

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1895.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BOOM.

Almost everyone has been for the last month or two expecting daily to hear of the utter collapse of the extraordinary Kaffir boom. But they have been greatly disappointed. The influx of South African mining stock has been arrested and there has been some depreciation but the "collapse" has not come yet. The reason of this is, as we take it, that the richness of the South African gold fields is not purely imaginary. They are in fact extensive and very productive. The speculations have a solid basis. "The property represented by the shares," says Harper's Weekly, "according to honest and capable engineers who have examined it, is of enormous value. The Witwatersrand formation is more than fifty miles long and the works of the mines extend over twenty miles of this distance. There are employed about the works 50,000 native and 8,000 European miners, and there are 2,700 stamps in operation. Moreover, this body of ore, which is more equally distributed than the ore of any other gold region in the world, shows no signs of decreasing, and Dr. Schweitzer and Mr. Hamilton Smith, the experts who examined the mines, estimate the value of the gold in the Witwatersrand district at between £300,000,000 and £350,000,000. Besides, the profits of working are enormous, especially since the application of what is known as the cyanide process of extraction, which saves from 80 to 85 per cent. of the gold instead of the 50 per cent. that was the rule under the old systems. Nevertheless neither the wealth of the region nor the profit at which the mining is carried on sustains the prices that have been obtained for the shares in the London market. The writer in the Nineteenth Century estimates that if next year the mines make a profit of £3,500,000, or £1,000,000 more than the total profit of 1894, the dividends would be only 2 1/2 per cent. on the market prices of the shares in September, when speculation was at its height.

It is fortunate for British Columbia that the Kaffir boom has not ended in a collapse, causing disaster and spreading consternation among the investing classes in all parts of the world. If this had been the case, confidence in mining enterprises would be completely undermined and it would be impossible to obtain the capital necessary to develop the gold fields of this Province, the prospects of which are at this moment so bright. If Albert turns out as it promises there will be in this Province, and in the most favorable situation that can be well imagined, gold fields of very great richness. The development work that is going on in that district is watched with great interest by thousands in the Province and outside of it. No one can say yet what lies below the surface, but if indications that can be seen go for anything shares in Albert mines will before long be eagerly sought after.

A QUESTION OF BOODLE.

Accusations of corruption, whether true or false, were the cause of the resignation of the French Ministry. Charges of hoodling are in these days freely bandied about in the French Legislature. Both senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies are involved in the scandals that were ventilated on Monday. Railroad Syndicates of which deputies and senators were members were formed and profits which do not appear to have been earned were divided among the members. The acceptance of these dividends is regarded as an act of corruption by the majority of the Chamber. Few details are given, but it seems that a considerable part of the money stolen by the Panama Canal thieves was invested in railroads in the South of France. The refusal of the Government to prosecute alleged offenders appears to have been the cause of the adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies and the resignation of the Ministry. Ministers in France have of late years been very short lived. The Ministry which has just resigned held office for somewhat more than nine months. The changes, however, are very little more than new shuffles of the political pack. There are no parties in France in the British sense. The members are divided into groups, and it is a new and often unlooked for combination of some of these groups that causes the defeat of the Ministry. When the present agitation is over matters will settle down for a while until a new combination is formed against the Government which on some question, very likely not of the first importance, will effect its downfall.

THE GOVERNMENT'S COURSE.

The Hon. Mr. Oulmet, Minister of Public Works, a few days ago informed a representative of the Montreal Star that Parliament would meet on the 2nd of January, and that if a settlement with the Government of Manitoba were not arrived at in the meantime the remedial legislation promised would be ready. With regard to the by-elections, he said the dates had not been fixed, but he gave the assurance that the different constituencies would be represented in the House of Commons when Parliament met. After a little hesitation, Mr. Oulmet also assured the interviewer that the vacancy in the Cabinet caused by the resignation of Mr. Angers would be filled before the meeting of Parliament.

It may be seen from this that the Government intend to pursue the even tenor of their way, and are not to be turned aside by the dismal predictions of the croakers or by the fear of unfavorable results. They have a duty to perform and a promise to redeem, and they will do that duty fearlessly

and keep that promise faithfully, let the results be what they may. It was confidently predicted by some opponents of the Government that they would find some excuse for breaking their promise as regards the Manitoba school question, but they must be now convinced that in this, as well as in many of their other forecasts, they have been widely astray.

BY-ELECTIONS.

There are five seats vacant in the House of Commons which will most likely be filled before Parliament meets. Two of them, West Huron and Cardwell, are in Ontario, and three, Jacques Cartier, Missisquoi and the Central Division of Montreal, are in Quebec. These by-elections will no doubt create quite a stir. All who take an interest in politics in every part of the Dominion will watch their progress and await their results with much more than ordinary interest. Mr. Girouard, now judge of the Supreme Court, filled the seat for Jacques Cartier. The Conservative candidate for the seat is Mr. D. H. Girouard, brother of the late member. The seat for the Central Division of Montreal was made vacant by the elevation of the Hon. Mr. Curran to the Bench. The election in Missisquoi became necessary by the appointment of Mr. Baker to the office of Solicitor-General. Mr. Robert White having resigned the seat for Cardwell, which he filled so creditably for several years, there will be a contest in that County. Mr. McCarthy some time ago dared the Government to create a vacancy in Cardwell. The Government did not think proper to accept the challenge. Mr. McCarthy will have now an opportunity to try his strength in Cardwell under what many consider favorable circumstances. Mr. Patterson, who has been appointed Governor of Manitoba, was the representative of the electors of West Huron.

We see that Mr. James McShane—"the people's Jimmy"—is to be the Liberal candidate for the Central Division of Montreal. Mr. McShane has political ambitions, but his inability to perform political duties was made apparent when he was a member of the notorious Merlot Government. We hardly think that the electors of Montreal Centre will choose Mr. McShane as their representative, though he will prove a formidable rival to whoever may run against him. "Jimmy" has a taking way with him, and can persuade more people to vote for him than could many a more capable man. As the general elections must be held next year the result of the by-elections will be taken by very many as a pretty sure indication of the estimate in which the Government is held by the country generally. Both parties know this, and they will consequently strain every nerve to secure a party triumph in each of the constituencies.

THE TRADE QUESTION.

Those who understand the true inwardness of the Liberal party have known that there are many members of that party in all the provinces of the Dominion who are by conviction protectionists. These men have for party purposes permitted Mr. Laurier and others to speak favorably of free trade. If the free trade cry could gain votes for the Liberals they would claim that it should be used. But it was to remain a cry. Free trade must never be permitted to become the policy of a Liberal Administration. The very cautious utterances of the Liberal leader on the subject of free trade are to be attributed partly to his own leaning towards protection, but chiefly to deference to the convictions and the wishes of this very influential section of the Liberal party. It appears that the Liberal protectionists were not satisfied with the uncertain tenor of their leader on the trade question. They wanted some positive assurance from him that he would not as regards the protection of native industry vary materially after the present state of things. That assurance was given them in North Waterloo a few days ago. The attendance at the meeting at Elmira was small. This may be accounted for by the fact that the majority of the electors in the riding are Germans and strong protectionists. A German constituency was not likely to give a very enthusiastic reception to a French political leader, and Liberal protectionists may have felt that Mr. Laurier was holding himself free to pursue the course which he might find most expedient on the tariff question, and were not inclined to put themselves to any great inconvenience to attend his meeting. As any rate, Mr. Sneider, the Liberal candidate for the riding, expressed himself on the trade question in such a way as to draw from Mr. Laurier something like a definite expression of intention. Mr. Sneider, in the course of his remarks, said:

I believe some of our industries in this constituency, particularly in Berlin and Waterloo, have sprung up owing to the National Policy. I believe that a few of the industries there might not be there if it had not been for the protection they had. I should not venture to support any government, if I should be the choice of the electors of North Waterloo at the next general election; I should not want to go down and represent you with the idea in your minds that I would endeavor to help the introduction of free trade; that is entire free trade, for I do not believe we can possibly have it. This decided expression of opinion in favor of continuing protection to native industries drew from Mr. Laurier besides an emphatic "hear, hear" the following remarks which are less capable of two constructions than the generality of his utterances on the trade question:

It is the custom of the ministerial press at the present time to represent that the Liberal party is going to introduce free trade as it is in England. Well, I have only this to answer: I wish to heaven the condition of Canada to-day were such that it were possible to introduce into Canada free trade as they have it in England. Where is there to-day, I want to know, a greater nation than England under her system of free

trade? Most of you are of German origin, and you are proud of it. I honor you for it, but you may all agree that while, perhaps, Germany is superior to England in philosophy, as I may say the French is superior to England in arts, in matters of government, in matters of business, in matters of trade, England has never had her equal in the world. This is the simple truth, and it is only too glad, I repeat, if the condition of Canada were such that we could introduce into this country free trade as it is in England. We cannot do this. We must continue to levy a revenue by customs duties. This has been laid down by the Liberal party more than once. This has been repeated, but the ministerial press are attempting to work upon the feelings of the manufacturers, to excite their fears and make them believe if we were to come into power we would revolutionize the whole country and break down every industry, which may or may not have been benefited by the National Policy. We have no revolutionists of the kind in view. We are not revolutionists. We are English reformers, reformers of the English school, reformers of the school of John Bright, of Richard Cobden, and of that great and good man Sir Robert Peel, who, though once a Conservative, was a very advanced protectionist and adopted free trade for England. They are our examples. Again, I say, we are not revolutionists, but we are reformers.

It is not hard to understand what all this means. Earnest free traders who believed that Mr. Laurier's professions of admiration for the free trade system meant something must be blind indeed if they do not see that he has no convictions on the subject at all, and that he is ready if ever he has the power to shape a trade policy for the Dominion to take the course which he regards as most expedient. It is abundantly evident that he is not prepared to sacrifice the support of Liberal protectionists in North Waterloo or anywhere else for the sake of giving the country a free trade tariff. He, as is his wont, dodges in and out to steer clear of this difficulty and that, but it is easy to see that the direction of his very devious course is not towards free trade.

A MINISTERIAL UTTERANCE.

As many of our readers would like to hear what a French-Canadian Cabinet Minister has to say on the school question, we reproduce below part of the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Oulmet at a dinner given to him in Montreal by the Club Cartier. After some remarks, mainly historical—

Mr. Oulmet said that the pact between the provinces had been solemnly entered into, and to-day the constitution sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament was the palladium of their liberties. If they abandoned one jot of it, heaven only knew what all might be lost. The grave question which now agitated the country was essentially a constitutional question. It was not a Catholic question or a Protestant question, but a constitutional one. The question was not, as some pretended, whether the new school system was an improvement or not, but whether the privileges granted to the minority by the constitution had been disturbed. Dr. Grant was wrong when he claimed that they should consider whether the new system was not an improvement. They had no right to restrain the liberal granted to the Manitoba majority, because they were not in the Imperial Parliament alone. When Mr. Laurier and his lieutenant, Mr. Tarte, went through Ontario and said that there must not be any coercion, but that they must appeal to the generosity of Mr. Greenway, they betrayed the rights of the Manitoba minority, which had been granted by the supreme authority, the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Oulmet maintained that the Government, in passing the act of March 21st, had acted as a tribunal, and in deciding that the rights of the minority should be restored they had couched their judgment in the form of an order. It would be an unprecedented thing for a judgment to be couched in the form of a request. Perhaps Mr. Laurier would have delivered it in the form of a prayer, clothed in his beautiful language, but such a course would have been neither proper nor manly. Mr. Oulmet said that the peace and harmony of the country depended upon maintaining the constitution to the last letter. They should understand what they were entitled to by the constitution and no more. There is still there was least talk of religion in connection with this question there would be an earlier settlement. (Applause.) He deprecated nationalism in all its forms, and expressed the hope that it would soon disappear, despite the encouragement that was being given to it by the chief of the Liberal party. The legislation requisite to assure justice was extremely difficult, but he hoped that the House was called together in January next the necessary mechanism would be devised, and that it would be approved not only by all Catholics, but by all Protestants who had the welfare of the country at heart and who desired that justice should be rendered to all. (Applause.)

LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

TYLER, TEX., Oct. 30.—The negro, who so brutally murdered Mrs. Leonard Bell, was captured yesterday about 4 o'clock, three miles from Kilpore. Soon after the officers had him handcuffed a mob, heavily armed, arrived on the scene and demanded the immediate surrender of the prisoner, which was reluctantly given. The mob started for the scene of the murder, where they arrived this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Leonard Bell, the eighteen year old wife of a farmer, was murdered, outraged and disemboweled near Tyler, Tex., on Monday night. Her body was found almost nude, the throat cut from ear to ear.

After his confession and identification a vote was taken as to the mode of punishment. It was unanimously agreed to burn the body of the murderer. He should suffer the penalty in the square, where no less than 7,000 people assembled among them many women and children. A scaffold was erected in the center of the square. The negro having been given an opportunity to speak he stepped on the iron rail that extended through the platform and the pyre lighted. The flames shot upward, enveloping the negro in sheets of fire. From the time the match was applied until he was incinerated was exactly fifteen minutes.

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—Word has reached here that Capt. George Mowat Duff and Capt. Herbert Nanton, Canadians, the latter being a nephew of Sir Oliver Mowat, and a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston, had been selected out of the 45 officers who accompanied the Chibouche expedition, to take charge of the fortified ports of Chakdara and Molskand, on the English frontiers of India.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Property Owners' Association at Vancouver—Lulu Island Bubble Burst—Board of Trade.

VERDICT IN THE DROWNING CASE—Westminster Plagued by Midnight Marauders.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 30.—A strong property owners' association has been formed with Henry Bell Irving president, and with a view to secure better aldermanic representation and to secure property owners against the menace of continually increasing taxes, as is claimed, to municipal incompetence. Many of the leading men of the city are on the executive board.

The Lulu Island gold bubble must burst in a few days. As before stated by the COLONIST, the rock purporting to be from a well hole at Eburn assayed \$11,000 to the ton; beyond this nothing is authentic, and hundreds of people's heads have been turned as they continue to be turned on one of the most untenable mining propositions ever presented to the public.

Word arrived to-day that a gold nugget valued at over \$200 was brought to Kamloops to-day. It was picked up by Prospector Benson on Granite Creek, Similkameen district.

Thirty new members were elected at the board of trade meeting to-night. The coroner's jury has returned the following verdict: "We find that Thos. J. Freeman came to his death by drowning on October 28 last, having fallen from the Union Steamship Company's wharf."

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 30.—Chicken thieves have become a great plague in Westminster. The police force in the score of economy has been reduced below the safety mark, and midnight marauders have it all their own way in the upper part of the city.

It has been stated that one-eighteenth in the "Jack McLeod" claim at Eburn, although it had been sold for \$1,000. Inland every likely spot on Sea and Lulu Islands have been staked out, claims continue to be registered.

Sixteen more miners' licenses were issued yesterday and as many to-day. Forty claims were registered to-day and yesterday.

ROSSLAND. (From the Nelson Miner.) A rich strike is reported from the St. Elmo. The Homestake and Gold Hill mines have both been staked, and is being offered at 15 cents on the dollar.

The Iron Horse is among the regular shipping mines, and daily shipments are being made via Trail. The building for the Centre Star compressor, etc., are finished, and are very neat and useful looking, being built of corrugated iron and painted red.

Barley, wheat and reports having struck a very fine body of ore at the end of his 116-ft tunnel on the Mother Lode claim. The Josie is entirely owned in Spokane, the interests of some Eastern shareholders having been purchased by the officers of the company. Two years ago Dr. E. J. Smith and Mr. R. N. Gage, of Wisconsin, were induced to help out the other owners of the mine by investing \$6,000 in it. They have now been paid \$37,500 for their share.

NEW DENVER. (From the Ledger.) The work train on the Kaalo & Sloan railway reached Sandon on the 23rd inst., and the C.P.R. expect to be in in a few days.

Several more claims have been staked adjoining the C.P.R. syndicate, in the Springer Creek section. The Curry will be ready to ship when the snow comes. The surface indications on the strike recently made by Clay and his partners, on the north fork of Lemon creek, are the best yet seen in the country. N. F. McNaught, of the Alpha, owns four claims at the head of Dayton creek, and has two men at work trying to strike the Exchange lead.

REASONABLE DOUBT AMONG COMPETENT MINING MEN AS TO THE WAR EAGLE VEIN WHICH RUNS THROUGH THE IRON HORSE.

NO WORK IS BEING DONE IN THE CENTRE STAR, EXCEPT THE MAKING OF AN APRON FROM THE TUNNEL TO THE SURFACE. THE LEDGE SHOWING AT TWO OR THREE PLACES JUST ABOVE THE COMPRESSOR BUILDING ARE OF GREAT EXTENT, ONE OF THEM BEING ABOUT FORTY FEET WIDE.

WE SHALL PROBABLY HEAR MORE FROM THIS TIME ON THE CÉLTIC QUEEN ON THE EAST OF THE LEE WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY YIELDS THE LEDGES THAT RUN FROM THE CROWN POINT TO THE LEE. THERE IS A FINE SHOWING ON THE EAST END OF THE CÉLTIC QUEEN, AS WELL AS ON TRILBY ADJOINING.

JOHN Y. COLE, CHARLES P. OULIN AND D. J. HUGHES, THE ORIGINAL OWNERS OF THE O. K.; HAVE SAID THEIR INTERESTS TO A SYNDICATE REPRESENTED BY JOSEPH E. WARNER, OF SEATTLE. THE DEER PARK IS A WONDER SO FAR AS A BIG BODY OF BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LOOKING ORE IS CONCERNED. ONE WALL HAS BEEN FOUND, BUT THE OTHER IS NOT VISIBLE, ALTHOUGH A CROSS OUT OF THIRTY-FIVE FEET HAS BEEN MADE.

A SHAFT HAS BEEN STARTED ON THE EVENING STAR AND A TUNNEL WILL BE DRIVEN TO IT FROM BELOW. SOME VERY GOOD ORE HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM THE SHAFT.

THE COLONS IS LOOKING WELL. ON THURSDAY THERE WERE TWO FEET OF ORE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SHAFT. THE ORE BODY HAS WIDENED SOMEWHAT AND THE VALUE REMAINS GOOD, BEING ABOUT \$30 GOLD AND FIFTEEN PER CENT. COPPER.

THOSE WHO PREDICTED THE NISKAL PLATE WOULD BE A MINE WERE PROBABLY NOT MISTAKEN. AT THE DEPTH OF 125 FEET THERE ARE FULL TWO FEET AND A HALF OF THE FINEST GRADE OF GOLD. THE SMALL SHOWING OF RICH ORE HAS BEEN FOUND, EACH ABOUT A FOOT WIDE, AND ONE FROM ONE OF THESE SHOWED \$113 IN GOLD AND A GOOD COPPER PERCENTAGE.

AMONG THE NUMEROUS CHANGES IN THE MARKET THIS WEEK THE PRINCIPAL ONE IS THAT AFFECTING BUTTER, ATTRIBUTED, IT IS THOUGHT, TO THE SHORT PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO LAST SUMMER OWING TO THE DROUGHT AND EXCESSIVE HEAT EXPERIENCED THERE. THE EASTERN MARKETS ARE DEMANDING THE BULK OF THE NORTHWEST SURPLUS SUPPLY AND IN CONSEQUENCE THE HOME MARKET, WHICH HAS ALWAYS BEEN MORE OR LESS DEPENDENT ON IT, FEELS TO A GROWING EXTENT THE DIVISION OF TRADE. PRODUCE OF THE FIELD OF NEARLY EVERY KIND ARE PLentiful, AND IN SOME CASES PRICES HAVE A DOWNWARD TENDENCY.

THE FRUIT MARKET IS UNCHANGED AND THE SAME COULD ALMOST BE SAID REGARDING THE FISH TRADE. COLEMAN SALMON ARE GETTING SCARCER AND MORE EXPENSIVE, WHILE HALIBUT ARE BECOMING MORE PLentiful. GAME CONTINUES SCARCE AND A COMPARATIVELY SHORT SUPPLY IS EXPECTED UNTIL THE COLDER WEATHER COMES. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CURRENT RETAIL QUOTATIONS:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour-Ogden's (Hungarian) at \$5.50, Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) at 5.50, Victoria at 5.50, Lion at 5.50, Portland roller at 4.00, Middling at 4.00, Rainier at 4.00, Super at 4.75, Flour at 4.50, Snow Flake at 4.50, Olympic at 4.25, Premier at 5.00, Two Star at 4.00, Superfine at 5.00, Wheat at 30.00, Oats at 20.00, Barley at 25.00, Middling per ton at 25.00, Bran at 20.00, Corn at 25.00, Corn whole at 25.00, Corn cracked at 30.00, Oatmeal per 10 pounds at 35, Rolled Oats per lb. at 5, Cabot's sweet per lb. at 4, Hay baled per ton at \$10.12, Straw per bale at 7, Green Apples, cured, per bushel at 25, Corn per bushel at 25, Onions per bushel at 25, Eggs, Island, per dozen at 25, Imported at 35, Butter, Fresh, per lb. at 20, Creamery per lb. at 20, Dairy per lb. at 20, Hams American per lb. at 12, Canadian at 12, Bonesees at 20, Bacon American per lb. at 12, Rolled at 12, Lard in cask at 12, Canadian at 12, Shoulders per lb. at 12, Golden Cotoles per lb. at 12, Meats Fresh per lb. at 5, Sides at 10, Veal at 10, Lamb per lb. at 10, Pork, fresh, per lb. at 10, Chickens per pair at 1.00, Pigeons, per brace at 1.00, Geese, per pair at 1.00, Apples, per bushel at 20, Fruit, Apples, per bushel at 20, Oranges (California) at 20, Lemons, (California) at 20, Eastern Concord per bushel at 8, Nectarines at 15, Musk melons, apiece at 25, Watermelons, apiece at 25, Fish-Salmon, spring, per lb. at 30, Smoked cohoes, apiece at 40, Cod at 10, Halibut at 10, Ribs at 10, Klippers at 10, Finnan Haddies at 20.

LIBERALISM IN QUEBEC. MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—(Special)—Messrs. Laurier and Marchand, the Federal and Provincial Liberal leaders respectively, have informed the proprietor of La Patrie, H. Beaugrand, that his paper must no longer be considered the Montreal organ of the Liberal party. This action is the result of an announcement in La Patrie that it would adhere to the principles of the old Rouge party.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—(Special)—The Mail in an editorial on the correspondence between Hon. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Beaugrand, of La Patrie, says that it seems probable that the offence given to the moral Mr. Tarte will be followed by a rift in the party, or at all events a weakening of the party in Quebec through the new proceedings. Mr. Laurier has, it says, utilized the religious question to make political gain at the cost of Canadian standards into Nationalism, and all that appetites to it, he wields his own party, the retribution will be just.

QUEBEC, Oct. 30.—(Special)—The Quebec legislature opened this afternoon. Lieutenant Governor Chaplain in his address from the throne referred to the marked increase in the production of butter and cheese in the province of Quebec. The total production of butter in Quebec for 1894 was over seven million pounds. His honor says that the province continues to cause great ravages in the liquor traffic he more vigorous and efficient.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—Messrs. Laurier and Tarte are back here from their Ontario tour. In about ten days Mr. Laurier will address meetings in and about Montreal.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Lee-Metford Rifles to Be Supplied to Permanent and City Corps. A British Columbian's Appointment—Twelve Days' Drill Pay to Be Allowed Militia Corps.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—The gratifying news was received from the war office to-day that the Imperial government have agreed to cancel the contract entered into with the Dominion several months ago for the supply of 10,000 Martini-Metford rifles for use in the militia. This order was sent on the recommendation of General Herbert; but when the first consignment of rifles reached here it was found to be not of the class expected, being too heavy. The allegation was made by experienced marksmen that the barrels were simply Martini-Henri barrels with the Lee-Metford bore. Now that the hands of the government are free to purchase more magazine rifles, it is expected the Lee-Metford will be placed in the hands of all the permanent and city corps.

It is understood that Captain Charles St. Aubyn Pearson, now adjutant of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, is about to be granted a commission in the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, at Toronto.

The government has been notified that Chile has given notice of the abrogation of the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation signed between Great Britain and Chile on October 4, 1854. Notice of the denunciation was accepted by the British government, and the provisions of the treaty, except those relating to peace and friendship between the two countries which continue obligatory on both parties, will cease on September 3, 1896. As the Anglo-Chilian treaty contained the most favorable national clause there will be one country less entitled to the benefit of the Canadian market under the reduced tariff as laid down in the French treaty.

The Fisheries department has ordered the release of the Yankee fishing schooner Sherman, which was detained for selling supplies brought into Canada to an American fishing vessel within the three mile limit. Although the Sherman violated every code of honor and hospitality yet it is impossible under the convention of 1818 to convict her of any offence against Canadian law.

It has been decided by the government to recommend parliament to grant the regular twelve days' drill pay for city battalions. The inland revenue department officials are engaged in analyzing samples of milk, procured in different portions of the Dominion.

Hon. Messrs. Foster and Oulmet left for Owen Sound to-night. T. J. Coultes, barrister, of Winnipeg, has been appointed assistant reporter of the Supreme court, vice Masters, promoted to be chief reporter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DAIRYING.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 30.—(Special)—Mr. Murphy, one of the Dominion travelling dairy instructors, has returned from British Columbia where he has been lecturing on dairy matters. Speaking on the subject of dairymen in the Western provinces, he said there were many parts of British Columbia very well adapted for the pursuit of mixed farming, and that some attention was now being paid to the study of butter and cheese making. The Cowichan district, he reported as especially well favored in this respect. "British Columbia's dairy prospects," he said, "will in a few years be as bright as those of the fruit growing industry."

AWFUL LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE. The Enemy's Favorite Season.

Victims of Rheumatism Taken off Every Day. Paine's Celery Compound a Perfect Cure for Rheumatism.

Are you numbered in the vast array of rheumatics? If you are, be warned in time. This is the season most fatal to all who suffer from rheumatism. Already alarm and consternation is spreading in the ranks of the suffering and disabled. To-day, sunshine cheers you; to-morrow and succeeding days, cold, damp, chilling and piercing winds may bring you to the verge of despair, from agonies and excruciating pains. Can you afford to go on bearing agonies that may prove fatal at any moment? Can you afford to experiment with useless medicines when you know of Paine's Celery Compound, which wondrously has had done for others? If you value life, make trial, to-day, of the only medicine under heaven that can banish your terrible affliction. Each bottle of Paine's Celery Compound is full of life-giving virtue and power. It cannot fail in your case; a cure is guaranteed; what stronger promise can you desire? Your friends and neighbors have been cured by Paine's Celery Compound. Many of them lingered in pain for years, and failed with scores of medicines; but victory was theirs after using Paine's Celery Compound. Health, strength, perfect vigor and complete victory will also be yours if you take hold of the same great curing agent.