and the World will be obliged to take those Lillooet people in hand and subject them to a severe course of training in the "political amenities." We would respectfully urge that no time be lost in commencing this very necessary work, since it might be possible to make such an example of the Lillooet people that no repetition of the Clinton episode shall be thought of else-

THE GARBAGE PROBLEM. The disposal of garbage in towns is a problem constantly present with sanitarians and civic rulers. Experiments many and varied have been tried, and new ones are reported from time to time. The general opinion is that burning is the best method, but the great expense and local objections to the presence of a crematory are always grave obstacles. Some time ago the chief of the Chicago sanitary staff devised a perambulating crematory, which is reported to have done good work. One strong point in its favor is the lessening of the cost of collection, since it is much cheaper to haul the crematory around than to haul the refuse to a central point to be burned. In a paper that appeared recently in the Surveyor, an able English journal, the city engineer of Liverpool, H. Percy Boulnois, reviewed the question exhaustively and describes various methods that are in use. Several of the refuse destructors were described in detail, with illustrations. This paper has been reprinted from the Surveyor and issued in pamphlet form by the "St. Bride's Press," London. In a recent number of the Surveyor appears the following paragraph bearing on the same subject: "An exeriment is proceeding at the Rochdale sanitary works, with a new refuse destructor furnace. This apparatus is worked on the blast furnace system, the refuse being charged from the top, and as it gets lower down the combustible matter is converted into gas and the noncombustible matter is reduced to a liquid state and is taken from the furnace as molten slag. By this arrangement the gas is generated and can be conducted to any part of the works and utilized for any useful purpose, while the slag is of the smallest possible bulk obtainable from the chief objects the manager has in view is to reduce the refuse to the least possible bulk in the first place, so as to decrease the expenditure in cartage, and, secondly, to produce such a slag as is most likely to be utilized for some useful purpose, in which case it would not have to be tipped away as it is at present. The experiment so far shows that it is possible to convert the slag into building bocks, concrete, asphalt and paving blocks." Nothing is said of the expense of this method, which is no doubt high; but if the furnace can be made to convert part of the refuse into salable preducts an important point is gained. Possibly some of the numerous experiments tried in this line may before long bring forth a system that will be both efficient and inexpensive enough for use.

STILL OFFENDING.

It is hard to see why the Colonist should find fault with our course in regard to the attendance of opposition speakers at Premier Davie's meetings. Have we not tried to show that thse gentlemen are very far wrong in violat ing the new "political amenities" as they do? If Sir John Thompson and Mr. Laurier are free to address public meetings in Ontario unhampered by the presence of opponents, and if Mr. Gladstone is allowed to make a speech to his Midlothian followers without being challenged by the Marquis of Salisbury, who should not Premier Davie have the same privilege? There are of course some people so untutored in respect of "political amenities" as to contend that publong could easily be prepared. It was lic meetings have some right to say about the only argument used in the

but they are hardly worth attending to. uch people are evidently not acquainted with the premier's methods and are unable to appreciate his character and dignity. Having so high a regard for the new "political amenities" as propounded by the Colonist and the World, it pains us inexpressibly to learn from the Colonist's report this morning that Messrs. Semlin and Kitchen again showed their audacity by presenting themselves and delivering speeches at the premier's Kamloops meeting. Then the audience so far forgot themselves as to tender the two interlopers a vote of thanks. This is simply shocking. How could any British Columbia gathering show itself so ignorant of the "political amenities" and so regardless of the premier's fine feelings as to encourage two opposition speakers with a vote of thanks? The situation calls for some plain talk on the part of the organs.

THE BRITISH FARMER DELE-GATES

The first party of British agriculturists came to Victoria on Saturday night. On Sunday they visited Esquimalt; on Monday morning they had a drive around the neighborhood of the city and then they went on a special train to Nanaimo, How much opportunity did they have to look into the farming capabilities of this island in so hurried a tour? Yet this was the purpose for which they came here. At Nanaimo one of the party stated that with the little they had seen of British Columbia they were more than pleased, and all regretted that their stay in the province must necessarily be so short." Another statement is that "the original intention was that the delegates should devote just three days to this province. but Mr. Leacock took it upon himself to extend the visit to seven days." Apparently the party that arrived last night is "inspecting" the province in the same whirlwind fashion. We should like to know who was crazy enough to suppose that the delegates would be able to examine the whole of this province from a farmer's point of view in the short period of three days. Even the seven days to which the first party's visit was extended would be altogether insufficient for that purpose. It is surely a waste of money and effort to bring Baitish farmers to British Columbia for such very brief pilgrimages; the proceeding is simply a farce and will result in no good to the province. If these men report honestly and truthfully on what they have seen they will not have very much to say for farming on Vancouver Island at all events.

Speaking on the temperance question at Stratford Sir John Thompson said: He expected that the finding of 'the prohibition commission appointed by the government would be in the hands the government next session. They had found it necessary to appoint that commission. In the present state of inquiry, and in advance of the information that was to be conveyed to the country, no minister could state what steps were to be taken to advance the its conclusions. temperance cause. They thought that the principle of avoiding the responsibility of dealing with public questions and neasures, such as the taking of a plebiscite involved, was repugnant to the British constitution. When the time came for them to take a stand on the question they would not leave it to plebiscite and then act the part of machine in putting the law into effect, or take shelter behind British principles and precedent, but would declare their policy, and stand or fall by it.

The 'utterance is described as "manly and statesmanlike" by Sir John's admirers, who call upon the public to contrast the premier's plan of waiting for the report of the royal commission with the Liberal proposal to submit the prohibition question direct to the people. This is surely pushing hypocrisy to an unusual length, even in the case of Tory journals. Sir John wants "information" from the royal commission to back him up in a certain line of action and take the responsibility off his own shoulders. The scheme is a little too transparent to deceive, even with the aid so unselfishly rendered by the organs. Sir the amount of refuse treated. One of John the Third is in this instance playing the fox rather than the statesman.

> In a letter to the Globe the firm J. R. Stouffer & Co., suspender manufacturers, Berlin, give another illustration of the N. P. Following is an extract from the letter, which was written in reply to some assertions made by the Toronto World:

The World says: "There is no valid reason why Canada cannot make suspenders as cheap as the United States.' We wish to state that there are several reasons why it is impossible to do so. In the first place, we suspender manufacturers have to purchase nearly all our buckles outside of Canadian territory, on which we have to pay from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. The price of Canadian manufactured web is only only about 10 per cent. lower than similar qualities can be imported for, plus 25 per cent. duty added. The trimmings, on which the duty ranges from 20 to 35 per cent., we have mostly to import. How, then, is it possible for suspenders to be manufactured as cheaply here as they can be in the United States when the cost of material ranges 20 per cent. more? If the suspender manufacturers at Niagara Falls sell the same goods on the other side of the river for the same price that they do in Canada, their profit on the American sales will be 20 per cent. higher, for the simple reason that they do not use any Canadian mamaterial whatever in their American They are not manufacturers of web at all, but manufacturers of

An eastern contemporary observes that the Conservatives have persistently bribed by whoelsale in close constituencies. A list of cases of this nature a column whether they want to hear both sides, bye-elections last year. In West North- horse races?

suspenders only, like ourselves.

rland every wall and fence in the stituency was placarded with the anment that if Guillet, the Conserv ative, was elected a much desired railway subsidy would be voted by parliament. Mr. Guillet was elected; and his election caused paroxysms of delight among Conservatives who regard themselves as honest men. In West Huron the cry was "Elect Hon. J. C. Patterson and have the harbor at Goderich dredged out and a new post office built at Clinton." Mr. Patterson was elected. Everywhere this argument was used with paralyzing effect." Did the Colonist in any of these cases "regret to have to say that the Conservative electors did not shun these corrupt offers so openly and so shamelessly made?" Not much.

The Ottawa Citizen recently said: "Those who desire a brief and convenient statement of the Behring Sea question, with a good map of the ground, and the text of the treaty of arbitration and of the award, will discover what they desire in a pamphlet upon the subject by Andrew Wishart, LL. B., published by Wm. Green & Sons, Edinburgh. This is the best thing of the kind we have seen." Upon which the Halifax Chronicle offers the following comment: "Is the Citizen having a sly dig at Sir John Thompson and Sir Hibbert Tupper? The brochure so highly commended above declares that the provision which prevents seal-hunters from employing steamers or using firearms "extinguishes a Canadian industry at one blow," and gives the Alaska company "a monopoly that extends over sea as well as over land." The "best thing of the kind we have seen" makes the two knights parties to a treaty which blots out a Canadian industry. Sir John and Sir Hibbert cannot feel very comfortable at being thus stabbed in the house of their friends."

Eastern Conservative papers continue the good work of proving to the sealers that they are not as much hurt by the Behring Sea award as they suppose themselves to be. The Hamilton Spectator, for instance, observes: "In Victoria, B. C., a new sealing company has been organized, and already the contracts are let for the construction of two schooners which are to be completed in time for sealing operations next season. These facts are more satisfactory evidence than the shrieks of the Grit press that the Behring Sea award has not destroyed the sealing industry of the Dominion." the Spectator's "facts" were really facts there would be some value in its moralizing. But the truth is that no new sealing company has been organized here, and no new sealing schooners have been contracted for. If any person wants to procure schooners for sealing he can get them more cheaply than by building them. - The Spectator will therefore have to search for other evidence to support

Siam will be compelled to accept the new treaty proposed by France, because she has no power of resistance. It is simply a case of lex talionis; the weaker man is obliged to concede what is demanded, though the demands are unjust. Siam is not only compelled to give up the territory on the left bank of the Mekong but to practically abandon a strip of land on the right bank. It may be confidently expected that at no distant date the French will devise some pretext for annexing more of the Siamese territoryperhaps the whole of it. This is evidently their present purpose, and unless some European complication arises to prevent, it will be carried out. Siamese conquest will always afford the French politicians an opportunity of appealing to the jingoism of the electors at home.

London Advertiser: Through lack of freedom to trade with their neighbors, the grape growers of Essex will this season lose a large sum. Thousands of dollars are lost every year, but on the enormous crop now being harvested the loss will be very large. The Windsor Record, recording this fact, says the best market is Detroit, for there \$32 a ton is at present paid for grapes, but before the Essex farmer can get his crop across the river he has to pay at the rate of \$10 a ton to the United States government. This reduces the price paid to him to \$22. It would help the local merchants as well as the farmer if the grower could take his grapes to Detroit and get the \$32 per ton now paid there without having to fork over \$10 for duty. Essex is splendidly situated and has magnificent natural resources, but is badly handicapped by trade restrictions.

The Mail thinks that "it looks as if the federal ministers have been taking language lessons. The country no sooner recovers from the shock of a French speech by Sir John Thompson than Mr. Foster begins to talk in German, There is no knowing in what tongue the next minister will address the public. It is tolerably certain that when next Mr. Davin addresses the house of commons in Spanish he will receive a vigorous reply from the treasury beaches in steal of a blank stare."

The chief of police has suppressed a sweepstake and weekly prize-drawing arrangement conducted by Mr. Morris. From this action it is to be inferred that he will also in future prevent organization of sweepstakes on prominent turf events, which have heretofore been free from police interference. If not, why not? Does gambling cease to be gambling when it is connected with THAT CLINTON MEETING.

The Premier Found That He Could Not Carry Out His Programme. The public meeting called by Mr. Davie during the assizes at Clinton, on Wednesday evening last, demonstrated with eartless clearness what is thought of the Premier and his government, in the Lillooet district at least, and on account of the assizes, there were a considerable number present from up the Cariboo way.

To assist Mr. Davie in entertaining the good people of Clinton and vicinity, Messrs. Semlin, Kitchen and Brown. M. P. P.'s, at considerable personal sacrifice, had kindly managed to be present. Some inkling of the fact that the entertainment was not to consist solely of a government solo, had got out, and the eeting hall was filled at the nour.

Mr. Davie took the platform, and, after proposing Mr. Walker for chairman, who was elected, proceeded to announce his programme for the evening, which was that he had met them for the purpose of a discussion on political affairs, and intended first to address them, to be followed by Messrs Stoddart and Smith. members for the district, after which Messrs. Brown, Kitchen and Semlin doubtless, address them, which he would ask the right to reply. Mr. Boyd objected that such an ar rangement would not be discussion, as it was then 8:30 o'clock, and, by the time the three men on the government side had spoken, it would be too late to give any one else an opportunity. They wanted to hear the other gentlemen who were present, and the fair arrangement would be that Mr. Davie should speak first, to be followed by Mr. Brown and then the

Mr. Davie objected to this, but Mr. Stoddart supported Mr. Boyd's proposition, which was endorsed by the audience with hearty applause, and the arrangement made accordingly.

Mr. Davie opened his speech by at tacking the petition of the Constitutional League which he denounced as a piece of sectionalism. He admitted that there had been a great deal of feeling against the government on the capital building question, but claimed that it had now died out, and that his speech in Westminster had done a great deal to convert the people of that part of the country where the government was now popular. He spoke then of the condition of the country generally, declaring it very prosperousthe finances of the country were in a prosperous condition-supporting this assertion by the usual argument about the prices of the stocks in London. He lwelt at a considerable length on the capital buildings question, defending that cheme by saying that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well, and revamped Mr. Turner's tourist attraction argument. He then returned to the pe ition, making a long attack upon it, and endeavoring to show that the words of the petition meant that the Independent party thought that representation should be strictly according to population, which, he said, would give the cities the whole representations of the country and pracically disfranchise outlying districts. He also denounced the proposed convention at Kamloops in strong terms. The relistribution bill which he proposed to ring in would preserve the interests of the outlying districts, and the redistribution would be according to the proporion between Mainland and shown by the census. He then used the shown by the census. It delay of usual arguments to defend the delay of redistribution, and, returning again Westminster district, treated his audience to a long story of the enthusiastic recepfion he had received at Chilliwack, next lenouncing his opponents of the Independent party as agitators who were endeavoring to ferment a spirit of unrest among the laboring classes, and declaring that capitalists would not invest their money where these agitators were, and the government was, therefore, determined to frown them down. The speaker then served up a rehash of his Westminster speech with respect to the comparative expenditure on Mainiand and on Island for a term of years, and gave some in-

grant on 11,000 or 12,000 Indians about whom so much has been said. Mr. Davie spoke for an hour and three quarters, eliciting very little applause from the audience, and taking up nearly the whole of his time in the mantre above sketched, and going very little into discussion of provincial affairs.

formation on the Shuswap & Okanagan

railway business to the effect that the 40

per cent. of gross earnings on which the

province depended to recoup it for the

guarantee, had, so far, fallen far below

the necessary figure. Speaking with un-

opponents with being traitors to the in-

terests of the province, in getting up a

lying petition and opposing the efforts of

Mr. Brown followed, and asked the indulgence of the audience if the manner of Mr. Davie's speech, which he proposed to answer, made it necessary for him to jump back and forwards from this subject to that, as Mr. Davie had done, Mr. Brown claimed that the sectional ism had been shown by the government and not by their opponents, citing the gerrymander of 1890, in which the government, being compelled to give two members to 3,000 voters on the Mainland, had given two to balance them to less, than 300 voters on the Island. He also stated the fact that the demand of the Independents from first to last bad been fair representation for the whole people of the province, taking population as a guide, and recognizing the claims of arge, sparsely populated, outlying constituencies to much better representation than the cities and the more populous districts close to the cities. Taking up the premier's assertion in that respect, Brown denied that the financial affairs of the country were in a prosperous condition, showing that it was necessary to use borrowed money at the rate of over 20 per cent, per annum of the or dinary revenue in order to carry on the work of the country, and that the revenue of the province derived from permanent sources of revenue was actually falling, as shown by the estimates, the figures of which he quoted. In such a condition of affairs the parliament build ings scheme was one to be most strongly condemned. He then defended the constitutional league and their petition. showing the hollowness of Mr. Davie's criticisms thereof, and elicited hearty applause by declaring that the league de served the hearty thanks of every patriotic man in the country. Continuing the speaker hoped that the government in the matter of building roads and bridges would in future go upon the principle quoted by Mr. Davie with regard to the parliament buildings, that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well. | for big 2 oz. bottle.

tion of redistribution, stating clearly the Independent platform as before given, and stating clearly that he had no intention of speaking to them in any different mauner than that which he would use in his own constituency or elsewhere Aside from the honesty of the matter. it was very bad policy to do so, as a man was sure to get left, as Mr. Davie had in the matter of certain statements he had made at meetings in different parts

of the country. With regard to the ex-cuses advanced by Mr. Davie for the government's delay in redistribution. Mr Brown showed that they were useless in the face of the fact that the government had made po effort until the last nument to get the information they wanted, and that by going to the Indian office in Victoria they could at any time have found out the truth about these extra Indians. Referring to Mr. Davie's story about his reception in Chilliwa.k. etc., the speaker explained, amidst the lat ghter and applause of the audience the true inwardness of the matter, declaring that the government would be beaten three to one in any part of Westminster district and so baily snowed under in Chilliwack that a gang of Chinamen would be needed to shovel up Mr. Davie's statements about the action of the Independents on various matters, comparative expenditure on Island and Mainland, etc., quoting figures from the public accounts where these were applicable to sustain his position. Speaking of the railway guarantee policy, Mr. Brown said that he and his riends in the house had supported and did support every fair and reasonable proposition looking to the development of the country, but he confessed that he was pecoming a little nervous about those railway guarantees and that the whole subject would bear very close and sharp examination. He then defended his party against the charge of traitorous onduct, especially in the matter of the extra per capita grant, showing that there could not actually be anything like the number of Indians shown by the Indian report in our unexplored territory, and declaring that the real traitors to the country were those who sought to make is government and people responsible for ridiculous demands which could not be spported by facts. He would support the government in any effort to obtain the extra grant on the actual num-

received and frequently applauded. Mr. Stoddart was then called upon, but refused to speak, as it was then getting very late, and they could hear im at any time.

ber of uncounted Indians. Mr. Brown

then expressed his regret that the late-

ness of the hour compelled him to short-

en his remarks and omit many things

which he wished to put before the audi-

ence. He concluded a speech of an hour's

length by a brief summary of the plat-

form and the policy of the opponents

of the government. His speech was well

Mr. Smith, on being called, said that ie would not speak at length, as he had intended to do, but would content himself with a few remarks. At this point the audience, with the exception of sixteen, took a recess and adjourned to the outside of the hall, and Mr. Smith after speaking for a few moments of the good treatment of the Lillooet district by the government, resumed his seat.

Mr. Semlin was then asked to address the meeting and spoke briefly and to the point. (The audience returned to the hall in fours and fives as soon as he began to speak, and the house was again filled before he had been speaking many min-He dealt with the manner in which the government was squandering the resources of the country and sinking t beneath crushing taxation, and thor oughly exposed the hollowness of Mr Davie's professions of regard for outly ing districts by showing how he had swamped the settlers' vote in Comox by gerrymandering the Union mines into that constituency.

Mr. Kitchen was then called upon, but as it was about midnight declared that he could not think of asking the meeting to listen to him. The audience, however, appeared to be of a decidedly different opinion, and after cries of "Go on!" "We'll stay here all night to hear you!" "You must speak!" Mr. Kitchen delivered a brief address, dealing with facts and figures, in addition to points usual vigor, Mr. Davie then charged his taken up by previous speakers, and demolishing a number of Mr. Davie's arguments. He made rather a sharp point by calling the attention of the audience the government to obtain the per capita. to the fact that Mr. Davie professed to be up there on business, while the deputy attorney-general was also there, and the only business before the court was two cases which turned out to have very little foundation, as one bill had been thrown out by the grand jury and a verdict of acquittal returned in the other case. It was very easy, said the speaker, for a man to canvass the country when he had the treasury of the province at his back.

> Mr. Kitchen's speech was very well received, and it was evident that he had become a favorite with the people of that section during his tour through the

This finished the list of speakers, and Mr. Davie, who had been making notes industriously, rose to reply, but as the audience again took a notion to adjourn leaving only about a dozen in the hall. the honorable gentleman cut his remarks very short. The meeting adjourned with a hearty

ote of thanks to the chairman. Late as the hour was, a number gentlemen who had been at the meeting had a supper prepared at the Dominion hotel, to which Messrs, Semlin, Kitchen and Brown were invited. A pleasant hour was spent, during which the success of the cause represented by the guests was enthusiastically toasted and pledges and exhortations to keep the ball rolling were the order of the evening. Early next morning the people of Clinton met and elected Mr. E. Dougherty

as their delegate to the Kamloops con vention.-Columbian.

Great Discoveries. The astronomer who discovers a new star, the scientist who finds a new face, or the geologist who alights upon a new species of fossil, become deservedly famous: but the actual good such discoveries do is nothing when compared to the finding of a medicine which is an infallible cure for certain diseases. Such a dis covery was made nearly half a century ago by an eastern gentleman named Perry Davis, and his preparation is now known to the world as Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is a sure cure for Diarrheea, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, and indeed all bowel complaints. 25c. only

FIRST TRAIN LOAD OF ORE.

Twelve Car Loads Amounting to Hundred and Fifty Tons. Two years ago the Nelson depot the scene of a striking event. It was when the first crowd of pioneers struck out for the Slocan. Two flat cars were loaded with canoes, boats and supplie and among the prospectors were me whose names have since been identified with some of the biggest mines in the Slocan. The whole population turned out

to wish them godspeed.

The scene at the depot on Tuesday ternoon was not, perhaps, so stirring so romantic, but it was none the les significant for the future of the country, On Tuesday, for the first time, all the available carrying space on the road was loaded to its full capacity with ore The shipment comprised 60,000 pound of ore from the Bluebird mine, 33,000 pounds from the Dardanelles, and 213

000 pounds from the Noble Five, or 15 tons in all. The approximate val this one ore shipment is \$25,000. will be followed by a shipment of f 40 to 60 tons from the Washington. well as the before mentioned mines, later by continuous shipments from the Mountain Chief, and before the snor He then at some length took flies many other prospects will be their share. Fifteer position to add hundred tons has up till now been act ually booked in addition to 500 which has been shipped during the las three weeks. But there is little doubt that 15,000 tons is a small estimate the amount that will be actually pro duced during the coming winter. The Canadian Pacific will have its resources in the West Kootenay taxed to the uttermost to handle this freight. But the attention of the company has at last been aroused to the possibilities of the ore traffic, and in consequence will make a supreme effort to keep communication open, at least, during a part of the win-The road from Revelstoke will be built to the month of the Illecillewaet within the next 30 days, and it is maintained that this will keep communication open till well on in the season. The rate of \$11 a ton from Kaslo

San Francisco allows a fair profit the road. The Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. gets \$1.50 a ton for the haul from Kaslo to Nelson and \$1.50 from Robson to Revelstoke. The freight can be carried very cheaply from Revelstoke to the coast, and when Canadian Pacific gets its projected system in West Kootenay in working order it will probably be able to handle the ore even more cheaply than at present. Contracts are being let now to have ore from the mines to Kaslo for \$15 ton just as soon as sleighing begins This rate, together with the \$11 rate San Francisco, will effect such a re duction in cost of transportation that will be much more profitable to mine silver in West Kootenay this year than last, in spite of the fall in the price of Everything points to the fact that the country is on the eve of a tremendous advance, an advance not caused by an inrush of investors, and their attendant train of boomers, but based upon the solid foundation of a large output of wealth. Old timers might well think when they saw Tuesday's ore-laden cars, and realized what effect the large returns from so many and various mines must have on the outside world, that West Kootenay, having fought a long. up-hill fight against the forces of ance and prejudice and the natural difficulties of her position, had at just when everything looked darkest conquered the situation and stood con fessed as the great silver-producing coun-

try of the North American continent.

Sir John and Chapleau.

Nelson Tribune.

Under the heading, "Reminiscences. Mr. Tarte contributes to L'Electeur some interesting particulars about Sir John Thompson's crookedness in his elations with the Hon. Mr. Chaplean. brave Colonel Ouimet," he says, made for himself a rampart out of Sir John's name. 'Is it not true, he asked the Premier the other day, 'that I acted loyally in regard to Mr. Chapleau?' Now take exception to the testimony of the prime minister in a matter of reference o which he himself broke his word and acted disloyally. When death removed Sir John A. Macdonald from the political cene, Sir John Thompson, well-known o be his lieutenant in the House of Comnons, seemed to be generally designated as his successor, Strong objection to him, however, came from Ontario; and e felt that to form a ministry would under the circumstances, be a hazardous Up to that time Mr. Chapleau and task. he had been allies. There was to have been a Thompson-Chapleau cabinet. But Sir John Thompson, when called upon by the Governor-General, recommended Mr Abbott. Mr. Chapleau held out firmly for Sir John Thompson until the end, to the great displeasure of the Tories who did not want him. Mr. Abbott requested all the ministers to retain the same portfolios. Mr. Chapleau declined. had been repeatedly promised the depart ment of railways and canals by Sir John

Macdonald. He insisted that he should get it. An acute crisis was the result The ship was going to sink. Then Mr Abbott gave Mr. Chapleau a written pledge to do him justice when the session should be over. Sir John Thompson en dorsed this solemn promise, and went ba for its fulfilment, giving his word of hon or that he would throw up his own por folio if Mr. Abbott should prove unfaithful to his sworn engagement. The session closed, and the work of reconstru tion began. Mr. Abbott forgot all abou his promise. Mr. Chapleau insisted Messrs. Girouard and Ouimet swore upot their honor that they would not enter the cabinet if Mr. Chapleau's demand were not satisfied, if the promise made to him were not kept. To the great amazement of Mr. Chaplean. Sir John Thomp son broke his bond, giving as his reason -his sole reason-that the 'friends' Ontario refused to accept him. Let not be thought that Mr. Chapleau has furnished me with this information. has had me furnished with it. I have obtained it from other sources. It has been partially published in the press al ready. I guarantee its exactitude, tario Toryism dictated its terms, banished from the cabinet its most bril liant statesman of the French Conservative party. And Mr. Alderic Oulmedcast aside the friend to whom he had sworn fidelity.

Liberal, Mo., Oct. 2.-The first spiritual college to be opened in this or any other country opened its doors to-day with a large number of registered pupils. The principal members of the faculty are Professor D. C. Buchanan, of Preston Ia., president; and Professor Madison Allen and Mrs. Theresa Allen of New York, teachers.

Desperate Engager Moors and Si

THE TORRID PLAN

Six Thousand Native Hundred It

anish Soldiers Ha teen Killed and Enemy's Numbers Residents Irrespec Opportunely Help

Madrid, Oct. 3.-Fi

oken out between t anish garrison at northern coast o The Spanish authori ed to add to the stre ications at Melilla, th try and the acts of t nion, warranting st ork of constructing ns was begun and oidly as possible. rs and vesterday nore than 6000 nativ upon the Spanish garr all told not more t Spanish troops fought without relief being s had no food, but this small consequence to that death or slave should they fall into enemies. The Moor gaining fresh accessi and the outlook was the Spaniards, when of the town, without ity, offered to assist greatly outnumbered and were finally con the fortress, located the town, where the During the battle were killed and thin

Bismarck Res Kissingen, Oct. 3. condition remains al passes most of his ch reading novels

Remembering Chicago, Oct. 3.rectors to-day anno after Oct. 10th child to the grounds for from orphan asylun le institutions will Canada at I

London, Oct. 3.-Columbia invites to for £123.700 sterling per cent inscribe No Canadian cattl Deptford to-day. dull at a decline of compared with last Scotch advices say of Canadian cattle and at lower rates

Port Mulgrave, schooner yacht Fle the Arctic regions Cook, Benj. Hoppi A H. Sutherland good health and h cessful cruise alon in the Greenland the coast of Lab collection gathered large and consists and ethnological took a thousand

Arctic life and Gr Italy's Fr Rome, Oct. 3. which are trained and mountain ro Mont Blanc agai French army, hav manoeuvres but bilized. These the manoeuvres regular army on tier. Moreover, will be taken from Austrian frontier the Cottian Alps. the infantry with repeater will be

end of this month. To Die Barcelona, Oct. superior council sentence pronoun that tried Pallas, cently sought to I by throwing bom death of Pallas a the court martia be shot standing firing party.

Mobile, Ala., broke here this and the wind has city ever since, m.) it is blowin hour. The baro wind has blown until the river h which is four b at an elevation the mean river l ble chance of es ages. All the tion of the city water, and thou of goods have b boat Ida Low wharf at the fo boat Ida Low h Mobile and Oh tally wrecked. dredges working lost. It is also 50 miles of the road along the that the Biloxi

away by the ga and one cotton to the fury of stacks of all t tries have been ear traffic has b cause of the day The city will to-night, as the ng on the light