The Colonist.

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KOOTENAY NEWS.

Mining Notes—Soundings in Kootenay Lake—Delightful Weather—Nelson Real Estate Stiffening.

(From the Miner.)

MINING NEWS.

The shaft on the Neosho is down 40 feet, with a good-sized body of high-grade ore in its bottom. The Neosho is one of the promising undeveloped claims of the district. The shaft on Sprague's Tenderfoot is down 34 foot, in ore all the way. Assays give returns of 38 to 45 ounces of silver to the ton. John Thompson, superintendent of the United, reports the working shaft on that property down 65 ft. Drifts on the ledge are now being run both ways from the shaft. Sinking will be resumed on February 1st. The two-compartment shaft on the Skyline is down 100 feet, and it is expected that another hundred will have to be sunk before the ledge is struck. If not struck at a depth of 200 feet, a station will be put in and a crosscut run to the ledge. On the Dictator work is progressing favorably in the new tunnel, in 112 feet. The ledge is expected to be reached within another 50 feet, which will tap it at a depth of 100 feet below the old workings. In doing the assessment work on the Maggie, a strong ledge, carrying coarse cube galena, was exposed. The Maggie is owned by Roderick McLedd and A. A. McKinnon.

ON THE GOLD BELT.

Considerable work is being done on the gold claims between Eagle and 49 creeks The Poorman, the Wild Cat, the Pioneer, the Paradise, and the Royal Canadian, all have men at work on them. A tunnel is being run on the Poorman, and the same on the Wild Cat. On the Paradise, John Miles is still searching for the ledge. John Lodge is advancing the tunnel on the Pioneer, and the Royal Canadian owners are doing likewise on that property. All these claims have ore in sight, and their owners hope, by spring, to have enough in sight to justify the erection of reduction works somewhere near the junction of Eagle creek with Kootenay river.

REAL ESTATE STIFFENING.

The mere fact of the Silver King tunnel being in solid ore, with walls nowhere visible, has stiffened the prices of Nelson real estate, owners claiming that the future of the town is assured because of its having at least one rich mine immediately tributary, to say nothing of other tributary properties like the Poorman, the Dandy, the Grizzley, the Iroquois, the Whitewater, and the Toughnut, all believed to be good, and undeveloped prospects at its doors like the Royal Canadian, Uncle Sam, Umatilla, Lizzie C., Jim Crow, Silver Queen, Evening, Wild Cat, Midas, and John Miles' Paradise.

Old-time southern coast men resident at Nelson state unreservedly that such weather as the people of Nelson and Ainsworth are now enjoying was never before enjoyed by any people on the Pacific coast, not even by those of San Bernardino county, California. No snow, no rain, no cold winds; instead, cloudless skies, sunshine, bracing air.

It has generally been supposed that Kootenay lake is thousands of feet in depth; but that supposition, like many others, is based on tradition. Kootenay Lake, in the vicinity of Ainsworth, has been sounded by G. B. Nagle and James Slayton. The soundings were taken about one mile apart, between Ainsworth, the Blue Bell mine and Queen's Bay, and resulted as follows: 442, 440, 437, 438, 437, 439, 442, 440, 439, 442, and 368, the last sounding being made within 150 yards of the shore. The bottom is soft mud and apparently as level as a prairie.

THE WINDOM FUNERAL.

The Remains of the Dead Secretary Consigned to the Grave in the Presence of Many Distinguished Mourners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Wm. Windom, were held at the Church of the Covenant, to-day. A vast concourse, comprising more officials of President Harrison's administration than have ever gathered together in one edifice, was present. The scene was impressive in its solemnity, and awe-inspiring in its simple grandeur. Gathered within the walls of the stately white marble church were the nation's greatest statesmen, the most renowned diplomats of foreign countries, the highest officers of the army and navy of the United States, most of the brilliant men of the social world.

As officially intimated, the hour fixed for the funeral ceremony was 12 o'clock, but by 10:30 the arches and streets leading to the church began filling with carriages and pedestrians. Gradually the space about the church filled up, and at 12 o'clock, when the remains of Secretary Windom were brought from the private residence, on Manchester avenue, locomotion had become very difficult. Congress, on Saturday, adjourned over to-day, to allow members of the respective houses to attend the funeral. The morning opened balmy and springlike, and many friends of the dead secretary availed themselves of the opportunity of taking a last look at the remains, between 8 and 11 o'clock, the hour set apart for that purpose. At 11 o'clock a private service for the family and intimate personal friends was conducted at the family residence, Orwarth, Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of the Presbyterian church of the Covenant, officiating.

When the cortege, about half a mile in length, reached the cemetery, at 2:30 o'clock, several hundred old soldiers, inmates of the Soldiers' Home, stood with uncovered heads on either side of the entrance to the cemetery, and a band of music, while the chapel bell was tolling, played "Nearer my God to Thee." There were several hundred sightseers assembled at the grave when the cortege came to a halt. There was no evidence that the grave had been dug, for it was heavily covered over with cut cedar. The casket was placed on a spread of canvass while Dr. Hamlin read the brief services. It was then deposited in its last reating-place, and before the grave attendants began their work the distinguished mourners had left the cemetery and returned to the city. Mrs. Windom and the Misses Windom bore up bravely under the ordeal, and nothing of significance marred the sad ceremonies. The President and all the members of the cabinet were present at the grave.

BOARD OF TRADE.

A Well Attended Meeting and a Good Deal of Work Disposed of.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade was held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and, after other business was disposed of, the following letters were read:

From Robert Ward—replying to a letter received from the Hon. Chas. H. Tupper.

From Denis Donohue, British Consul at San Francisco—in reference to the appointment of a consular agent at Port Angeles, he being of the opinion that one is not required.

From Geo. Williscroft, Captains McCulloch, James D. Warren, W. Williams, Wallace, of the City of Topeka, and Walbran, of the Danube—in reference to the necessity of improvement in the matter of lights and beacons on the Northern route.

The secretary was instructed to write the Nanaimo, New Westminster and Vancouver Boards of Trade, asking their co-operation in urging upon the Department of Marine the necessity of taking the matter in hand immediately.

A letter was read from Mr. H. C. Beeton, agent-general for British Columbia, pointing out that the lumber exports from British Columbia to Melbourne were included in the imports into that country from the United States.

The council were of the opinion that if all motions were handed into the secretary seven days prior to the meeting, and printed and forwarded to each member, more interest would be taken, and larger meetings would be the result.

A letter was read from W. Wolfe, secretary of the Nanaimo Board of Trade, asking the co-operation of the board, regarding the amendment of the County Court Act, so that a garnishee order should be issued simultaneously with the summons, thus lessening the opportunity of the debtor getting away with the property. Laid over until next meeting for consideration.

The meeting adjourned.

BAPTIST CHURCH Y. P. S.

Playing at Parliament—Candidates Before, and their Reception by their Constituents.

The principal feature of last night's entertainment, at the meeting of the Baptist Church Younge People's Society, was the electoral contest for the representation of the constituency of Dead Man's Island. The Government candidate was Rev. M. L. Rugg; Opposition, Mr. Thomas Howell. Mr. Rugg spoke at considerable length on the school question and emphasized the necessity of a good education policy being pursued. He also dealt with the Chinese question, and appealed for support on behalf of the Government, who were doing their best in the interests of the country. Mr. Howell followed by reading the platform as laid down by the Opposition at the last provincial election. Mr. Howell also referred at length to the land policy of the government, and urged the necessity of preserving the public lands for actual settlement. He condemned the minister of public lands for using his position as a minister of the Crown to secure the control of thousands of acres of the best of the agricultural territory in the province. The Government candidate was supported by Mr. Farquhar and Mr. Marchant, while the Opposition was ably defended by Mr. Berridge and Mr. Ireland. The debate was a very exciting one, and a ballot was taken, with the result that the Opposition candidate was elected by a majority of ten—Government 12, Opposition 22. Next Monday evening a spelling "bee" will be held, when a very interesting evening's entertainment will be given to those who may be in attendance.

THE MILL FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR:—The writer of the communication signed "Mill Boys" was excited on Monday. The firemen were at the mill in "five minutes" after the alarm reached the fire halls. The statement that the mill boys had two streams of water on the fire is also incorrect. They had one line of hose, which was not long enough to reach the burning building. The second stream was ours. Mr. Muirhead informed me, to-day, that he was surprised at the promptness of the firemen. The foreman, Mr. Babington, states that he was sure the firemen made good time, and worked well. The writer of the communication appears to make his fellow-workmen responsible for his wild assertions; but cannot succeed, for the reason that they are sensible men. Minutes appear hours to excitable individuals, and false statements appear very often over *nom de plumes*. Any sensible person knows that a fire under headway for 25 minutes in a building filled with dry lumber would cause the entire loss of the building, and would seriously endanger surrounding property. The mill is running to-day, and a large quantity of lumber was saved from the drying rooms.

THOMAS DEASY,
Chief of Fire Department.

Feb. 3rd, 1891.

"THE MINERAL ACT, 1891."

A Review of the Measure Introduced by the Minister of Mines—Its Aims, Objects, Etc.

The Commission for Revising the Mining Laws Have Faithfully Performed Their Work.

This act which was introduced by the Hon. Minister of Mines, on Monday, shows signs of mature deliberation. It only deals with minerals in veins and lodes, and will be followed by an act dealing with placer mines. Several important changes from the present law are to be formed, although the general principles which guide the mining acts hitherto in force in this province are still retained. It is well known that the U. S. mineral laws have been the basis upon which our law is based. These still constitute the basis of the new act, but, with some additions, and a good many explanatory clauses as a guide to the miner in ascertaining his exact rights.

Part I., treats of these rights. Upon purchasing a miner's certificate, any person or any properly organized joint stock company has the right to enter upon, locate, prospect and mine upon any crown lands, for all minerals, precious or base, other than coal. This right also extends to any lands which may hereafter be deeded by the crown, lands which have hitherto been alienated by crown grants, and in which only the precious minerals have been reserved, are open to miners to work for the minerals only; the exceptions are lands occupied by by buildings, orchards, land actually under cultivation, and Indian reservations. For any damages done to prior owners full compensation shall be given to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner previous to such entry.

Part II. Specifies the method of locating, recording and making claims, and the method of obtaining Crown grants therefor. The location, where possible, includes a spot of land, 1,500 feet by 600, with parallel end lines and in rectangular form. The centre line shall be straight, and clear directions are given as to the numbering of the stakes and the notices which shall be placed upon them. Locations made upon Sunday are not thereby invalidated. Priority of location constitutes priority of right. A record of such location must be made with the Mining Recorder within 15 days after such location. After such record is made the holder of the claim shall perform upon such claim one hundred dollars of work within the first six months, and shall obtain from the Mining Recorder a "certificate of work" and shall record the same—first satisfying the recorder that such work has been done by an affidavit, stating the details of same. This shall entitle him to hold the claim for an additional six months, constituting the first year's tenure of the claim. During each succeeding year the same amount of work shall be performed in the first half of such year, and a similar "certificate of work" obtained and recorded. This is in lieu of the former system of recording claims annually. No miner can hold more than one claim by location upon the same vein, but may purchase others and may locate upon other veins, and after abandoning or forfeiting any claim cannot re-locate any portion thereof without first obtaining the written permission of the Gold Commissioner, nor can he be interested in any such relocation.

The rights which a miner obtains by such location are set out very clearly, including all the lodes which have their apex within his location, with the privilege of following them downwards on the "dip" even if it carries him outside the verticle planes of his side lines. Lengthwise upon the vein, however, his rights are bounded by parallel vertical planes extended downwards indefinitely. When veins intersect each other the prior location is entitled to all the ore at the point of intersection and thence downward When a tunnel is run for the development of a mine, the owner has the right to locate all veins discovered in such tunnel, if not previously located. The interest of a miner in his claim is a chattel interest equivalent to a lease, during the time when it is in existence.

A Crown grant can at any time be obtained by paying twenty-five dollars per acre for his claim, but his intention to apply for a grant must be advertised for 60 days. If, however, the holder of a claim desires to expend five hundred dollars upon development, he can get his Crown grant without payment of that sum by obtaining a "certificate of improvements" from the gold commissioner. Three forms of Crown grants are given in the Acts,—one applying to unoccupied Crown lands, another to lands granted in fee simple in the future, in which the right to mine has been reserved to the licensees of the Crown, and the third to those lands now owned by others, in which only the right to mine for gold and silver has been reserved. In the two last forms the surface rights of the prior occupant are specially protected.

When there is an adverse claim, legal proceedings must be brought and prosecuted continuously, and the adverse claimant must file plats of such entire adverse claim to show the ground in dispute. When final judgment in any such suit is rendered, it shall be the basis for the issue of a Crown grant. Any transfer of a mineral claim must be in writing, and must be recorded, and if any claim is held by Crown grant such transfer shall be by deed and under seal. In case of the death of a free miner his claim shall not be open to location during the period of his last illness, or for twelve months after his death.

Mill sites, not exceeding five acres, can be located by a free miner upon ground not known to contain minerals, as nearly as possible in the form of a square. After sixty days' notice given of such location, upon complying with certain conditions, the locator shall be entitled to a year's lease of such ground, during which year he shall erect works or machinery upon such mill site of the value of five hundred dollars, and shall then be entitled to a Crown grant of the land, for five dollars per acre. Such Crown grant shall give no title to any of the minerals if such should afterwards be found to exist.

The gold commissioner shall have power to grant to any free miner a license to run a drain or tunnel across occupied or unoccupied lands, upon such terms as he shall see fit. He can also grant water rights to any holder of a mineral claim or of a mill site, for a term not exceeding twenty years. Such water right shall not entitle the grantee to sell such water, and shall cease when the use for its ends, by the abandonment of the mine or mill-site in respect of which it has been granted. The grantee shall commence the construction of the ditch for conveying such water within six months from the making of the grant, and shall not waste the water under pain of forfeiting the grant. In the Gold Commissioner sees fit, he may extend the grant for a period not exceeding ten years, if the use for such water still continues.

Part III. treats of mining partnerships, which are deemed to exist from year to year, without written articles of agreement. If any partner fails to keep up his free-miner's certificate, his interest becomes vested in his co-partners. A majority of the interests in such partnership shall decide when and how long and in what manner the partnership claim shall be worked—and a manager may be appointed who shall have power to bind them by his contracts. Assessments are made payable within thirty days after being levied, and default in any partner in payment authorises the partnership to advertise and sell the interest in default. A partnership can register itself in the Mining Recorder's office as a "Limited Liability" company, and post these words in a conspicuous portion of its claim: after which no parties shall be liable for any of its indebtedness, beyond his proportional interest in the partnership. Its books shall be carefully kept and always open to the creditors, and no dividend shall be declared until all its liabilities shall have been paid. The foreman, or manager, or an agent authorized in writing, alone can contract any indebtedness.

Part IV. treats of the duties and powers of mining recorders. Each one shal issue free miners' certificates, and shall keep books called "Record Book," "Record of Abandonments," "Record of Affidavits," and "Record of Conveyances." In the last three books all entries shall be made by copying the documents entered therein *verbatim*. In the "Record Book" shall be entered records of locations, certificates of work, certificates of improvements, extensions of time, licenses, water grants, forfeitures, abandonments and all judgments affecting mining property. Copies of or extracts from these records, duly certified by the mining recorder, shall be evidence in all courts in the province. If any miner makes affidavit that stress of weather or other sufficient reasons prevent him from doing his annual assessment work within the six months specified, the gold commissioner or mining recorder may extend such time not to exceed six additional months. The gold commissioner may at any time perform all the duties of the mining recorder.

Part V. treats of the ministerial powers of the gold commissioner, which have nearly all been designated in the foregoing sections. He can empower a free miner holding adjoining claims to perform upon one the assessment work due upon all, and shall receive all documents and monies necessary for the issuance of Crown Grants and forward the same to the Commissioner of Lands and Works. He shall take charge of the property of any intestate deceased free miner, and administer upon the same.

Part VI. gives jurisdiction in mining disputes to the County Courts, and enumerates their various powers, and the course of proceedings in all actions. Part VII. treats of the punishment to be visited upon any one contravening this Act, and the collection of fines and penalties, and states before whom affidavits and declarations can be made—among them is included the Gold Commissioner and Mining Recorder. Part VIII. repeals the former Mineral Acts, and clauses in other acts which conflict with the present one.

It is evident that the commission for revising the mining laws have faithfully performed their duty. The best features of former laws have been retained, and the objectionable ones have been stricken out. Every portion of the present act is made to harmonize with the remainder. No unnecessary repetitions occur, and the language used in the various clauses is terse and clear to be understood. Unfamiliar legal terms seem to have been especially avoided. The law is liberal to the miner, and yet very strict in specifying the manner of acquiring mining rights. Various forms and a scale of fees are included in the schedule to the act, which will enable the unlettered miner to comply with the act in all its requirements. We congratulate the Minister of Mines upon being able to present an act so finished and apparently so well adapted to our mining wants.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Police Court Examination in the Daley Case at Last Concluded.

Yesterday morning the evidence in the case of James J. Daley, charged with bigamy, was completed and read over to the accused, who declined to make any statement, and was committed for trial.

The first witness called yesterday was C. H. Gibbons, of THE COLONIST, who gave evidence concerning an interview with Daley, published in this paper on Nov. 28, last.

W. P. Lindley, of the Times, next deposed to the circumstances of a similar interview had by him early in December.

Mr. C. G. Ballentyne swore that Daley had on two occasions applied to him for life insurance. In the first application he stated that he was born in Hammersmith, Middlesex, England, and was 35 years of age, and in the second he said he was born in Christ Church, New Zealand, and his age was 34 years. The insurance money was, in the first instance, made payable to James J. Daley or his heirs, and in the second to Mrs. J. J. Daley.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

THIS great internal and external remedy always allays all pain. It is a specific for croup, and promptly cures coughs, colds, sore throat, sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, cuts, wounds, etc. Good for man or beast. Stands all tests. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

THE PRISONER'S STORY.

Lawrence Whelan Relates the History of the Tragedy of December 24th.

Many Particulars Differ From His Previous Statements—A Broken Man.

Now that he knows his fate, and has not the fear of the gallows before his eyes, nor freedom to hope for, Lawrence Whelan is a changed man. He now realizes his position, and its ever-present horror drives even sleep away. The high tension at which his nerves have been kept, during the past month, being relaxed, he is a prematurely aged man, standing on the threshold of a life that is barren of all that makes life dear, and looking back upon a life, all the minor incidents of which are blotted out by its horrible ending.

A COLONIST man visited Whelan at the Provincial Jail, yesterday, and found him changed indeed. He was alone in a small cell in the centre tier, close to the jail officers' quarters; a cell which, with its single piece of furniture, a cot, provided no means of amusement or occupation, and compelled the prisoner to listen to the only voices he could hear—those of Memory and Conscience.

When he heard the key turn in the lock of his door, Whelan, who had been sitting on his wire bedstead, sprang up with an expression of relief, and came forward. He was dressed in his accustomed suit of black, and wore the familiar light overcoat and hat, but was without collar or tie. He glanced at his clothes as the newsman entered the cell, and remarked bitterly, "They let me wear these yet."

Evidently he was glad to have a visitor, and as soon as the object of the call was explained, he said that he was anxious to have an opportunity of telling his story to the public.

"I've nothing to fear now, and nothing to hope for, and I'll tell you everything."

"Commence at the beginning," advised the interviewer, "tell me all about your life, and we'll get at the story better."

Whelan did so. "I was born, as you know," he said, "in Dublin, and am 29 years old. Both my parents are dead. I came to America years ago, and became a naturalized citizen. For years I lived in Montana, in the mining district, working in the mines and smelters. Then I went to Helena, and drove a transfer wagon for a while before coming on to Seattle, with an old friend named McGivern. I worked there, and for a short time in Fairhaven, and then made up my mind to pay a visit to my brother in California. I wasn't well just then, so I decided not to go south until fall. There was very little doing in Seattle, so I determined to come here, where I had some friends working on the new Catholic church. I came over and got a job with them. From the first night I was here I was in Wriglesworth's place, at the corner, every evening, and he knows me better than anyone else in Victoria."

"What about that flag incident?" inquired the reporter, as Whelan commenced a recital of details of his life here, not interesting to the public.

"I'll tell you all I know about it, as God is my judge, and it's very little. At the time of the laying of the corner stone, a derrick was brought over that belonged to Jack Harbottle, and all the crowd working about it and the stone, getting it ready, were Seattle boys. The stone was laid on a Sunday, and the day before I worked on till six, though I should have stopped work at four. I didn't know or hear anything about a flag till after we got through work, and then Dunn, the sub-contractor, says, 'We need some green or something around it to make it look right.' He told one of the boys to go and get a flag, and some of them went; I don't know who it was. It wasn't me. I could see where the derrick was from my window at the Dominion hotel, and on Sunday morning, when I ran in to Joe Silk's, he asked me if the flag was up on the derrick. I told him I didn't see any flag, and he said 'It's been taken down then.' Well, I says, it's a stinking shame. As God's my judge, that's all I said, and I didn't think anything about it. The boys were in bed, and I says well, so long, Joe, I'm going to 10 o'clock mass, When I was on my way to the church. I saw the flag, lying on the brick-work, and Dunn says to me, 'We had a flag up there, but some one's taken it down; go and put it up on the elevator.' The Young Men's Institute was decorating then, and when I went to do as Dunn told me, Lepine came up, and said if I put it up, it would be taken down. I didn't see Deasy at all, that I can remember, and when Lepine was talking, Dunn came up and says, 'Oh, never mind; fire it into the tool-house.' I did so, and I never thought about it again. I never had any hard feelings against Deasy or anyone else; and I never carried the flag around over my shoulder. I had it on my arm, and I didn't want to have trouble with anyone. That's every bit I know about the flag, if I may never breathe again. I was working right along on the church from then till McLaughlin was drowned, and then I took a week and went and helped hunt for his body. I went back to work the next Monday, and was working right along till the afternoon of the day they asked me to go on watch. We were fixing up a chimney for Mr. Wriglesworth; and, as we had been working over at Mr. Wriglesworth's, we had had about four drinks with him. McDonald, the contractor, comes up to me, and Dan McDonald with him, and McDonald says, 'Larry, will you stay watch at the church, to-night?' I says, yes, and Dan says, 'Have you got a gun?' I haven't, I says; 'Shall I get you one?' says he; no, says I, if I want one I can get it. 'Well,' says Dan, 'Larry, mind the ghosts,' 'Larry's not afraid of ghosts,' says McDonald, and they walked away. I went to Wriglesworth's, and all the boys were 'josing' about going on watch. Bermudin was there, and I got his umbrella from him, and he says, 'Larry, some one'll be killing you, if they get up in the building and drop things down on you.' So I asked Wriglesworth for his gun, and he gave it to me, and put the rags in it himself. I never carried a revolver, and never shot off a gun but once in my life, though I did belong to a rifle company in Montana. I took the gun and stood with it in the church a couple of hours. Then I went over to the Dominion House and took it with me, so it wouldn't get stolen. I met Crawford and had a drink with him, and we were talking about the gun drill, and the gun was passed all around. I went out the back way and through the church, ran over to Wriglesworth's for a minute, and then went inside the church, and sat down near the door. I was dozing like, but I saw McDonald pass by. He didn't come toward the church, or stop at all. I wasn't quite sober; there was no roof on the church then and I was wet. I took the gun and walked around for a while, and there were hundreds of people passed me that saw me there walking around with the gun. Pretty soon Silk came around and I walked across the street with him. I asked him if he had any cartridges, and he says 'nothing but a couple of blanks;' I says all I want's something that'll make a noise, and he picked out the cartridges and gave me them. I took them and put them in the gun and went back and walked around the church three or four times. Then I went across the street and stood by the corner, looking up town. I didn't hear anything till I went to turn to go back across the street, and then I sees right beside me two men in white, with plug hats on. They scared me, and I says, 'My God, what's that?' or something like that, and then I don't know whether they blew a horn or not; I don't know how anything happened. I had the gun on my right arm, and the umbrella in my left hand. I heard the gun go off, but I don't know what made it. Before God, I don't. I don't know whether it was an accident or the devil came behind me and pulled the trigger. I saw him fall down, but I thought he was fooling, for a second. I stood there three or four minutes, it must have been, and then I went into Silk's, and I says, 'For God's sake, Joe, what'll I do; I've shot some-one.' I asked him to go and see if he was hurt bad, and he went. If it's the last word I ever speak, Joe never tried to get me to go home that night, and he never tried to get the cartridges out of the gun. And Crawford didn't try to get the cartridges out either. I wasn't so drunk but that I'd have remembered that. When Joe came back he told me some-one was badly hurt, and I says, 'For God's sake, Joe, what'll I do.' He told me to go and give myself up to the police, and we started down together, and he says, 'Larry, how did it happen?' and I says, "Joe, I don't know; I didn't think there was anything in the gun.' I didn't put anything in the gun; I'd have rather the judge had had me shot yesterday than say what he did. I wasn't afraid of the crowd; that's not why I gave myself up; I didn't see any crowd till I went to the police station. I went right up the stairs and knocked at the door, and no one came. Then I went out and walked around a couple of blocks and came back. I knocked at the door again, and some one said 'Come in,' and I went in and told him I was the man that shot some one, and he arrested me. I am not a murderer (and here Whelan sank on his bed and covered his eyes a moment). When I die, I'll not be afraid to meet the man that was killed, in heaven. He'll know I'm not his murderer."

As the newsman was leaving, he called out, "They say I don't feel it; they say I don't care. Because I can't go into a court room and cry to make the judge pity me, he thinks I don't care for what I've done. Do I look like I did when I came to a cell? I weighed 150 lbs. then, and I only weigh 129 now. I wish I could cry, but a man can suffer just the same, without."

The turnkey here came to close the cell door, and, as the reporter turned away, Whelan called out "Good bye" through the little square window that admits cold, cheerless light into his cell.

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MRS. CYRUS PROSCH,
Coytesville, Fort Lee P. O., N. J.
N. B. My husband is president of the Prosch Manufacturing Company, proprietors of the "Duplex" and "Triplex" Photographic Shutters, 389 Broome Street, New York City. He dislikes undesirable notoriety, but is willing to make sacrifices to benefit others and assents to this testimonial to encourage the use of CUTICURA, and thus bring relief to others.

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THIRTY-THI

THE HIGH COMMISS

Sir Charles Tupper Interv New York Upon His A from England.

His Opinion of the Proposed city Treaty, the Sayward and the Fishery Quest

His Object in Coming to Idea of Resigning the missionership.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Sir Chari High Commissioner for Canada Donald Smith arrived to-day on t Teutonic. In an interview, S Tupper said in reference to the in the morning papers from Ot gard to the proposal of the Dom ernment to the United States for city treaty, that the article was In his opinion the proposed trea more comprehensive, more appl every way better suited to the re of the United States and Canada previous treaty of a like nature. nothing asked by Canada that do its equivalent in a benefit by t States, and neither the Unite nor Canada lose in dig the new proposals. The Mother will do all it can to advance mu ests. Referring to the position Sir John Macdonald on the propos Sir Charles said the principal iss general election in the Dominion part of this month would be thi Sir John and myself feel sanguine Canadian people will endorse t made in their behalf. Sir John t to risk defeat.

Regarding the Sayward case, S said, "We think the seizure of by the United States government gal. The vessel was taken in waters, and Canada, through the H ernment, appealed to the United S preme court upon the question of action of her own officials. Canad cally says to the United States: willing to abide the issue as decide own courts in a case arising wit own jurisdiction." He thought best evidence of good faith and confidence in the integrity and w the United States supreme tribuna opinion, this precedent was worthy tion by other nations. This parti may be construed as an additional of the good-will and esteem Canada the United States.

Sir Charles Tupper will remain ada till after the elections. Si Smith said his visit to England pleasure, and he preferred [illegible] regardless [illegible] men have left for Montreal. M Angus, of the C. P. R., met Sir Chas

ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Sir Charle high commissioner of Canada to was interviewed at the Windsor day. He said: "I did not come ticularly with regard to the Beh difficulties or the so-called Sayw although I will probably look i matters while here. I came be John Macdonald requested me to discuss some important public with him. As to whether I shall active part in the coming election impossible for me to say at present.

At present I have no idea of the Commissionership, as it has ported I would do. That the iss which the election will be fought reciprocity, there is no doub restricted reciprocity is not des the majority of the people. would not if such thing were about benefit either Canada or the States. If the United States to standard the McKinley bill, that w suit Canada, and if Canada prese present tariff it would make her a b gling highway to the States. The ley bill has, no doubt, to a certain obstructed trade, and has caused th of Canada to make great efforts to trade with other countries. The done so to a considerable extent, find a good market for eggs, fish, ga other products, in England. The adapted to obstruct trade between and the States. Reciprocity will trade, but the two policies are apart. Mr. Blaine may feel a broad reciprocity measure the United States and Canada dispose of all difficulties. I think so I would like to see the trade relati tween the United States and Canada upon the broadest and most friend possible, and I know such state o would meet the approval of the Hon ernment.

What have I to say about the Be Sea troubles? Not a great deal. action taken in the Sayward matt gard it as a high compliment paid United States by Canada in leavi whole matter to the Supreme court United States for settlement. It that Canada has the utmost confid that body who represent the people a The vessel was seized illeg