

Jap Oranges.

Raisins, - - 13 lbs. for 25c. Raisins, 1-lb. carton, 2 for 25c. Meyer Raisins, 1-8 box, - 40c. Apples, box, - - - \$1.00. Ber for Mince-meat.

ORGAN OYSTERS.

H. Ross & Co.

FARM SELL.

Canadian Pacific Railway runs 30 acres are bearing (8 years). Excellent fishing and shooting.

in the property.

available townsite on the railway.

AVELEY & CO.,

86 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

ISSUE OF

COLONIST

EIGHT PAGES.

The News

OF ALL THE WOKON GOLD FIELDS.

informed, you cannot do WEEKLY COLONIST.

PER ANNUM \$1.50.

insult thought summary venchord be dealt to Arroyo. In the light of evidence said to be full of mistakes no case would it have prevented the prosecution, for the government was determined to punish the prosecuting attorney, in a strong plea, pleaded for the execution of a sentence on all the prisoners.

Assistant Chief of Detectives had one other minor prisoner, who was not directly implicated in the case. The case is likely to be concluded by Monday.

PIGEONS FOR ALASKA.

Service Proposed to the United States Government.

FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—A carrier agent of this city has given the States government eight pairs of best birds to form the nucleus of a pigeon service between the most portions of Alaska. They taken north on the Bear and sent to points, such as St. Michael, Barrow and Herschel Island, where they will be taken care of until they be thoroughly acclimated. The offspring of these birds will be the messengers of the future between isolated miners and the outside world.

Walcott and Sharkey.

FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Thomas K. Walcott, manager for Joe Walcott, hearing Sharkey's declaration would meet anyone in the withdrawing the color line, challenge the sailor in behalf of Walcott. Sharkey offers to wager \$7,500 against that Walcott will stay twenty with Sharkey at catch weights. Sharkey posted \$1,000 with Charles A. evidence his good faith.

EMPLE CATARRH CURE

empire nearly fifty years in the treatment of the history of medicine. It is a cure for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostate, and Uterus. It is a cure for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostate, and Uterus. It is a cure for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostate, and Uterus.

FREE

send you a Free Trial Package of pleasant medicine that will cure you of Constipation, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism and all other ailments. It is a cure for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostate, and Uterus.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Canadian Commission to Washington May Soon Be Suggested by British Government.

Petition for Export Duty on Natural Gas—The Case of Mrs. Sternaman.

(From Our Own Correspondent) OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—The resignation of the officers of the 68th Battalion have not been received at the militia department.

Arch. McEwen, editor of the Windsor Record, a Liberal paper, was in town today and saw Premier Laurier. He strongly urged that the government should impose a high export duty on natural gas or else prohibit its exportation altogether.

Commercial agent Rennie, who in Argentine, writes that although the wheat crop suffered from drought and locusts, the republic will have a quantity of grain for export.

At a meeting of the cabinet held this afternoon the proposed commission to Washington was under consideration. It is stated that the two governments have about reached an understanding and that very soon a formal communication from the home government will reach Washington suggesting the appointment of a commission.

Which covers at Napuan station, purchased in Huntington district, Quebec, have been tested with tuberculin and found free of disease. A report of the condemnation to death of Mrs. Sternaman, it may be stated that the last hanging of a woman was that of Mrs. Workman of Mooretown, Ont., for the murder of her husband. She was executed by hanging on the gallows at the workhouse on Monday, June 19, 1873.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—The customs department is being deluged with applications for information about the Stikkeen route to the Yukon. An officer of the department will be dispatched to Glenora in about six weeks.

The Liberals are reproaching themselves that the Centre Toronto election is not to take place before Tuesday, and angry with the local party managers that the postponing is not in the light of evidence in order that Clarke Wallace, who is hastening home from British Columbia, may not make his influence felt.

Mr. Lark, Canadian Commissioner to Australia, goes to New Zealand next month. He says the calling of Canadian steamers at Wellington will greatly help the economy will mean a saving to the colony annually of \$100,000.

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IMMIGRANT TRAFFIC.

Railway and Steamship Associations Combine to Cut Out Outsiders' Commissions.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—D. McNeill, passenger traffic manager of the C.P.R., today appended his signature to a joint agreement between the principal railway companies in the United States and Canada on one side and the principal steamship companies on the other side, by which the whole immigration business is practically placed in the hands of the railway and steamship companies. By this agreement all independent booking offices are practically shut out. It will apply only to the United States and not to Canada, a fact which will be welcome news to outside steamship agents in the Dominion. Under the agreement the one per cent commission which has hitherto been paid agents will go direct to the steam-

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

A New Law to Be Requested—The Educational Reforms Announced.

QUEBEC, Nov. 23.—(Special)—The provincial legislature was opened this afternoon. Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau reading the speech from the throne. In announcing the measures which the members will be called upon to consider, Sir Adolphe said that among these a new relating to public instruction occupied the first place. This bill would contain a provision for the creation of a ministry of public instruction, without, however, increasing the number of ministers. Referring to the financial condition of the province, the Lieutenant-Governor said that his government found it necessary to make a new loan to meet the deficit left by the late administration.

THE CANTHRA MILLIONS.

Bulk of the Great Estate Goes to Postmaster-General Mulock's Son.

TORONTO, Nov. 23.—It is understood that the estate of the late Mrs. Cawthra Mulock will reach the enormous total of \$5,000,000, and that the bulk of it will go to Cawthra Mulock, second son of Postmaster-General Mulock, the money coming to him when of age by which time it will probably reach ten millions. Mulock was a nephew of the late Mrs. Cawthra, the founder of his fortune. Mrs. G. E. Ryerson, a niece and her husband, Dr. Ryerson, M.P.P., will get \$500,000 each, and the children of James Cawthra, nephews of the deceased, will get \$50,000 each. In case young Mulock dies before 21, the money goes to his father and mother. The province of Ontario will get about \$340,000 in succession duty.

ECONOMIES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Winter Administration Proceeding to Effect a Large Saving.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 23.—On Monday next the members of the cabinet of Sir James Winter, the new premier, will seek re-election in their respective constituencies. There will be no contest, the Whiteyite opposition allowing the cabinet to go by default. The new government is losing no time in initiating the policy of reform to which Sir James Winter pledged himself during the campaign. Already orders have been abolished that will effect a yearly saving of \$100,000, and it is expected that further reforms along the same lines will mean a saving to the colony annually of \$100,000.

LONDON'S FIRE BRIGADE.

The Recent Conflagration Attributed to Its Poor Equipment.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial called forth by the fact that the people are marvelling that such a fire as took place on Friday is possible in London, ascribes it to neglect to reform the methods of the fire brigade. The fact is, the paper says, that London's shabby and inefficient fire-fighting equipment is a decade behind that of Montreal or New York. We appear almost as unprepared for fire as for conflict with any first-rate European power. For the same reason that we have antiquated methods at the war office, we are out of date at fire headquarters.

A PIERCE GALE.

Three Disabled Vessels Put Into St. John's in One Day.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 23.—The third disabled vessel to reach port today has just arrived. She is the steamer Elphis, Captain Strathairn, from Philadelphia for Aberdeen, with a cargo of grain. During Sunday's hurricane her cargo shifted and her machinery was disabled. The steamer was towed to the wharf and the Elphis is similar to the others. Both represent the gale as the fiercest on record and in each case the ship narrowly escaped foundering.

ANOTHER QUEBEC HORROR.

A Farmer's Head Cut Off While He Slept—The Murderer Unknown.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—A terrible murder is reported from St. Canot, county of Two Mountains. Mrs. Poirier, who resides with her husband a short distance from the village, left yesterday to make purchases there. On returning she found her husband murdered in bed, his head being almost severed from the body. The crime was evidently committed while the man was asleep.

AUSTRIAN DUST STORM.

Many Towns in the Colony of Victoria Severely Visited.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 23.—A dust storm swept over the north-west portion of the colony on Friday evening. It was especially severe in the Wimmera district, where several towns suffered, many churches and buildings being injured. Damage to the amount of \$50,000 was done.

SIGN OF STRENGTH.

The sign of strength, a ruddy countenance, depends upon rich red blood. To make the blood rich and ruddy, the countenance many churches and buildings being injured. Damage to the amount of \$50,000 was done.

Heavy Blankets, mitts, Alaska socks, heavy wool underwear. B. Williams & Co.

FREE TRADE'S RESULTS

Great Britain Without a Weapon Against the Effects of Protective Tariffs.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Rt. Hon. Charles Ritchie, president of the board of trade made an important speech before the chamber of commerce today, taking as his theme the decline of British exports during the last ten months, upon which he hung a grave warning against American competition, now "ousting British trade." Mr. Ritchie, after declaring that the Dingley tariff and the engineering dispute were mainly responsible for the recent decline of exports, and after pointing out that England had no weapons against the tariff said there was a great deal of talk in commercial circles about the serious competition of Germany, but he thought they were too apt to overlook a much more serious competitor, the United States.

"The facts are serious," he continued, "and call upon us for the exercise of all our powers to enable us to maintain our position in the commercial world. There is no doubt that the United States is exporting orders which ought to be restricted. In case young Mulock dies before 21, the money goes to his father and mother. The province of Ontario will get about \$340,000 in succession duty.

"America's successful competition is due to her enterprise in embarking capital, but is yet more due to the freedom her manufacturers enjoy of employing the best machinery and working it in the most economical manner untrammelled by the restrictions which have hampered manufacturers here. Everyone having his country's interests at heart must hope that the government will lead to a settlement of the unfortunate engineering dispute."

CUBAN AUTONOMY.

The Minister for the Colonies Firm as to Giving Control of the Tariff.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—A Catalan delegation had an hour's conference yesterday with the minister for the colonies, during which they protested against the Cuban tariff being made autonomous. The minister replied that he had fully considered the general interests of the colonies and was convinced that his policy should lead to a peaceful settlement of their mutual interests. This is interpreted as meaning that the cabinet will adopt the scheme of Senator Moret, the minister's policy, as announced to the delegation yesterday.

A COUNTESS KILLED.

Thrown out of a Trap While Returning from a Shooting Party.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Countess of Lathom, while returning from a shooting party today, was thrown out of a trap and killed, near Wigan, Lancashire. The Countess was formerly Lady Cecilia Villiers. She was the second daughter of the fourth Earl of Lathom in 1860. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. The eldest son is Lord Skelmersdale. The Earl of Lathom is the Lord Chamberlain of the household of the Queen.

TERMS FOR TRIBESMEN.

Attempt to Restore Peace With the Rebelious Afridis.

SIMLA, Nov. 23.—General Sir William Lockhart, the commander of the British forces operating against the insurgent tribesmen, telegraphs from the British camp in the Maidan valley that he has issued a proclamation stating the terms of submission which he is willing to grant the Afridis. The latter are given a choice of three alternatives: to accept the terms referred to, which include the restoration of rifles and other government and private property stolen; the surrender of 500 muskets; or the surrender of hostages as a guarantee of compliance with the will of the government. The Afridis have been requested in the manner the government deems advisable, and all the Afridis' tribal allowances are forfeited by their misconduct.

WEYLER'S WELCOME HOME.

The Returned Soldier Proclaims Himself the Friend of National Production.

BARCELONA, Nov. 23.—The Spanish steamer Montserrat, with General Weyler aboard, arrived here this morning, and the former captain-general of Cuba immediately disembarked.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The official report of the landing of General Weyler at Barcelona differs from the independent reports. The former says the General landed without the demonstration in honor of assuming the proprietorship anticipated and that as he traversed the streets the public appeared indifferent. Continuing, the official version of the affair adds that five gals carried a waiting General, but the crowd was small and no enthusiasm was manifested; that there were no delegations of students or politicians and that no windows were decorated.

An independent report of the affair says: A number of bands and choirs took part in the welcome extended to General Weyler, and the Montserrat was met by many boats decorated with flags. When the General landed, accompanied by General Montserrat, the latter carried a large number of flags, and on the way to the latter's house, General Weyler cried: "Long live national production!" A number of choirs called to cheer for Spain and Spanish Cuba, which met with enthusiastic responses from the populace.

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THE GOLDENSUPPE MURDER.

This Famous Case for the Second Time Before a Jury.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—District Attorney Young this afternoon began his address to the jury in the Thorne case. Referring to the previous trial, he told in detail the history of the crime, which he said had been carefully conceived and skillfully carried out. You may look in vain through the pages of criminal jurisprudence," said Mr. Young, "to find a case so fraught with skillful cunning and deliberate, devilish, murderous ingenuity of purpose." Mr. Young occupied just half an hour presenting the case, and concluded at ten minutes past two o'clock.

ASHAMED OF HIS FATHER.

The Son of a Defaulting Church Board Treasurer Sues.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—James S. Charney, the twenty-year old son of Charles J. Charney, the defaulting treasurer of the Presbyterian board of aid for colleges and academies, disappeared from his uncle's house last Saturday and committed suicide in Milwaukee. The hotel manager found him dead in bed with a bullet in his temple, his right hand clutching a revolver. He had also taken a dose of poison. Chagrined at his father's sin induced the suicide.

GREEK GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

A Dissolution of the Chamber Not Desired and the Issue Uncertain.

ATHENS, Nov. 23.—In the Boule yesterday the government was defeated on the question of appointing a committee of inquiry into certain incidents of the war. There is considerable excitement over the defeat. It is believed that the cabinet will recommend dissolution of the chamber only as a last resource, but the various political leaders who have been interviewed on the subject maintain that the present chamber is powerless to deal with the situation, and the decision of King George is awaited with anxiety.

PEOPLE PRAISE IT.

DEAR SIR, I have often had coughs and colds, and with bronchitis. Norway Pine Syrup cures me every time. I recommend it as a perfect cure for all throat and lung troubles. Address: Wm. T. Hill, P.O. Box 10, New York, N.Y.

THE REICHSRATH RIOTS

Three Turbulent Herren Will Therefore Be Arrested for Public Fighting.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The members of the lower house of the reichsrath today excelled themselves in producing the most disgraceful scene yet witnessed in that branch of parliament. The turbulence resulted from a motion that only one of a number of similar petitions against the ordinance making the Czech language equal with the German in Bohemia should be read and printed. This order of the government has been the basis of the many uproarious scenes which have occurred during the past few weeks, although the question of renewing the compact between Austria and Hungary, provisionally at least, has been mixed up in all the bitter fighting manifested by the German and anti-German elements. The members of the left party today protested against the motion referred to, stigmatizing it as oppressive and illegal. Finally, the members of the lower house became so disorderly that the president was once more compelled to suspend the sitting and soon afterwards left the house.

The departure of President Abrahamovich was the signal for a scene of the wildest disorder. Dr. Wolf, the German Nationalist leader, clambered up to the president's tribune, seized a heavy bell and swung it to and fro. The bell, however, was almost immediately wrenched from Dr. Wolf's hands by Deputy Fietek. Challenges to fight duels and showers of insults were exchanged on all sides until the interior of the house in every way resembled an arena. A number of Young Czechs and Poles made a rush for the president's tribune and attempted to tear Dr. Wolf down from the position which he occupied, but they in turn were attacked by a number of Leftists and a disgraceful scuffle resulted.

But this was only the beginning of the fighting. During the preliminary scuffling some of the Young Czechs struck Dr. Wolf and this caused such an uproar that a regular pitched battle with benches followed, lasting for a quarter of an hour. Herr Schoenerer, the leader of a section of the German opposition, banished over his head one of the ministers' arms which was evidently about to land at the head of his immediate opponents when he was disarmed by Herr Eigenhoffner. By this time the disorder was such a nature that even the public in the galleries cried shame upon the fighting, swearing and insult-exchanging deputies.

At last a Polish member, Herr Pleisz, rushed upon another member, Herr Perocbe, and was nearly strangling him, when Perocbe drew a penknife from his pocket and opened it. He was disarmed by a colleague before any further harm was done. Herr Perocbe fainted. At this moment President Abrahamovich returned to the house, and after repeated efforts to quell the disorder closed the sitting. In so doing the President said: "In view of the acts of violence which have occurred in the house today, I consider it my duty to close this sitting. Will those members who are willing to give me the names of violent members please come to my office." Several members of the house accepted the invitation and as a result, it is believed that Herr Schoenerer, Wolf and Perocbe will be arrested upon a charge of fighting in public. The house will meet again to-morrow.

BLACK PRINCE ROUTED.

Success of a British Punitive Expedition in Africa.

BRASS, Guinea Coast, Nov. 23.—The column of troops commanded by Major Arnold, consisting of 1,080 men belonging to the Niger constabulary, with field and Maxim guns, which has been sent to subdue the slave-raiding Prince of Idan, who was entrenched in a place four days' march from the river, was on the 19th inst. routed and the Prince of Idan fled. The British forces charged up the eight-foot wall surrounding the place and routed the defenders. The prince fled to the bush and the tower was evacuated and burned on November 18. The enemy lost heavily. The British forces had two men killed and twelve men wounded.

TO HELP DURRANT.

The Emmanuel Church Members Now Blamed Upon a Man Long Since Scolded.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 24.—An alleged letter from Joseph E. Blanthier, who committed the murders for which Durrant is under sentence at San Francisco, San Francisco, Nov. 24.—No credence is placed by the authorities here in the alleged confession of Blanthier or Forbes, that he murdered Blanche Lamont and a Miss Williams, in addition to Mrs. Langfield. The time of the killing of Mrs. Langfield, about 18 months ago, the suggestion was advanced that Blanthier murdered all three, as there were certain points of similarity in the murders. Durrant had then been in jail for a year, and the police scouted the idea. The alleged confession of Blanthier will probably prove a wonderful weapon of defence in the hands of Durrant's attorneys, who are utilizing every available pretext for delaying the execution.

PORT ARTHUR'S CRIME.

Two Frenchmen Poisoned and Then Cremated at Their Own Abode.

PORT ARTHUR, Nov. 24.—On the morning of the 11th of February last it was discovered that two Frenchmen named Pierre Dabin and Fred. Courrier had been burned to death at their pigery at the outskirts of the town. A coroner held an inquest, and after a thorough examination the guilty party if any could not be discovered. It is now alleged that the two Frenchmen were poisoned and then carted out to the pigery, which was then set on fire. The supposed guilty parties are one Oliver Prevost and his alleged wife, Coroner, who are in jail in Pembroke and are to be brought here for trial at the January assizes.

A DELINQUENT DUKE.

His Grace of Manchester Committed for a Livery Stable Debt.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Cambridge county court made this morning a committal order on the Duke of Manchester, who was sued for a very stable debt of £49 and costs. The order, however, was suspended for three weeks, with liberty to appeal.

STARVING CUBAN PEASANTS.

Spanish Government to Spend a Hundred Thousand Dollars for Their Relief.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Marshall Blanco, the captain-general of Cuba, has been authorized by the government at Madrid to sign a credit for \$100,000 to be devoted to the immediate relief of the suffering peasants, who have been gathered in the vicinity of the towns occupied by the Spanish troops.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Sir, I have often had coughs and colds, and with bronchitis. Norway Pine Syrup cures me every time. I recommend it as a perfect cure for all throat and lung troubles. Address: Wm. T. Hill, P.O. Box 10, New York, N.Y.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A PACIFIC CABLE NEAR.

While the Canadian Government Hesitates Private Enterprise Will Connect California.

Immediate Construction of Section to Hawaii—Lines to Japan and Australia Later.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A meeting of the Pacific Cable Company, of New York, was held at the office of the Central and Southern American Telegraph Company today. Mr. James A. Strymer was elected president and Edmund L. Bayles vice-president and acting treasurer. The company announces that its proposed cable will connect San Francisco with the Hawaiian Islands near Honolulu, and that extensions from the Hawaiian Islands will be made to Japan and Australia. Arrangements are being made for the establishment of the California and Hawaii section within eighteen months.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A PAC

Wonderful Medicine.

BECHAM'S PILLS

Becham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly restore...

COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE

Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is a reliable remedy for cholera, dysentery, and other ailments.

JAMESON'S WHISKY

Jameson's Whisky, the purest and best for table and dietary purposes.

PEPSIA INDIGESTION

Peppia Indigestion, a powerful remedy for indigestion and stomach ailments.

STEAM DYE WORKS

Steam Dye Works, providing high-quality dyeing services for various fabrics.

AMERICAN LANDS

American Lands, offering various plots and properties for sale or lease.

AMERICAN LANDS

American Lands, providing information on land acquisition and development.

AMERICAN LANDS

American Lands, detailing various land parcels and their locations.

THE CITY

Members and friends of the Scandinavian society, or Valhalla, enjoyed another of their winter evening dances at Oliver's hall, last evening.

AN APPEAL FROM WINDSOR.

How Three Pastors of the Nova Scotia Town Expect to Rebuild Their Churches.

In the majority of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches of Windsor, Victoria churches not excepted...

The success which attended Professor Gleason's last visit to Victoria has not been forgotten at the attendance at last night's programme...

Mrs. Gordon Grant, of this city, who has been representing British Columbia at the Dominion and the World's Conventions of W.C.T.U. workers recently concluded in Toronto, returned home last evening...

Frank Wilson, who was arrested on Monday evening, charged with assaulting Rev. W. H. G. Ellison was brought before the police magistrate yesterday morning.

At St. John's church on Sunday last after evening service the pastor, Rev. W. H. G. Ellison, was given by M. A. Longfield, assisted by the following vocalists: Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Janion, Mrs. Ives, Mr. R. Monro, Mr. G. A. Shaw, and Mr. J. H. Deane.

Further evidence was heard yesterday in the police court with regard to the charge of cruelty to a mare brought against Thomas Gies, the defendant. The magistrate stated that the evidence was from Cadboro Bay the animal fell near the Willows. There the wound in the neck made by the defendant's whip and line applied to the bleeding mare.

Utter Ignorance. A Boy of Seventeen Who Neither Reads Nor Writes Nor Understands An Oath.

A most astonishing case of ignorance and illiteracy came to light yesterday as the result of the trial of James Harris, of Plumper Pass, for stealing a bicycle at Sidney.

AN OLD-TIME TRAGEDY

Inquiry Which Recalls a Wholesale Drowning on the Columbia River.

A Victorian Who Escaped When Sixteen of His Companions Were Lost.

A memorable drowning accident, in which sixteen lives were lost on the Columbia river as far back as 1839, is brought to mind by a letter recently received by Mr. D. F. Adams, of this city.

One of the final quartette of the British Columbia salmon fleet of the present season got to sea yesterday, the ship being towed out with the Lorne from Stevenson, where she had taken her cargo on account of Evans, Coleman & Evans.

The 1,082 ton tramp steamer Barracoota, Irvine master, anchored off the outer wharf yesterday morning, and was inspected from the shore while the lay waiting for a pilot to take her to the Victoria wharf.

Some idea of the prevailing opinion in England with regard to the accessibility of the Klondyke country may be gathered from the announcement in their respective newspapers of the arrival of the Garonne in London and Liverpool.

According to the Examiner which reached here yesterday, the Umattilla on her voyage from the coast of San Francisco did not escape unharmed from last week's tempest.

Umatilla Suffered Too. According to the Examiner which reached here yesterday, the Umattilla on her voyage from the coast of San Francisco did not escape unharmed from last week's tempest.

Fire at Nelson. Nelson, Nov. 21.—(Special)—The Kootenay steam laundry here was burned this morning.

No Trace of Andrew. Tromsø Island, Norway, Nov. 22.—The steamer Victoria, which left here on November 5 under instructions from King Oscar to search for Professor Andree and his party, has returned from Spitzbergen.

THE CANNERS COMBINE

British Columbia's Salmon Exporters Form a Pool Regulating Prices and Production.

A Typical Tramp Grap Carrier Pays a Call—The "Garronne's" Plans for Klondyke.

A Nugget Worth Half a Thousand Dollars—Life in the Klondyke.

Living of every kind is much dearer than in New Zealand. All dairy produce is high. The milk is dear and very poor.

An explosion, purposely caused, occurred recently at the Luaknow mine in N.S.W., where the miners have been on strike for some months past.

The entertainment given in St. James' hall last night by the St. James' branch of the Girls' Friendly Society was well patronized and well received.

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VICTORIAN IN DAWSON.

How the Schofield Party Enjoyed Their Picnic Down the Yukon.

Although the boat is timeworn that no slave is found where floats the flag of Britain, late advice from West Australia point to that colony as a living contradiction.

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SLAVERY IN AUSTRALIA.

Protect Against Barbarities to "Indebted Natives"—Hardships of Life in the Southern Colonies.

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MCKINLEY'S CUBAN POLICY.

He Will Recommend the Insurgents to Accept the Offer of Autonomy.

New York, Nov. 19.—The World this morning makes the statement on very high authority that President McKinley will tacitly approve the programme for autonomy or home rule for Cuba which Spain now proposes.

Second—That the President will express the hope that the Cubans will not prolong the war for complete independence, but will accept instead a form of autonomy.

Third—That if the Cubans do not heed his advice Spain will be given more time without interference from the United States.

Fourth—The President says that he ardently desires peace, both at home and abroad. "War scares" and "belligerent resolutions" disturb business, retard prosperity and do no good.

Fifth—Spain has been informed of McKinley's tropes and plans, and as the first evidence of her own fond intentions and good-will she pardoned and released a number of American crew members of the filibustering schooner Competitor, caught under arms off the coast of Cuba on April 15, 1896.

Two Camps Flooded by Sudden Rise in the Belly River.

LETTERIDGE, Nov. 22.—(Special)—The recent cold caused the formation of ice on portions of the Belly river and effected a sudden rise of the water which flooded two railroad construction camps near here.

ILLINOIS NAVAL MILITIA. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Illinois naval militia association has called a meeting at Chicago for November 30, to consider the feasibility of having the old gunboat Michigan, now the sole representative of the United States navy on the great lakes, replaced by a modern warship.

SMELTERS CO-OPERATION. NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A number of representative silver and lead smelters from the United States have met in this city to-day and canvassed the formation of an organization and of the establishment of a central office for the sale of their manufactured products.

RAILWAY NAVIES' ADVENTURE.

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THE OLDEST MASON. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—Joel Houghton, who was the oldest living Mason, died here last night at the age of 97.

THE ACTORS' PARSON. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The funeral of Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton was held to-day from the church of the Transfiguration, familiarly known as the "Little Church around the corner." A large crowd was present, including many actors and delegations from the Actors' National Protective Union.

SNOW IN OREGON. PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 19.—Snow fell this morning over the entire state to the depth of three inches. If the snow melts rapidly it will cause a flood in the Willamette river and tributaries.

REBEL LOSS ALSO HEAVY. NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A despatch to the Herald from Havana says: "A battle of considerable importance has taken place near Guanajay. The Cubans were commanded by Rodriguez and Pedro Difi, the fight, the Spaniards had 8 killed in a very roundabout. The rebel loss was also heavy."

CHINESE TURNED BACK. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The steamship Coptic, which started to-day for the Orient, carried nearly 400 Chinese, including several who were deported. These men were taken to the corner of the city with certificates to the effect that they were merchants and members of well-known firms in Chinatown. The firms, however, repudiated their claim.

BANK ASSETS SOLD. TACOMA, Nov. 19.—Thirty-five thousand dollars was realized from the sale of the assets of the defunct Tacoma National bank—a larger sum than was expected. This will assure the 20 per cent dividend to depositors, including the 10 per cent, heretofore declared.

DISORDERLY DEPARTURES. BERBER-ON-THE-NILE, Nov. 22.—Detachments of dervish horsemen for Mecca, the stronghold of the Mahdi, were driven off the Nile, and have attempted to raid the villages on the bank of the Nile, opposite Berber; but they were driven off by the villagers, who were recently armed with rifles issued by the Anglo-Egyptian authorities.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Purest and Best for Table and Dietary. No adulteration. Never cakes.

OF VALUE TO CLONDYKERS.

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THE CITY.

FORTY THOUSAND CASH.

MINES OF THIS ISLAND.

FREE TO LADIES.

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It is not the price you pay for your Clondyke out-let, that makes it good, but rather the getting together of the proper goods in the right quantities, that makes your outfit complete.

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THE TAPPING is again in vogue among the light-fingered, fraternity. Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co.'s store was visited during Tuesday night, a loss of about \$5 resulting.

This is the Compensation Offered by Russia to the "Ariel" and "McGowan."

It has been reported to the resident agent of the marine and cattle department that many of the small freight steamers and tugs do not observe when under way article 10 of the rules concerning lights.

recently to a Colorado company. The Stenwinder group, on Kennedy lake, is another West Coast proposition that is being developed with most satisfactory results.

We will give one lady in each town or village within the limits of the Dominion the only Toilet article in the world that will develop the hair to any part of the femur for recovery of the hair, free of any cost for it. G. M. WIGGINS, 112 West 23rd Street, New York.

PAID A LARGE

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Spooked Salmon in Strong Demand - Water Pirates Again in Evidence.

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Alberni Continues to Make Steady Progress - Particulars of Latest Operations.

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UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

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Collector Milne and his private office staff have during several months past been busy engaged in the preparation of statistics relating to the rise and fall of the British Columbia sealing industry, a highly important though a monotonous task, the end of which does not yet appear in view.

Among the passengers from the West Coast yesterday was Col. Robert Wingate of Tacoma, who has been making his second visit to Clayoquot and other parts of the coast with a view to getting a general insight into the mining prospects of that part of the island.

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DOG CATCHING.

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More Approved Methods Urged for the Capture of Canine Waifs.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1897.

A TAX ON COAL.

The so-called Liberal platform declares for a tax on the output of the coal mines. Three daily papers, the Times, the News-Advertiser and the Columbian, have declared in favor of this tax. We presume, therefore, that they are prepared to give the public a little information about how it will work. Will they, or some one of them, kindly answer the following questions:

If a tax is put upon the coal produced in British Columbia mines, will the mine owners not add the amount of the tax to the price of the coal, and if not, why not?

If they do add the tax to the price of the coal, will not the consumers of the coal pay the tax, and if not, why not?

Is it probable that British Columbia coal mine owners will be able to add the proposed tax to the price of the coal sold in San Francisco, where it comes into competition with other coal, besides being subject to a duty?

If they cannot add it to coal sold in San Francisco, will they not probably add the tax upon the whole output to the price of such portion as is sold in British Columbia, and if not, why not? If the consumers either here or elsewhere pay the tax by paying an increased price for their coal, how will the proposed impost be in point of fact a tax upon the coal barons?

We submit that unless these questions can be satisfactorily answered, the coal tax plank in the so-called platform will have to be abandoned.

ARE WE PREPARED FOR IT?

Are the people of Victoria prepared for the spring rush to the Yukon? The Colonist endeavored on Sunday to give some idea of what the demand for supplies and transportation will be. Thousands of those who come to the Coast on account of the advertising done by Seattle and Tacoma, will find their way to Victoria and Vancouver. The outrageous falsehoods circulated against the latter cities will not deceive miners another year. The Klondyke is in Canada, and when this is once generally understood we will find a rush from United States cities to Canadian cities to outfit. The people who will thus come, added to those who will come direct to British Columbia points, will seriously tax the utmost facilities that we can provide.

While none of those who are bound North will remain with us any longer than they can avoid, delay in securing outfits and the sailing time of steamers will render it inevitable that a great many will be obliged to stop over for a few days. What is the capacity of Victoria for taking care of several thousand people for several days? This is a question which cannot be answered too soon. Primarily the hotels will look after those who come, but if the number is what we think it will be, the capacity of the hotels will be soon exhausted. This is a matter in which we are all concerned, for none of us can afford to have it said that the city is unable to take care of those who come here. We suggest that it is time for some concerted action to be taken in order to ascertain how many people can be accommodated by the existing arrangements, and what can be done to increase the number. The most important question is that of sleeping accommodations. Restaurants can be extemporized, if necessary, and when men have all day in which to get something to eat, they are sure to get it, if they have money in their pockets. They can take their turns at the tables. But they must all go to bed at night. That is something about which there can be no waiting for one's turn. Probably hundreds of private families would be prepared to furnish sleeping rooms. Doubtless most of the hotel-keepers will have a list of such places to which guests can be sent when the hotels are crowded. Those who are willing to open their houses in this way would do well to act upon this notice and decide upon their plans. Whether or not it is desirable to have a public office where persons can register their addresses when they are prepared to take guests, and from which guests could be sent out, is a matter upon which we do not feel very clear. As a rule, we prefer to have such things left to private enterprise. Our only reason for bringing the subject up is that it may not be overlooked.

THE MORTGAGE TAX.

The Columbian realizes the hole into which it has got itself over what it and some others call the Mortgage Tax. As long as they were permitted to prate about the abolition of this alleged tax without being pinned down to the facts and the law, everything went swimmingly; but the moment they are confronted with the practical question involved, they fly off into what they imagine is sarcasm and begin to impute motives to those with whom they disagree. The Colonist told the Columbian that it was prepared to join it in advocating any plan whereby the man who loans money on mortgage can be compelled to pay the taxes on it; but was not prepared to advocate a change in the law which would enable the money-lender to escape taxation and place the taxes,

which he ought to bear, upon the shoulders of the owners of the real estate throughout the province generally. This was to bring the question down to a practical issue; but this is exactly what the Columbian does not want. There is collected in this province every year some \$16,000 personal property tax. How much of this is collected upon personal property secured by mortgage we do not know. Whatever the amount is, the Columbian wants it to be no longer collected. It would like to have the revenue law amended so as to read that money invested on mortgage shall not be subject to taxation. Money in the bank, or in its owner's pocket, or invested in stocks, bonds, shares or any other species of security, money invested in a farm or factory or store, money, in short, placed anywhere that can be suggested except on mortgage should remain taxed, but the moment a man loaned the money on mortgage it should be at once freed from taxation. This is the policy for which the Columbian contends. If this policy were made the law, the taxes which would no longer be paid upon money secured by mortgage would have to be levied upon the land direct. The Columbian must be prepared to advocate that. If it does not, will it kindly say from what source it proposes to get the revenue that will be lost by relieving money loaned on mortgages from taxation? Will it also kindly say if it means that only such money as is loaned on mortgages on land shall be exempt? If it does not, will it kindly revise a section to be added to the revenue law that will prevent men who have money to invest in anything from taking advantage of the proposed exemption?

We do not see how the Columbian can very well escape answering these questions. The so-called Liberal platform demands the abolition of the Mortgage Tax. Surely it will not be said that this demand has been made without care having been first taken to provide against the above contingencies. If the framers of that platform, or the newspapers which uphold it, really know what they propose to do, ought they not to take the public into their confidence a little? We might go even further than the platform and demand that all taxes be repealed. This would be a very popular thing. But if we did so, we would expect to be able to show how the country could get along without any taxes. So we say that when a political party and its organs declare for the abolition of a tax, they ought to be prepared to show how it can be abolished, so that its abolition will not be abused, and how the country is going to get the money which it will lose by taking of the tax. We do not expect an answer; for it is very much easier to abuse the Colonist than to meet its arguments.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

In a speech recently delivered in Manchester, Lord Rosebery pointed out that whereas in 1848 the imports of the United Kingdom were valued at £73,000,000 and the exports at £74,000,000, in 1896 the former reached £441,509,000 and the latter £298,370,000. The noble lord very aptly said that "comment on these figures would rob them of their importance and weight." It may not be amiss, however, to point out how completely these figures upset what is called the "balance of trade" theory. A very great many people believe that when the exports of a country exceed its imports it is necessarily in the hey-day of prosperity; but Great Britain has grown steadily richer with a constant so-called adverse trade balance. What is the explanation of this? Probably none can be offered that will meet every aspect of the case; but a few illustrations can be given that will cast some light upon it. Take a very simple one to begin with.

A farmer's wife raises a dozen turkeys, which cost her, let us say, 50 cents each by the time they are fit for market. She takes them into town, sells them for \$1.00 each and buys \$12 worth of dry goods. This transaction will stand thus: Exports of the farm, Turkeys, \$6.00; Imports of the farm, Dry goods, \$12.00; balance of trade, \$6.00. But no one would call it an adverse balance. Suppose instead of buying goods with all the proceeds of her turkeys, she pays a store bill of \$8.00 and brings home goods for the balance, the transaction will stand, Exports, \$6.00; Imports, \$4.00; but as she has paid her bill of \$8.00, she has made just as much money as in the former case. Suppose that instead of taking either goods or money for her turkeys, she leaves the price to her credit, the case will stand: Exports, \$6.00; imports, nil; but she has made just as much as before. Suppose, again, that she finds the market overstocked and her turkeys only bring what they cost her, the case would stand: Exports, \$6.00; imports, \$6.00; and her only profit will consist in the fact that she has exchanged what she did not want for something that she did want. The interchange of goods between nations conforms to just such principles as the above transaction in turkeys. You cannot tell what the balance of profit or loss is simply from the value of the goods passing in and out of a country.

Of course in considering international business transactions very many other things must be taken into account besides the cost of the goods, such as freight, insurance, commissions, interest, undervaluation, etc. Take the question of freight: Beef can be bought here at say

seven cents a pound; it would be worth probably \$1.00 a pound at Dawson City; but we were told the other day that a man had cached his beef on Lake Bennett because it would cost \$5.00 a pound to take it down the river on the ice. Take the questions of commission and undervaluation. In 1884 the United States commissioner for agriculture said that 20 per cent. would have to be added to the scheduled value of the imports of that country to cover these two items. Again, it is important to know who does the freighting. If the exports and imports of a country are carried in its own bottoms, the result on the question of profit or loss is very different to what it is if carried in foreign bottoms. Moreover, a transaction may pass through many phases before it can be finally balanced. Thus a Victoria merchant may sell salmon in London, draw against it to pay for sugar in Honolulu, sell the sugar in New York and draw against it to pay for hams and bacon in Chicago to be taken to Klondyke to be sold there. Of course no merchant would keep track of a shipment of salmon in this way. His part of the business, so far as the money went, would simply consist in getting credit at his bank for what he received and drawing against it; but this might be the way in which his business was, in point of fact, carried on.

The importance of these considerations at present consists in the fact that we are approaching a time when commercial questions will be forced to the front all over the British Empire. Lord Rosebery's speech, referred to above, clearly indicates this. It is desirable, therefore, that the public mind should be rid of the fallacy, which has turned more than one presidential election in the United States, that when exports exceed imports the country is necessarily prosperous; but when imports exceed exports, the country is in a bad way.

THE STICKEEN ROUTE.

The Post-Intelligencer is crawling into a hole on the question of the Stickeen route. It first took the position that Canadian goods could not go up the Stickeen at all without the permission of the United States. Then it denied that the river was navigable. Now it says that no steamer has ever gone from a Canadian port up the Stickeen. This is a very creditable statement for a newspaper of the pretensions of the Post-Intelligencer to make. That we may not appear to be misrepresenting the Seattle paper we quote its language:

To assert the right of free navigation of the Stickeen and to avoid customs inspection, it will be necessary for vessels to steam from Victoria over British Columbia ports through to Telegraph Creek without touching American soil. This never has been done; and declarations that it can be are untrue. For several years Captain Moore used to make the run from Victoria to Fort Wrangel and go up the Stickeen. And, in the second place, no coast which can navigate the river could live in the waters that must be traversed between Fort Wrangel and any British Columbia point.

As to the proposition that no vessel can go from Victoria and up the Stickeen without touching American soil, it is untrue, and has been proved untrue by more than one steamer in times past. For several years Captain Moore used to make the run from Victoria to Fort Wrangel and go up the Stickeen. And, in the second place, no coast which can navigate the river could live in the waters that must be traversed between Fort Wrangel and any British Columbia point.

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So much for what has been done and can be done. Now for what may be done. A very considerable amount of the traffic up the Stickeen will stop at Wrangel and go thence up the river, being bonded through the lower part of the trip. This will be, as the Seattle paper says, neither "difficult nor irksome." But some of the transportation companies may prefer to avoid even the slight delay at Wrangel, and may put on a steamer direct from Victoria to what is known as Hunter's Post, that is the conventional boundary line, transshipping goods there to the river steamers. Later there is no manner of doubt that a railway will be built from the Stickeen coast to a point on the British Columbia coast. The distance will be no greater from such a point to Telegraph Creek than from Wrangel to Telegraph Creek. This will give a route open all the year round from tide water in British Columbia to the Yukon. This we expect to see ready for traffic during the latter part of the season of 1899.

The hostility which the Post-Intelligencer is evincing to the Stickeen route

is explainable only on the assumption that it is inspired by silly jealousy, or by an absurd idea that people buying goods in Seattle will have some advantage at Dyea or Skagway over those who buy goods in Victoria. The truth of the matter is that goods taken into the Canadian Yukon, across territory in possession of the United States, will not be subject to any unreasonable delay. The customs house officers of the United States will expedite their progress, and all the delay will be the little that is necessary to arrange about bonding. Goods from the United States will, it is true, pass across the strip in possession of the United States without being bonded, but when they reach the Canadian frontier they will have to be held until they have passed the customs there, and from 25 to 30 per cent. duty in Victoria has ever claimed that goods purchased in the United States cannot be taken up the Stickeen river. Of course they can be, only before they can go by that route duty must be paid upon them. The great advantage in having Canadian goods, apart from the first cost and the duties, is that when a steamer starts up the river, she will not be delayed on reaching the boundary; but if her load consists in whole or in part of goods purchased in the United States, it will be necessary to stop and pass the customs. As every delay is a matter of importance during the short season of travel, people going up the Stickeen will naturally buy Canadian goods, even if there was no question of duties. So also at the head of Lynn Canal, goods that are purchased, will be delayed in transit. If they are Canadian goods they will be delayed long enough to bond them; if they are United States goods destined for points in the Canadian Yukon they must be delayed long enough to be examined, and then their owner must put his hand in his pocket and pay from 25 to 30 per cent. duties. Thus it appears that by any route that can be chosen the advantage will be on the side of the man who has bought his goods in Canada.

There is another class of people who seem to have been overlooked altogether in the discussion. This is the class who will go to Alaska by way of the Upper Yukon. Thousands and perhaps tens of thousands will go into Alaska next year. Many of them will certainly go by way of the Passes or the Stickeen. They will of course buy their outfits for the most part in the United States, Alaska being United States territory, and will have to bond them for the 600 miles journey through Canada. Does the Post-Intelligencer, which is clamoring for obstacles in the way of Canadian goods in transit across Alaska, not realize how very readily the Canadian customs authorities can put obstacles in the way of these people? If it did, it would probably see that the United States has more to ask from Canada than Canadians have to ask from the United States. We have rarely seen such an exhibition of ignorance and arrogant stupidity as the Post-Intelligencer has given in discussing this subject. Fortunately for the people of the United States, the authorities at Washington know that they have more to ask than they will be asked to grant, and therefore there will be no needless difficulty placed in the way of Canadian traffic. In return for this Canada will be willing to facilitate in every way the transit in bond of goods from the United States destined for Alaska. We are confident that next year there will be no difficulty raised by the officers of either government, but trade will drop naturally into its proper channel, which is all that Victoria desires.

WHALERS who have been near Spitzbergen recently report strange cries as having been heard from that island, and a search expedition has gone to seek for some explanation. Some people think that the cries may come from Andre's party; others suggest that some of the summer's tourists may have been left behind.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

THE PREMIER'S PLEDGE. When Hon. J. H. Turner was here several weeks ago he promised that Roseland should have ample school accommodation at an early date. He has kept his word. The legislature appropriated only \$4,000 for educational purposes in Roseland, but as will be seen in another column of this issue, the sum has been increased to \$11,700. The block 25, containing 20 lots, has been purchased at a cost of \$1,500, eight lots in block 24 have been secured at a cost of \$2,200, and \$8,000 is the disposal of the school trustees for buildings and furnishings. Roseland will shortly have educational facilities equal to those of any city in the province.

There is every reason to believe that the other pledges of Mr. Turner regarding Roseland and Trail Creek will be faithfully carried out.—Roseland Miner.

ABRUPT SUGGESTION. The suggestion made by an interior contemporary of the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor should dismiss the Turner Government, is but the braying of a journalistic ass. Not only would the act be unconstitutional, but as the administration possesses the confidence of a large majority of the legislature it would be a violent attack upon the principle of responsible government. The new governor is fully aware of this, and having in view the treatment accorded the Hon. Letellier de St. Just when Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, by Sir John A. Macdonald, it is not likely Canada will ever again be disgraced by such a high-handed proceeding as that was. The very suggestion of such a course stamps the author as a stranger to the best traditions of Liberalism.—Vancouver World.

Itching, Burning Skin Diseases Cured for Thirty-Five Cents. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Bickers' Itch, Uiclers, Blisters, and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting, and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors; 35 cents. For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall Co.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. FITCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. 900 DROPS. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. Fac-Simile Signature of CHARLES H. FITCHER, NEW YORK. 35 MONTHS OLD. 35 DROPS - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

A Peaceful Mind! A HEALTHY BODY! Good Digestion! Refreshing Sleep! Full of Ambition! TO SETTLE THE... DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT. Restores nerve force and checks all waste of strength in 30 days. Its electric current gives life to weak nerves. Read the book, "Three Classes of Men," sent sealed, without marks, free on application. DR. A. T. SANDEN, 156 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Quebec.

A Thanksgiving Dinner. Just in: Jap Oranges. Muscatel Raisins, - - 3 lbs. for 25c. Seeded Raisins, 1-lb. carton, 2 for 25c. London Layer Raisins, 1-8 box, - 40c. Fine Table Apples, box, - - - \$1.00. Boiled Cider for Mince-meat. MORGAN OYSTERS. Dixie H. Ross & Co.

THE PRESENT ISSUE OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST SEVEN COLUMNS. EIGHT PAGES. Contains all the News INCLUDING FULL REPORTS OF ALL THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS. If you want to keep your friends informed, you cannot do better than send them THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. PRICE 5 CENTS PER COPY. PER ANNUM \$1.50.

THE PRIBLY

United States... Upon That Under... May Agree... for On... WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. The most important feature of the negotiations... is that in the event... and Canada consent... Pacific sealing for... States at the same... suspension of all kill... year on the Pribilof... the American pe... As the islands... United States... ever arisen as to... States to do as it... on the islands and... shore, the three mil... islands according... During the recent... Canadians took the... suspension was to... equitable to ask the... in the outer waters... time the United Sta... ing in the inner wa... The construction... was primarily for... acic sealing, but un... the case it was felt... of pelagic sealing... would be reasonable... suspension within... tory. It was in... final propositions... American proposition... byloff islands in... suspension, so that... the suspension... lands as well as to... proposition follows... of the Paris court... suggested a tempo... sealing on land an... In the event of agr... United States and... Canada, the right of... Commerce Com... essarily would termi... is said the right of... the government aut... the lease for the... ence to the wishes... aside from this it... company would not... ical rights, but w... cessions granted by... advantage in the p... to warrant a suspens... islands during the... TO SETTLE THE... Congress to Be Asked... to Be Applied... Lake... New York, Nov. 2... legislation to be befo... will assemble in Was... from to-day, the V... pondent of the Tribu... ever may be the fat... tations and the va... affecting the relation... ed States and Canada... submitted by intern... Dominion, it has... that the settlement... boundary question, w... part an open ques... tory, cannot much lo... lay. That question... to the charting of... which traverses lake... and unsatisfactory... leads to frequent... collisions of authori... consequences result... boundary line betw... States and Great Bri... shore of Lake Superi... the Woods has never... marked by interna... In the last congress... having both objects... ably reported from... foreign affairs of the... taken. This is a subj... not only to the inh... Michigan and Minne... habitants along the... but to all the peopl... States as well, and... just and equitable set... crease with every... It is understood th... ing an appropriation... boundary commission... the opening of the... order that there may... delay in case the negot... for such a report... shall be brought to a... ARBITRATION N... No Recent Action Betw... and the United State... Treaty in Fi... WASHINGTON, Nov... from an authoritative... cent negotiations have... Secretary Sherman... Pancofote, the Brit... concerning a new arbi... tween the United St... Britain. No exchange... carried between Mr. St... Salisbury on this subj... has not spoken, and... returned to Washington... from London. These explicit statem... out by detail report... lished, one of them... Washington to London... the effect that negoti... treaty had progressed... When the ambassador... present attack of the... confined him to his r... will discuss the treaty... Sherman. This might... opening of official neg... the two governments... present outlook is ag... ever toward a new t... Leather coats, cany... inaw suits. B. Willi...

THE PRIBILOFFS ALSO.

United States Willing That Proposed Close Season Shall Apply to Land Slaughter.

Upon That Understanding Canada May Agree to Hold Her Fleet for One Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—One of the most important features of the Behring sea negotiations not heretofore disclosed is that in the event that Great Britain and Canada consent to a suspension of pelagic sealing for one year, the United States at the same time will agree to a suspension of all killing of seals for one year on the Pribiloff islands, constituting the American possessions in Behring sea.

As the islands are a part of the United States territory, no question has ever arisen as to the right of the United States to do as it chooses as to the seals on the islands and within three miles of shore, the three miles being a part of the island according to international law.

During the recent negotiations the Canadians took the ground that if any suspension was to occur it would be inequitable to ask them to suspend sealing in the outer waters while at the same time the United States persisted in sealing in the inner waters and on land.

The contention of the United States was primarily for the suspension of pelagic sealing, but under the exigency of the case it was felt that if a suspension of pelagic sealing could be secured, it would be reasonable to concede a similar suspension within United States territory.

It was in this form that the final propositions took shape. The American proposition includes the Pribiloff islands in the proposed one year suspension, so that if Canada agrees to the suspension it will apply to the islands as well as to the open sea.

The proposition follows the recommendation of the Paris court of arbitration, which suggested a temporary suspension of sealing on land and on sea.

In the event of agreement between the United States and Great Britain and Canada, the right of the North American Commercial Company to take seals necessarily would terminate for a year. It is said the right of eminent domain gives the government authority for vacating the lease for the period of one year, reference to the wishes of the company.

It is understood that the company would not stand on any technical rights, but would accept the concessions granted by Canada of such an advantage in the preservation of seals as to warrant a suspension on the Pribiloff islands during the stipulated one year.

TO SETTLE THE BOUNDARY. Congress to Be Asked for An Appropriation to Be Applied to the Great Lakes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Reviewing the legislation to be before congress, which would settle the boundary between the United States and Great Britain from the north shore of Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods has never yet been surveyed.

THE AMEER'S DISCLAIMER.

Surprised That He Should Be Charged With Responsibility for the Indian Disorders.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A well informed correspondent at Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, writing from that city under date of September 20, gives an account of an interview which he had with the Ameer of Afghanistan in which the Ameer, referring to the rising of the tribes on the frontier of British India, said: "I cannot imagine how anyone can think that I am responsible for the actions of the Haddad Mullah, who instigated the troubles, for it is he who received the revolt of the Shinwarries and other tribes against me shortly after my accession. I inquired into the antecedents and failed to discover his tribe, caste or birth place. I only know he is a follower of Mohammedanism and has great influence among Mussulmans of the border tribes."

When my governor at Jellalabad recently stopped the Haddad Mullah's followers from leaving Afghanistan, they said they had the right to fight the English, for their leaders had told them that I had given them permission to do so. My governor thereupon arrested several of the leaders who were carrying green jehads (holy war) flags. He sent them to Cabul, where they are now in prison, and I know how to deal with them."

One of the officials of the Durbar, the letter adds, remarked: "Indeed these men are rascals."

WEYLER OF SOME ACCOUNT. Spanish Government Warned That He May Even Upside the Dynasty.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Standard today warns the Spanish government that a personage capable of "exacting homage from such diverse elements as the Carlists, advanced Republicans, Conservatives and workmen's associations, and the American consul at Coruna, is capable of developing into a popular hero who may upset the government and even the dynasty, unless care is taken."

A VISIT TO ROME. A Montreal Prelate Before His Holiness—Canadian Bishops Upheld.

ROME, Nov. 22.—The Pope in receiving the Archbishop of Montreal, Monsiegnr Bruchesi, to-day, expressed special affection for the Canadian prelate. Later the Archbishop presented to His Holiness ten new pupils of the College of Rome. The Pope, in addressing the young men, recommended them to the archbishop and to always maintain close union with them as with the Supreme Pontiff.

A MELBOURNE FIRE. Entire City Block Destroyed With Loss of Nearly a Million Dollars.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 22.—Fire which broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday destroyed within three hours an entire block of buildings bounded by Elizabeth, Flinders and Swanston streets, and the Melbourne and Melbourne and Swanston streets. The insurance companies lose \$730,000, of which amount \$500,000 will fall on British companies.

THE WHEELMEN'S TROUBLES. The Pacific Coast Problem Laid Before the President of the L.A.W.

BEARDING THE GENERAL.

A Montreal Colonel Publicly Flouts the Commander of the Canadian Forces.

The Department Must Now Intervene in the Matter—The Halifax Walk-Out.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—Col. Strathy, the first acting commander of the Fifth Royal Scots of Montreal, will be brought to book for his alleged impertinent retort to General Gascoigne. The department will first ask him whether the interview reported in the newspapers is correct, and if Col. Strathy admits its authenticity he will likely get his walking ticket, and the present difficulty in the battalion will be settled sooner than anticipated.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—In an interview with the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowden, the Hon. Mr. Strathy, commander of the Fifth Royal Scots, says: "To the weakness and indecision of General Gascoigne himself is due the growth of difficulties in the regiment. He has not been able to try, instead of promptly settling them as most generals would have done, he commenced eighteen months ago, and as was recommended to be done, officially to headquarters at that time. He appointed a court of inquiry twelve months afterwards and this court set for two months without discovering anything that could form the basis of a charge. Why did he allow an inquiry until he had something definite in the shape of a charge?"

IN DEFENCE OF FOOTBALL. The President of Harvard Speaks Against the Movement for Its Suppression.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—President Elliot of Harvard makes the following statement over his signature: "The grounds on which arguments are based for the legal prohibition of inter-collegiate football do not seem sufficient, in my mind, to warrant favor. I understand that a bill has been passed in the Georgia legislature making the playing of football a crime, simply on the ground that serious and sometimes fatal accidents are liable to occur in severely fought contests."

TOLD BY TIMOTHY BELL. Winnipeg Has Further Evidence of the Wealth of the Farthest West.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 22.—(Special)—A fortunate miner from Dawson City, Timothy Bell, passed through the city en route to Brockville, Ont., where he has a sister residing. When the discoverer was made in Klondyke he was at Circle Lake, but immediately left for the new place, where he was successful in securing a large amount. Mr. Bell left Dawson about the middle of July, and has with him a draft on a New York bank for \$200,000 and besides still owns a time provincial policeman stationed at Emerson.

A ZOLLVEREIN IMPOSSIBLE. Because Great Britain's Colonies Cannot Adopt Free Trade.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Times in a special article by a well-informed writer says this morning: "The sensation created in Canada by the Toronto Globe's statement regarding Mr. Chamberlain's proposals of preferential trade with the colonies, will hardly be shared in England. The writer elaborately and at great length, quoting trade statistics in support of his contention, holds that a Zollverein is impossible because the colonies cannot adopt free trade."

HEART PAINS LEAVE IN A DAY. Unable to Attend to Her Daily Duties—And a Great Sufferer from Heart Trouble—Induced to Try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and it Proved a Wonder Worker.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Disappointed Welshmen Seek Home Unfair Reports—Cigar Makers Ask Concession.

How Government Aid Has Developed P. E. Island Dairying—More Jubilee Stamps.

BOILER INSPECTOR KILLED. An Unexplained Explosion of which the Official Fell a Victim While on Duty.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Nov. 22.—A terrible accident occurred shortly before three o'clock to-day by which two men have lost their lives, while a number more received slight injuries. The 250 horse power boiler exploded in a one-story brick building at the corner of Jones and Centre streets, from which power is furnished to operate three big commercial blocks. No cause can be assigned at present for the explosion, but an inspection of boilers was in progress when the accident occurred. R. Henry, fireman, and Robt. Starr, the boiler inspector, were killed.

THE FAKE LANDSLIDE STORY. Montreal, Nov. 22.—Messrs. Smith and Marby have entered actions for damages for \$100,000 against Le Presse and Herald in the name of the Great Western Telegraph Co., in connection with the fake landslide story.

THE HULK "YANTIC." Montreal, Nov. 22.—The U.S.S. Yantic left to-day for Odgensburg en route to Detroit. She is being towed on six pontoons by a tug. Her entire keel, twelve feet of her bow and all her spars have been removed.

MR. SITON AT REGINA. Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—Hon. Mr. Siton reached Regina to-day, and received a deputation from the legislature, appointed to urge upon him the overland route from Edmonton to Klondyke. He also received an address from the Reform Association.

TOOKER TRAVELLER SUICIDES. Winnipeg, Nov. 20.—Adam White, representative of Tooker Bros., Montreal, committed suicide in the general hospital here this afternoon, securing his throat with a table knife, which he received at the dinner table.

SIB ADOLPHE, TOO. Impressed With the Fact That Many Thousands Are Heading for Canada.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 22.—(Special)—Sir Adolphe Caron, ex-minister of militia, who is here after visiting several mining properties at Rat Portage, was asked his opinion of the district. His reply was: "Canada has a valuable gold district in Northern Ontario, and will not have to wait much longer for the necessary capital to develop it. There will be a rush to Canada next year owing to the recent mineral discoveries, and I am sure that the population will be increased many thousands."

WHAT'S IN A DREAM. Elmira Murder Theory Based on Revelation to a Victim.

FORESTERS' PROGRESS.

REVIEWS, Nov. 17.—J. H. Falconer, D. S. C. and Inspector for the I.O. F., has just returned to Revelstoke from Golden, B.C., where he instituted a large court of the order, accepting 44 members and initiating them into the mysteries of Forestry. He had a great reception there, and on Monday evening, at the Kootenay house, he was presented with a beautiful complimentary address at an oyster supper given by his brethren. At Golden young Orpwood, who was accidentally killed there last Friday, had his name upon the Foresters' list to become a member when the court would be instituted the following Monday. As a mark of esteem Mr. Falconer and the incoming charter members were marched in procession from the Foresters' hall at Golden to the hospital, where his remains laid, and followed the funeral to the cemetery. Mr. Falconer went from here to Arrowhead, Sandon and Nelson.

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WHAT'S IN A DREAM. Elmira Murder Theory Based on Revelation to a Victim.

A SIMPLE CATARRH CURE. I have spent nearly fifty years in the treatment of Catarrh and have effected more cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I have retired from active life, I will go to every reader of this paper who suffers from this loathsome, dangerous and distressing disease. This is a sincere offer which I will not retract. J. A. Lawrence, 114 West 34th St., New York.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TO SMOKERS. THE OLD RELIABLE T. & B. Myrtle Navy 3's.

HUDYAN HUDYAN HUDYAN. The cures effected have been astonishing ones. You can write yourself to these men whom you have cured.

COURT OF REVISION. The Court of Revision for the District of Alberta, to be held on the 27th November, 1897, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on the East shore of Tealin Lake, British Columbia, comprising a parcel of 30 acres, more or less, to be divided into 30 lots, each of one acre, more or less.

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SEE WHAT THE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF ASTORIA. Peaceful Mind! Healthy Body! Digestion! Refreshing Sleep! Full of Ambition!

the News. THE NEWS OF ALL THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS. informed, you cannot do WITHOUT THE WEEKLY COLONIST. PER ANNUM \$1.50.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1897. Published Every Monday and Thursday.

The Colonial Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. W. H. ELLIS, MANAGER.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday. Per year, postage free to any part of Canada...

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion of the United States...

ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS, as distinguished from everything of a transient character...

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE ON YEARLY AND HALF-YEARLY CONTRACTS. FULLY ADVERTISED—Ten cents a line per week...

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS—For line solid non-consecutive insertions, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day...

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the present government proposes to hold the next elections with the constituencies divided exactly as at present. We do not say that this is the case; but the plan in question was framed upon the supposition that such is to be the case and hence must be considered from that point of view. This brings us to the second question.

Suppose the Opposition win at the next elections, will they feel bound to call the house together at once, pass a redistribution bill, order a dissolution and go to the people in order that there may be no more legislation by a body which is alleged to be so unrepresentative as the present legislature?

Question three naturally is: If the Opposition will not do this, how can they justify omitting to do so? Question four may very properly be: If we are not to have two elections in 1898 in order that the alleged inequalities of representation may be corrected, when may we expect the second election, presuming, of course, that the Opposition win next year?

When the date of redistribution has been fixed, another question will at once arise. We give this as number five. What districts are to have their representation reduced?

What districts are to have their representation increased? It is evident that before our Opposition friends can answer these questions they must be prepared to say when the redistribution is to take effect and also to prognosticate with accuracy the movement of population in the meantime. The latter will certainly be a very difficult thing to do.

We confess to some surprise that the thing called a platform lays any stress on the matter of redistribution. The party now in power in this province have never shown any disposition not to make the representation conform to what seemed to be the just rights of the several sections of the province from time to time. It is reasonable to infer that they will maintain the same policy and continue to make such changes in the distribution of the representatives as seems to be necessary. But since the New Westminster convention of Malcontent has declared for redistribution, we submit that they ought to go a little further and tell us just what they mean by it. May we beg one of their newspaper organs to answer the above questions?

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving Day has been altered somewhat from its original character. As an annual institution it is of New England origin. It was first observed to express the gratitude of the Plymouth colonists for the arrival of ships from England with provisions. The colony had been reduced to terrible straits; death, indeed, stared it in the face, when the sails of the relief ships were seen on the horizon. The New England Chronicle tells in the quaint language of those days how the governor of the colony appointed a day, shortly after the ships came in, and the people had been well fed once more, to render thanks to Almighty God because he had not forgotten them in the wildernesses of the New World. Days of national thanksgiving have been by no means confined to America, but we think that nowhere else have they been recognized as a regular institution. At first the South refused to observe the Puritan festival, but later it came to be as much in favor there as anywhere. It is now observed in all parts of the United States and Canada, but its observance has changed very materially from what it was in the grim old days of the Puritans. For the most part it has become a day devoted to sport, and the spirit of thankfulness finds more expression in enjoyment than in services of the churches. As every one knows, throughout the Northern States of the American Union, the day is principally celebrated by family reunions.

The adoption by Canada of this American institution is in harmony with the general sentiment of the people, who recognize Divine interposition in the affairs of nations and men to a very considerable degree. It is likewise in consonance with the British idea, for it cannot be denied that the British people are essentially Christian. Our national anthem breathes the sentiment of Divine guidance. Every speech made at the opening and prorogation of British parliaments and legislatures embodies the same thought. Our patriotic poems are full of it. In our hours of national crisis, there is a turning to God. It is eminently fitting therefore that Canadians should set apart one day in the year for a general thanksgiving.

We have in Canada many things that should inspire a feeling of gratitude. Never before have we as a people so felt the pulse and thrill of empire. It tingles in the veins like a new life. We feel as a people the stronger and the nobler because of it. The whole world realizes that a change has come over us. It is a source for profound thankfulness that this new national birth has taken place amid the enjoyment of profound peace. This fact is unique. Other countries have passed through the same transformation, but it has been amid the travail and misery of war. Most countries, and indeed we might say all countries except our own, have only been consolidated by blood and iron. All countries, except our own, have

only reached the stature of nationality after tens of thousands of their sons have laid down their lives on battlefields. Canada, by a remarkable dispensation of Providence, became a confederation through the peaceful means of legislative action. She extended her domain by the arts of peace alone. She has reached a pinnacle of national eminence by the way of peace only. It is a marvellous record. Divergent interests have been harmonized; unity of sentiment has been developed; our dignity as a people has been maintained; our right to absolute self-government has been secured beyond all possible question; and it may be said that all has been accomplished without the cost of a drop of blood or the shedding of a tear by widow or orphan or those who felt that the country might live. We do not overlook the few small exhibitions of force that have been necessary or the service rendered to the Dominion by the men who have laid down their lives in her service; but these incidents were more in the nature of police duty than anything else. The Dominion was conceived in peace, born in peace and has grown to manhood in peace. Surely we have been blessed above all people, and if any in all the world have cause to praise God from whom all blessings flow, the people of Canada have.

If the past is full of cause for gratitude the future seems no less so. Our country appears to have reached a turning point in its career. At last its vast possibilities seem to be appreciated by the world. We may look forward with the brightest hopes for the fruits of the great movement Canada-wards now in progress. Our great domain with its infinite variety and extent of resources seems to be about to receive the vivifying touch of immigration and capital. Lying close to the northern limit of successful development, Canada bids fair to give a new and mighty illustration of the law of nature that the greatest perfection is reached as the line of northern production is approached. This is true of animals and plants, and in view of what history tells us of northern races of men, it seems to be true of humanity. Certainly as Canadians turn their faces from the past towards the future they must find abundant reason for a deep feeling of gratitude.

How is it with us all personally? It goes without saying that all of us have not been prosperous this year. Many have seen their hopes shattered; many have found failure where they seemed to have reason to look for success. We take very little stock in that which tells people to be happy because they are not so badly off as others, or that says we should congratulate ourselves upon the smallest blessings, for the reason that the worst that can happen to us is better than we deserve. But we do believe that there is hardly a phase of life, not criminal, wherein a properly constituted mind cannot find cause for gratitude. A day of general thanksgiving may be good for the individual by leading him to see how much he is dependent upon things not under his control, and if he honestly examines the facts of his own life, he can hardly fail to discover how often his fate, if he chooses to call it so, has been better than his fears. A thankful frame of mind is a good one to cultivate. Coupled with energy it will win success. The same Scripture writer who urged men to render thanks to God for all the benefits that He had bestowed, said "Seeest thou a man diligent in business? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men." The same teacher who exhorted men to be fervent in spirit, added "diligent in business." There is no divorce in the teachings of Christianity between thankfulness and energy. By thankfulness more than a mere expression of gratitude is meant. There are some men whose thanks to the Almighty mean no more than "yours truly" at the end of a letter. True thankfulness shows itself in action, in sharing with others the benefits that we enjoy. In watching inspiration for noble efforts from past success, in using what we have and what we are for the betterment of our fellows and ourselves. The unprofitable servant who hid his lord's money in the earth and simply gave it back to him, exhibited no gratitude for the trust reposed in him. So we say that as individuals the way to show our appreciation of the great advantages, with which a beneficent Creator has surrounded us, is to set to work to improve them, being ever in mind that we only see in part, that the greatest and most influential of us is only playing a small role in a great drama, and that we have appeared to others to have accomplished, but what we are conscious ourselves of having done. For the greatest work of mankind is the building up of character.

Very appropriate to the thanksgiving season is the extract from the Nelson Miner which we reproduce this morning. Nelson has only just begun its career. It is destined to become one of the most progressive cities in the country. It has many things in its favor. A commanding position and excellent tributary mines ought to make a city anywhere.

Certain little gold bricks have arrived at the Bank Montreal which mark a period in the history of Nelson's mines. They are the result of the first 38 days work at the Fern mine. During that time the ten stamps crushed 975 tons of rock from which these little bricks of the value of \$15,145 were taken.

THE GOLD AREA. A correspondent asks how far east from the 141st meridian the gold area extends. We do not know and do not think that anyone does. We have seen a statement that a party which went down the great Mackenzie river found no gold, or at least very little, on the bars of that river; but we do not know if they tried the benches and gulches. It will be remembered that some of the streams in the Yukon valley give very little gold on the bars. In the absence of a thorough exploration of the great region lying between the 60th parallel and the Arctic ocean and east of the 141st meridian, it is useless to attempt to say how far the gold area extends. There is an area here that is fully 600 miles in width in the widest part and about the same in length from north to south. It contains in Canada, west of the Mackenzie, about 200,000 square miles. In no part of it that any person has gone has there been an entire absence of gold. As yet exploration has been confined to the valleys of a few of the more important streams and to parts only of these, and in mostly every case the exploration has been in a very casual sort of way. In view of these facts our correspondent will see how hopeless it would be for us or any one else to attempt to fix the eastern limit of the gold field.

A STORY appears in a San Francisco paper to the effect that a live mastodon has been seen in Alaska by some of the natives. The story is not new. It appeared in a Seattle paper about four years ago and was given on the authority of a man who said that his brother had gone with some Indians in search of a big as the Hudson's Bay Co.'s store, at the post whence they set out. The party was said to have traveled for two days into the mountains, seeking for the valley in which the monster lived, but the journey was so full of peril that the white man abandoned it. Probably this story must be classed with that one which told of the existence of a tribe of cannibal Indians in the heart of the Olympic mountains, to search for whom Lord Dufferin planned an expedition some eight or ten years ago. Mastodons did live in Alaska in great numbers, but there is no reason to suppose them to be now extant. They were not confined to Alaska, but roamed Northern Siberia in countless droves. The greatest accumulations of vertebrate remains are the heaped up bones of the Siberian mammoths, or mastodons. "Islands," says Sir Charles Lyell, "are made up of these perished bones." The date when they were covered cannot be approximated in years, but the fact that in many cases their frozen flesh has been found in perfect preservation, indicates that they met their death suddenly and from cold.

THE Kootenaiian directs attention to an evil resulting from the destruction of forest by fire. It says that the absence of trees leads to snowdrifts. There is no doubt of this. Indeed, there is no doubt that the destruction of mountain forests may very materially affect the future of Kootenay, which depends to a very considerable extent upon the volume and regularity of the water supply in the rivers. If the forests are destroyed, not only will the snow slide down into the valleys, but it will go off with a rush in the spring, and there will be no great reserve of moisture to keep the streams full during the summer. We are glad that our contemporary has spoken of this matter, and would like to see it come forward with a practical suggestion as to how the evil can be best dealt with. The subject is a difficult one to handle, but it may not be found impossible to devise a remedy. Certainly prospectors and others, by being careful about extinguishing fires, could do a great deal towards reducing the amount of mischief annually wrought.

THE Inland Sentinel asks if the Colonist will admit that the failure of the provincial government to open the North Riding of Yale has retarded the development of gold mining there. We see no reason why we should not, with the qualification that it was not in the power of the government to do everything at once. The same thing is true of Cariboo, Omineca and other places. But it does not lie in our contemporary's mouth to make this complaint against the government, for it says that the government's policy has done Kootenay no good. What use would there have been in extending to the North Riding of Yale a policy that was no good where it was applied?

WE print an extract from the Roseland Miner which shows how that camp is going ahead. While Roseland has not increased in population as rapidly as some sanguine people anticipated, its solid advance has been greater than reasonable men hoped. There is nothing the matter with Roseland.

ACCORDING to that delightful paper, the Columbian, the Colonist has once more confessed that the government policy cannot be defended. We mention this because we fancy that Colonist readers would not have suspected it.

THE New York Commercial Advertiser speaks of the "Klondyke region of Alaska." We do not know where this is, but we suppose it is somewhere near the Toronto region of New York.

DURRANT, who is under sentence for the murder of Blanche Lamont, was also indicted for the murder of Minnie Williams. He has not been put on trial for the latter crime; but his lawyers intend to move to have him tried. This is a very shrewd move. If the state refuses to try him, it will be in the position of refusing to permit a man who is charged with murder from having an opportunity to clear himself. If it does try him, he must be present in court during the trial. This will mean that he cannot be hanged for the murder of Miss Lamont until the other case has been disposed of.

WILL the Columbian take compassion upon the Colonist and tell us what are those dire and sinister motives which inspire the breast of this paper and to which it darkly alludes every time it has a spare day? We would really like to know something more about them. Come, good neighbor, speak up and tell everything you know, and if you do not know anything, which is most likely, tell everything you think. Let us get at the naked facts of our distressing case.

THE proposal of Austria that the Continental powers shall unite in some sort of a league against American competition is something in which Canada has an interest. The countries chiefly aimed at are the United States and Argentina, but Canada would be included in any plan that might be formed. It goes without saying that Great Britain would not join such a league, and in that case we could afford to regard the proposed plan with equanimity.

THE News-Advertiser refers to the provincial government as a cabinet of mediocrities. Was there ever a greater piece of presumption on the part of a paper voicing the sentiments of a man who lies awake thinking of how he can get into the government?

WE can assure the Seattle Times that every facility will be afforded American citizens to travel to the Golden North next year. There is not the least reason to worry on this score. What their rights will be when they get there is another story.

AN annoying clerical error occurred in the Colonist's article yesterday in regard to the amount of the personal tax. The figure named was \$18,000. What was meant was \$8,000. It was not a slip of the pen, but a mis of the typewriter.

THE Times promises that our queries as to the coal tax will be answered when the right time comes. This is pleasant. We hope the time will not be too remote. To-morrow being Thanksgiving Day the Colonist will not be issued on Friday morning. The paper will appear to-morrow as usual.

WE direct the attention of the government to an extract printed on this page from the Midway Advance. The road referred to seems to be a necessary one.

THE Kootenay Mail thinks that Yale-Kootenay ought to have another representative in the House of Commons.

THE ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE. All Canadians will agree with Sir Charles Tupper when he says that the question of great importance in connection with the Yukon is the prompt establishment of an all-Canadian route.—Roseland Miner.

SEEMS TO BE NECESSARY. Of the many claims for the carrying out of public works, which will be pressed upon the government at the next sitting of the legislature, none we dare to say will be more worthy of consideration than one relating to the necessity for a better road between Fairview and Keremeo, the same to take a course over the divide between the Okanagan and Similkameen valleys, by way of a low pass, which starts to the north of Camp Fairview and emerges on the Similkameen almost opposite Keremeo. At present the large farming population of the Similkameen valley are obliged to travel a distance of 30 miles to the valley, to take it the roundabout route by way of White Lake, or the alternative one by way of Richter's, in either instance traveling a distance from the centre of the valley of about 36 miles, whereas the building of a road over the route as above outlined, would shorten the distance by at least 30 miles.—Midway Advance.

A PERTINENT QUESTION. Great dissatisfaction has been experienced at the Dominion government having the mail between Kallapal and Fort Steele to an American contractor. Certainly such straws show great carelessness on the part of the postmaster-general in overlooking the interest of his own nation, and when the government see so disloyal an example what shall we expect from the common people?—Golden Era.

PROSPEROUS ROSSELAND. The ore shipments to date for the year have reached the enormous total of 66,000 tons, which at \$35 per ton, would mean a value of \$2,310,000. To this may be added 2,700 tons of ore treated at the mill, which would bring the grand total up to \$2,350,000. In addition to this, look at the development work that is in progress on some of the properties in the immediate vicinity of the camp, not a few of which it is safe to say will in a very short time be shipping mines.—Roseland Miner.

GOOD NEWS FROM NELSON. Certain little gold bricks have arrived at the Bank Montreal which mark a period in the history of Nelson's mines. They are the result of the first 38 days work at the Fern mine. During that time the ten stamps crushed 975 tons of rock from which these little bricks of the value of \$15,145 were taken.

THE directors are so satisfied with this result that the battery power is to be doubled and a cyanide plant added. This latter is the first of its kind to be established in Kootenay and we may well hope for its success.

THE programme as laid down for the meetings regarding Farmers' Institutes, on the north side of the Lower Fraser and at Burnaby and Mission on the south side, has just been completed, and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Mr. Paterson have returned to Victoria. The programme for future meetings as at present arranged is as follows: Comox—At Courtenay Agricultural hall, on Wednesday, 1st December, at 2 p.m. Wellington—At public hall, on Thursday, 2nd December, at 7:30 p.m. Nanaimo—At city hall, on Friday, 3rd December, at 8 p.m. Cedar—At central hall, on Saturday, 4th December, at 1 p.m.

According to present arrangements it is the intention to next take up the remaining points on the south side of the Lower Fraser and the upper country, or Alberni and Nanaimo, which will complete the round of meetings in the institute districts.

The speakers have everywhere been well received, and whilst the farmers generally are of the opinion that such a measure as the Farmers' Institute Act is in the highest degree desirable, and the formation of institutes under it of the greatest benefit to the interests of the agricultural interests of the province, it is evident that a certain amount of confidence in themselves exists very largely amongst the farmers, showing the great want of educational associations such as the Institutes Act provides for in order that confidence in their own qualifications as educators of each other may be established—and for the removal of those jealousies and the want of unanimity which it is acknowledged exists to such an extent as to have rendered all efforts at cooperation in the past for their mutual benefit quite nugatory.

The example which was the greatest degree of success was the Institute system, and it was shown that whereas the same state of mind existed amongst the farmers of that province when institutes were first started in 1883 and this growth was at first slow, the system has now attained such proportions consequent upon the removal of all local and political jealousies that it has become a matter of difficulty for the superintendent to provide a sufficient number of speakers who are qualified to hold their own in discussion with local men and women. The effect also is the great increase in production and facilities for marketing consequent upon the adoption of cooperative principles has been phenomenal.

There are many, of course, who are sufficiently prone to spirit and disinterested to join together in forming institutes immediately, and several petitions are now being prepared in accordance with the provisions of the act, and it is hoped and believed that the example will soon be followed by the majority of the farmers of the province.

Mr. Anderson reports very inclement weather during his tour. A great deal of rain fell, accompanied in some instances by snow, which latter fell to the depth of two inches in some places. The rain was not altogether unwelcome to the farmers as it enabled steamers to reach points and remove produce which the previous low stage of the water had prevented. The Fraser rose about five feet in twenty-four hours at Chilliwack last week but it is now receding very rapidly.

Corn Removed in Three Days. Dr. Russell's Corn Cure is unlike all other corn cures. It removes the corn roots and all without any pain or inconvenience. Soak the Corn in hot water, then apply Dr. Russell's Corn Cure for three nights and mornings when the corn can be readily removed with the point of a knife without the slightest pain. Sold by all druggists 25 cents.

PEOPLE TALK BACK. Many people talk back. Here is one: "I have had a pain in my back accompanied by general debility and tried various remedies but without deriving much benefit, until I took Doan's Kidney Pills, which I am glad to say entirely cured me. They are certainly a grand medicine and I can say in my case proved to be a thorough specific."

A Discarded Paris, Nov. 26. The minister of colonies, in connection with a collision and French troops in the region, and discomfited.

CHURCHMEN. The Advent of Arch to Work for God.

VANCOUVER. No are expected by the diocese of New to appointment of R late of Winnipeg, diocesan missioned diocese are in a dition than the regular lity is, with some at a very low ebb general dependance differences are met. It is hoped that A will not only prove but also a very useful agent in the terially the present obtaining the funds.

It is a marvellous cure for all such disgusting and distressing diseases as Eczema, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Barbers' Itch, Scald Head, Urticaria, Itch, etc. It cures all eruptions of the skin and makes it soft and white.—Z.

For Sale by Deak's, Hiseoaks and Hall & Co.

MACKINTOSHES, \$4.90, \$8 and \$10. Special Line at \$5.15 to Clear. B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS, 67 JOHNSON STREET.

Granby Rubbers. Are out again this season in new styles and in all the new Shoe Shapes, right up to date, with the same old "wear like iron" quality that has always characterized them, because they are honestly made of pure Rubber. BE SURE YOU GET GRANBYS THIS YEAR.

STRENGTH LIES IN UNION. Farmers of British Columbia at Last Begin to Realize This Truth.

By WAY OF VARIETY. "That man does not seem to have got credit for his public services."

MR. BLAKE. He Looks for a Time to Public Life.

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ECZEMA, TETTER, SALT RHEUM RELIEVED IN 1 DAY. DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT, 35 CENTS.

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FOR THE POSER FOR

Col. Strath's Pur cords the Gen Public I

He But Followed cer's Exam Through

MONTREAL, Nov. General Gascoigne head again Colone On the 23rd instanc ceived a communi C., asking for the General Gascoigne two following ques leged interview in Star of the 20th inst stantly correct? correct, in what p rect or complete? demand upon the C "You will furnish with the least poss done so, and the fo Colonel Strath's "

"From Lieutenant Royal Scots, the D. O. C., "

"Sir,—I have the information of Colone, in reply to No. 85,115 of the 22 the 18th Novemb peared in the Mo marked copy of closed, a paragrap

"THE GENERAL Major General G following statement regarding the frus Scots trouble. He tenant Colonel Strat want of conside officers, and had r botson for over-ven that he could not military offence, but of the same kind ar kids will be tak matter, and if that corps would be dis when he first arriv ferred with the tw the hope, as rea would be able to tory agreement. The sink the difference been disposed to tie come to Montreal both. On the nat Lieutenant Colonel March next and Maj success to the equi

Both he summariz vice and the corp The general add was simply one such in the highest de washbut, but if it had perial service drasie taken long en to it.

"This statement General Gascoigne Mr. Chambers and senting respecti and Montreal Ga whom I have the statements.

"My remarks ar verified public stat eral Gascoigne's a ported.

"I would never matter publicly G not departed from deliver his person cation is the pres.

"I have the obedient servan J. A. L. STRA Comdg. 6th B

MR. BLAKE He Looks for a Time to Public Life.

TORONTO, Nov. 2 report of Mr. Blake which appears only Globe and Mail, con in which he says, d ance from Canadi all looks and long perhaps, his duty with that pleasure many to be a staten term than the regu W. D. Macphers onto Conservative, Blake at Strathroy, from his remarks pleasure with whic welcome him back.

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