Weekly Colonist

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BY

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PROTECT THE ANIMALS.

We hope that the institution in Victoria of a branch of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" will be proceeded with at once. The Ven. Archdeacon Scriven has through the columns of THE COLONIST, expressed his willingness to assist in so laudable an undertaking, and we have no doubt that many other kind-hearted gentlemen would be glad to share in such a noble work. It is only for some one to take the lead, and others will be found ready to tread in their footsteps. The cause is a grand one, and appeals to every good citizen. If any one fails to see this, let him call at Jones & McNeill's stables and see the horse which we announced a few days ago as having been nearly, if not really, driven to death. The animal creation needs man's protection from man's brutality, which it must silently and patiently suffer day after day. Let the society be formed at once!

DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.

The communication from Dr. J. S. Helmcken to the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday evening, calling attention to a defective drain opposite the house of Mr. S. W. Gray, on Hillside avenue, calls for more than passing mention. The letter stated that the condition of the drain was the cause of the death of Mr. Gray's child. This is a very serious matter, and one which affects every citizen. If, in consequence of bad drainage, our lives and the lives of our children are to be placed in peril it is reasonable to ask how much longer such a state of affairs is to be allowed to continue. Dr. Helmcken, in his communication, also makes mention of the shocking state of a drain on Douglas street, and these are not exceptional cases. Facts of this character so publicly stated must lead men to think, and to ask themselves why a general system of sewerage does not prevail in this city. Perhaps some day, and it may not be far off, an epidemic will occur, which will be a startling, though effective, answer to those who have hitherto opposed the scheme, merely for financial reasons. They will then perhaps proceed to bolt the door of the stable after the horse has been stolen. Let it be remembered that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

THE "WAR" OVER.

The "Indian War," as Eastern papers have gratuitously termed the little difficulty on the Skeena, is at an end. The band of Specials, under Superintendent Roycraft, has arrived back, and "C" Battery will follow it as soon as the steamer Cariboo Fly reaches Port Essington. All good citizens will heartily rejoice that the Indians are in a peacaful condition, and that the Chiefs express a willingness to preserve law and order among their various tribes. We have every belief that the sending of a force to the North, while attended with some cost, will in the end prove a great means of good. The presence of H.M.S. Caroline, of "C" Battery and the Special force has struck terror into the hearts of the *aborigines*, assuring them, as it did, that the strong arm of the law could be invoked at will to punish lawlessness and quell rebellion. The fact that, upon news of the small body of specials ascending the Skeena reaching the natives, they turned tail and fled into the woods is a sufficient evidence that they do not possess those blood-curdling traits of character so glibly furnished them by Mr. John H. Inkster and others who professed to know it all. Supt. Roycraft would seem to have acted with the utmost degree of ability throughout the expedition. Forcibly, yet kindly, he assured the Indians that if they attempted overt acts of violence the stern majesty of the law would assure a vengeance commensurate with the crime. We have reason to believe that his words and those of Capt. Fitzstubbs, S. M., had a powerful effect, and this view is borne out by the subsequent proceedings. The Chiefs, though acknowledging the sternness of the language used, felt that it was spoken without guile and that those to whom they listened meant every word they said. This is shown by their thankfulness at being given the authority of special constables, and their assurances that there would be no "killing." Glad we are that the occasion resulted in a pleasant outing for the expedition, one fraught as we believe with much lasting good, and while commending the course of the government throughout, we sincerely trust that the wards of the Crown will in the future as in the past, be treated with that degree of consideration which they deserve. We must never forget that the Indians have rights which should not unduly be interferred with. They were the original occupiers of the land.

GOVERNMENT VICTORIES.

As we predicted, the Liberal-Conservative party have scored victories both in South Lanark and Colchester. In the former constituency the new Postmaster-General, Mr. John G. Haggart, was re-elected by acclamation, while in the latter Sir Adams G. Archibald has been returned by a large majority. Thus in two widely separated Provinces of the Dominion have large constituencies again expressed their faith in the present administration—a faith which is as sincere as it is honorable. Goldwin Smith would pretend not to see in these victories a belief on the part of the electorate that the "fad" which he and his little *coterie* advocate is the wild dream of a few visionaries. But there is the fact that in the fine county of South Lanark no one dared to oppose Hon. Mr. Haggart, with closer trade relations with the United States as his tower of strength. Call it what you will—Commercial Union, Unrestricted Reciprocity, or Continental Free Trade (this latter being Mr. Smith's pet phrase)—the principle is so objectionable to Canadians that it makes but little headway in Ontario, where it has been especially taught. In Colchester it was the issue upon which Mr. Cyrus Eaton, the Liberal candidate, went to the polls. He confined himself during the canvass to the two questions of Unrestricted Reciprocity and Prohibition. While deprecating the practice of his party in depreciating the country, and expressing faith in its great resources and future, he believed that our manufacturers were not afraid of American competition, and alleged that Unrestricted Reciprocity would give us such prosperity as to enable our people to pay three or four times over the seven millions of revenue lost on American imports. Sir Adams Archibald, on the contrary, exposed the hypocrisy of the Grits upon the trade question, and showed that while they proposed to trick the country they would pile up taxatio non British imports and become the veriest vassals of the United States. Between these two well-defined political doctrines the people chose, and chose wisely. They declared in favor of a protective tariff, believing as they did that it alone can ensure the successful building up of Canada. South Lanark and Colchester have spoken—East Assiniboia will echo their decree.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY DECISION.

Judge Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court, has rendered another important decision involving the power of State railroad commissioners in the matter of fixing railroad rates. It appears that last summer, upon complaint being made of excessive switching charges by the railroads entering Minneapolis, the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Minnesota ordered the railroads not to charge thereafter higher than at the maximum rate of $1 per car. The rates previous to this order varied from 25c to $2 per car. The railroad managers concluded not to obey the order of the board, on the ground that the maximum rate fixed would not allow them sufficient profit to cover the ordinary expenses, such as wear and tear on engines, track and other incidentals. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road applied to Judge Nelson for an injunction restraining the commissioners from enforcing the order, but it was denied. Afterwards the various roads centering in Minneapolis appealed to the courts against the order, and Judge Brewer has decided in favor of the roads. He says:

"A suit to restrain the railroad commissioners from putting in force a schedule of rates is not a suit against the State within the purview of the eleventh amendment. It is not within the power of the States, directly or indirectly, to put in force a schedule of rates when the rates prescribed therein will not pay the cost of service. In this case the defendant took no testimony, and the complainant's testimony shows that the actual cost of the service—that is, wages of the employees, rent of engines, keeping the track in repair—exceeds per car by 14c. the amount allowed in the schedule as compensation. In other words, it costs complainant $1.14 to do the work, and the defendants propose to allow it to charge only $1. Whether the order on defendants is an interference with interstate commerce or not is a question I need not decide. My brother Nelson, when the application for a preliminary injunction was made to him, was of the opinion that it was not. It is certainly a very serious question whether, when property has been put in a car with the intention of shipping it outside of the State, it has not already commenced its interstate journey. However, I do not attempt to definitely decide this question, placing my decision upon the other grounds mentioned."

AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION.

Official tables have been issued showing the population of the Australian provinces on 1st January, 1888. At that date the aggregate population of the group was 2,805,586, distributed as follows:

Victoria	1,036,118
New South Wales	1,042,619
Queensland	366,940
South Australia	312,431
West Australia	42,488
Northern territories, etc	5,000
	2,805,586

The adjacent colonies of Tasmania and New Zealand had a population of 142,478 for the former and 603,361 for the latter, making the grand total of 3,557,425. The immigration as represented by the excess of arrivals over departures by sea for 1887 was 64,865. A remarkable feature of the vital statistics of the Australian colonies is the low death rate reported, which was for the year in New Zealand 10.29 per 1,000; in South Australia, 12.62; New South Wales, 13.15; Queensland, 14.56; Tasmania, 15.45; Victoria, 15.70; and West Australia, 17.10. The excess of births over deaths as reported varies from 106.4 per cent. in Victoria to 214.8 per cent. in New Zealand. If these figures are reliable the antipodean colonies are among the most healthful countries in the world.

THE SKEENA TROUBLE!

Return of Supt. Roycraft and the Specials.

All Quiet at Hazleton—No Further Trouble Apprehended.

The Supt. Addresses the Chiefs, Who Reply, and Promise to Respect the Law.

Special Constable Green Committed for Trial on a Charge of Manslaughter.

The steamer Sardonyx arrived from the Skeena yesterday morning at six o'clock, bringing Supt. Roycraft and the special constables who had been sent to Hazleton to suppress the Indian trouble.

On reaching Hazleton everything was quiet, the inhabitants of the villages being away fishing and hunting or having left on the approach of the specials. The party remained in Hazleton for eight days, during which time a preliminary hearing of Green's case was held before Mr. Fitzstubbs, S. M., and an inquest by Coroner Roycraft over the body of the Indian Tobusk, already reported as murdered by another chieftain. Six of the specials were discharged in order that they might be sworn in as jurymen. The body of the dead Indian was exhumed and the evidence taken down and a verdict of "justifiable homicide" rendered. It was shown in the evidence that Tobusk had been shot by the other chief in self-defence there being seven bullet holes in the door of the latter's house.

On Tuesday Special Constable Green was tried for the shooting of Kit-wan-cool Jim on June 19th, at Kit-wan-cool. Snow, a Kit-wan-cool Indian, laid the information, the preliminary trial being heard before Messrs. Roycraft and Fitzstubbs, S. M., and resulted in Green being committed for trial on bail on a charge of

MANSLAUGHTER.

Bail was to the extent of $1,000, Green in $500 and two sureties it $250 each. Messrs. C. W. Clifford and John Flewin went bail. Green was very much affected throughout the proceedings.

In the afternoon of the 7th the deserted village presented an animated appearance as the chiefs of the surrounding tribes had come in to the meeting, to which they had been summoned by Supt. Roycraft.

Meeting of the Chiefs.

Capt. Fitzstubbs, S. M., and Mr. Roycraft, superintendent of provincial police, summoned the chiefs of the different tribes on the Upper Skeena river to a public meeting in order that they might have all matters between themselves and the government explained to them, and also in order that any grievances which they might have against either the government or private individuals be enquired into and settled. The meeting, at which Capt. Fitzstubbs and Mr. Roycraft presided, was held in the Church House, Hazleton on Tuesday, August 8th, 1888, when there were present, no less than thirteen chiefs representing in all five different tribes. Mrs. Hankin acted as interpreter and Mr. David L. Chalmers took a report of the proceedings. The names of the tribes and the chiefs they represent are as follows:

Kitsimaux or Hazleton—Guthumuldoe and Spawr.

Kitzbyox—Wassamlaha.

Hachilgit—Leechol, and two sons of Kitasseemup.

Kitziehucla—Morelahan, Koockszun, Arra.

Kitwangar—Cawgh, Liggenthla, Luluth, Niscoulah.

CAPT. FITZSTUBBS ADDRESS.

After the chiefs had seated themselves, the chiefs of each tribe sitting together, Captain Fitzstubbs, S. M., spoke as follows: We have called you here to-day to tell you why we have been sent here of our duties and yours, and to inform you of the terms on which for the future we are to live; and in order that you may understand fully my words, it is necessary that you should give them your best attention so that you may carry away with you a recollection of them, and thus instil them. First, then, the past and continued misconduct of the Indians on the Skeena generally, and of those of the Kitdmax in particular, determined the government to send amongst you, one in whom is vested the authority to enquire into all branches of the law, and to deal with them according to law, and that law is the British not the Indian law. It is the rule of life made by the wisest men with the consent of all good men, and it punishes the bad men. Now, as there are amongst all people a preponderance of good over evil disposed men, it follows that the law has many more friends than enemies. It is the support that good men give it that makes it so strong; no combination of bad men can overthrow it or permanently restrain it. Like the Skeena river it flows on and cannot be diverted, money cannot turn it to one side, nor fear to the other. It is perfectly organized from the highest to the humblest. It selects its own officers, and allots to each his duty. And that every such officer may be fearless in the performance of his duty it extends to them its fullest protection. It is very zealous of them, as a mother is of her child, and policemen are no less their officers than others. It does not in any way interfere with men's lawful avocations but if in pursuit of their various callings, differences or disputes should arise, the law commands that it shall be the arbiter or judge in the person of one appointed for that purpose. It is therefore your duty to submit any disagreements to the law's representative here for settlement. It lays down the most stringent measures against violence of any kind to the persons killing one another, carrying arms, at improper times and places. It is very severe against those who threaten either to kill, to burn houses, to destroy property, to maim or wound animals, or to work injury to others. Theft or robbery, assembling in a riotous or threatening manner or for an unlawful purpose, or inciting others to violence and unlawful acts, breaches of contract or extortion. It enjoins civility in ordinary intercourse and moderation in speech, and a great many offences which only bad men commit. It protects the weak against the strong. And there is no chief so exalted that the law will not reach. Each chief in his own person and character should set an example of honesty, of prudence, and a sense of right, and no individual is so poor or unfortunate that it will not protect. There is nothing in the law to be afraid of, except doing that which it forbids. It is like a she bear in the spring, it won't hurt you if you let it alone, but if you touch one of its cubs she is upon you. It is thus with the law, if you do not offend it is it perfectly harmless, but if your conduct be contrary to its injunctions it will not rest until it punishes you. It never forgets, and rarely forgives. It has all the money it wants, all the men it wants, and the encouragement and assistance of good men, so that those contravening it are so immeasurably in the minority that they cannot hope to succeed in their evil intentions. It is this code that I have been ordered to bring to you, to act under, and it is under this law that we must for the future live. If at the present time there be in any one or more of the tribes who have any cause or supposed cause for discontent or ill will amongst its individual members or towards those other tribes or the whites, it is your duty to submit it to the law for enquiry and adjustment, when its merits will be weighed and a decision given. I wish to impress this distinctly upon you. Under no circumstances will the law permit you to take its functions into your own hands. You may not settle your own quarrels. Each chief is regarded as the promoter and preserver of good order within his own tribe, and it is his duty on all occasions when his Indians are doing wrongly to apply to the magistrate appointed by the government, who will do what the law directs. In carrying out the law the magistrate employs the services of his constables, and I have told you of the respect which the law demands for its policemen. Anyone offering them resistance, escaping from them or disobeying them, will be punished. Constables are the arms of the law; these arms are long and reach everywhere. This is the friendly warning I have been told to give the chiefs and people so that you may in future know how to govern yourselves and after this each chief will be held responsible for the behaviour of his people, and if he seeks it he will find the hearty support of all the well-disposed of his tribe. I have not been told to beg of you to observe the law and make you presents but to tell what it is and that all must obey it. What I have told you is the truth. Attend to it, be guided by it and all will go well. Reject what I have told you and you will be sorry. There are some who will endeavor to turn you from doing right. Heed them not. They are not your friends. The best course you can now pursue is to observe strictly the mandate of the law, making you, one and all, the friends of the government, instead of bringing its anger upon you. Their anger will mean war, and if that came among you there would be few adult male Indians left. I have spoken to you the truth. Receive it. I have spoken.

SUPT. ROYCRAFT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Roycraft, Superintendent of Provincial police, then said:—Some months ago one Indian killed another and word was sent to the government by the Indians requesting the white man's law to take hold of the murderer. In consequence I was ordered by the government to send special constables to the scene of the murder, to arrest the murderer. After some time these constables located the murderer and when they wished to arrest him he ran away. The book I have here is the criminal law of Canada, and in it it says that any constable who is arresting some one for felony and the criminal runs away to avoid arrest, and if the officer fires at and kills the criminal the officer is considered as justified in doing what he did. Felony means murder, and all wounding highway robbery. Now this is what took place in the case of Kitwancool Jim, who ran away and was shot. Had he not ran off he would have been alive to-day. When you and the people of your tribes heard of Kitwancool Jim's death, you became very excited and assembled armed to the teeth. This, certainly, showed that your people took up the cudgels for Kitwancool Jim's people, although you were not related to them. The officer was sworn on our bible to do his duty, and his duty was to arrest Kitwancool Jim. Had those three officers let Kitwancool Jim escape their names would have been disgraced for ever. No doubt some of you who are present heard what I told you some four years ago when I arrested the man who murdered Mr. Yeomans. You all know how danger. one it is is to interfere with a murderer and that is the reason that when the government wants anybody to work for them in such cases the bravest men are picked out and these men are always prepared to perform the most daring and dangerous and difficult things. Now when the constable returned for Kitwangar the Indians rushed to meet them and to demand the life of the constable who shot and killed Kitwancool Jim. This was brought to the ears of the government and they at once despatched a war-ship, a large number of soldiers and myself with my officers to the Forks. The government gave me full power to act and I left the man-of-war and the soldiers at the mouth of the river to await orders from me. When I came up I was glad to find that a great deal of what we heard was untrue. But had it been true, the Indians would have been considered as having declared war against the government. If I had been obliged to send for the soldiers the civil law would have been probably suspended and military law would have been substituted. The civil law is that a man is tried by a high judge for all offences before he is punished. The military law is that three officers sit near a drum and try the prisoner at once and shoot him at once if he is guilty. And if the soldiers take a man with a rifle or weapon of any kind in his hands the prisoner is tried and shot very shortly after. The soldiers would burn your canoes, fishing places, and your villages. What I am telling you is true; I am not saying this merely to frighten you. If ever you defy the Queen's authority, although you may kill a great number of whites, the Queen's soldiers would pursue you everywhere and shoot you down like rabbits. God forbid that they or I should see things take such a course. You might kill a few of the Queen's soldiers, but you yourselves would be exterminated because the number of the Queen's soldiers are like the trees on your river. When I arrived here last week I found myself very well received by you. Last time I was here I went to the Chief's house and this time I went again and I saw a notice on his house. "That any white man having any grievance against an Indian was to come to the Chief and he would preserve the peace." If a man does anything wrong the law will be bound to hear of it. What I have heard since I came here is that, that notice ought not to be on the Chief's house, because, instead of helping any whites who came to state their grievances, he holds secret meetings in his house and advises the Indians to kill all the whites. Men can respect a fair enemy, but what do all men think of a man who says one thing and does another? There are also white men who are not friendly to the government and who, to gain their own ends, stir up the Indians against the government and a great deal of trouble has been caused by these men.—To prevent trouble in the future you must inform Captain Fitzstubbs if any white man says anything to you against the government and Captain Fitzstubbs will listen to you. I honestly believe that all you chiefs wish to preserve peace in your tribes, and in order to better enable you to do so I shall appoint you chiefs, or any young men you may mention, special constables. I must enforce you to mind your own affairs and to leave the affairs of other tribes alone. You must believe that I have not uttered any idle words, but what I have said is perfectly true. Anything you have to say will be patiently listened to, do not be afraid to speak, for whatever you say is being taken down by this man, (Mr. Chalmers,) and he will send what he writes to the newspapers all over the world so that everybody may and will hear what you have to say; your words will also reach the ears of our Queen who is also your Queen.

Before I finish speaking I must ask you to remember that before you came under the British law one tribe was always in danger of being massacred by some other tribe and that there was continued warfare between the tribes, but now you all live in peace and quietness. I shall go away soon, but Captain Fitzstubbs will remain here with two or three officers to administer justice.

Morelahan, head chief of the Kitzegucla tribe, was the first of the chiefs who spoke, he said:—

Great chiefs! I thank you for your kind words. Some of them are severe but they are well meant. I thank you also for giving me still greater power to preserve peace and order in my village. This is all I have to say.

Koockszun, second chief of the Kitzegucla tribe, then addressed the meeting as follows:—

Great chiefs! I am pleased to hear what you have said. As my chief just now mentioned, some part of what you said was severe, but it is for our good. We are a poor ignorant race, and not until you explained it to us did we have a proper idea of what the law really is. Soon we will have a great feast in our village, and we will tell our young men all the good and kind words you have said to us. All our people are very busy just now hunting, fishing and berrying, and therefore they could not be present. You are great and merciful, and we are thankful to you for the good example you have set us of being true servants of your God. We are a small people and we are dying out; our village too is very small, but our gratitude towards you is all the greater, for taking any trouble with such an insignificant race. I again thank you for your kindness and friendship. I have finished.

Spaw, second chief of the Kitanmax, said:—

Great chiefs! Although I am a chief of my tribe, I am but a poor ignorant man and quite unworthy of talking to you. Our village is small, but inhabitants of other villages come here and brood mischief. That is why I and those who harbor the evil I shall prove to you as I proceed. I am but the second chief, but our head chief cannot do anything without my consent. For some years past there has been a notice affixed to the hut of the head chief to the effect that the chief would settle all disputes arising between the palefaces and ourselves, but the chief has disgraced that notice, he has held secret meetings behind it, and I wish the notice to be taken down and burned as it is no longer pure. I have finished.

Lulth, chief of the Kitwangar tribe—Great chief, I am pleased that you have spoken severely to us because it shows us that there is no hypocrisy lurking in your heart. Your God has been good to us and we will therefore endeavor to obey His laws which are your laws. You tell us that the law will protect us and I am pleased that you have told us all this. I have spoken.

Leechol, head chief of Hawgilget tribe—Great chiefs I am pleased that you both have spoken so strongly about the law. Before, we did not really understand what the law is, but now we have been enlightened. I am sorry that all the chiefs are not present because they may doubt my word when I tell them how strongly you condemn wicked deeds, and I hope that all those present will bear me witness when I tell my people what you have just now said. My people are law-abiding but still I am glad you intend investing me with further power. I have said.

Wassamlaha, 3rd chief of the Kissbyax tribe—Great chiefs: My people are not here; I am their only representative present, but I shall tell them what you have said and I trust that when you come to see us again you will find us greatly improved in every way.

Cawgh, 1st chief of Kitwangar—Great chiefs, and you, writer, and all present in this room, I wish you all to hear what I have to say. The last chief of the Kitwangar tribe, my brother, whose spirit is now in our happy hunting ground so far, ever, was a good man and friendly to the whites. Some years ago a white man (Mr. Hankin) came up the river and for him we had a great respect. My brother's spirit deserted his body and I succeeded him as chief. I made friends with this white man because my brother was peaceful and friendly with the white men, and when I was a boy I used to think that when I became a man I would also be friendly with the palefaces. I am very pleased to have been able to come and hear you speak and your words will be poured into the ears of every man, woman and child on this river. For my own part I shall continue being a friend of the white men. I shall value every word you have spoken and I pledge my word as a chief that, at the risk of my life, I shall suppress all evil deeds.

Liggengethla, second chief, Kitwayas—Great chiefs. You have indeed spoken wise words this day, and I have paid great attention. You have explained the law to us, and it is for us to see that the law is not broken. I have authority in my tribe, and I shall see that in my village your law will be respected. This is a busy time for us, we are taking advantage of God's kindness by making use of the food he has given us, our women catching and drying salmon, our women and children picking and drying berries, but still we have come to hear what the great chiefs have to say. I am glad I came, for although I shall have a few less salmon and berries, I shall return to my village with more knowledge. Before I die I trust to see great progress made by my people.

Gethumuldoe, head chief of the Kitanmax tribe—Great chiefs and fellow chiefs, I must bear out what those who have spoken before me have stated. Before we disperse I trust we will all have learned a good lesson. We have gone through great excitement this last summer, and we feel that you have acted very friendly in coming up and explaining the danger we incur by acting as we have done. We are like so many children, and we need some one to control us. We are thankful for your kind words, they have kindled a light that will shine far and near. I acknowledge my incapability as chief, but in the future I shall act better.

Niscoholah of the Kitwanger village.—I am speaking simply to try and plead for the chief of this village. You know great chiefs that our children were swept away last winter by the measles, and a story was being circulated that the white men mixed the disease in the food sold to the Indians so as to exterminate them. Children were being buried every day and graves were left open to receive the bodies of the dying. The chief lost his only daughter, a girl he deeply loved, and in his great distress he did not know what he was doing. I am afraid of the chief and I will say for him that he will not allow such rebellious acts and words to be spoken in his village.

Mr. Roycraft to Guthumoldoe 1st chief and Spaw 2d chief the Kitanmax tribe;—Waimook, an Indian, was prevented from cutting wood in the forest by these two chiefs and you must understand that any interference with anybody who is lawfully engaged in any business or otherwise, is a breach of the peace. You must never interfere in such a manner again. Waimook I have sent for twice but he has failed to appear, and now I want you to send a messenger to tell Waimook to come here a once.

Binet, a Hazelton, (Kitanas), saith: Great chiefs you have lectured our chief strongly. Maybe he deserves it. There has been trouble and I shall explain the cause of the discontent lurking in our hearts. Mr. Hnakin was the first white man I ever saw and Mr. H. was respected and liked by us. Mr. Yomans we also liked. During their lifetime all went well. Now they are dead and our troubles have begun. Nowadays if one of us goes to a certain white man to speak to him about anything, we are kicked out of his house because we are but dirty Indians, as they call us in contempt. We retaliate, of course, and the result is that they take pen and paper and write down to the government to send up armed men to punish us wicked savages. I am glad to have heard what you have spoken and I shall endeavor to live a law-abiding life, but to preserve peace, the government must also make the white man observe the law.

The day following the above meeting, Aug. 8th, the party left Hazleton on their return trip, reaching Port Essington early on Friday morning, where they found the Sardonyx on which they came home. "C" Battery is still encamped at Port Essington and will return to Victoria on the Cariboo Fly.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Another Dynamite Plot.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—What the police think was an attempt at wholesale destruction of property of the Burlington road was discovered this morning. While travelling his beat, Officer Jowell's attention was attracted by an object on the "Q" track on 16th street, near the viaduct. On picking it up he found that it was a regular gas pipe bomb containing enough dynamite to blow up an entire train. The bomb was six inches long and one and a half inches in diameter, being one of the largest made by the Anarchists. It was taken to 12th street station where it was examined by Capt. O'Donnell who ordered it sent to the police headquarters in the city hall. The police have no clue as to who placed the bomb on the track. They are inclined to suspect some of the Burlington strikers or their sympathizers. The dynamite was almost under the viaduct, and if it had exploded it would have resulted in a heavy loss of property if not destruction of life.

Wholesale Robbery of Letters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Frederick Von Phelsam and Thos. J. Mack were held by U. S. Commissioner Hoyne this afternoon on a charge of wholesale robbery of letter boxes. In the former's room were found two trunks and a satchel containing at least 2,500 letters. In the captured mail were found jewelry, trust deeds, mortgages, insurance policies, drafts, checks for large and small amounts, money orders and promissory notes. The thieves probably had keys to the street boxes, or had a confederate in the carriers' force. The locks to the boxes had been changed within the last six months, but the stealings have been going on just the same. The face value of the checks, drafts, &c., is known to have been in the hundreds.

Acrobats Suing the N. P. R.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Adele Nelson, member of the Nelson family of acrobatic performers, has brought suit for $50,000 and damages against the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The woman's husband, Robert Nelson, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Emma Nelson, also sued the Company, the former for $20,000, and the latter for $30,000. The suits are broug t for alleged injuries received in an accident at Gold Creek on July 1st, through a washout. Robert Nelson was not hurt, but sues for the loss of his wife's services.

Accident to Mrs. Vanderbilt.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt met with a severe accident this afternoon. She was riding in a Victoria, in Bellevue avenue, when the carriage was run into by a dog cart containing two ladies. Mrs. Vanderbilt was thrown out and was carried in another vehicle to the cottage of John Jacob Astor opposite, and afterwards taken home. Mrs. Vanderbilt's coachman was also thrown out and the carriage demolished. Physicians remained with Mrs. Vanderbilt all the evening. It is impossible to ascertain the full extent of her injuries, but it is feared she is badly hurt.

A Big Undertaking.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Details of one of the most gigantic trusts ever devised have just come to the surface in this city. It is a combination of all the principal interests of Minnesota with those of Wisconsin. The scheme is to float logs from the upper Mississippi down over the falls at Minneapolis, and erect big mills on the lower river. It is understood some of the Chicago railroads and some southern lines are encouraging the deal.

Fatal Results of Its Kerosene.

DUNELL, N. J., Aug. 15.—The summer cottage of Rev. Mr. McCuskie, of Newark, N. J., at Mt. Tabor, Danville, N. J., was destroyed by fire this morning, and two of Mr. McCuskie's children, aged two and four, perished in the flames. Mrs. McCuskie, with three other children, barely escaped with their lives. The fire was caused by the servant using kerosene to kindle the fire.

Heavy Lumber Deal.

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 14.—The heaviest pine deal ever made in this section of the country has just been completed. T. B. Scott of the lumber company of Merrill, sold to Milwaukee parties a tract of standing pine on Prairie river estimated to contain 90,000,000 feet, in consideration of $450,000.

A Procuress Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Ida Kellogg was arrested yesterday on a charge of feloniously enticing minors to her establishment, one of the most fashionable in the city. Bail was fixed at $3,000. Two young respectable girls, daughters of wealthy parents, who were entrapped into the place, will testify against the woman.

Quick Trip to Yokohama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The Occidental & Oriental Co.'s steamship Gaelic, which left here July 11th, made the trip to Yokohama in 15 days and 14 hours. This is next to the fastest time on record, the quickest trip having been made by the same company's steamer San Pablo, which was lost in Formosa Straits a few months ago, her time being 14 days and 23 hours.

Chinese Divorce Granted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The first divorce granted to a Chinese by an American court was given to Fung Leen, a middle-aged Chinese woman, to-day, on the ground of cruelty and desertion of her husband, Chan Lee.

The Yellow Jack.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A telegram received to-day from Jacksonville, Fla., reports three new cases of yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours. Up to date there has been twenty one cases and three deaths.

Welcomed Home.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 15.—Blaine reached his home this evening, and was most enthusiastically welcomed. There was cheering, fireworks, music, torchlights, and buildings of all kinds illuminated.

John L. Sullivan Fined.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—John L. Sullivan appeared in the police court to-day to answer a charge of drunkeness. He pleaded guilty, and was fined $5 and costs.

CABLE NEWS.

Parnell's Action Against the "Times" May Collapse on its Technicality.

The Commission of Inquiry Will Commence on October 16th—The Solicitors Notified.

Successful Exhibition of Edison's Phonograph—A Wonderful Little Instrument.

Edison's Phonograph.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Colonel Gourand gave an exhibition of Edison's perfected phonograph to a large party of ladies and gentlemen at his villa, Little Menlo, in Surrey, last evening. Mr. Edison's voice was reproduced in the machine, making a speech, singing a song, and telling humorous stories, to the intense wonder and delight of the company. Then the applause of his audience was reproduced and each individual spoke a few words of thanks into the mouth piece. The phonograph will be returned to Mr. Edison on the next steamer and he will then be able to listen to the cheers given by his auditors three thousand miles away.

Date Fixed for the Commission.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Justices Sir James Hannon, Sir Jno. Day and Sir Archibald Smith, who compose the commission appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Parnell and other M. Ps., have decided to open the commission Oct. 16th. They have notified Geo. Lewis, solicitor for Parnell, and Geo. Soames, solicitor for the *Times*, that all intermediary applications must be made before Sept. 17th.

Parnell's Action May Collapse.

LONDON, August 15.—It is rumored that the action which Parnell has brought against the *Times* in the Scotch courts may collapse on its technicality. It is said the *Times* will claim that as the *Times* neither owns property or resides in Scotland, the Scotch courts have no jurisdiction.

A Government Overthrown.

LONDON, August 15.—A dispatch from Port au Prince says the revolution will be successful and that the government has been overthrown. The president has taken refuge on an English frigate. Boorion has formed a new government.

Death Rather than Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—Advices from Tashkand, Asiatic Russia, state that recently a party of thirty convicts on their way to Siberia under a strong escort made a desperate attempt to elude their guards under cover of darkness. They were discovered and fired upon by the soldiers, and eleven were killed outright and ten wounded. Six succeeded in getting away.

Turkey Opposes the New Line.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—The government has ordered the removal from railway stations in Turkish territory of all bunting which was put up to commemorate the opening of the through line from Paris to Constantinople, and the train now on its way here will proceed in silence. Turkey opposes the opening of the road.

Cuban War Indemnity.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The government is trying to induce the United States government to abandon or reduce its claim for an indemnity of one million dollars which Senor Morel granted to American citizens on account of losses during the Cuban war.

Francis Joseph's Birthday.

VIENNA, Aug. 15.—Next Saturday will be Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday, and will be celebrated with numerous *fetes*. The festival began yesterday at Kahlenberg. Salutes were fired and the town was gaily decorated. Thousands of persons took part in the *fete*.

A Good Appointment.

VIENNA, Aug. 15.—Newspapers of this city welcome the appointment of Count Von Waldersee to be chief of the general staff of the German army. They say that he is a sincere friend of Austria.

Riot with Fatal Results.

DUBLIN, Aug. 15.—A riot is reported to have occurred at Lurgan, County Armagh. Revolvers were used and a girl is said to have been shot.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Hon. John Haggart Elected for South Lanark by Acclamation.

Sir Alex. Campbell and Hon. Mr. Mowat Sail for Home—The Governor-General Still at Quebec.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—Hon. John Haggart, postmaster-general, was re-elected for South Lanark to-day by acclamation.

Sir Alex. Campbell and Hon. Mr. Mowat sailed to-day from Liverpool for home.

Lord Stanley is still at Quebec and has issued invitations for a large ball on the fourth prox.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Book Agent "Wanted."

KINGSTON, Aug. 15.—Silas Burnham is wanted in several places for imposition, in obtaining money under false pretenses. He served a period in Kingston penitentiary. For a time he kept the books in the lock department in the prison. After his liberation he adopted the business of a book agent.

Sir Adams Archibald Elected.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Sir Adams Archibald has been elected by a good majority.

C. P. R. Connection With Detroit.

WINDSOR, Ont., Aug. 15.—Jas. F. Joy, railway magnate, in an interview yesterday, said he was trying to get the Canadian Pacific to make western connection with Detroit, but the Grand Trunk was holding out strong inducements to the company to use the line to Sarnia and form connections with that place, using the proposed Grand Trunk tunnel under the river.

Missing.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 15.—Leo Rushford, aged 36, left Howe Island Saturday in a skiff for Wolfe Island. The skiff returned on Tuesday but no news has been received of Rushford.

Dancing Denounced.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Some excitement has been caused at Le Prairie by Cure Bourgeault denouncing dancing, and forbidding his flock to participate in the weekly dances got up by the summer residents; but the dances still continue.

Bush Fires.

KINGSTON, Aug. 15.—Advices from the north are to the effect that bush fires have done immense damage. In the township of Clarendon a great area was burned over, and a settler near Cards Mills has been deprived not only of his home but all his effects. Near Lavant station, on the K. & P. Railway, a great fire raged for days, cutting off communication between Trout and Lake by burning up corduroy roads. Fires burned furiously at North Trout Lake. The loss would have been heavy but for the exertions of Col. Walsh and a force of