



# The Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1893.

## A CHALLENGE.

The News-Advertiser continues its vain attempt to divert attention from its own want of loyalty to the Province by falsely asserting that the Premier "in his recent tour through the Mainland did his best to arouse a feeling of sectionalism." Our men-faces contemporary does not attempt to substantiate its charge by making quotations from Mr. Davie's speeches. This, if its statements are true, it could easily do. Several of the speeches which he delivered while on the Mainland have been published. If the Premier was endeavoring in his progress through the Mainland "to arouse a feeling of sectionalism," he would not have failed to make use of such opportunities as the gathering at Chilliwack, Surrey, Kamloops and the Delta afforded him. Now, we defy the News-Advertiser to produce a single passage from any of the Premier's speeches, published or unpublished, in which he gave any countenance to the secessionist movement begun by the party of which Mr. F. C. Cotton, editor of the Advertiser, is one of the leaders, and Mr. Kitchen another. On the contrary, the Premier, as often as he had occasion to allude to the secessionists in his speeches, denounced both secession and secessionists in the strongest terms he could use. What he said about the subject at Ladner's Landing a few days ago is a specimen of the way in which he treated secession in his speeches everywhere else. At that place he is reported to the Columbian to have said: "The talk of secession found no echo on the Delta, which was the key to the union of the Province. He felt certain the people of the Delta would rather part with their life's blood than permit the dismemberment of the Province." This does not sound like "arousing a feeling of sectionalism," and we are very sure that Mr. Davie's treatment of secession in the other parts of the Province was in the same spirit, if not in the same terms, as at Ladner's Landing.

What we challenge the News-Advertiser to do is to produce from a reliable report of any speech delivered by the Premier while he was on the Mainland a single passage favoring secession or intended to arouse a feeling of sectionalism. If the organ of the Independents does not do this, it will have to admit that its statements and innuendos of Mr. Davie, on his tour through the Mainland, favored sectionalism, are deliberately and maliciously false, not only that there is no truth in them, but that they are in a peculiar sense the very reverse of true. Mr. Davie, while on the Mainland, not only did not attempt to arouse a feeling of sectionalism, but he did what he could to disown it. He felt certain the people of the Delta would rather part with their life's blood than permit the dismemberment of the Province.

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It has been thought that Germany, Austria and Italy are of themselves a match for Russia and France combined. It would appear, however, that the German Emperor has not quite so much to do as he has already done to make it difficult for the British to join the triple alliance. Rumor has it that he is not pleased when the British Government turned a deaf ear to his representations and invitations. Recent events, however, may have shown the British Government that it would be wise to prepare in time for trouble with France and perhaps with Russia, as well, and the visit of the war ships to Taranto has been the result. It may also be taken as an outward and visible sign that the British Government and the Emperor of Germany have come to an understanding.

The Italian does not appear to be so delighted to see the British in Taranto as the French were to see the Russian fleet in Tolon, but they have received the officers of the British fleet warmly, and crowds have flocked to the seaport to do them honor. It is said that there were fifty thousand visitors in the town, which has only twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and that the newspapers of the whole of Italy give the British visitors a very warm greeting. All this is significant, and its meaning may be more apparent by and by.

## A WOMAN INFIDEL AND ANARCHIST.

A woman infidel or a woman anarchist is fortunately a rare creature, happily so rare that when she is seen she is looked upon as a kind of curiosity. Women are, almost without exception, believers in the existence of a Supreme Being, and the great majority of them are earnestly and sincerely devout. The religious spirit is so general among women that it has been said that if it were not for them, religion would die out in the world. This may not be exactly the whole truth, but it will have to be admitted that it is to a great extent true. Immoral women are, unfortunately, not very rare, but women who are confirmed unbelievers, no matter what their character may be, are not often found.

Men, even sceptics and agnostics, like to see their womenkind religious. There is something so exceedingly unfeeminine in infidelity that most men feel a prejudice against a woman who is an avowed unbeliever. To hear a woman scoff at religion and treat sacred things with ridicule, would shock even the man who habitually does those things himself. It is well that this is so, for it would be a dreadful thing for mankind if the mothers of the race should, through some horribly malignant influence, lose all regard for religion. Our mothers' religion has a good influence over the worst of us, and it stays with us all our days.

Women are naturally conservatives. They are strongly attached to the good, old ways. They are said to be fickle, but it is certain that in many things, and those not by any means the least important, they are averse to change. So much is this the case that radicals, as a rule, are opposed to extending the franchise to women. They know that if the women have votes and could be prevailed upon to exercise the franchise, the Conservative party in every country would be greatly strengthened. The opposition of women to the extension of their sex of poli-

tical rights and privileges is a proof of their conservatism. The women's rights advocates find that the progress of the cause which they support is greatly impeded by the passive resistance of the great body of womankind and the active opposition of a comparative few. In things domestic and social, the conservatism of women is often amazingly apparent, and as they, of course, generally have their way, revolutions in the home and in society are very rare indeed.

The Geary Act never received the approval of the people of the United States. On the contrary, it was condemned by a large proportion of the best citizens as a breach of faith with China, and as a law, passed not because it was required, but to gain votes. It is quite probable that when the time comes to enforce the Geary Act, the difficulties now supposed to be got rid of will reappear.

## A SIGNIFICANT DEMONSTRATION.

The visit of the British Mediterranean squadron to Italy may have had nothing to do with the visit of the Russian fleet to France, but it will be very hard to convince the world that there is no connection between the two demonstrations. The enthusiastic reception given to the Russian naval officers by the Government and the naval officers of France has been construed to mean that, in the event of a European war, France may depend upon the assistance of Russia, and that Russia will find in France a first and faithful ally. This is how the European nations interpret the very warm and very general welcome that the officers of the Russia fleet are receiving in France. And there are many indications to show that the people of France, at any rate, attach some significance to the Russian visit.

That the British fleet should visit Italy while the enthusiastic demonstrations are going on in France, may possibly be merely an accidental coincidence; but as Italy is in close alliance with Germany, and as all the members of the Dreibund require to make it invincible to be strong on sea as it is on land, it is quite possible that both France and Russia may suspect that the appearance of the British squadron in an Italian port may have some meaning intended for them. They may think that the Great Britain is in Italy. Those who remember what they read about the scenes that were enacted in Paris when the Communards had their own way for a little while, will realize the full significance of Emma Goldman's answer, "She, after a slight hesitation, replied, 'No, Sir, I do not.' When asked, 'Is there any Government on earth whose laws you approve?' her reply was, 'No, Sir, for they are all against the people. Her way of bringing about the changes she desires may be inferred from her answer to the question, 'What do you mean by "social revolution"?' 'I mean,' she said, 'a war between the classes and the masses, such as was seen in Italy in 1871.' Those who remember what they read about the scenes that were enacted in Paris when the Communards had their own way for a little while, will realize the full significance of Emma Goldman's answer, and satisfied Johnson, who selected James Davie to accompany the boat. As the Polaris steamed out of Seattle harbor with Davie on board, Johnson thought his boat was in safe hands, and went home to Chic with an easy mind.

It is not fortunate for the world that we men of this kind are exceedingly scarce! What would society come to if there were any considerable number of such unbelieving, lawless women as Emma Goldman? Who that contemplates her unlovely character and imagines the kind of children she would bear and bring up, is not thankful that the dispositions and sentiments of women in general are exactly the opposite of hers?

## THREATENED DEFECTION.

Mr. Redmond, the chief of the Parnellite section of the Home Rule party, is not pleased with the progress which the cause is making, and he threatens to desert Mr. Gladstone, taking him eight or nine followers. If Redmond does this, and he is quite capable of doing it, Mr. Gladstone will be left in the lurch. The nine Parnellites votes count eighteen on a division. Take this number from Mr. Gladstone's majority and we will hardly have enough support left in Parliament to carry on the Government. The desertion of Redmond will do much to precipitate a dissolution.

It will be indeed singular if a dissolution is precipitated, not by the action of the House of Lords but by dissensions within the ranks of the Irish section of the Home Rule party. If Mr. Gladstone, after all he has done and suffered in the cause of Home Rule, is thus wounded in the house of his friends, he will be pitied even by those who do not approve of his course and who will benefit by Redmond's defection.

## A BORN CANADIAN.

Lord Elgin, who has been appointed Governor-General of India, is by birth a Canadian. He was born in Montreal when his father was Governor-General of Canada. He came into the world in stormy times, politically. The feelings engendered by the rebellion of 1837 had not had time to subside. Canadians did not understand the working of responsible government, and the Montreal mob censured the representative of the Sovereign for acts which his ministers alone should have been responsible.

It was then that the Parliament Buildings in Montreal were burnt down, and that city lost the chance of becoming the capital of the Dominion. The fit of turbulence soon passed away, and some of the men who then lost their heads proved loyal and peaceful subjects of Queen Victoria, and died, before they were called to their rest, in the state good service.

## MOORS VS. SPANISH.

MORO, Oct. 21.—A dispatch received from Tangier by the Spanish ambassador in this city states that it is believed that the reply of the Sultan of Morocco to the first of the Spanish notes will be given before the Spanish operations at Melilla begin. The dispatch adds that Baja El Alibai has promised Gen. Margallo to persuade the Arabs to lay down arms and cease their resistance to the Spanish authority at that place. Small importance, however, is attached to the promise in view of the insidious attitude of the tribes.

## OUTSIDE THE PALE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—A private despatch received in this city yesterday, states that the New York Synod of the Presbyterian Church has not only refused to open the case of Prof. Briggs, but declined to send a visiting committee to Union Seminary, and to withdraw its representation altogether and placing it outside the pale of the church. No such action was ever before taken against a seminary.

## A HATE COMBINATION.

HERE is no other remedy or combination of means to stop the Geary Act than as does Burdett Blood Bitter. In its wide range of power over such chronic complainers as the Chinese, it is a safe and successful and all humors of the blood.

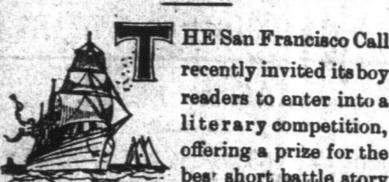
The enemy got decidedly the worst of

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1893.

## BATTLE STORIES TO ORDER.

The San Francisco Call Beguiles Its Boy Readers Into Paths of Literature.

A Novel Contest Ended and the Prize Story Presented.

THE San Francisco Call recently invited its boy readers to enter into a literary competition, offering a prize for the best short story written under the stipulated conditions. The lads were asked to imagine themselves in command of the U.S.S. Oregon, take her into battle and write about it. Sixty-two enthusiastic young Americans responded with narratives containing an average of 1,200 words each. First prize went to Wallace von Helmen, aged 15 years, of East Oakland, and second prize to E. M. Armstrong, another Oaklander. Of the seven-year-old storywriters forty-two wagged their heads with English; eleven wagged Chile; two selected. The others chose Italy, four China, one Brazil, three France, one Spain and one Germany.

Of the troubles that led to their wars, Wallace von Helmen wrote: "The war between our foe and the ours. Our fire at this time was very effective, nearly every shot striking its mark. Our 8-inch gun did specially good work. There was a hole in the side of her casemate large enough for a man to step into and one mast had gone by the board. Her fire began to visibly slacken."

Several shots had struck our armored belt, but none had penetrated, but one of our 8-inch gun turrets could not be moved.

Soon we were within six miles of Victoria and I did not wish to attract the forts in addition to the battle ship I decided to end the affair as quickly as

possible. The lads were asked to imagine themselves in command of the U.S.S. Oregon, take her into battle and write about it. Sixty-two enthusiastic young Americans responded with narratives containing an average of 1,200 words each. First prize went to Wallace von Helmen, aged 15 years, of East Oakland, and second prize to E. M. Armstrong, another Oaklander. Of the seven-year-old storywriters forty-two wagged their heads with English; eleven wagged Chile; two selected. The others chose Italy, four China, one Brazil, three France, one Spain and one Germany.

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About a week ago Johnson was approached by a man who gave his name as Seymour and said he was the steamboat captain. He wanted to charter the La Poloma to carry mail between Everett and various points in the islands. Seymour was accompanied by another man who was unknown, and both appeared to understand the steamboat business. They told me then have this information: Whether any papers were signed has not been learned, but it is customary in such cases for the owner to give the boat to the man who leases it.

Johnson secured the steamer and brought her to Seattle. At first the boat was gone

and followed the craft to this city to regain possession of his property.

But the alleged Seymour and his partner partner Johnson that they were all right; that they were going to Everett to carry the mail, and offered to take any man

Johnson would select to represent him.

This offer seemed to be made in good faith

and satisfied Johnson, who selected James Davie to accompany the boat. As the Polaris steamed out of Seattle harbor with Davie on board, Johnson thought his boat was in safe hands, and went home to Chic with an easy mind.

But instead of steaming to Everett,

"Capt." Seymour went direct to Victoria,

steered the boat to the dock, and, with his

partner, and to his left, he

was a mile off shore.

He wanted to watch the boat, so he remained on board all alone until the steam had

pretty well run down. After he

thought there was no chance to get

the boat off without raising steam he

went up to the engine room.

He returned, as hour later, to the dock.

He hunted all over the harbor for it, but

could not find any trace of the craft which had been sent along to guard, and has not

since seen her. Realizing that he had been

cheated, he turned his thoughts to getting

the Polaris back to the drydock, and after

repairs we left for San Francisco with our prizes.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of a certain day of 1893 the United States steamer Oregon, myself commanding, arrived in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, about twelve miles off the city of Victoria. War had been declared between the United States and Great Britain, and two days before, the battle ship left San Francisco with orders to proceed northward and attempt to capture the British fleet at Esquimalt, only a short distance from Victoria. The night was dark, and all the lights were extinguished to rest undisturbed till morning, but in an hour the lookout in the top described an object which was approaching from the north. The searchlight was turned on, and the men took their places at the Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, as for the long white streak of light shot across the water it revealed a torpedo boat. A moment later the lookout discovered another object to the eastward, and a second light disclosed another torpedo boat. As they approached we opened fire with all our available rapid fire guns.

Jets of flame spouted from the superstructure and the tops, and it was evident that the Temeraire was in flames.

I ordered the helm to starboard to ram the Temeraire, and when the two ships were about a mile apart and the steam had nearly stopped, I ordered the launch to signal station on a hill east of the yard and signalled to come alongside. Davidson thought it was rather bold, but had never been in Victoria and wanted to see the town. He also wanted to watch the boat, so he remained on board all alone until the steam had pretty well run down. After he thought there was no chance to get the boat off without raising steam he went up to the engine room. When he returned, as hour later, to the dock, he had found all the boats gone. He hunted all over the harbor for it, but

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I ordered the helm to starboard to ram the Temeraire, and when the two ships were about a mile apart and the steam had nearly stopped, I ordered the launch to signal station on a hill east of the yard and signalled to come alongside. Davidson thought it was rather bold, but had never been in Victoria and wanted to see the town. He also wanted to watch the boat, so he remained on board all alone until the steam had pretty well run down. After he thought there was no chance to get the boat off without raising steam he went up to the engine room. When he returned, as hour later, to the dock, he had found all the boats gone. He hunted all over the harbor for it, but

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## SURVEYORS.

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## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## MORE CONTRABAND.

Wall Street Operators Anticipate an  
Early Settlement of the Silver  
Question.

Buy Goods Trade in Eastern Canada  
Shows a Healthy Tone—Brad-  
street's Report.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 20.**—As of late, the course of the stock market was controlled by advice from Washington. Without knowing anything of a doubtful character, operators settled down to the opinion that the Senate will dispose of the silver repeal bill as an early date and that the outcome will be favorable for the advocates of the suspension of the monthly purchase of the white metal. The opening was almost buoyant, prices advancing  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent, the Grangers and Western Union leading the upward movement. The rise was followed by a drop in Chicago Gas of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 20¢, and gold advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. to \$14.40. The advice from Bradstreet at 4:30 p.m. through the Narrows till she got to sea. In the meantime, the Deputy Collector with three officers, proceeded on board the revenue tug *Hawley*, which was then placed alongside the steamer, where Mr. Hartman, collector, communicated with them by telephone arrangement. On the steamer nearing the Heads, Headricks noticed that four bags were thrown overboard, where they were picked up by a fishing boat. He immediately signalled to the *Hawley*, which gave chase to the boat, but before reaching it, the bags were thrown overboard again. A shot was fired at the fishing boat however. On boarding, the officers found the two bags, two of whom were placed under arrest. The third, who is an American, was put under surveillance only, as he may be of further use to the officers. The four bags thrown overboard were supposed to contain opium, valued at about \$3,500.

## SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

Freedom of Warships for Nicaragua  
—Press Restrictions Removed—  
Ironclads for Brazil.

Pelxoto Issues \$75,000,000 Bonds Cle-  
andestinely—Peru Prohibits Im-  
portation of silver.

**COSTA RICA, Oct. 20.**—A decision was reached yesterday in the case of Francis S. Weeks, whose extradition the United States authorities have sought to bring about. The decision will not be made public until President Rodriguez has recovered from his illness. It is known only that the President and Minister Baker, who left last night for Nicaragua to attend to some important business. Through the personal efforts of Mr. Baker, the Nicaraguan Congress will have incorporated in its next constitution articles granting freedom of worship and removing any restrictions respecting the church.

**Buenos Ayres, Oct. 20.**—Eighteen passengers who have just arrived from Rio de Janeiro say the reports of the sinking of the *Urano* by *Portuguese* are unfounded.

When the liner left, it had crossed the bay.

First reports said both vessels were severely damaged, and later it was said the *Urano* had been sunk and the *Pallas* repulsed.

The passengers say that such re-

ports as have been sent out unofficially and are therefore untrustworthy.

The ultimate fate of the Government to prevent the *Urano* from being lost.

The Brazilian Minister here is trying to negotiate the purchase of two ironclads from the Argentine Government, but is not likely to succeed. Agents of the revolutionaries have asked the Argentine Government to recognize the independence of the *Brazilian* *Uruguay* and *Paraguay*.

For the previous week the fall state-

ment of liabilities is \$5,727,336 against

Bradstreet's says that Bradstreet's estimate of a domestic wheat crop this year amounting to \$4,000,000 bushels has been confirmed. The first European authority to receive such a report is corroborated by a special investigation by a Western agricultural paper.

Some Ray Barboes, a prominent leader among the insurgents, has arrived here. He

had a narrow escape from capture at Rio de Janeiro.

Government troops in search of him boarded the steamer he was on, but the British admiral sent a force to protect him, and refused to deliver him up.

The Pacific government has made a clandestine loan of \$75,000,000 in bonds to raise money for war expenses.

**LIMA, Peru, Oct. 20.**—The House of Deputies has taken hold of the financial situation. The Minister of Finance called a secret session of the deputies and explained the financial difficulties of the country. The Senate appointed a special committee to investigate the matter and immediately remanded. One result of the agitation was the passage by the House of Deputies of the first clause of a bill re-establishing gold as the currency of the country, and prohibiting the importation of silver coin. The country has been flooded with Spanish and Mexican silver, and this action is expected to put a stop to its circulation.

## POISONER GRAVES NOT DEAD.

**Denver, Oct. 20.**—The news publishes a sensational story to the effect that D. T. Thatcher Graves, the famous prisoner, who was supposed to have succumbed in jail, is not dead. It is maintained that a pine log occupied the coffin instead of his body. The story is based on authority of Charles Chandler, a wealthy citizen of Thompson Conn., Graves' old home, and where the body was supposed to be buried. Chandler and a fellow townsman, Stephen Morse, are now here. They declare the coffin was opened at the grave, against the protest of the widow, and found to contain a pine log, and that the supposed dead man is enjoying the freedom of a foreign country. A man has been cured for some time that the body carried from the county jail was really wax; that the parties to the deception were some high officials and a secret organization. This rumor was strengthened by the refusal to allow the remains to be viewed except by the most intimate friends, and by the further fact that the widow refused to allow the remains to be embalmed.

"If the end proves a failure to reach a vote, it will be a postponement of acquiescence with the public will, and a brief one at that. It would have the natural effect of the disappointment of an expected immediate resolution of the question. The public opinion to be reversed, the members of the senate that there would be no despondency and no surrender of the present坐立不安 conviction that repeal will come at a somewhat later stage. It is somewhat remarkable how little the prospect of the new tariff is now influencing manufacturing operations. It is generally agreed that the new duties cannot take effect earlier than January, 1895, and that leaves producers free to make all needful preparations for the next season's business."

Clapp & CO., bankers and brokers, in their weekly *New Circular*, say:

"The products of the mineral, animal and vegetable kingdoms maintain life and health. They are the material and environment of consciousness. The artificial life of confidence and contract is the product of the mind. The eager greed of dominant intellect sometimes subverts justice through the agency of law. The multitudes who do not think are always the wards of the few who do. Law makers may sometimes turn a storm cloud into a benevolent shower. The courage of conviction requires no small degree of partisanship. Com-  
promise means a willfully opposing con-  
tention, and both extremes are bad. On the advice of eminent counsel and in good faith, refrained from registering within the time allowed, and that it would be unjust to deny them another opportunity to register. The minister more than once has given assurance that an additional opportunity to register would afford his government great satisfaction."

The great value of Hood's Saraparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

Following is a list of those seriously in-

## RAILWAY HORROR.

Grand Trunk Train Loaded With  
World's Fair Visitors Collide  
Near Battle Creek.

Telescopied Cars Catch Fire—Terrible  
Scenes of Suffering—Many  
Killed and Wounded.

**BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 20.**—A rail-  
road wreck occurred on the Grand Trunk  
near St. Nicholas, half a mile east of here,  
at three o'clock this morning. A Raymond  
Whitecomb special from the World's Fair  
collided with No. 9 express, going West.  
Three cars were burned, and it is reported  
twenty-five persons were killed or burned  
to death. Fifty more were injured. The  
Whitecomb special over-ran its orders. The  
following is the correct list of dead identified  
by the cards of persons known to have  
been on the train and who are missing:  
Mrs. C. W. Vanduse, Fort Plain,  
N. Y.; C. W. Vanduse, Fort Plain,  
N. Y.; died at the hospital; E. Wurz,  
James G. Worthman, New York; F.  
F. R. McNamee, Mohawk, Stratford,  
Woodstock, Ont.; Harry Archibald, New  
York; Guion Roberts, 79 Nassau street,  
New York; Miss Warren, Garland, N. Y.;  
J. F. Arbold, New York. In the pockets  
of one of the bodies was found a letter addressed  
to Jas. G. Worthman, Eighteenth  
Street, New York. In the pocketbook  
of a woman unidentified, a card was found  
with the name of Mrs. F. R. McNamee,  
Stratford, Ont. Another card was found  
in a vest pocket with the name of H.  
Opperman, 249 Broadway, New York. J.  
W. Goddard was found in another pocket.  
One young man says he was travelling with  
Will Thompson of Woodstock, Ont., and  
was in New York. In the pocketbook  
of a woman unidentified, a card was found  
with the name of Mrs. F. R. McNamee,  
Stratford, Ont. Both cards were issued  
by the Whitecomb express.

**WATSONVILLE, Calif., Oct. 20.**—A  
train loaded with passengers from the  
World's Fair, which had been enroute  
from San Francisco to Sacramento, col-  
lided with a freight train near Watsonville,  
about 15 miles from San Fran-  
cisco. The accident occurred at 12:30 a.m.  
The two trains were moving in opposite  
directions. The passenger train was  
driven into the side of the freight train.  
Twenty-four persons were killed and  
several hundred injured.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 20.**—A report on all sides

about the Capitol that compromise has been  
agreed upon by the Democratic Senators is  
substantially correct, yet there is a slight  
obstruction somewhere which renders the  
members of the committee cautious

about giving out details. It is believed the  
President has not yet expressed his approval  
of the proposed substitute, and that  
there are certain provisions in it which  
are approved before committing themselves  
to the bill. It may be stated ex-  
plicitly, however, that members of the Senate  
on both sides of the chamber regard it  
as settled that a measure in course of pre-  
paration at the hands of the Democratic  
committee is the best that can be practically  
enacted by existing laws, altho it is not  
settled whether the Attorney-General has taken  
in the matter and whether any future legis-  
lation is necessary to protect and secure the  
indebtess of the road to the United  
States.

In reply, Gen. Olney says that the United  
States was not a party to the proceed-  
ings, and that the report on all sides

about the Capitol that compromise has been  
agreed upon by the Democratic Senators is  
substantially correct, yet there is a slight  
obstruction somewhere which renders the  
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lation is necessary to protect and secure the  
indebtess of the road to the United  
States.

The proposed compromise provides for

the payment of \$1,000,000 in bonds

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## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1893.

## A SHORT ENQUIRY.

The assertion of the Kamloops non-representative Convention that the present Provincial Assembly has no moral right to legislate for the people of British Columbia is so unreasonable and leads to so many absurd conclusions, that it may be considered a mistake to treat it seriously. But as everybody is not able to see a ridiculous position in a ridiculous light, there may be no harm in suggesting that every member of the Legislature, duly elected, is under a strong moral obligation to perform the duties of his position to the best of his ability. There is no constitutional body in existence against which carpers can find what they call moral objections. Yet we find honest and conscientious men working in those bodies and doing all they can to make them of use to their several countries. No one ever refused on moral grounds to sit in the old unreformed House of Commons with its constituents of a dozen or so of potvalopers. And this House of Commons, great as were the anomalies of representation in its constitution, did for centuries good work for the British nation. There are many, no doubt, who believe that the present House of Lords has no moral right to exercise the powers with which the constitution invests it, yet we do not hear of any man, clergyman or layman, who has a right to a seat in it, refusing to occupy that seat because he does not see that he has a moral right to have a voice in making the laws of the nation. There are men who are known to be too bad to sit in the House of Lords, but no one that we have ever heard of, considered himself, or was considered by others, too good to perform the official duties and to exercise the official powers of a peer of the realm.

The legal right in this case is the moral right. The people or their representatives are the sole judges of how a representative body shall be constituted, and what they decide to be right as regards representation, is right, morally as well as constitutionally. This besides being the principle acted upon in every country having a constitutional government, is most reasonable. Legislative bodies under the British Constitution have the power to make what alterations they see fit, both in the distribution of representation and in the qualification of electors, so that if a member of a British Legislature believes that the organization of the body to which he belongs is morally defective, he has a perfect right, if he sees it his duty to do so, to endeavor to prevail upon his fellow members and fellow citizens to make such alterations in its constitution as he considers right. In these self-adjusting legislatures a member can reconcile himself to any inequality of representation that may exist, knowing that the people have it in their power to change it, when they believe a change to be necessary. This is, no doubt, the reason why no one ever hears anything about the "moral right" of legislatures to legislate among sane and sensible people. Even the engineers and delegates of the non-representative Kamloops Convention acted in open contravention of the principle which they laid down so dogmatically. The engineers—Brown, Cotton and Kitchen—remain members of a Legislature, which they declare has no moral right to legislate, and the delegates took upon themselves to speak and act for men whom they had neither a moral nor a constitutional right to represent. Their own acts show more clearly than anything that can be said or written the absurdity of their own proposition.

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

We are not at all surprised that Paris has given such an enthusiastic welcome to the officers of the Russian fleet. The citizens of Paris are most excitable. It takes comparatively little to cause them to lose their heads. But the friendship of Russia is not a trifles to France just now. Russia has at present the only ally it has that it can depend upon. Germany's hostility to France is open and avowed. The two nations are what, in times not very long gone by, would be called "natural enemies." Austria and Italy are in close alliance with Germany. Germany's friends must be their enemies. France has for a long time been jealous of England, and just now the feeling between the two countries, if not hostile, is not cordial. It was, indeed, said the other day, when the difficulty about Siam was pending, that Great Britain would have, for self-protection, to join the triple alliance. Russia is, therefore, the only great power which France can depend upon in the event of a rupture with Germany, which may take place any day. France, in fact, without Russia's goodwill, would be friendless in Europe. It is, therefore, no wonder that the people of Paris exhibited the joy they felt at the manifestation of friendliness made by Russia. It may be easy to make too much of the visit of the Russian fleet to France, and perhaps the Parisians are doing this. But when it is considered that Russia is, as regards the rest of Europe, in pretty much the same position as France, it is not surprising that the instinct of self-preservation draws the two countries together. It is somewhat remarkable that every country which France dislikes and fears looks upon Russia with suspicion more or less well-grounded. England, since the talk of another matrimonial alliance between the royal families of the two countries, may be regarded as an exception. But the public mind of England must have greatly changed of late if the attitude of Russia in Asia is not looked upon as threatening the integrity of the British Empire. Russia may not have designs upon India, but it will take a good deal to convince us

telligent Englishmen that this is a fact. Great Britain has, for a good many years, been keeping a watchful eye upon the progress of Russian conquests in Asia, and it is not likely that this ostentatious exhibition of friendship between France and Russia will have the effect of causing her to be less vigilant. With Russia on the North and France on the South-east, Great Britain has neighbors in India which will bear a good deal of watching. Neither of them may mean any harm, but all the same, it would not be wise to give either of them a good chance to encroach on her Indian possessions.

## AN IMPORTANT VISIT.

The Hon. Mr. Foster and the Hon. Mr. Angers will soon be in this Province. They are not out on a holiday excursion. Their visit to British Columbia is a business visit. They will be here to receive and impart information. They want to learn for themselves the actual condition of the Province, and the views, opinions and wishes of its inhabitants. They intend also, no doubt, to explain to British Columbians the policy of the Government; and they will probably endeavor to remove any misapprehensions and misunderstandings as to the conduct and intentions of the Administration, that may exist.

The two cabinet ministers are, we are sure, sincerely desirous to do all the good they can to British Columbia, and to meet the wishes of its inhabitants as far as they can consistently with their duty to the other parts of the Dominion. It is therefore to be hoped that they will be met by men of all classes and both parties in a friendly spirit, and that the information they desire will be freely and frankly imparted. It is important that the Ministers should learn the whole truth with regard to the Province, that they will be assisted to see it exactly as it is. The men who paint it for them in the colors of the rose are quite as much the enemies of the Province as the men who draw a gloomy and untruthful picture of its present condition and its future prospects. The Ministers are both men of the world and seasoned politicians, who can bear to hear truth that is unpalatable as well as truth that is pleasant and agreeable. We believe that perfect frankness in dealing with the Ministers is not only right, but the best policy, both for the Dominion Government and for the people of the Province. They should not be allowed to leave the Coast laboring under any delusion, either to the opinions of the people, so far as they can be ascertained, or the state and prospects of the Province.

There are in this Province, as there are in every other, persons who distrust politicians and who believe that the Minsters will be certain to lead them astray. They consider it their duty to break the blue rule. The latter class have nothing but good to say of the country and are ready to represent the people as being perfectly satisfied with the policy of the Federal Government and the treatment they receive at its hands. The Ministers should be on their guard against both classes, for both will be certain to lead them astray. The engineers—Brown, Cotton and Kitchen—remain members of a Legislature, which they declare has no moral right to legislate, and the delegates took upon themselves to speak and act for men whom they had neither a moral nor a constitutional right to represent. Their own acts show more clearly than anything that can be said or written the absurdity of their own proposition.

**BRITISH COLUMBIANS ARE HOSPITALITY,** and we need not say that the Ministers will be warmly welcomed and well treated when they come to the Coast. We sincerely trust that they will obtain information here that will be able to use in the near future for the good of the Province, and that when they turn their faces Eastward they will carry with them favorable impressions of British Columbia and its inhabitants.

## MANITOBA'S POSITION.

The attitude of the Manitoba Government with respect to the reference of the school question to Provost to the Supreme Court is made very plain by Mr. Sifton, the Attorney-General, in an interview with a representative of the Winnipeg Tribune:

"Asked if he had seen the statement made by the Toronto Q.C., Mr. Sifton said he had, but "he remarked, 'I don't know that I have very much to say about the position of the Local Government, except what somebody understands the Supreme Court is concerned, that is purely a reference to the Dominion Government for advice.' Instead of taking the advice of the Minister of Justice, who is the law officer of the Dominion Government, they have power to take the advice of the Supreme Court. It is purely a voluntary proceeding on their part, and the court sees fit to propose to be a party to the proceeding. We have sent counsel to the Supreme court purely out of courtesy to that body, and not with any intention of being made a party to it in any way. If they choose to refer the question of their powers to the Supreme court, we have no objection to doing it, although we are perfectly willing that they have no power to interfere with our legislation. We do not propose to be a party to the proceeding."

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"What is your position then?"

"We have no objection to have

nothing whatever to do with Mr. Robinson's argument. It may be quite proper for the court to appoint him, but he is arguing in a proceeding instituted by the Dominion Government, to which the Province of Manitoba is not a party, and he is not in any way a representative of the Province."

## HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

We learn from a late Ottawa special telegraph that the attention of the Governor-in-Council has been directed to the services rendered by several gentlemen in connection with the Bering Sea case, and that Parliament will be asked to recognize their services in a substantial manner. We trust that when the value of the services of those gentlemen is being considered, justice will be done to Collector Milne of this port. That gentleman has for many years taken a deep interest in the sealing industry, and has spared neither time nor labor in collecting the information necessary to put the business in its true light before those in authority. We have reason to believe that the information which he collected with such pains, has been of great use to the authorities. It can easily be seen that having at the centre of the sealing industry a gentleman of wide intelligence, who was not only willing but eager to do everything in his power to strengthen the British case, must have been of very considerable advantage to those engaged in getting up that case. We are very sure that the Commissioners and other officials who appealed to Collector Milne for information and who desired his cooperation will bear witness to the seal and to the value of the services which he so disinterestedly rendered. The owners of sealing schooners here and all connected with the business speak highly of Collector Milne. They have always looked upon him as a firm and judicious friend upon whose good-will and ability they could in all emergencies place implicit reliance. It seems to be a pity that he will be congratulated. The bigoted and narrow-minded of both parties may try to fan the smouldering fire of party feelings into a flame, and they may appear to succeed for a while here and there, but they labor in vain. The new state of things is far better and pleasanter in every way than the old. The old party hates, and unreasoning animosities are sure to die out, and with them, unless they change their ways, the men who kept them alive and did their best to intensify them. There is not the slightest reason for a reaction. Dropping Sir Richard Cartwright from the list of speakers at the Liberal meetings is an indication that a beneficial change has taken place in Ontario, and that it is likely to last. So mote it be.

## RUSSIAN OPINION.

It is strongly suspected in some quarters that the love and admiration for the Russians, so effusively expressed by the people and the press of Paris, is not reciprocated. The Russian is a devotee in religion, and who is a sincere and by no means mean person can be trusted. The Russian is a sympathizer with revolutionists of all classes and creeds. The way in which the greatest majority of good Russians look at the French as a people, was, not very long ago, quite strongly expressed by Prince Mestchensky in the *Grasdonik* (*Citizen*), of which he is editor. Among other things this loyal and orthodox Prince says:

"Away with a nation that does not believe in the Almighty, a nation incapable of defending itself, and which surrounds itself to an enemy in hundreds of thousands! A nation whose patriotism only exists in phrases cannot be the ally of the Russian nation. . . . The Frenchmen of to-day are a depraved body, destined by fate to exhibit the spectacle of degenerated patriots. The present Frenchman is composed of nothing but words—every word is words, and in fact he is in practice wanting in the qualities, a superabundance of which is found in his words—manliness, bravery, patriotism, solidity and sincerity."

The above is, no doubt, the estimate which very many Russians have formed of Frenchmen, and Frenchmen, when not carried away by excitement and enthusiasm would, if they gave their honest opinion of the average Russian, be quite as uncomplimentary as Prince Mestchensky was when denouncing the French to his countrymen. It is not likely that an alliance between peoples differing so widely in their principles, their feelings and their ideas about almost everything, can be very cordial, or can last very long. Orthodox Russians, whose loyalty is part of their religion, know very well that close intercourse between the people of Russia and the French would be dangerous, both to their religion and their Government.

## HE WAS MISSED.

The name of Sir Richard Cartwright did not appear on Mr. Laurier's list of speakers. It would be perhaps wrong to say that he has not been missed. Sir Richard is a man of force and ability. He is, besides, one of the best speakers in Canada. But he has become unpopular even among the Liberals. There is no malice in the man, and his spirit is the very reverse of a cheerful one. He does not possess the talents with which Mr. Laurier is gifted in an eminent degree, of putting those who hear him in a good humor with themselves and at peace with what they come to hear. He is, however, one of the best speakers in Canada. But he has become unpopular even among the Liberals. There is no malice in the man, and his spirit is the very reverse of a cheerful one. He does not possess the talents with which Mr. Laurier is gifted in an eminent degree, of putting those who hear him in a good humor with themselves and at peace with what they come to hear. 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## ENGLAND'S "LITTLE WAR."

Circumstances Leading Up to the Present Trouble in South Africa.

And Some Interesting Information Concerning the People Who Constitute "the Enemy."

(Written for the COLONIST.)

In the issues of the last few days telegrams announce a somewhat serious state of affairs in South Africa, and as a good many people in British Columbia have friends there, I venture to give a slight though necessarily somewhat skeleton account of the proceedings which have led up to the last "little war."

Commencing with the surrender of the Transvaal by the Gladstone Government, in 1880, to the Boers, the whole history of the present trouble can be traced. The Boers, as other semi-civilized people are apt to do, mistook Britain's motive in the matter, and attributed to her rather than magnanimity the "disgraceful" surrender.

After the recovery of rights in Bechuanaland which the British Government found it necessary to insist in the interests of the Cape Colony, and Sir Charles Warren was sent out to command an expedition of regular and colonial troops in 1881. The Boers, recognizing that the chief said the forces were not sufficient and were different to the unfortunate Sir George Colley and his detachments of British regulars, backed down, Bechuanaland became a British protectorate, and the road to the African interior was preserved to the Cape Colony.

Following the Bechuanaland expedition, came the formation of the exploration company and other syndicates, who received concessions from Lo Bengal, Khamha and other chiefs, and simultaneously with this, the great gold development of the Transvaal. Lo Bengal is the child of the Matabele, a warrior chief whose territory lies between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers, while Khamha is chief of the Mashonas, a tribe long tributary to the former.

Writing on the situation in March 1889, from Bechuanaland, a gentleman who had made arrangements for acquiring knowledge, said:

"The Transvaal is turning out so fabulously rich that this fact must be taken into account; gold mining is now in its infancy, yet Robinson's £1 shares are up to £63, and it is anticipated that the value of the best has been discovered. Gouweberg is in north, Klipkroonberg in the south, Barberon and Lydenburg in the east and the Rand (now known as Johannesburg) in the west, are rising and some going ahead quicker than Kimberley at best."

"Bechuanaland and Matabealand are British colonies, and Matabealand is the field of South Africa as far as known, and before long people will be flocking here."

During 1887 troubles arose between the Transvaal Boers and Khamha's people. Lo Bengal, who had previously admitted Khamha's independence, now claimed that he had the right to govern himself in Matabealand, that he had no boundary to his country, and that the Mashonas were still subject to the Matabele. To quote again from my correspondent:

"You must remember that Cecil Rhodes, who is the prime power in South Africa, is Life Governor of De Beers' company (Kimberley diamond mine)—Rudd, Rhodes, Barato and Robinson are in the swim."

Rudd, after a brief visit to Lo Bengal, was successful in receiving from him concessions granting the whole, sole and exclusive right to all minerals in Matabealand, etc., etc., and in return promised Lo Bengal £1,000 a year, and a present of 5,000 Martini-Henry rifles. The sum of £10,000, voted as secret service money in connection with the De Beers water works, is supposed to have gone in this direction. Another plan of the Matabele's was that, for years past, they had been raiding the Mashonas, raiding their cattle, and robbing them of their horses, and so on.

"For some time the Transvaalers have been arming, and the guns for the Matabele, which are a couple of days from here, may be stopped, which will again mix things a little. I don't think Khamha will interfere, and if the Cape Government does, it will be embroil us with the Boers—Colin (Rudd, Rhodes and Sir H. Robinson), the high commissioner for South Africa. Dr. Jamison and party sent up by Rudd are expected the day after to-morrow, guns and all."

This was the beginning of the chartered company's trouble. Owing to the trouble before mentioned, the British Bechuanaland, Sir S. Sheppard, held an inquiry, and during this several of the lesser chiefs wished to attack him and his party, but Khamha hearing of their plans took prompt measures to prevent the young men from carrying out their project, thus practically showing his loyalty and placing the British Government under no small obligation.

British interests continued to increase and capital to be invested in the Mashona country; the surveys of the ubiquitous Sir Holroyd, Charnell and other prominent men advertised it muchly, and it came to be known as "Rhodesia."

In July, of last year, Mr. Rhodes, the Premier of the Colony, at a banquet in Cape Town, referred to the toast of the Ministry, said:

"As to our future, what may happen to South Africa I cannot say. We have new South Africa, what young South Africa will do after we are gone, I cannot say; but in our lifetime, our duty is to draw together the States of South Africa by means of a Railway Union, and by means of a Customs Union."

We have seen that Mr. Rhodes has coupled shrewdly with some personal remarks in reference to myself. He has referred to that unkindly portion of the map which we are gradually annexing—where these do not happen to be any civilized white country. We therefore one has fairly the right to have had the policy and the ambition to make it a British Colony which one has adopted as one's home. It has gone on step by step; it has gone on hundreds of miles by hundreds of miles, and it does happen that we have proceeded to the Zambezi. On the question, I can challenge any criticism from the President of the Free State or from the President of the Transvaal. I can simply say that it was unoccupied, except by a native population, full of barbarism, and that it was a policy to merge therein the system of the Cape Colony, and make it one in laws, in system, and in nomination, an idea and a design of tremendous difficulties, but very plausible with the view of its ultimate object."

"I cannot speak to-night with any confidence, but I can tell you that it was like a picture ten years ago, and it has greatly progressed. I remember that when I have this would not be done, and informed them

been in a painter's studio, and I have seen a picture all blurred and all indistinct. You go another week, and you go another month, and you gradually see the outline coming out. You might condemn at any moment, you might say this is not a picture, but out comes the picture is an ultimate success. When I reply to the hon. gentleman who has proposed the health of 'The Ministry,' and has indirectly referred to that, I can only say that I have been drawing a picture, and that do hope—it has been the picture of my life—that that picture will be an ultimate success. When I reply to the hon. gentleman who has proposed the health of 'The Ministry,' and has indirectly referred to that, I can only say that I have been drawing a picture, and that do hope—it has been the picture of my life—that that picture will be an ultimate success. 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## OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

Report of the Mines Department of the Geological Survey of Canada.

## Interesting Statistics of the Output From the Different Provinces.

Though the preliminary summary of Canada's mineral production in 1891 was issued last year, the complete report of the Division of Mineral Statistics and Mines of the Dominion Geological Survey has only recently been published, Mr. Ingall, in charge of the Division, explaining that the delay arose from somewhat exceptional causes.

British Columbia occupies a considerable amount of attention in the review, the details given in the report of the Minister of Mines for this province being reproduced. The immense impetus in the development of quartz mining in British Columbia has not yet been matched, the state it has now attained, and the figures for the period under consideration, as well as the following year, have already been presented in the Provincial mining reports. A comparison of the output with that of the other parts of the Dominion and the production of the whole of Canada are, however, of great interest, especially as the report gives evidence of much care in preparation.

The mineral products of Canada for the year 1891 amounted in value to \$21,500,000 and increased with \$3,000,000 in 1890, and show a gradual yearly increase from \$12,000,000 in 1888, the first year given in the report. Metallic minerals (copper, gold, iron, lead, nickel, platinum and silver) were produced to the value of \$5,451,195, against \$3,570,684 in 1890, owing chiefly to the increase in the mine of the famous Sudbury district. Non-metallic minerals, including coal, limestone, mica, asbestos and other useful minerals and structural materials, such as slate, marble, and so forth, were valued at \$14,359,174, while the specified products amounted to \$689,330.

The exports of minerals and mineral products during 1891 totalled \$6,772,933, while the following table shows the countries to which mine products were exported during the fiscal year of 1891:

	Value
United States	\$4,691,300
Great Britain	351,794
Newfoundland	141,052
Saint Lucia	11,117
Germany	22,774
Mezo	16,023
British West Indies	15,181
St. Pierre	11,442
Spanish West Indies	8,415
Portugal	6,412
Australia	4,815
British Guiana	4,142
Japan	1,200
China	1,190
Total	\$3,784,143

Turning to the detailed report on the output which is to be measured that of goldmines the production was confined to two Provinces, as follows: New Brunswick, 2,499 tons, valued at \$22,787; Nova Scotia, 1,980 tons, valued at \$19,800; total output, 4,479 tons; total value, \$42,587.

Antimony and arsenic production was no small task to be hardly worth noticing.

ASBESTUS.

During 1891 the production of asbestos fell off considerably as compared with the output of the previous year, the latter being only 2,797 tons, valued at \$99,578, against 9,860 tons, valued at \$1,260,240, which was the quantity extracted in 1890. An enormous increase is observable however in a comparative table which shows the growth of the outputs from 1880, when only 320 tons were produced, to 1891, when 1,980 tons were produced.

CHINA.

The production of this mineral shows a very encouraging increase on the figures of the previous year. The 3,127,661 tons, valued at \$6,496,110, returned for 1890, contrasted with \$4,300,000 for 1889, and \$5,144,272, produced during 1891, since the amount of this increase to have been 505,415 tons and \$1,643,137. This result must be credited almost wholly to British Columbia. The greater proportionate increase in the figures of 1891 is also due to the greater proportion of this high grade product included in the total.

In the grand total of tonnage by provinces, Nova Scotia still retains the chief place; British Columbia comes next in the amount of its production, while the Northwest Territories and New Brunswick contribute but a relatively small proportion.

The output by Provinces was: Nova Scotia, 2,290,935 tons, valued at \$5,579,568; British Columbia, 1,152,588 tons, valued at \$4,116,388; N. W. Territories, 174,181 tons, valued at \$437,243; New Brunswick, 5,422 tons, valued at \$11,030.

The number of coal miners employed throughout the Dominion was 9,573.

COPAL EXPORT, 1891.

Province	Tons	Value
Quebec	4,984	\$ 7,204
Nova Scotia	154,867	417,816
Newfoundland	1,742	5,150
Prince Edward Island	55	19
Manitoba	2,233	4,955
British Columbia	767,734	2,068,065
Total	971,438	\$3,553,778

COPPER.

The total output was 8,928,921 lbs., of which 2,290,935 lbs., or 25 per cent., was at \$160,737, an increase of 40 per cent. in value as compared with 1890. The report states that there is little new to note in this industry, but in touching on the various Provinces it draws attention to the bright outlook for the Kootenay country, especially with the railway communication.

IRON.

The production of iron ore during 1891 shows somewhat of a decrease compared with that of 1890, the figure being 76,511 tons, worth \$165,380, for the latter, as compared with 65,979 tons, valued at \$142,005, for the former. Now, however, comes the main contribution, its production continuing over 75 per cent. of the grand total, the rest being produced in the Province of Quebec, with a small quantity of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Lancet, against which paper, Dr. Leslie Keeley brought a libel suit because of comments on his chloride of gold treatment for drunkenness, announced yesterday that the action has been dismissed, Dr. Keeley paying all the costs.

THE POWER OF NATURE.

For every ill nature has a cure. In the healing of Nature's ills the virtue lies for croup, colds, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, rheumatism, etc. Dr. W. H. Wood's Norway Pine Tree represents the virtues of Norway Pine and other pectoral remedies. Price 5s.

N.S., the Canada Iron Furnace Company, Enders, Que.; John McDougall & Co., Drummondville, Que. The two latter firms use charcoal for fuel in smelting the bog ores, as before mentioned, and produce a pig iron which is used for the manufacture of railroad car wheels.

LEAD.

The amount of this metal produced in Canada was 589,665 lbs., valued at \$25,607. Small as this is, however, the figures are five times as great as those of 1890.

MICA.

The output was \$71,510, an increase of 50 per cent.

NICKEL.

The value of the shipments of this most important mineral jumped from 1,435,742 lbs., valued at \$933,232, in 1890, to 4,626,627 lbs., valued at \$2,775,976, in 1891. Even in 1890 Canada stood the head of all countries as an exporter of this metal, as the following table shows:

Country	lbs.
New Caledonia	1,435,742
U.S.A.	1,447,672
Sweden	17,632

A bright future in regard to this industry is to be found in the demand for nickel-steel plate. The market for this alloy has not yet reached the stage it has now attained, and the figures for the period under consideration, as well as the following year, have already been presented in the Provincial mining reports. A comparison of the output with that of the other parts of the Dominion and the production of the whole of Canada are, however, of great interest, especially as the report gives evidence of much care in preparation.

PETROLEUM.

The year 1891 was one of considerable interest to those operating in oil, on account of the discovery of petroleum in Western Canada, and the opening of the further discoveries in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. The output for the year was 755,298 barrels, valued at \$1,004,546, a considerable increase over the previous twelve months.

PHOSPHATE.

Showed a falling off in production, the decrease in value being \$119,442. Quebec and Ontario are the only producers, the former having an output valued at \$206,416, the latter \$35,187.

Gold.

The production of gold for 1891 was \$1,303,000, valued at \$30,616, as compared with \$16,046 oz. in 1890, valued at \$1,149,776. Nova Scotia shows a falling off of 1,204 oz. and British Columbia of 3,801 oz., whilst Ontario shows an increase of 1,204 oz. over 1890. The value of the auriferous lodes of Nova Scotia, constituted, as in the past, all but a small fraction of the production given above.

Production by Provinces.

Province	Ounces	Pounds	No. Men
Quebec	32,614,300	4,077,250	400
Nova Scotia	2,704,794	338,099	100
Ontario	141,052	1,763	100
British Columbia	22,774	2,847	100
Manitoba	16,023	2,003	100
Alberta	15,181	1,896	100
St. Pierre	11,442	1,430	100
Spanish West Indies	8,415	1,051	100
Portuguese	6,412	796	100
British Guiana	4,142	518	100
Japan	1,200	150	100
China	1,190	148	100
Total	58,734,143	7,304,689	1,316

SILVER.

The production of silver during 1891 had a value of \$406,233, which at the average market price for the year of 98 cents = 41,623 oz. Of this the provinces produced as follows: Ontario 225,633 ounces, value, \$22,192; British Columbia 3,306, value, \$181,872; Quebec 1,204, value, \$1,204.

As the report predicts, the future of this Province in mining for the precious metals is very encouraging, owing to the great attention paid to quartz mining in the last few years, and it is safe to say that British Columbia, when the next report is issued, will show a large and steadily increasing in the production of silver especially.

MICHAELMAS.

October—This was the only mineral product produced in Canada during the year, the output being 900 tons, valued at \$17,750, an increase of more than \$12,000 over the previous year.

There were 427,482 gallons of mineral water placed on the market, valued at \$54,298, and \$1,000 degrees.

There were 4,700,000 lbs. of clay and other minerals were produced in small quantities, and in platinum, the whole output valued at \$10,000, was produced in British Columbia.

The natural gas operations in Ontario are the only ones, the city of Buffalo being supplied from the wells in Welland county, Ontario.

The pyrites produced in 1891 was valued at \$203,205; sand, 45,021 tons, value \$161,179; building stone, value \$708,736; lime, \$20,915; brick, value \$1,061,536; while various other materials go to make up the total of Canada's mineral products for the year 1891.

FARMING THE FARMERS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton spoke on the silver question before the agricultural commissioners yesterday. He gave the Populists a touching up incidentally. He spoke in part as follows:

"To be sure, as your president has intimated, underlying all sciences and arts is agriculture, and it has just begun to receive upon agricultural minds that it needs individual development and self-reliance in each citizen rather than gregarious organization, may it be deplored or given preference to the adoption of some system of agriculture?"

He well understood that so far as the grange and alliance organizations have attended to something else than farming; they have been worked, to use the parlance of the day, by journeyman farmers, who, for political purposes, may be depicted or given preference to the adoption of some system of agriculture."

We all understand that so far as the grange and alliance organizations have attended to something else than farming; they have been worked, to use the parlance of the day, by journeyman farmers, who, for political purposes, may be depicted or given preference to the adoption of some system of agriculture."

THE CLOUTURE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Senate devoted four hours and a half to executive business and gave the rest of its approval to the appointment of Mr. V. M. Allen as ambassador to France and Mr. Kilbreth as collector of customs at New York.

A closure rule by Mr. Voorhees, practically the same as that fathered by Mr. Hill, was introduced. It provides that when any bill or resolution which occupies the advantageous position of unfinished business has been referred to a committee, it may at any time be closed, a motion being made that that motion shall be put immediately, and that when its final vote arrives no debate or amendment shall be permitted.

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An amendment to the silver purchase bill was offered by Mr. Pfeiffer (Populist, Kan.) to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from voting on the bill until it had been introduced in the House.

THE CLOUTURE.

WICHITA, Oct. 20.—The anthracite proposer to change the name of the Boulevard Legouy to Boulevard Avelan, and have suggested change of the name of the new iron road to be launched on the 27th instant either to Tar or Russie.

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## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1893.

### A DANGEROUS PET.

The Liberal newspapers are just now making much of Mr. Dalton McCarthy. But the party will find him a dangerous kind of pet. It is certain that the Liberals will never work with McCarthy, Col. O'Brien and the other men who think as they do. They have very little indeed in common with the Grits whose most uncompromising opponents they have hitherto been. It may be that the Liberals hope to use McCarthy and his friends to divide the Conservative party, and then drop them like hot potatoes. But those Liberals who hope to make a tool of Mr. McCarthy will be certain to find themselves deplorably mistaken. He is much more likely to use them to gain his ends, than they are to prevail upon him to serve their purposes. A union between the McCarthys and the Liberals may be set down as one of the impossible alliances, and those Liberals who are now flattered that gentleman will, before long, be mortified to see that they made such fools of themselves.

Mr. McCarthy's speeches on the tariff and taxation are lauded to the skies by some of the Liberals. But they have not yet found out how far Mr. McCarthy differs from them on the trade question. His leanings are towards Great Britain, they have been for a long time looking to the United States for trade advantages. He favors the Federation of the Empire, they aspire to Independence. On the questions of religion and language Mr. McCarthy would very soon find himself at odds with the Liberals—both leaders and rank and file. The Liberal party, to use a common but very significant phrase, has no use for Mr. McCarthy and his like, neither has he any use for them. They are as wide as the poles apart.

### THE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

The kind of money which the silver men of the United States desire to palm off on the country is made very plain by the following statement of the Hon. J. S. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture: "A counterfeiter," that gentleman says, "can put a whole ounce of silver, that is 480 grains, into a dollar and then make twenty-five cents by the operation." This dollar, which is intrinsically worth only seventy-five cents, would contain twenty-nine per cent. more silver than does the standard dollar, The Chicago Tribune says:

The counterfeiter could make much more money and with far less risk of detection than by working on the plan suggested by Secretary Morton. The owners of silver have this week offered to sell to the Treasury at 75 cents per fine ounce. At that rate each standard dollar contains but 67 cents worth of silver. If, therefore, the man on a large scale the counterfeiter could afford to make "dollars" of precisely the same size, weight, and intrinsic value at 60 cents each, the odd three cents paying for all the cost of manufacture. The gain would be 40 cents in each dollar, instead of 25 cents, which is a considerable difference, especially when to that pecuniary advantage is added the comparative immunity from detection and punishment.

It is a wonder to many why these sixty cent dollar pieces current in the United States. The reason is that the silver money in the United States is redeemable in gold. If it were not that the Government has so far contrived to redeem its silver notes with gold, and has expressed its determination to continue to do so, the dollar would have before this fallen to its bullion value. The conviction that the Government cannot go on always doing this is what created the panic some time ago and it is that which prevents the complete return of confidence and keeps business in the United States in an insecure condition.

### AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Canadians naturally wonder how it is that the Australian colonies have not con federated. It is so evidently their interest to unite, that we in this Northern Hemisphere would like to know what are the obstacles to union. An Australian gentleman, who is a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, has kindly sent us a history of the Movement for Australian Confederation, which will satisfy the intelligent and laudable curiosity of our readers, of which the following are the opening paragraphs:

The visitor to Australia is struck by the fact that while almost everyone seems to be in favor of federating the various provinces under one central government, very little has been done towards the achievement of that object. There have been several conferences and conventions on the subject, and many able and eloquent speeches upon it; indeed, the orations would have to be measured by the mile—but the practical results so far have been small. The reasons for the long delay over a matter generally accepted as right and good are not apparent at first to the visitor, but if he inquires closely into the matter he will ascertain that the following are the "lions in the path": one Australian statesman called them:—

Firstly, the desire of New Zealand to remain out of the federation for the present. Its leading men say they have 1200 reasons for this, meaning by the remark that New Zealand is 1200 miles distant from the Australian continent.

Secondly, there are the border tariffs between the various provinces. As Victoria started her protective policy about twenty years before any of the others, the latter desiring a few years protection, in order to get on something like terms of equality.

Thirdly, the Kanaka labor laws of Queensland, by which the last-mentioned province hopes to be able to develop her great sugar resources. The Queenslanders know very well that under a federation the democracy of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania would make short work

of the black labor laws of the Northern Provinces, and the ruling classes in Queensland are therefore anxious for a few years more assistance from the Kanakas before they federate.

Fourthly, the jealousy between the political leaders of New South Wales. This is a sad statement to make, but it is perfectly true. For instance, Sir Henry Parkes, who believes in the doctrine of *Aut Caesar aut nullus*, will not work for Federation while anyone else is in the lead, and other leaders do not support the movement while he leads. When Sir Henry held aloft the federal standard, Sir George Dibbs, Sir John Robertson, and other eminent politicians tried to thwart him. When Mr. Barton and other protectionists tried to "boom" the matter, Sir Henry Parkes and some of his followers held aloof from the result. The result has been a series of detached attempts at Federation, which have done little more than to keep the flag flying. The working men of the world want the whole world. Nothing less will satisfy them.

### THE CONTEST IN OHIO.

Mr. McKinley, the godfather of the famous tariff that bears his name, is candidate for the office of Governor of Ohio in the election which is to come off next month. The State politicians have succeeded in making the issue at that election a purely federal one. Mr. McKinley represents the principle of high protection, which is embodied in his tariff and Mr. Neal represents the Democratic policy of tariff reform. Ohio has been for many years staunchly Republican and enthusiastically protectionist. But in spite of this, the Democrats do not object to the issue that has been raised. If the State elects the Democratic candidate, which seems to us very unlikely, for Mr. McKinley is personally popular, a victory will be claimed for the Administration's trade policy; if Mr. McKinley gains the day, the protectionists of the United States will take it as an indication that their principles are still popular, and they will feel encouraged to continue the fight on the old lines.

The Metabale, from all accounts, are the Spartans of South Africa. They are a nation of soldiers. Their trade is war. They were for a time a community of celibates, but among them their sovereign permitted marriage and by, but, just now, it seems to occupy the position of a deeply interested spectator.

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It seems singular that a State election should be made by common consent a test of the popularity of a policy which is purely Federal, but no doubt the politicians of Ohio, of both sides, knew what they were about when they allowed protection or tariff reform to be made the issue at the election. It is said, too, that Mr. McKinley is the most hopeful Republican candidate for the Presidency, and that if he is again elected Governor of Ohio, his chances of nomination will be greatly increased. The election in Ohio is almost the only State election that the people of the United States, as a whole, take an interest in. The other elections are for the most part only local affairs.

This being what is called an off year in the United States, the State elections are comparatively few. There are to be elections in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia. The Populists are preparing to make a vigorous fight in one or two of these States, but that party appears to have seen the best of its days. The people seem to be getting tired of political faddists and extremists.

### THAT BOMBARDMENT.

One of the most bewildering things we read of is the bombardment of Rio Janeiro. It is many weeks now since that bombardment commenced—in the telegrams. It has continued steadily ever since, so that there is any truth in the reports that have reached us, there would, at the present moment, be very little to fear on this head.

It is but natural that these men who have been permitted to settle in a distant land among tribes of ruthless barbarians should be allowed a wide measure of discretion in dealing with their enemies. It is absurd to permit men to engage in enterprises of great danger and at the same time to prevent their doing what they consider necessary to defend themselves. Besides, the South Africa Company may well be trusted to deal humanely with the natives of the country which it occupies. It is composed of men of high character, whose main object is to civilize the people of South Africa. Its trusted servants are humane men who, no doubt, take a wide and an enlightened view of the interests of the company whose property they are bound to promote, and of the nation to which they belong. Harmless and civilizable people like the Mashonas will be certainly greatly benefited by the settlement of white men among them who will make them free, who will treat them well and who will protect them from their enemies. If they teach human wolves like the Metabale a stern lesson in the only way they can appreciate and understand, they will not do much for that part of South Africa which the savage infest, but they will benefit humanity. A nation of slave masters and slave drivers must be either conquered or exterminated.

The South Africa Company has already done much to civilize and improve the country within its sphere of influence. It has constructed 1200 miles of railroad from Kimberley to Oryburg. It is constructing a line from Oryburg to Mafeking. From Mafeking to Fort Salisbury it has made a line of telegraph 319 miles in length. It has constructed the Selous road 460 miles long, from Macdonald Fort to Mount Hampden. Roads, railroads and telegraph lines are good civilizers, and the South Africa Company having made so good a beginning will be compelled to continue its work of opening up the country. Mr. Rhodes, its leading spirit, has projected a telegraph line which will connect

Central Africa with Egypt, thus bringing Europe into direct, and almost instantaneous communication with the settlements and stations of Darkest Africa.

It may be said that the British and Germans and Portuguese and Italians and French have no business in Africa. They have as much business in Africa as the white man had in America. What would the world be to-day, if the people of Europe had listened to the sentimentalists of the days immediately succeeding those of Columbus, and refrained from occupying the New World? The working men of the world want the whole world. Nothing less will satisfy them.

### A CORRUPT CANDIDATE.

The most interesting feature of the election soon to take place in the State of New York is the candidature of Isaac H. Maynard. The office to which Mr. Maynard has been nominated is that of Judge of the Court of Appeals. Maynard is a political of the velvet kind. He is pleasant, and smooth, and plausible, but he is thoroughly unprincipled. He has been nominated to a high office, which should be filled by a man of spotless character, not in spite of his want of principle, but because of it. He has done dirty work—work that is to be hoped no other man in his position could be found to do—for the bosses, and they are bound to reward him for his services.

In 1891 the election returns showed that the Democrats were in the State Senate in a minority of four. This did not suit that party, so the politicians, of whom Mr. Maynard was one, concocted a scheme, by controlling the Board of Canvassers, to capture three of the Republican majority. They set to work and found or made flaws in the election returns sufficient to unseat two of the Republican members elect, and to give their seats to the Democratic candidates. But they were not so successful with one of the seats. A recount of the returns of Duchess county was ordered by the Board. It is evident that the Democratic conspirators knew that if this return was fully counted the Republican candidate would be confirmed in his seat. So they determined that the return should never reach the Board of Canvassers. It must disappear before it reached the hands of the officials to whom it was directed. Isaac H. Maynard, the Deputy Attorney General of the State, was the man who undertook to dispose of the copies of the return, which were on their way to Albany. He did the work successfully. The return never came to hand, and the Board acted as if it did not exist, and so the Democratic conspiracy gained its point. It secured a majority of the Senate, and the conspirators were chiefly indebted to Mr. Maynard for the success of their nefarious scheme.

This is no party slander. "The facts," says Harper's Weekly, "are undisputed." An impartial tribunal, consisting of nine of the foremost lawyers of the State, selected by the Bar Association of New York, has pronounced this act of Mr. Maynard one of the greatest crimes known to the law.

It is not surprising that honest men in all the States are anxious about the New York election. They believe that if Mr. Maynard is elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, the electors of the State will bring on themselves deep disgrace and will do much to lower the judiciary in the estimation of the country. Commenting on the nomination of this man, Harper's Weekly, which favors the Cleveland Administration, says:

It is but natural that these men who have the slightest regard for the dignity of the judicial office, for the security of personal and property rights under the administration of justice, and for the cause of good government generally, that the offices held by the South Africa Company are preparing to make a vigorous fight in one or two of these States, but that party appears to have seen the best of its days. The people seem to be getting tired of political faddists and extremists.

### AT LAST.

It appears that the obstructives in the question of the plebiscite will be the same as in the case of the Ontario bill.

"Are you in favor of immediate prohibition by law of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage?"

It is a little difficult to see what practical purpose is to be served by applying to the people of that Province for an answer to the above question. If a majority of the electors say that they are in favor of a prohibitory law, the Province will be nearer passing one than it is at present. The vote is not in any way authoritative; it does not bind anyone to anything. After the vote has been taken, matters, as regards prohibition, will be precisely where they were before the election.

A knowledge that the vote will be of very little use. The probability, to say the least, is that the provinces have no power to enact a prohibitory law. The majority of the voters of Ontario are by no means a majority of the voters of the Dominion. So that even if Ontario votes by a large majority in favor of prohibition the question as to the state of public opinion with regard to a prohibitory law for the Dominion will be very far from being decided.

Although the plebiscite may be most unsatisfactory from every point of view, it may answer the purpose for which it was permitted by the Government of Ontario. It may divert public attention from a practical measure, and it may convince the people of Ontario that the Provincial Government has nothing to do with the enforcement of a prohibitory law, and that if they want such a law they must look to the Dominion Parliament to give it to them. It does seem as if the only object that the Ontario Government had in enacting the

plebiscite law was to get rid of an unpleasant question and to prove to the advocates of prohibition that the responsibility of granting or withholding prohibition lay, not with the Province, but with the Federal Legislature. Taking the vote of the people of the Province on a question which is outside the jurisdiction of the Province seems to be a naked and an unreasonable proceeding.

Spokane Review: On this side of the Indian railroads now risk the danger of being held up by detectives looking for train robbers.

Spokane Review: On this side of the Indian railroads now risk the danger of being held up by detectives looking for train robbers.

Seattle Telegraph: The Tacoma community has adopted a resolution recommending that citizens of the first class, instead of patching up their winter quarters, unite in going before the next legislature and asking that a general municipal incorporation bill to provide uniform charters throughout the state be passed.

Ottawa Citizen: Mr. Jones, M. P., whose excellent wife is judge of fishes at Chicago, is candidate for the office of Governor of Ohio in the election which is to come off next month. The State politicians have succeeded in making the issue at that election a purely federal one. Mr. McKinley represents the principle of high protection, which is embodied in his tariff and Mr. Neal represents the Democratic policy of tariff reform. Ohio has been for many years staunchly Republican and enthusiastically protectionist. But in spite of this, the Democrats do not object to the issue that has been raised. If the State elects the Democratic candidate, which seems to us very unlikely, for Mr. McKinley is personally popular, a victory will be claimed for the Administration's trade policy; if Mr. McKinley gains the day, the protectionists of the United States will take it as an indication that their principles are still popular, and they will feel encouraged to continue the fight on the old lines.

Two of the claims in the Grady group

### OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS.

Washington Star: Persons travelling on Indian railroads now risk the danger of being held up by detectives looking for train robbers.

Spokane Review: On this side of the Indian railroads now risk the danger of being held up by detectives looking for train robbers.

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Two of the claims in the Grady group

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## SON NOTES.

Mines Not to the West  
Kootenay  
Lake

Grady Group Bonded—  
Communications With  
Jim Hill.

On the Tribune,  
rock on the Nelson & Fort  
is beyond Shaw's camp  
about 15 miles from Nelson.  
no delays in receiving  
would have been at Nelson  
ment of ore has been made  
mine in Trail Creek district  
water. Work has been re-  
at Eagle mine, in the same  
"Joe" Morris as superin-

dent in the Grady group  
Sloan District (the  
Bear), have been bonded.  
\$70,000. A cash amount  
made, the balance to be  
nine and twelve months.  
secured the bond for out-

Munn-Foley-Guthrie party  
Spokane Saturday, taking  
it. It is stated they went  
to be better able to con-  
"Jim" Hill of the great  
negotiations result anti-  
will be back at Kaslo this

known groups of claims  
is the Reed & Robinson.  
It is reported the  
and to John Finch, a  
in the Cœur d'Alene  
amount of the bond is said to  
a group was under bond at  
Dunhu syndicate.

of the work done on the  
Bourgeois stumbled against  
a year or so ago,  
\$40,000 to a syndi-  
Dan Mann, the railroad  
to the men manager, will  
the big mines in  
the west of Kootenay  
first sunk was found to be  
were run across the ledge.  
The first cut is some  
50 feet wide, with two  
as about 10 feet in  
was sunk 27 feet. This  
had to be stopped owing to  
water, which will be  
is worked at any depth.  
men shown in the bottom of  
the cut was run 200 feet  
without cutting either wall.  
700 fuses was exposed, and  
re being, it took a  
mations at the time were  
out 140 feet to the south of  
it was run which proves  
sixty-three feet wide be-  
the one of so good a grade  
it would pay to run  
It is solid galena on the  
bottom covered with galena  
is the width. The lead  
is for a distance of 500 feet  
when work will be resumed,  
is in the hands of men  
safe to assume that work  
again as soon as the silver  
is settled in the United

been platted at the point  
week empties into Kootenay  
road from the North Star  
through the townsite, its  
have a good thing. It

"Mannville"

writes: "I am fully con-  
fident the district is the richest

In my seventeen years ex-  
and have never seen a  
clean high grade of talc  
Since the opening  
2,000 tons have been  
in the United States for  
ore gave an average return  
over and 50 per cent. lead  
miners who work under  
one expression of opinion,  
in Kootenay. I ever  
a good deal, them have worked  
in the best camps be-  
Columbia and Old Mexico.  
res must be seen to be  
apprised of what is  
month ago I was shown  
following mines: Monte-  
200 in silver from a 16-  
from a bunch of 100  
return was had. The  
over and 40 per cent lead,  
\$300 in silver and 60  
ad. Sunet, \$180 in sil-  
Eureka, \$150 in  
per cent. lead. Fourth  
in silver and 70  
Mountain, \$120 in  
20 per cent lead,  
cooper and ruby silver ore  
up in the thousands.  
\$200 to \$400 in silver.  
are many more, in more  
stage of development, from  
high grade, one has been  
and another. The size of  
large, look exceedingly  
Blue Bird, Freddie Lee,  
Bonanza King, World's  
and Northern Belle.

Oct. 23.—Mr. and Mrs.  
are, who were en route to  
are believed to have per-  
Creek disaster.

**ERIAL**

**KING POWDER**

Ammonium, Lime,

Phosphate, or any Injurious.

## MACMAHON'S FUNERAL.

The Remains Taken From "La Madeleine" to the Hotel des Invalides.

Grand and Eloquent Oration by  
Premier Dupuy—An Exceptional  
Tribute.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—On the arrival of the mourners for Marshal MacMahon at the Church of La Madeleine, yesterday, the army officers took their places at the right of the bier and the civilians at the left. The hearse was taken after the service to the Esplanade des Invalides where 4000 troops had assembled. The infantry was paraded by General Salomon, the cavalry by six and the artillery by four. All had their colors wrapped with crepe. As the troops passed the civilians walked with bared heads and the foreign military representatives saluted. The march past occupied nearly two hours. The Russians watched it with intense interest. At 4:30 o'clock the ceremony was over.

## EXCITED STOCK MARKET.

The "Shorts," Seized With Panic,  
Abandon the Field to Their  
Opponents.

Rapid Rise in Values—A Gain of Half  
to Two Per Cent  
Made.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—It is a long time since the Stock Exchange presented such a scene of excitement as it did to-day. The transactions were on a heavy scale, footing up 452,874 shares, and the excitement ran high. The "shorts" lost heavily yesterday through the phenomenal rise in the market, and were ill prepared for to-day's developments. The news from Washington came in the nature of a surprise to them. When it was finally announced that the silver senators had at last abandoned the field to their opponents a sort of panic seized the "shorts." Prices bounded up half a point at a time, as the market became more and more excited. A common report that a leading operator, noted for his fine manipulation of industrial properties had been caught short of the stock and had been compelled to cover at a very heavy loss. This, it was said, accounts for the jump in the stock to 10¢ near the close. After the operator in question had been forced to cover the stock dropped back to 99¢. Early this morning it was again 99¢. The Canadas were very erratic in its movements. It opened 4 lower, dropped to 162, rallied to 166, and receded to 165. The break to 162 was due to reports that some of the "shorts" had made private settlements with the "bulls." It was claimed that the basis was 162. The general list opened somewhat irregular, but soon afterwards Regent, General, and General Loison, president of the Senate, and General Loizius, president of the House, had the floor, holding the cords of the pall.

MacMahon's chestnut charger, the saddle covered with crepe, was led behind the hearse. Three non-commissioned officers, carrying on cushions the Field Marshal's decorations, including the black eagle, were sent, and a bugler sounded the field trumpet. MacMahon's regiments followed. After the members of the MacMahon family came General Boulard, President Carnot's representative, the entire diplomatic corps, the officers of the Russian fleet at Toulon, the Generals of the French army, the Admirals of the French navy, the academicians and the like. The chief of the field staff, General Marnier, followed. After the members of the MacMahon family came General Boulard, President Carnot's representative, the entire diplomatic corps, the officers of the Russian fleet at Toulon, the Generals of the French army, the Admirals of the French navy, the academicians and the like. The chief of the field staff, General Marnier, followed. 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## The Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1893.

## TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

Sir Richard Cartwright is pushing himself to the front again. He is not the kind of man who can be quietly relegated to obscurity by the weak men who find him in their way. In answer apparently to enquires as to his whereabouts, made by some of the Government newspapers, it is announced that Sir Richard intends to deliver a series of six speeches to his South Oxford constituents. It is pretty certain that his utterances on all the questions at issue will be stronger and more definite than those of his nominal leader. Sir Richard is known to have some very decided opinions on the trade question, and he generally has the courage of his convictions. He was at the last election strongly in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, and he was not afraid to face the consequences that must flow from the adoption of that policy. He must have read with impatience the indefinite, not to say unmeaning, utterance of Mr. Laurier on that important question.

Leading Liberals, no doubt, await with considerable trepidation the delivery of those six speeches in South Oxford. And they have good grounds for apprehension. If they have any confidence in Mr. Laurier, and if they believe the ground he has taken on this trade question to be firm and tenable, they may make themselves sure that Sir Richard Cartwright will not follow the course which he has pointed out. It has been openly said that Mr. Laurier on that question tried to steer South by North. It is quite certain that Sir Richard Cartwright will not attempt this absurdfeat.

He will steer in a definite direction. He will not leave it uncertain what course he is taking or what point he is making for. We, however, are not at all sure that he will strengthen the Liberal position.

The people of Canada have more than once shown that they do not believe Sir Richard Cartwright to be a safe guide in either trade or finance, and they have pronounced very decidedly against his latest pet theory—Unrestricted Reciprocity—involving, as it does, the adoption of the United States tariff and discrimination in trade against Great Britain.

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The intelligent inhabitants of the cities of Canada and the United States are every day declaring that Municipal Government is a failure. The corporations exhibit different degrees of incapacity. Popularity-hunting aldermen will not do their duty when they are convinced that doing it efficiently will cost them votes at the next election. The habitual subservience of aldermen in many cities to the most corrupt and the least intelligent class of electors has so disgusted men of ability and standing, who possess a fair degree of self-respect, that they will not allow themselves to be put in nomination for seats in the Council. They know that in almost every matter of importance they will be outvoted by the popularity-hunting members of the Council, and that they will have to bear the odium of administrative acts of which they utterly disapprove. The demagogic members of city councils are, as a rule, as ignorant and as narrow-minded as men can well be, and instead of being guides to the people they are among the first to lead them astray.

Besides being ignorant and incapable, a very considerable proportion of the members of American city councils are hopelessly corrupt. They are, from the first day of their public careers to the last, "on the make." They seek office in order to get all the money they can out of the positions to which they are elected, and they take good care to make the best use of all the opportunities that offer to increase their pile. The "boss system," too, prevails in many great cities. The aldermen and the electors are both under the thumb of a boss who, by the use of the most abominable means, gains and retains his bad ascendancy.

All this is known to the ratepayers, but still they prefer putting up with the ineffective and corrupt city government than to make the exertion necessary to effect reform. In fact, many of those who know how cities are governed despair of ever reforming the governing bodies, as long as the corporations are constituted as they are.

What many of them propose is to do away with the affairs of cities managed by paid commissioners, who hold office wholly independently of the will or the caprice of the electors. Those who advocate this change say that the management of the affairs of a city are as much a matter of business requiring for its proper transaction skilled men, as are the affairs of a bank or of an insurance company. The directors of a bank take good care that the men placed in charge of the different departments know their business. And if any of them or their subordinates prove incapable or dishonest, he is dealt with in a summary manner. They know that the success of the institution depends upon the way its affairs are administered, and to have good administration capable officials are absolutely necessary.

The rights of the citizens, so far from being interfered with by this mode of city government, are considered and deferred to. It is the right of the city taxpayer to get the most possible for the money he is required to pay into the city treasury. He has a right, if he pays for them, to have a pure and plentiful water supply, good, well-lighted and well-kept streets and squares, effective drainage, a reliable police force, an active and vigilant fire brigade and the other city services, at the least possible cost. He has, too, a right to economic-

cal administration. As much of every dollar of taxes should be expended on the city services, and as little for expenses of administration as the best managers can devise. But it has been found that elective Councils cannot give cities this sort of Government. Money—a great deal of money—is always lost by mismanagement and waste, and sometimes it is diverted. The elective Councils do not give the citizens what they have a right to get for the money. It is no wonder, then, that even in the neighboring Republic people talk of governing cities by paid commissioners.

## FUTILE DETRACTION.

The Opposition newspapers of the Province are filling their columns with all kinds of campaign fiction, with a view to show that the Premier's trip through the Mainland was a failure, and that so far from being warmly received and welcomed, the reverse was the case, and that any seeming attention was but at best chilling civility.

It is not usual to give a banquet to an unwelcome and an unpopular visitor. Yet this honor was tendered to the Premier in Chilliwack and at Ladner's Landing by the Agricultural Association. To get up a dinner for a public man and to drink his health with enthusiasm is no part of perfunctory civility.

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## See's Okanagan &amp; Spallumcheen Agricultural Society.

If Mr. Davis's visit to Vernon had been unacceptable to the inhabitants of that part of the country, it is quite certain that he would not have received from the Directors of the Okanagan & Spallumcheen Agricultural Society the above voluntary tokens of good-will and esteem, and the vain efforts of the Opposition press to hide the truth are condemned by the facts, which, as they always do, speak louder than words.

## AGAINST SECTIONALISM.

The leader of the Government spoke on the subject of sectionalism at the banquet given in his honor at the Delta. He did not, as the News-Advertiser accuse him of doing, attempt to arouse a spirit of sectionalism. He took exactly the opposite course.

He exhorted his hearers to avoid sectionalism, and showed them that it was their interest as well as their duty to maintain the closest union between the different sections of the Province. This is what he said at the banquet, on that subject, as reported in the Vancouver World:

He then spoke to his hearers of the wisdom of shunning anything looking to sectionalism but, instead, from their favored position to the left, to the right, and to the Island tributary to Delta's prosperity. The benefit, he said, of a large expenditure in Cariboo would not be confined to that district, but would extend the whole length of the Fraser and beyond, and in the same way as the expenditures in Victoria would benefit all other parts of the country. The Delta was a large estate, and what benefited one part benefited the whole. The

Opposition, he was sorry to observe, was not preaching such doctrines as would recommend themselves to right thinking, progressive men, and, as a result, he was greatly distressed by his hearers to be on their guard, so desperate had their leaders and press become that they would stop at nothing, as long as it was supposed a point was to be gained.

In conclusion, said Mr. Davis, the Government, though it represented a party, and a policy, and a Government that was interested in works and improvements, and strove earnestly to develop our common country. (Cries of "We will"). But if you think the Opposition can do better than we can, then make a change; if not, give the Government your hearty support. (Prolonged applause.)

## AN HONORABLE RETRACTION.

Part of the Commonwealth of Vernon has been sold at what are considered fair prices. It may be recollect that when it was first known that the Government intended to sell this land, some complaint was made and some predictions ventured by parties who suspected that the Government wanted to benefit a favored few. Among the grumblers and the prophets was the Vernon News.

That paper has been agreeably disappointed, and it has been honorable enough to take back what it said when it was unjustly suspicious of the Government. In its issue of the 20th, after stating the particulars of the sale, it says:

A general rule prophecies that what is not to be had the cheapest (whether good or ill) remains unsold, but the Commonwealth is afraid that the Government's action is in the interest of the land-grabbers instead of the general public, and criticised their actions to that effect, we are pleased now to note that such has not turned out as it was feared.

On Sunday morning, about eleven o'clock, the residence of Henry King, Chilliwack, was discovered on fire, and though every possible assistance was rendered by his neighbors, the dwelling was completely destroyed. Mr. King, who was out, and vinegar was applied to the fire, the flames from the root cellar and other buildings. It was blowing a gale from the northeast at the time. Several valuable fruit trees round the building were destroyed.

Mr. Harvey, the mining engineer, who appears to be the managing director, had his home at the foot of Colorado. Both went out early yesterday morning. The former gentleman is a practical man, having worked largely in coal mines in Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Harvey is recognized as one of the best practical mining engineers in the country, and is now engaged in superintending the gold mines in Colorado. For the present he is associated with a resident manager for the company. Mr. R. Yull will be foreman.

(From the Miner.)

The dredging and amalgamating process is

to be continued.

NANAIMO, Oct. 23.—James Ferguson, of Victoria, was this afternoon sentenced to seven months' hard labor by Judge Harrison, for the larceny of \$8.

Warburton Pike, the Saturna Island rancher, returned from a trip to the interior

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

## Extreme Low Water in the Fraser Laying Bare Promising Bar Diggings.

## Warburton Pike Returns From an Expedition Far North—Interior News.

## (Special to the Colonist.)

## VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 24.—The strange coincidence of the death of two Chinamen here and at Astoria has caused a great deal of comment. It was first reported that they had died of cholera. The post-mortem showed differently. Both complained of similar pains and both had passed over their stomachs. The verdicts in both cases were death from heart failure. Registrar Beck has received \$200, money.

Justice Drake is to hold Supreme court here.

Tay San Law, who has befriended many dispossessed Chinamen here has been presented with a purse from his leaving Vancouver.

The Provincial Government will be petitioned for an appropriation to make the Diamond Match Company a wagon road.

A number of men came yesterday who had been working on the trail.

William Butt was charged by William Woods with stealing his wheel-barrow.

The magistrate thought it strange that Butt was accused of guilty of stealing an article of such trifling value. Woods explained that he thought Butt was a Chinaman.

A young men's guild has been formed in connection with St. Andrew's church, F. M. Black president.

The Foresters' entertainment at their hall in Springer's block was uncomfortably short last night. Bro. S. Gutzberger presided. The programme was excellent, consisting dancing.

J. H. Smith was voted \$25 by the Council. He lay in wait for a week and caught five boys breaking windows with catapults. He had one convicted and claimed the reward.

J. G. Carter Troop was a passenger on the ill-fated Mowea. He represents the Dominion Government, the Canadian Pacific railway and a syndicate of newspapermen.

If Mr. Davis's visit to Vernon had been unacceptable to the inhabitants of that part of the country, it is quite certain that he would not have received from the Directors of the Okanagan & Spallumcheen Agricultural Society the above voluntary tokens of good-will and esteem, and the vain efforts of the Opposition press to hide the truth are condemned by the facts, which, as they always do, speak louder than words.

## Yours truly,

A. J. VERNON.

New WESTMINSTER, Oct. 23.—Burglars attempted to enter J. E. Phillips' store, on Columbia street, last night, by the back entrance. They cut a piece of the panel, and could easily have completed the job, but appear to have been disturbed.

A Pioneer society is to be formed, the members eligible being those who resided here previous to the fire.

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## VER ISSUE.

iations Will Not Be  
Repeal Bill  
To Pass.

clined To Do More  
Senator Dubois  
His Opinion.

Oct. 24.—The  
Senate late yesterday  
afforded a secure  
opportunity for us to  
indicate our views. There  
were speeches, and men  
voting necessarily  
demonstrated that  
American Senators will make  
upon a measure, which  
we, and will try to get  
assistance sufficient to  
get it passed.

The mission services commanded by Rev.  
Father Lindner at St. Andrew's cathedral  
last Sunday, were well attended. This even-  
ing Rev. Father Stoll, of Seattle, will join  
his co-laborer, and the services during the  
week will be conducted by the two reverend  
fathers.

definite announcement  
was declared off was  
no effort to-morrow at  
the time the men had re-  
turned and were prepared to  
definitely. The  
purpose, some of  
which would not be pre-  
pared to give way as  
red speeches were con-  
tinued to pass. There  
was a day, when the  
journey instead of a  
closing up of a cloister.  
When he afterwards  
had adjourned he  
of taking that question

and McPherson and  
had a long conference  
yesterday. When he  
came chamber Palmer  
would be under-  
come," he said "to be  
the minority shall rule,  
even than the finan-  
cial and the executive  
make the amendment  
feel greatly  
imprisoned. They say they surren-  
tions contrary to their  
they are more than  
diminution take the  
settlement. It will have heretofore  
an administration as  
which was pur-  
pose matter by the ad-

unconditional repeal  
secure a majority of  
in favor of compromise,  
thought that they had  
Senator Daniel who  
three times  
the Senate this morning  
we changed over night,  
in earnest yesterday,  
to fight if they have the  
men who last evening  
on opposing the ad-  
ditional question. The  
one, he said, that our  
sums their share of the  
and give relief of a  
than mere speaking  
bill. They must not  
see no reason to be  
any change in the

question Senator Dur-  
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licans contest, as they  
rid their allies did  
work. "We of the  
"believe uncondi-  
silver than the com-  
on last Saturday.

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this metal as part of  
ery. As between this  
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At the same time, we  
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ions we have made  
would be bound to  
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not to be perpetuated  
a fair compromise  
for our people and  
commune themselves  
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time about three  
per month should be  
the time as I have  
actions would be held  
to have spoken. As  
to other men, both North  
and South.

leading member of  
J. S. Morgan & Co.,  
viewed by a United  
liver question in the  
doubt the truth of  
Cleveland intended  
to do. At  
that such a proceed-  
and that in the pres-  
mind the President  
at risk in adopting  
on would be similar  
the opportunity  
the custom of pur-  
in the army. The  
id probably support  
inspired the war  
as willingly as the  
advice in abolishing  
army commissions,  
continued, "I am not  
the President". The  
President is a good  
of the country  
we need. A  
United States feels  
ation severely. The  
y's statement, sug-  
gests serious. I cannot  
situation entirely to  
falling off is doubt-  
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[FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, October 24]  
THE CITY.

CARELESS hunters were responsible for the death of a valuable colt owned by Joseph Finnerty, of Cadboro Bay road, the shooting taking place Sunday morning. There is no clue as to who the sportsman was.

HON. AMER DE COSMOS is confined to his residence on upper Yates street by a broken leg, the result of a fall down stairs, following an accidental mis-step. Drs. Hanington and Richardson are in attendance upon the patient.

A STATED named Turner, belonging to H.M.S. Pheasant, was sent up to Westminster penitentiary on Saturday, to serve three months for stealing from the officers. He will be dismissed the service at the end of his term.

THE mission services commanded by Rev. Father Lindner at St. Andrew's cathedral last Sunday, were well attended. This evening Rev. Father Stoll, of Seattle, will join his co-laborer, and the services during the week will be conducted by the two reverend fathers.

THANKSGIVING services, which were well attended, were held Sunday at St. James' Episcopal, and the Central church. In each the music was much enjoyed, and the tasteful decorations admired. The Harvest Home at St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, will be held on Thursday evening of this week, the Bishop preaching.

AMONG the latest contributions to the Midwinter Fair collection received at 18 Trounce avenue, a 612 pound pumpkin, from R. T. Williams, 21 View street; a 51 pound carrot, from W. P. Sayward, 14 Cadboro Road; a 32 pound potato, from T. E. Smith, Victoria West; a 34 pound potato, from S. C. Johnson, Cedar Hill Road, and 10 potatoes, weighing 17 pounds from S. Sidwell, South Saanich.

Rev. D. MacRae's seven and a half year's continuous charge, along with other points of the Presbyterian congregation at Cedar Hill, terminated last Saturday by Mr. Chisholm's taking formal charge of the new mission of Cedar Hill, Spring Ridge and East Fernwood. Mr. MacRae's services in future will be confined to St. Paul's, Victoria West. The congregation having cheerfully assumed the additional financial responsibility, enabling the Presbytery to offer the necessary arrangement, and at the same time providing for other outlying parts of the city.

THE charges forwarded from Nanaimo against Sergeant Gibbs, of the city police force, will be returned from the Attorney-General, with the information that it does not appear from the affidavit forwarded in support that the master is one in which the department can interfere. The allegation made against Sergeant Gibbs is that he has not made a proper return of certain moneys alleged to have been received by him as fines in cases where the offenders were not liable to appear in court, but had paid up, and incurred a usual fine. The charge is not laid by the official to whom the money would have been payable, if collected, but by a nightwatchman.

LESTAD of being re-committed at Esquimalt, H.M.S. Malvern, has been ordered home to England. She is at present busy getting supplies aboard, and will proceed South in a fortnight's time. It had been at first intended that the ship's company should be home over the C.P.R., and would be relieved by a contingent coming from England, but the continent by the time she left. It is now understood, however, that just at present the headlong, the large World's Fair traffic is found more profitable by the railway than transporting a naval force, and on that account the Admiralty will change their plans. It is not yet known what ship will relieve the Malvern on this station.

In the Divisional court yesterday, in the case of Foot and Carter vs. Nicholles and Mason, it was ordered that the defendant, C. D. Mason, have no solicitor's privilege in matters in which he is personally interested as trustee in connection with the agreement to purchase certain lands in the San Joaquin valley, which the reference to the Divisional court was. The pastor is to be assisted by one Christian workers, amongst whom will be Mrs. D. Robson, New Westminster, well-known as one of the sweetest singers and most earnest Christian workers in the Province. In the evening Mr. Robson delivered an address on the recent "Parliament of Religions" in China, vividly describing the different persons in attendance as delegates, their extraction and various beliefs, their attitude towards Christianity, the points of argument amongst the various religions.

ALD. ROBERTSON said there was a straight way and a crooked way to do everything, and it seemed to him that some members of the church were determined to have the work done in the crooked way. The North ward had had a representative on the Sewerage committee, which was not yet completed, there would be no cause for this trouble.

ALD. ROBERTSON, who has just returned from attending upon the annual meeting of the General Board of Missions of the Methodist church, held in Hamilton, Ont., October 11 and 12, it is learned that the amount voted for the work under the direction of the board during the current year was \$242,562. The following appropriations were made for British Columbia: Domestic missions, \$6,235; Indian missions, \$20,414; Chinese missions, \$4,254. There was also a sum set aside to work in the Far East, \$26,000 to Japan. The amount appropriated exceeds the amount of last year's income by \$22,000, which, it is expected, shall be met by an advance in the contributions of the friends of missions during the year. The work carried on under the direction of the society was reported to be in a very satisfactory condition. The by-law to amend the by-law was, after discussion, referred back to Ald. Belyea for further consideration.

ALD. ROBERTSON referred to the intended trial of Horatio Foster and Angers, and suggested that some steps should be taken to have them interviewed on the subject of the Indian reserve, which, he thought, should be acquired by the city by purchase or otherwise.

THE MAYOR said that the Indian reserve, where the outrage is said to have been committed, and where the victim, a woman of the tribe, was found in a most dangerous condition. Her story is in brief that about two weeks ago her husband, a man who had accused her of being unfaithful to him, and who had threatened to divorce her, had come to the scene, and escaped the terrible death intended for her.

ALD. ROBERTSON thought the fact that the new post office had not yet been commenced was another thing that might be mentioned with advantage. The Council adjourned at 9:50.

PITCHED BATTLE IN BRAZIL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Herald's Ayres special cable says: "A pitched battle has been fought on the River Plate in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul. The Indians defeated the troops of General Castilho. One thousand soldiers are reported to have been killed or wounded. The Brazilian men-of-war at La Plata have been manned with new officers chosen by President Melo, and are ordered to co-operate in an attack to be made upon Admiral Melo's fleet in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The visitors were escorted by Captain Mo-

Gregor and R. Watson, the top scorers of the Nanaimo team, through the power houses and mine of the New Vancouver Coal Co., descending the 650 foot shaft and making a ride of nearly two miles on the electric railway through the mine.

A special meeting of the school trustees held yesterday, the contract for school desks was awarded to Muirhead & Mann, and the contract for chairs to Weiler Bros. and Jacob Sehl, all for the new ward schools.

A COURT-MARTIAL, with Captain Roche of H.M.S. Champion presiding, will be held on board the Garnet, tomorrow, to try Lieut. Masters, who, as president of the Canton, is held responsible for the disappearance of some \$300 belonging to the funds. Who is to blame for the deficiency an investigation will alone show; the money is gone, however, and the bills it should have been devoted to are not paid. Consequently, Lieut. Masters, who is the chief administrator of the Canteen, money has been called to account for the shorts.

THE dead body of William Daycol, who for years has been a resident of Victoria, was found in Maynard's cabin by Mr. Maynard, yesterday afternoon. The dead man was an old man, in death, and as he was a worn out man, his death is supposed to have resulted from natural causes. Of late he has been a laborer employed quite frequently on corporation work, but in early years he followed mining as an occupation. From hard work and being troubled with consumption, he was becoming very feeble and during recent months was supported principally by the charitable.

ALTHOUGH the search for gold in the Sooke district has been carried on in a more or less desultory manner, experts who have visited the district have invariably expressed the opinion that the richness of the country is scarcely appreciated, and that there yet remains to be discovered vast fields of gold-bearing quartz and gold. At present Chinameen can be seen on the banks of the creeks, where they must be gaining, though the results may be small. Several experienced prospectors have of late years tried their luck, the latest being Mr. Radford, who returned Sunday evening from an extended tour, the result of which appears to be that the country, inasmuch as it is not separated from the others.

ALD. BELZYA was surprised at the course adopted, which he thought was not regular or business-like.

ALD. BELZYA also protested against being asked to vote money for work of which the Council had no information as to the plans, outlets and the details. He moved in the report that portion of the report be laid over for a week, so that the information desired could be obtained.

ALD. BELZYA seconded the amendment.

ALD. BELZYA explained that this was only a part of a large scheme of sewerage already authorized by the Council, and that the Sewerage committee had not reported separately on the other parts.

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ALD. BELZYA seconded the amendment.

ALD. BELZYA said it seemed that the position of the members for the North ward was that if they could not boss a job they did not want it.

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ALD. BELZYA seconded the amendment.

ALD. BELZYA said there was a straight way and a crooked way to do everything, and it seemed to him that some members of the church were determined to have the work done in the crooked way. The North ward had had a representative on the Sewerage committee, which was not yet completed, there would be no cause for this trouble.

ALD. BELZYA said the work would have to be done immediately or might have to be laid over until next spring.

The amendment was put and lost, Ald. Bragg and Baker alone voting for it.

ALD. HENDERSON moved in amendment to the motion for the adoption of the report that the work should be done by his labor.

This amendment was carried.

A report from the City Engineer on the closing of the Burnside road bridge was on motion of Ald. Baker referred to the Street committee for report.

A letter from Mr. Nathan re the road through his property in the Oakland estate, to the City Engineer, was referred to the City Engineer for report as to whether or not the road had been gazetted as a public highway.

A number of property owners on Herald street wrote complaining that the porch of the Sunday school of St. John's church and the fence of the church property extend beyond the street line, to the injury of the property of others whose houses were left in consequence.

The communication was on motion of Ald. Munro referred to the Street committee to ascertain whether or not the church property extends over the street line.

The by-law to amend the by-law was, after discussion, referred back to Ald. Belyea for further consideration.

ALD. ROBERTSON referred to the intended trial of Horatio Foster and Angers, and suggested that some steps should be taken to have them interviewed on the subject of the Indian reserve, which, he thought, should be acquired by the city by purchase or otherwise.

THE MAYOR said that the Indian reserve, where the outrage is said to have been committed, and where the victim, a woman of the tribe, was found in a most dangerous condition. Her story is in brief that about two weeks ago her husband, a man who had accused her of being unfaithful to him, and who had threatened to divorce her, had come to the scene, and escaped the terrible death intended for her.

ALD. ROBERTSON thought the fact that the new post office had not yet been commenced was another thing that might be mentioned with advantage. The Council adjourned at 9:50.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Victoria West Drainage to Be Pro-  
vided With Immediately by  
Day Labor.

Alleged Trespass by St. John's Church  
on Herald Street—The Indian  
Reserve.

The weekly regular meeting of the City Council was held last evening, Mayor Beaven in the chair and all the members present.

A Finance committee report was presented and read.

ALD. BELZYA asked for particulars of the account of \$140.50 for the keep of prisoners at the Provincial jail for September.

The account was handed down to him.

ALD. BAKER rose to a question of privilege, inquiring why there was a policeman present in the hall when there were many parts of the city badly in need of police protection. He wanted to know whether the policeman was supposed to keep the aldermen in order, or if he was there to look after the four or five ratepayers in the audience. What was the object, the policeman's presence?

ALD. BELZYA said it appeared from the report that the charge was for the keep of

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half that amount, and profited accordingly.

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## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Nanaimo to Have a Temperance Saloon and Street Hydrants.

McGillivray's Pipe Works to Resume Work at Westminster—Concert at Duncan.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Oct. 15.—Summonses have been served on a number of vagrants in the city, in the hopes of inducing them to "strike a gait."

The Mayor, in response to a petition, has called a public meeting in the City Hall for Friday evening, when Messrs. Foster and Angers will speak on political subjects.

At the Supreme Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Drake, G. R. Cross was appointed litigator for the Northern Shipyards Co. All other cases were adjourned.

M. McHugh re-opened the Tremont House last night.

A ferry will be run between this city and North Vancouver.

The foundation of the long talked of Hudson Bay warehouses are under process of completion.

The Eborow League Debating Society by vote decided that the pulpit exerted a greater influence for good than the press.

As soon as her permits, work will be started on paving the following streets: Granville, Esplanade to Robson; Hastings from Cambie to Carroll; Powell street, from Carroll to Westminster Avenue.

G. M. Callender, formerly manager of the Port Moody Brick company, returned from England yesterday.

A dividend of twenty-five per cent. was paid to the creditors of the Telegram Printing and Publishing company yesterday.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 25.—McGillivray's pipe works on Lulu Island are being put into shape for active operations. It is expected that the works will be in full blast within a couple of weeks.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Oct. 25.—Local temperance advocates are endeavoring to start a temperance saloon, where tea and coffee and other light refreshments may be obtained at any time in order to compete with the 5-cent beer hall.

The City Council has entered into an arrangement with the Waterworks company to furnish and place in position a number of hydrants at a cost of \$65 50 each.

The local Trades and Labor Council propose giving a grand ball in the Opera house.

Night Watchman Hoskins and others, who preferred certain charges against Police Sergeant Gibbs, which were forwarded to the Attorney-General's office for investigation and returned, propose laying the matter before the Board of Police Commissioners at Ottawa. Should the police be the same, they have declared their intention of putting the case before the Minister of Justice at Ottawa.

Sailed—Steamer Crown of England.

DUNCAN, Oct. 25.—The usual monthly meeting of the Municipal Council of North Cowichan was held at the Agricultural hall on Saturday last, the Reeve, W. Drinkwater presiding.

An entertainment in connection with the Cowichan harvest home took place at the Agricultural hall yesterday (Tuesday) evening. An audience of 200 and 300 were present, and a large programme of songs, etc., was given, followed by light refreshments and a dance. Mr. Harris brought down a fiddle with an original topical song on the people of Duncan, and encores were general, the gallery being persistent when their favorites appeared.

The programme: Chorus, "Boots"; pianoforte solo, "Hungarian Air"; Miss Winnifred Williams; song, Mr. Robertson; song, "An Old Gentleman"; Razzle; song, "Tom Bowline"; Mr. J. Norcross; song, "Ora pro Nobis"; Miss Watson; song, "Thurso"; Mr. J. Maitland-Douglas; song, "The Bridge"; Miss Hadwen; song, Mrs. Leather; recitation, "Cook"; Mr. Pemberton; Mr. F. H. Pimbury; song, "Dapple Grey"; Mr. E. Bennett; violin duet, piano and violin, Miss G. Hadwen and Mr. S. Hadwen; song, Miss Norcross; song, "A Duncan Dream"; Mrs. J. C. Harris; song, "Push Those Clouds Away"; Miss Watson.

WALL STREET MORE ACTIVE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The dealings in railway and miscellaneous securities at the Stock Exchange were larger than for any one day since the recent panic. The total sales of stock were 504,854 shares, while the transactions in bonds aggregated 2,501,000. The market was very quiet at intervals, and the gain in price in the stocks was quite important. The commission houses, for the first time in months, were in receipt of out-of-town orders, and the execution of these stimulated the upward movement. The change of affairs at Washington in the matter of the silver bill of exchange was reflected in the dealings reported for the third week in October by the St. Paul, Kansas and Texas Pacific accounts for the revival of outside interest in the stock market. It would be absurd to claim that the rise in the other Grangers can be traced to the same source. It is said that to-morrow will witness some lively movements in the stocks named, as these shares have been the favorites with the "boys" for some time past. The day's rise in Rock Island was not enjoyed by the fraternity. There were a number of reactions during the session, but each decline only served to bring in fresh buying orders and at the close the market was strong.

The outside outside dealers had to purchase for outside account, and were compelled to ignore the part of buying for the purpose of covering short contracts placed on the rise.

Shrewd observers in the board claimed that the jump in Rock Island to 70 just at the close was the result of efforts to cover an outstanding "short" contract, and it is also alleged that the rise in the other Grangers can be traced to the same source. It is said that to-morrow will witness some lively movements in the stocks named, as these shares have been the favorites with the "boys" for some time past.

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THE ABERDEENS.

TORONTO, Oct. 25.—(Special)—The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen were well entertained here to-day. In the morning they visited Upper Canada College, where they were warmly received by the principal and students. This afternoon, at 2:30, a civic reception took place, at which about 2,000 persons were present. Addresses were read to Lord Aberdeen behalf of the City Council and a number of patriotic and other societies, to each of which His Excellency responded briefly. This evening Lord Aberdeen will be dining at the Toronto club. To-morrow morning he will go to Hamilton, where he will be tendered a reception.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—A frame building about 40 feet by 16 is being annexed to Rideau Hall, which Lord Aberdeen intended to use as a chapel. It is said he will bring his chaplain from Scotland. The building will be erected at Lord Aberdeen's expense.

VICTIMS OF BATTLE CREEK.

HAMILTON, Oct. 25.—(Special)—Mrs. Robert H. Findlay, wife of the proprietor of the Albion hotel, was among the victims of the Battle Creek disaster. Some personal effects of the wife and other relatives, to whom she left the debris proved her identity beyond doubt.

SARNIA, Oct. 25.—The double funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bradley, victims of the Battle Creek disaster, was held here, and was attended by an immense concourse of people.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(Special)—The Imperial Government is still being much criticized for allowing France to steal a march upon the British interests in the Pacific by securing the first link in the British cable.

The London Times to-day again urges the political importance of a cable

link with Australia.

AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., AND URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.

## U. S. ADMIRAL REMOVED.

Stanton, of the South Atlantic Station, Relieved for Recognizing the Brazilian Rebels.

Intense Surprise at the Unauthorized Act of Salvaging Admiral Melo's Flag.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The peremptory removal to-day of Commodore and Acting Rear Admiral Stanton, stationed at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, from the command of the South Atlantic station, was one of the most startling surprises ever experienced in Washington official life. President Cleveland took action after a long conference with the Secretaries of State and the Navy, and when put in possession of all the facts and also of such further information as Senior Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister in Washington, was able to furnish. The order, issued by the Secretary of State, was to recall the admiral to the United States. The Navy department learned late yesterday that Rear Admiral Stanton, in command of the U. S. naval forces at Rio Janeiro, had saluted the flag of Admiral Melo, commanding the insurgent fleet, by any means he could, and the secretary said, which has induced him to take this action. It is learned that Dr. Boynton's release was secured by Mr. Joseph Quincy, Senator of Massachusetts, who has become interested in the matter through the efforts of Mr. Moody Boynton. The last named showed to the satisfaction of those gentlemen and Secretaries Herbert that Dr. Boynton was not mentally responsible for his actions and that his relatives would see that he would not more embarrass the United States in its diplomatic relations with Great Britain and Brazil.

DR. BOYNTON DEMENTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Dr. Boynton, the eccentric American who was arrested in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro last month while navigating a tug boat floating the British flag, and presumably bent on blowing up the insurgents' Brazilian fleet with a torpedo which he had on board, is to be released on the 26th instant. The admiral is to be back to this country. Secretary Herbert said to-day that he would order the commander of the Charleston to release Dr. Boynton when Mr. Moody Boynton of Boston, a relative of the admiral, destroyed half a million dollars worth of property in Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Moody Boynton has sent representations to the department, the secretay said, which has induced him to take this action. It is learned that Dr. Boynton was specially selected for this post of duty because he was considered to possess in a preeminent degree those qualifications of coolness and daring which fitted him to deal with the revolutionary conditions prevailing in the various countries to which his assignment would naturally call him.

One of the highest officers in the service, who himself probably influenced in no small degree Commodore Stanton's appointment, was the admiral's chief antagonist, and consequently they are obliged to sell it at a cut price.

In harvesting their crops the farmers, especially in the surrounding districts, were suffered to a great extent by heavy rains, and as a result considerable grain was spoiled. Hay was also spoiled. Hay in a good state of preservation is usually sold at a little next week owing to the change in the weather, but so far have not. There was a great variety of apples in stock now than there have been years, but those of Eastern growth have not yet begun to make a showing in the market.

The current retail quotations are as follows:

FLOUR—Portland	per lb.	\$0.60
Bacon	per lb.	\$0.60
Ogives (Hungarian)	per lb.	\$0.75
Pork	per lb.	\$0.75
Beef	per lb.	\$0.75
Pork	per lb.	\$0.75
Three Star	per lb.	\$0.50
Lion	per lb.	\$0.50
Royal	per lb.	\$0.50
Wheat	per bushel	\$0.60
Oats	per bushel	\$0.60
Barley	per ton	\$2.00
Meal	per ton	\$2.00
Bran	per ton	\$2.00
Ground Feed, per ton		\$0.00
Cracked	per bushel	\$0.50
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.		\$1.00
Rolled Oats, per lb.		.50
Potatoes, per lb.		.50
Onions, per lb.		.50
Eggs, per dozen		.25
Packed, per dozen		.25
Butter, per lb.		.50
Creamery, per lb.		.50
Cheese, Canadian	per lb., retail	.20
Green Peas, per lb.		.25
Straw, per bushel		.10
Onions, per lb.		.04
Eggs, per dozen		.04
Packed, per dozen		.04
Butter, per lb.		.04
Cheese, Canadian	per lb., retail	.20
Bacon, American, per lb.		.25
Peas, per lb.		.25
Ducks (mallard), each		.75
Pigeons, each		.04
Flish—Salmon (Spring), per lb.		.10
Golden Cottontail, per lb.		.10
Meat—Beef	per lb.	.80
Mutton, per lb.		.80
Pork, fresh	per lb.	.80
Butcher, per pair		1.75
Turkey per lb.		.75
Geese per lb.		.25
Venison, per lb.		.75
Ducks (mallard), each		.75
Oranges, per dozen		.50
Lemons (California), per dozen		.50
Sicily, per dozen		.50
Bananas, per dozen		.50
Apples, per dozen		.50
Prunes, per dozen		.50

## WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Hugh J. Macdonald, M. P., Has Resigned—Prairie Fire—Several Lives Lost.

Dominion Ministers Outline the Government's Policy—Suicide of a Farmer—Fire at Alexander.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 25.—(Special)—Hugh J. Macdonald, M. P. for Winnipeg, resigned yesterday. The admiral's flag is in the hands of the Speaker of the House.

"Then we may expect an election immediately," asked reporter. "Well, within reasonable time," replied Mr. Macdonald.

The telegram to Mr. Macdonald was from one of the cabinet ministers. The election will take place within four weeks. It is probable that Mr. Sprague will be the Conservative candidate, and that Hon. Joe Martin, the Liberal.

President Carnot will start for Toulen at 4:30 p.m. to-morrow, and will arrive there at 8 o'clock Friday morning. He will be accompanied by Premier Dupuy, M. Devalle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Marine, and the French Ambassador to Russia.

Upon arriving at Toulen the President will be welcomed by the French Foreign Minister, who will be present. Admiral Avellan will be at the Foreign Minister's residence, and after the President will pay a return visit aboard the Russian flagship.

Breakfast will be served at the Maritime Hotel. In the afternoon the new French minister of January 1st will be launched in the presence of the President and party and the Russian officers. In the evening will attend a grand dinner. The President will return to Paris on Saturday morning.

Deputations from the French in Lorraine will open at 10 a.m. to-morrow, and presented him with numerous memorials subscribed for him by the inhabitants of that province. Deputy Meyers, in making the presentation, said he wished the Russians to know that they had trusty friends in the 1,800 men of the Lorraine.

Admiral Avellan was accorded a private interview with President Carnot during the afternoon. Later in the day he was tendered a banquet by the club Union Artistique.

A vast number of heraldic emblems were sent to be placed on Gouraud's grave, including one from the Countess of Paris, the Spanish society in Milan, Brussels, Strasbourg and Madrid.

Invalids should remember that the causes of sick and nervous headaches may be promptly removed by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills speedily correct irregularities of the stomach, liver and bowels, and are the mildest and most reliable cathartic in use.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Imperial Government is still being much criticized for allowing France to steal a march upon the British interests in the Pacific by securing the first link in the British cable.

The London Times to-day again urges the political importance of a cable

## "ULSTER'S PARLIAMENT."

BELFAST, Oct. 25.—The Ulster Parliament met yesterday to take measures to re-

sist Home Rule. The meeting of the par-

liament around a great hall in the

city, the streets being crowded with

and in the neighborhood of Ulster hall

packed to the utmost with people desirous

of witnessing the assembling of the anti-

Home Rule delegates. The meeting was

wholly controlled by the British Gov-

ernment commissioners. Other

London papers are asking, apropos

of the project, why the British Govern-

ment is cal-

lous regarding its interests in these locali-

ties? The Canadian Gazette to-day has

an editorial on the subject.

It says the same folly is being committed in

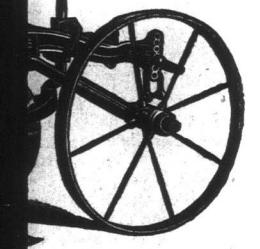
discussion took place on the all the Unionist people in the secret conference, clergy and moved that allowed to go in the motion was carried. Cannonment, and the results were made to determine membership of the Orange the members were dis- proceedings and left the which should not be called a pen was established in case was carried unan- gagement to the United House of Lords some Rule bill.

her Diseases by supplying and experiment, compe-

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CO., MONTREAL

(From THE DAILY COLONIST, October 26)

### THE CITY.

"Rev. G. T. PRITCHARD, the 'boy preacher,' who was in Victoria last year, is in trouble at present at Des Moines, where he is accused of borrowing an overcoat and forgetting to return it.

NUMBER 4 locomotive of the E. & N. R. ran off the track in crossing the Esquimalt road at Victoria West yesterday afternoon, and was disabled for about an hour before being replaced.

PREPARATIONS are now being made for the departure of the various warships on their southern cruise, Saturday being set for the Nymph. It is likely the Royal Arthur will sail Monday.

REV. JOSEPH HALL a few days ago performed the ceremony which made Miss Elizabeth M. Rose the bride of Mr. Henry Pike. Captain Charles Le Blance was a groom and Miss Jane Rose bridegroom.

LATE last night a buggy and grey horse, belonging to an expressman named King, who lives at Spring Ridge, disappeared from the corner of Broad and Yates street, where they had been left standing, and no trace of them has yet been found.

The Saanich road was the scene of a hunting accident of the usual order yesterday morning. Captain Bissett of the sealing schooner Anna E. Paunt receiving in his shoulder a charge of birdshot intended for a cook pheasant. Dr. R. K. Pierce dressed the wound, which is painful but not dangerous.

The salmon season, which commenced there were R. C. Holt, H. C. Jarrett, R. N. Venning and Dr. A. E. Zooyoff. Those who proceeded on to Vancouver were Charles A. Conolly, Miss McDonald, W. D. S. Edwards, Capt. Enquist, W. J. Hancock, Capt. Ingles, Mrs. C. G. Gardner-Johnson, Mr. Mathews, Joseph Oliver, Mr. Oberbeck, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Parker, Mr. Sims, Mr. Rev. and Mrs. Sowerby and six children.

The funeral of Judge H. D. Gaha, who was killed at Pavilion Mountain, last week, by being thrown over a cliff by a runaway horse, took place at his home in Tacoma on Monday and was very largely attended. His unfortunate wife has been physically prostrated by the shock of his untimely death. The Pierce county bar, of which deceased was a highly esteemed member, held a memorial meeting out of respect for his memory.

In the case of the Corporation of Vancouver, who appealed against the decision of the Court of Appeal in New Westminster, condemning them to pay \$245 to Dr. Brydone Jack for attendance on a smallpox patient, the Divisional court here has allowed the appeal, and the matter therefore stands as it did before the suit was brought. The Doctor was retained by the then Health Inspector, Handley, but the Corporation denies Huntley's authority.

In the Nelson Miner of a recent date Mr. F. Bledsoe, who for some time was an active and popular member of the COLONIST staff, tells the legend of the Klondike, which is as follows:—The Hiawatha metre which is employed admirably suits the story, that which few have appeared in print more readable or more characteristic of the interesting aborigines of Northern British Columbia.

PASSENGERS who arrived by the steamer Premier last evening bring the sad news that Conductor Coburn, of the E. & N. railway, who, with Mrs. Coburn, was home bound from the East, was obliged to leave the train at Kamloops owing to Mrs. Coburn's serious illness. She was not in a condition to travel, so far as I know, when my command, and when Kamloops was reached her life was in danger. The sympathy of very many friends here is expressed for both her and her husband.

MARK MONTOUR, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the best-known sporting men on the North Pacific coast, returned from a short hunting expedition yesterday afternoon, and was promptly overwhelmed with congratulations, telegrams and published accounts of his drowning in Victoria harbor. He accepted the congratulations of his wife, children, parents and friends with a smile, to show how the story of his unusually death originated. Having carefully perused his obituary notices, he thanks his friends of the Sound press for their kind words.

A WESTMINSTER special says: "A few months ago a German named Mosher, representing himself as the owner of a shirt factory in Victoria, solicited orders in town for his goods, obtaining in some instances \$10 to \$20 in advance on account of the shirts ordered, which were to be delivered within a specified time. Some of those who had been thus imposed upon were looking forward for the fulfillment of the contract. They say Mosher has not sent the shirts or returned their money. A warrant was sworn out this morning by G. Schmidt and Frank DeGreey, charging Mosher with obtaining money under false pretenses. Mosher was proprietor of a shirt factory here, but left the city some time ago under a cloud. It is not known where he is living."

JOHN FARSHAM, a bold highwayman who "held up" John Farsham on Blanshard Street Monday night, under circumstances related in this paper, was evidently making a night of it. Yesterday a man giving his name as John Farsham reported to Sergeant Walker that he too encountered the same pair in the lane running parallel with Meares street along the other side of the old cemetery. He then threw up his hands and he obeyed. Then one, who was a constable chief over his face, held a revolver to his pockets. Luckily they were empty, and the victim was told to go about his business, which he did. Farsham's strange story of his experience half an hour later is corroborated by the lady living in the immediate neighborhood. She saw the brief struggle, saw the dash and heard the report of the pistol, and then saw the two men run swiftly and quietly in the direction of Douglas street.

The newly appointed members of the Provincial Board of Horticulture held their first meeting yesterday in the office of the Department of Agriculture, there being present, A. Ohlson, Victoria District; F. T. Smith, Salt Spring; E. Hutcherson, Leader; Thos. Cunningham, New Westminster; and Thos G. Earle, Lytton, the only member who was absent being Mr. J. H. Anderson, Victoria District. The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John H. Turner, was also present. The afternoon and evening sittings were devoted to discussing and formulating the rules and regulations for the more efficient carrying out of the act under which the Board was constituted. It was decided to enforce the law more stringently in regard to the importation of fruits, trees and plants, and the proper spraying of orchards in the Province. The new rules will be ready for publication in a few days. To more readily and efficiently attend to the proper inspection of imported trees, Mr. Hutcherson, the Provincial inspector of fruit pests, left last night for Portland, and will spend the next ten days in travelling through Oregon and Washington, finding out as nearly as possible the number of trees that are likely to be shipped to British Columbia this year. The Board will meet again in this city on November 13.

### THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

Safely In From the Orient After a Rather Rough But Uneventful Passage.

A Canadian Commissioner From the Russian Seal Islands—Japan's Naval Adviser.

The Royal Mail Steamship Empress of Japan arrived in about two o'clock yesterday afternoon on her nineteenth voyage homeward from Hongkong and Yokohama. She brought 28 saloon, 12 intermediate and 263 steerage passengers, the last named being Chinese and Japanese. The freight consisted of 2,570 tons, or 706 packages, were for Victoria. Four saloon and thirty-two Chinese passengers disembarked at Victoria, and five Chinese women intended for here went on to Vancouver, intent on finding a local connection home, but did not satisfy that their business was legitimate.

The trip was rough, but uneventful. While the Japan was at Hongkong there were a number of Chinese vessels wrecked in a series of typhoons, but no lives were lost. Three days out from Yokohama she passed the steamer Tacoma of the North-Western Mail Line.

The salmon season, which commenced there were R. C. Holt, H. C. Jarrett, R. N. Venning and Dr. A. E. Zooyoff. Those who proceeded on to Vancouver were Charles A. Conolly, Miss McDonald, W. D. S. Edwards, Capt. Enquist, W. J. Hancock, Capt. Ingles, Mrs. C. G. Gardner-Johnson, Mr. Mathews, Joseph Oliver, Mr. Oberbeck, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Parker, Mr. Sims, Mr. Rev. and Mrs. Sowerby and six children.

The funeral of Judge H. D. Gaha, who was killed at Pavilion Mountain, last week, by being thrown over a cliff by a runaway horse, took place at his home in Tacoma on Monday and was very largely attended. His unfortunate wife has been physically prostrated by the shock of his untimely death. The Pierce county bar, of which deceased was a highly esteemed member, held a memorial meeting out of respect for his memory.

A fatal accident occurred on Tuesday, not far from the Mount Newton hotel, Saanich. A number of Japs were at work clearing land for a contractor, when the falling of a tree struck one of them and killed him instantly. An inquest is not convened.

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PREPARATIONS are being made for the entry of seal skins to the market here. The British Consul will be laid as far as the outer wharf, so that the supply will be pure. The barks are proving very popular, and a ladies class has been formed which has possession on certain mornings.

MR. JOHN SAYRE, of Spring Ridge, received slight injuries, chiefly cuts in the face and neck, yesterday morning, through the explosion of a small quantity of dynamite left in a can to "thaw." The dynamite had been put away the previous evening and its presence forgotten.

It is doubtful if the recent killing affair on the Nelson & Fort Sheepdog railway will ever come into court. The man who did deed made his escape across the boundary, but his whereabouts have been ascertainable, and he will be extradited.

The affair was the outcome of a fight,

and as the witnesses were so drunk that they cannot give a clear account of what took place it would be hard to secure a conviction.

THE Merchants Exchange Club committee has an interview yesterday with the directors of the British Columbia Board of Trade Building Association, the conference resulting in satisfactory arrangements being made regarding the rental of the premises required by the club. Matters have now been taken actively in hand, with the assistance of the directors, and the furnishing of the premises will proceed without delay. The new club will be opened not later than November 10.

PORTHUNTERS, of whom the woods are full just now, are not at all particular as to whose grounds they trespass upon or whose property they destroy. One party of sportsmen made themselves conspicuous a day or two ago by shooting the grouse of Colwood rock. Mr. Dunnigan, a member of another coterie took possession of the Carey Castle park, where Hon. Mr. Dewdney himself surprised them in the act of slaughtering his tame pigeons. The "sportmen" fled at the Governor's approach, leaving their game behind.

THE annual inspection in sixty-four powder drill of the B.C.B.G.A. will take place as follows: No. 3 Company, Monday, 30th inst., No. 1 Company, Tuesday, 31st inst., and No. 2 Company, Wednesday, November 1. The inspection will be in the new gun drill and afternoons will be held in the hall. The drill will be held in the Market hall. No. 1 Company will drill again this evening and Friday afternoon. The late change in the drill renders it necessary for every man to attend regularly and to do his very best.

THE very large number of friends who attended the late Moses Lumby, yesterday afternoon, showed the general interest in which the deceased was held. The services, which were held at Christ Church Cathedral, were most impressive. Rev. Canon Beaneband, assisted by Rev. Canon Paddon, officiating, while several funeral hymns were sung and appropriate musical numbers given. The band of the B.C.B.G.A. played during the service. A Provisional Government was not formed, the distant guns of a hostile ship were at a safe distance and in a few minutes the vapors of demagogues vanished in thin air. How much these gentlemen from the sea must have presumed on the gullibility or ignorance of up-country people! The "moral rights" to present arms and send delegations to the Legislature of the province may be questioned, but the speak of separation will create treason, and the talk of redistribution is neither just nor generous. We know what this means. Representation by population would be fixed by the Rule of Three. This trio when peregrinating east of the Cascades and north of Thompson make no reference to redistribution, though it is a sine qua non of democracy. The Government, they know, the population of Vancouver, Westminister city and district, is much larger than the sparsely settled districts of the interior, but conceal the selfishness of their reason for hurrying on the redistribution.

IT is impossible to make representation by population, by common arithmetic, in such a way as to satisfy the demands of the city of London would be double that of Scotland. Would a British statesman in his sane senses propose such? This is exactly what these noisy objectors of the Government are doing, and are simply carrying at the delay. No large constituency suffers from the want of members to represent them; but they suffer woefully by witness to be examined.

### THE KING.

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New York Oct. 24.—Charley Mitchell has stopped training and W. A. Bradley, acting for Corbett, has declined the Bolingbroke club's offer of \$12,000 to bring off the fight in London. Both principals hope the Coney Island club will take care of them, so far as the expenses already incurred are concerned. As far as can be seen the fight is absolutely off for good.

(From THE DAILY COLONIST, Oct. 26)

### THE CITY.

An adjourned special meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria Theatre Co. was held yesterday, routine business being disposed of.

THE Ladies' Aid of the Metropolitan Methodist church are arranging for their annual sale of work, which will be held on October 26.

J. E. PHILLIPS has purchased the bankrupt stock of the Victoria Marble Works, and is now selling at reduced rates. His place of business is at 76 View street.

FRANK GUNNELL, who took the liberty of helping himself to the contents of a neighbor's meat safe, was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for so doing, yesterday morning.

It was not deemed necessary to hold an inquest in the case of the old man Dayzel, whose body was found in one of Maynard's cabin Monday. The interment took place yesterday.

J. W. MUSGRAVE and Miss Grace Sly were passengers by the City of Kingston on Tuesday afternoon; J. W. and Mrs. Musgrave returned to the Sound by the same steamer last evening. No damage.

PREPARATIONS are now being made for the departure of the various warships on their southern cruise, Saturday being set for the Nymph. It is likely the Royal Arthur will sail Monday.

REV. JOSEPH HALL a few days ago performed the ceremony which made Miss Elizabeth M. Rose the bride of Mr. Henry Pike. Captain Charles Le Blance was a groom and Miss Jane Rose bridegroom.

LATE last night a buggy and grey horse, belonging to an expressman named King, who lives at Spring Ridge, disappeared from the corner of Broad and Yates street, where they had been left standing, and no trace of them has yet been found.

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