

VOL. 12.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1895.

NO. 16

ARMENIAN AMELIORATION.

Turkey Has Accepted the Terms Proposed by Britain, France and Russia.

Document Awaits Only the Sultan's Signature—Every Point Was Conceded.

London, Oct. 18.—The British office, in addition to a dispatch from Sir Philip Currie, ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, announcing that said Pasha, Turkish minister for foreign affairs, had accepted the scheme for reform in Armenia, drawn up by Great Britain, France and Russia, is in receipt of a telegraphic telegram announcing that the Armenian question is virtually settled.

Constantinople, Oct. 18.—Said Pasha has accepted the reforms for Armenia drawn up by Great Britain, France and Russia, and now awaits the signature of the Sultan. The scheme is almost identical with the proposals of last May, which are, in substance, that the governors of Van, Erzeroum, Siwas, Bitlis, Khartoum and Trebizond shall be Christians or Mussulmans, according to the inclination of the populations, but either the governor or vice-governor is to be a Christian and the appointment confirmed by the Powers. Local and state officials are to be retained, before forwarding to Constantinople, to pay the expenses of the local administration. Complete changes will be made in the judicial system. Torture will be abolished and trials will be composed of Christians and Turks equally, and the laws against compulsory conversions to Islamism will be strictly enforced.

The ambassadors of the Powers expect that the whole question will be finally settled during the week by the promulgation of an imperial decree. Contrary to general expectation, the high commissioner charged with the execution of the system of reforms will be a Christian.

It is the hardest pill for the Porte to swallow, and for a long time it threatened to bring about the most serious complications. A Russian man of letters has arrived here. The Christians are apprehensive of Turkish outbreaks.

WHAT IT HAS COST SPAIN.

A Brigadier General and 1900 Soldiers Killed in Cuba.

Madrid, Oct. 18.—It is officially announced that since the beginning of the campaign against the insurgents in Cuba the Spanish forces have lost one brigadier general, twenty-six superior officers, 150 other officers, and 1,811 soldiers, who have either died of disease or been killed by the enemy.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 18.—It is reported here that Brazil recognizes the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

New York, Oct. 18.—A special to the World from Washington City says: The Spanish government have acceded to the request of Secretary Olney, it is stated by a very high authority, and has restored diplomatic functions to Consul General Williams at Havana. The Spanish government explains that the order was issued from the Governor-general's office in Havana through a misapprehension.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Chinese Gamblers in the Police Court Yesterday.

Nanaimo, Oct. 18.—The Chinese arrested before Magistrate Simpson yesterday and although many of them swore they were arrested on the sidewalk, and was proved to be false. Three of the principals were fined \$50 and costs while the others were set off on payment of \$20 and costs, which amounted to \$3 in each case.

The 290th anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot is to be celebrated at Wellington on November 5th, under the auspices of the Ladies Orange lodge.

A movement is on foot among the business men to form a merchants' club in this city.

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS.

The Blair Government Supported by an Overwhelming Election.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 16.—The provincial elections to-day resulted in a sweeping victory for the Blair government. The total result, when the election in Gloucester is held next Monday, will give the government about four to one.

York county was the only place carried by the opposition to-day, and there they elected their full ticket of four members. In St. John city four opposition men were elected by acclamation. Outside of these the opposition can possibly claim only one member, Sumner of Westmoreland, and he was elected as an independent. The opposition can therefore reckon on only eight seats votes in a house of 46. The names of those elected are:

St. John City.—Stockton, Shaw, Atwood, Lockhart, all opposition, elected by acclamation.

St. John County.—McLeod and Dunn, government, by acclamation.

Charlotte.—Mitchell (provincial secretary), O'Brien, Hill, Russell, all government, by acclamation.

Westmoreland.—Richard, Killam, and Wells, government, and Sumner, independent opposition, all by acclamation.

King's.—White (collicitor-general), Fowler and Scott, government.

Sunbury.—Harrison and Morrow, government.

Restigouche.—Labille and Mott, government.

Northumberland.—Tweedie (surveyor-general), Burchill, Robinson and O'Brien, government.

Albert.—Bumerson (minister of public works), and Levis, government.

Carleton.—Smith, McCain and Dill-blee, government.

York.—Black, Howe, Pitts and Pinder, opposition.

Marathon.—Martin and Bertrand, government.

Kent elected three government supporters and Victoria two. Gloucester will on Monday return three government men, as there are no opposition candidates.

This will leave the figures 37 government and 9 opposition, counting Sumner of Westmoreland with the opposition.

ANOTHER BANK HAS BURST.

The Commercial Bank of Tacoma Gone by the Board.

Tacoma, Oct. 18.—The Commercial Bank, organized under the state law, did not open to-day, Judge Parker, at the request of the stockholders, having at 5 a.m. appointed S. M. Nolan, one of the directors, receiver. This action was brought about by City Treasurer McCauley calling on the bank to pay \$6,300, the city's balance on deposit, on short notice, the city needing the money to pay interest in New York. The application was made by Fremont Campbell for the bank, and he was appointed receiver for receiver Nolan. The latter's bond was fixed at \$25,000, with W. J. Cogswell, R. B. Mullen and Judge Frank Allen as sureties.

When the city's demand was made President Frank Allen, called the directors together. They met yesterday at 5 p.m. and were in session nearly all night, deciding early this morning that it would be unprofitable to continue business longer. Papers in the receiver's case were then prepared, with the view of liquidating the bank's liabilities are between \$40,000 and \$50,000, and the assets over \$100,000. The last statement of the Commercial bank made on May 31 showed: Loans and discounts, \$235,369; cash on hand, \$24,068; certificates of deposit, \$13,461; deposits subject to check, \$62,765; undivided profits, \$18,710. The bank was organized in December, 1891. Its stockholders include a number of wealthy New York men. The officers and directors of the bank are: President, Frank Allen, vice-president, O. F. Hise, cash, Arthur Bridgman, W. R. Rust and J. H. Price.

A MONTREAL JUDGE DEAD.

Hon. Alex. Cross, of the Queen's Bench.—H. J. Macdonald not for Politics.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—Hon. Alexander Cross, judge of the court of Queen's Bench, died last night.

The death is announced at St. Valentin, of Joseph Noel, 94 years old. He was a veteran of the wars of 1812-13.

The C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending Oct. 14th are \$512,000; same week last year \$492,000.

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—Hugh John Macdonald, ex-M. P. for Winnipeg, says, in reference to the rumor that he has accepted a federal portfolio, that he has no inclination to re-enter politics. He has not been offered the portfolio, and does not expect to be. It will be time enough to decline when the opportunity occurs.

Amherstburg, Oct. 18.—Schooner C. N. Johnson, coal laden from Buffalo to Toledo, sprung a leak near Point Pelee, sank once and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

Hamilton, Oct. 18.—Patrick O'Connor, formerly of this city, has been killed in a railway accident at Boston.

Kingsport, Oct. 18.—Porter Morris, aged 28 of Westport, went out hunting, when, by some accident, his gun went off and shot him. He died within a few minutes.

Indian Head, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Bell, wife of W. R. Bell of the Bell farm, is dead. She died of appendicitis, after six days' illness. The body has been taken to Brockville for burial.

EZETA'S ENERGETIC EFFORTS.

To Conquer Salvador—He is Making Extensive Preparations.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—General Manuel Casin, who departed with General Ezeta to conquer Salvador, has returned to this city. He says he will sail the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for damages for putting him off the steamer at Acapulco. Casin says he has returned here to complete the organization of Ezeta's army, and is then going to New Orleans at once to charter ship to take the troops to Salvador. Meanwhile Ezeta is not idle. According to Casin the steamer Ramon Rubio has been chartered and is ready at Acapulco. He believes the president of Salvador will capitulate as soon as he realizes that the people are all against him.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co. wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

Great Britain and the United States Must Soon Settle the Dispute.

Mr. Chamberlain Has Given Direct Orders to Fortify the Questioned Boundary.

London, Oct. 19.—The question of the dispute over the Venezuelan boundary has been augmenting in interest day by day until now it threatens to assume alarming proportions. The part which the United States plays in this dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela has been indicated by the note sent by Secretary Olney to Ambassador Bayard. The exact wording of this note has not been made public, but it is known that it contained a suggestion that Great Britain submit the matter to arbitration. It is even asserted that the note contained a declaration that the United States would not consent to British occupation of the disputed territory, unless that nation's right thereto was first determined by arbitration. The danger arising from this position taken by Secretary Olney is that the British government has already announced, through its foreign office, that England's right to a part of the region in question could not be submitted to such arbitration. It is enormously rich in mineral resources, and it is said that gold and silver mines of fabulous value have been opened, while the river bottoms are covered with the growth of some of the most valuable objects indigenous to the tropics. The object of the United States in deciding to uphold Venezuela in her contention with Great Britain, if the United States have really done so, are: First, to protect the interests of Americans in their vested rights or valid claims; and second, to maintain the integrity of the Monroe doctrine, which is threatened by the position of Great Britain. The Monroe doctrine, as James Monroe, fifth president of the United States, when he declared the policy of America must be "to neither entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe, nor suffer the powers of the old world to interfere with the affairs of the new," and "that any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere is dangerous to our peace and safety." The Monroe doctrine was enunciated by a message sent to congress December 2nd, 1823.

The occasion of proclaiming this doctrine was the rumored intervention of the Holy Alliance to aid Spain in the reconquest of her American colonies. President Monroe, therefore, declared: "That we would not view any intervention for the purpose of oppressing them (the Spanish American states) or controlling in any manner their destiny, nor any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." This declaration pleased England at the time, as she was opposed to such a project, and further action on the part of the Alliance was dropped.

London, Oct. 19.—Sir Charles Cameron Lees, Governor of British Guiana, has been summoned to London to confer with the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, regarding Venezuela, by the following important statement: "We are in a position to state that the Marquis of Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to President Crespo, which not only sets out the demands of the British government for reparation on account of the arrest of the deputation and inspectors of police at Caracas, but also states the terms upon which Great Britain will definitely terminate the boundary dispute with the republic. The ultimatum is en route to President Crespo, if not already delivered to him. This action was decided upon by the Marquis of Salisbury and by the British cabinet before the recent holiday in France. Both the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are in perfect agreement as to the necessity of ending the frontier dispute, and that even Venezuela has to be brought to terms by such methods as will be most effective in reaching an understanding with the South American republics. The instructions to place guns at certain points on the frontier are only meant, in the sense that the guns will be necessary to frighten the Venezuelans who are not likely to pay any attention to President Crespo and the government of Caracas, whatever agreement the latter may make with Great Britain, after a study of the Marquis of Salisbury's message."

The St. James Gazette also publishes a letter signed by Hugh Watt, depicting the retrograde condition of British Guiana, due it is claimed, to the attempts to bolster up the decaying sugar-cane industry, but predicting Mr. Chamberlain's policy will revive industrial prospects.

The Westminster Gazette, commenting on the dispatch to the Times from New York declaring that the joint refusal of the European powers to accept the Monroe doctrine is believed generally to be in the Marquis of Salisbury's mind, says: "There is no such thing; the Monroe doctrine is a matter entirely between the old country and the United States, and if the time ever comes that Great Britain should take sides on the subject, we shall stand with the Americans, and not against them."

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £100,000.

ANOTHER BRITISH BULWARK.

The Battleship Victorious Launched Under Very Auspicious Circumstances.

Chatham, Eng., Oct. 18.—The battleship Victorious was launched here to-day. Mrs. Goschen, wife of the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, performed the ceremony of christening the vessel. United States Ambassador Bayard was present, and the launch was the was conspicuously displayed in his honor. The Victorious is 15,000 tons displacement, 300 feet long, and has a coal capacity of 1800 tons.

Human life is held too cheaply when the individual who needs a tonic for his system, seeks to cover his wants by purchasing every new mixture that is recommended to him. Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well earned reputation of 50 years' standing.

out official advice, however, and it was thought that any other steps on South or Central American questions would be taken in London and executed at the point affected without being communicated to the British diplomatic representatives in the United States. It has been evident to diplomats here for some time that the British foreign office views all these questions as issues between Great Britain and the parties immediately involved, and does not recognize the United States as a factor in the question. The Uran incident mentioned in the cables has been pending for months. The chief of police of British Guiana, and several of his officers were arrested by Venezuelan soldiers while on the disputed border tract. The British officials were few in number and could make no resistance to being taken to a Venezuelan town and held as prisoners. They were quickly recognized by the United States as a factor in the question. The Uran incident mentioned in the cables has been pending for months. 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WM. TEMPLEMAN,
Manager.

A CRISIS.

The ink on yesterday's Times was not dry when a breathless messenger reached the office and ordered the instant withdrawal of the government advertisement about private bills. It was explained, or allowed to be inferred, that the order, which appeared in the Colonist, was all a mistake—an unauthorized act of Mr. Speaker's—a joke of the organ's—a change of front by Col. Baker, whose phenomenal capacity for blundering is well known—in fact, it was such a terrible departure from well-established rules that, if the advertisement were not immediately withdrawn there was imminent danger of something terrible happening in government circles, if, indeed the character of the Times would not be affected. The whole thing appeared so ridiculous, particularly the feverish haste in cancelling the order, that it was evident that Col. Baker was for the moment in charge, for no subordinate official could act so foolishly. However, the ad. having been withdrawn and Tammany become itself again, the general bungler from Yale and the bungling genius from East Kootenay may settle if they can who is responsible for exposing at once the stupidity and smallness of the combination.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

It seems to be the self-imposed task of our morning contemporary to "set the world right" as to the true feeling now existing in the public mind of Great Britain regarding the trade question. Whenever an Englishman gives publicity to an opinion in favor of protection, whether under the guise of fair trade or any other of the numerous shams that have been put forth with more or less plausibility by English protectionists, our contemporary forthwith takes it up as a text for an editorial to show that the public mind of Great Britain is trending towards the system that almost ruined that country half a century ago. One of such articles appeared in a late issue. It appears that one Mr. Frederick Blood, an English manufacturer, has published a pamphlet favoring "fair trade," a fallacy which most reading people believed had received its quietus at the hands of the Conservative party of England some years ago. In this pamphlet are given the opinions of some Englishmen of more or less prominence. The opinion quoted by our contemporary is that of Mr. Lowther, M. P., who avers that "free trade is all rot," that in order to "baffle the demon of foreign competition" they must "return to protection," and that agriculture can be made profitable in England only by the adoption of a sliding scale of duties which would maintain the price of wheat in that country at 40 shillings a quarter. "My sliding scale," says Mr. Lowther, "would be so arranged as to bring the price up to this point, but as soon as 40 shillings was touched, the duties must cease to be levied." This expression of opinion is commended by the Colonist, as showing the "trend" of public feeling in Great Britain in favor of protection.

Now, nobody wonders that there are protectionists like Mr. Blood, a manufacturer, and Mr. Lowther, a landowner, in England. The wonder is that there are so few of them that have the hardihood to express their opinions. Human nature is about the same all the world over, and when men think they can shape the laws of a country to their personal advantage they are not usually slow in attempting to do so. But that Mr. Lowther has any great following in England in favor of a re-enactment of the sliding scale is much to be doubted, in view of the fact that not long ago so good a judge of British public sentiment as Lord Salisbury stated that to attempt to tax the food stuffs of the English people "would bring about a condition of affairs scarcely distinguishable from civil warfare."

Doubtless his lordship is right, for he has not forgotten, and the people of England have not forgotten, that it was a sliding scale of duties on wheat and other grain that caused such frightful havoc in England fifty years ago. People were dying by starvation literally by hundreds for want of that cheap food which was importunately knocking at the doors of the country for admission, and which the sliding scale prevented from entering. There is no instance in the history of the commerce of the world that shows so clearly the futility and the iniquity of protectionism as its application in the

case of British agriculture. From 1815 to 1828, there was a fixed duty of 80 shillings per quarter on imports of wheat to the mother country; and from 1829 to 1845, when the abolition of the corn laws took place, the sliding scale, which was still designed to keep the price of wheat up to 64 shillings, was enforced. This sliding scale provided that when the price of wheat was

At 73s. the duty was 1s. a quarter
At 72s. the duty was 2s. 8d. a quarter
At 62s. the duty was 24s. 8d. a quarter
At 56s. the duty was 30s. 8d. a quarter
At 46s. the duty was 48s. 8d. a quarter
At 36s. the duty was 50s. 8d. a quarter
The import duties on wheat were thus to be increased proportionately to the cheapness of wheat in the English market, and by this means it was calculated that an even price to the farmer of at least 61s. per quarter was to be maintained. What was the result? Unquestionably the price of wheat was maintained; but, surprising as it may seem, never had distress been so deep and widespread among the farmers and farm laborers as during those years. Committee after committee of parliament was appointed to enquire into the cause of agricultural distress, and the reports of each of them deplored the wretched condition of the farmer and the farm laborer. In Miss Martineau's "History of the Peace," we find this testimony as to the condition of the country generally in 1841, the year in which Sir Robert Peel took office:

"The distress had now so deepened in the manufacturing districts as to render it clearly inevitable that many must die, and a multitude be lowered to a state of sickness and irritability from want of food; while there seemed no chance of any of the manufacturing classes coming out of the struggle at last with a vestige of property wherewith to begin the world again. The pressure had long extended beyond the (agricultural) interests first affected; and when the new ministry came into power, there seemed to be no class that was not threatened with ruin. In Carlisle, the committee of enquiry reported that a fourth of the population was in a state bordering on starvation—actually certain to die of famine, unless relieved by extraordinary exertions. In the woollen districts of Wiltshire the allowance to the independent laborer was not two-thirds of the minimum in the workhouse. In Stockport more than half of the master spinners had failed," and so on the report ran through many districts.

These facts show plainly enough what the sliding scale did for the working people of England. No wonder Lord Salisbury predicts civil warfare as the result of any attempt to re-enact the duties on wheat and other food stuffs, for he knows the people would not stand it. They have been through the fire and they dread it. But Mr. Lowther wants to have the sliding scale again, and the Colonist affects to see in his statement of the case a sign that the people of England are returning to protectionism.

But why was it, that, with the price of wheat and other grains artificially maintained at such an enormous figure in England, the farmers and their laborers were still in such a deplorable condition? The cause is not difficult to find. In England nearly all the farmers are tenant farmers, and when the law said that the price of wheat should be maintained at 64s. per quarter, the land owner fixed the rental price on that basis, so that while the sliding scale greatly enhanced the value of the land to the owner, it left the tenant farmer in a worse position than ever. Mr. Lowther, the wealthy land owner, wants to return to that condition of things. But it really would not have mattered a very great deal, so far as the general prosperity of the country was concerned, if those farmers had been the owners of the land themselves instead of tenants. If they had been owners of their farms, the class "benefited" by the high duties would have been larger, no doubt, but the injustice perpetrated on the non-farming population of England would have been just as great, and the awful scenes of desolation and death from starvation, of which the history of those unhappy times furnish so many and such piteous pictures, in the manufacturing districts, would not have been witnessed in a light any the less fierce.

A MANUFACTURER'S VIEW.

Mr. Laurier and the Liberals have every reason to be pleased with the triumphal character of the tour through the eastern part of Ontario. The Conservative papers evidently see equal cause to be displeased, as witness their resort to the worn-out device of fabricating quarrels and cooniness for their opponents. It would be hard to imagine more telling evidence of the demoralization which afflicts the government party than that supplied by the despairing efforts of its spokesmen. A noticeable feature of the Liberal rally at Brockville was the presence and co-operation of the leading manufacturers of the town. Those familiar with the district would easily recognize among those who took a prominent part some of the foremost representatives of the manufacturing class, which is supposed by certain people to be directly inimical to the Liberal party and policy. Then Mr. Frost, of Smith's Falls, a leading manufacturer of agricultural implements, made a speech in which the N. P. was severely arraigned and a change of feeling among a large proportion of manufacturers indicated. "In 1878," said Mr. Frost, "there was a strong temptation to support the protective tariff. I knew many manufacturers were carried over to the support of that tariff. I know many of them that were carried over then, who in looking over the past fifteen years regret that they ever consented to give a vote for that protective tariff, because, after all, there are very few people in the Dominion of Canada that have benefited by it."

And again: "As a manufacturer he believed that a revenue tariff and an economical government will promote the interests and prosperity of the country." Of course the few who do benefit by the protective tariff at the expense of the many will remain its faithful supporters, but the men who think with Mr. Frost are increasing in number every day.

A CURIOUS PROPOSAL.

Col. Baker is reported to have stated, when opening an exhibition on the Mainland, that we would have to educate Chinamen to drink beer in order that a local market might be created for home-grown hops. As a pure, ingenious character the honorable gentleman who represents East Kootenay "takes the cake." But in his child-like innocence and frankness, he has touched the kernel of the Chinese question—that which to the anti-Chinese is a sufficient justification for all the prohibitory enactments passed by Canada, and which a few weak-kneed sentimentalists talk about annulling. The Chinese come here intending to remain "foreigners," and "foreigners" they remain to the end. They buy nothing from the whites that they can do without. They do not patronize our grocers; they never buy furniture or clothing from white dealers; but Colonel Baker thinks they might be induced to "like" beer in order that the prosperity of hop-growing would be forever assured. This, we repeat, touches the kernel of the grievance against the Chinese. The gentle Mongolian will not trade with us; he will take all he can get and send it to China, but he will never, if he can help it, spend his earnings in the country. We hope, therefore, that the philanthropic Minister of Education will take him by the pig-tail and try to force beer down his throat. The minister will then know something about the difficulty of civilizing, or Anglicizing, the Asiatic; for the indulgence in beer or whiskey is not one of the sins that can be laid at his door. We do not refer to the morality of the Colonel's suggestion—the villainous casuistry that endorsed the forcing of opium on the same race in the first place is of the same order—but simply to the utterly impractical character of the minister's proposal. Even were it possible to make the Chinaman drink beer, and, as a consequence hop-growing became profitable, that would not better matters a great deal. "John" would then simply grow all his own hops and eventually he would run the breweries. Perhaps on the whole, it is better that the Chinese would hold themselves aloof from us; if they learned to do business like white men, acquired all the virtues that the missions teach, and the vice of drinking beer enormously, as Col. Baker proposes, they might be an infinitely more dangerous race to compete against than they are. Now, they compete against unskilled labor and against a few mechanics, such as tailors; then they would certainly enter the field against all trades, occupations and professions. When the minister comes to consider the question seriously, he will probably change his views on the expediency of educating the Chinese to drink beer.

CANNOT BUY THE WEST.

The Winnipeg Free Press (independent) discusses "a bag of rumors" in regard to the representation of Manitoba and the Northwest in the cabinet and on the Supreme Court bench. One rumor, it says, takes Mr. Justice Killam from the Manitoba bench to the Supreme Court at Ottawa; another puts Mr. Daly into Mr. Killam's place, and a third makes Hugh J. Macdonald, (Sir John's son), Mr. Daly's successor in the Dominion cabinet. The Free Press does not take these rumors seriously, but admits, if they should prove to be true, that the neglect hitherto shown of the judicial interests of the West would be remedied by the advancement of Judge Killam to the Supreme Court. It says: "This neglect would be corrected if the rumored changes were to be made. But we may be sure that it was with no purpose of doing us this justice that they have been even thought of. If contemplated at all, it was in the expectation of strengthening the government in the Northwest, it being supposed that Mr. Macdonald's name would go a long way towards retrieving the popularity which has been lost through its blunders. These, however, have been too numerous and too great to be repaired by the mere personality of any individual. It would take several Mr. Macdonalds to reconcile the Northwest to a government that has been guilty of so many sins of omission and commission, and if we mistake not he would be one of the first to so advise." If the Free Press correctly represents public opinion in Manitoba, the prairie province has got beyond the point where reconciliation was possible. The blunders of the Dominion government, it says, have been too numerous for several Hugh Macdonalds in the cabinet to succeed in allaying the opposition to Bowell and his colleagues. British Columbia, which has been milked dry, is in a similar frame of mind, and neither the bribe of a portfolio to Senator McDonald, or another Tupperian promise to remove the San Pedro from the rocks, will win back to the government ranks the thousands of honest electors who, becoming convinced that the province was being sacrificed, have resolved to do what they can to bring about a change of government. Westerners cannot be bribed to admit that they were in error

in coming to that conclusion. From Winnipeg to the sea, Canada will give its verdict in favor of a change.

THE DOMINION ELECTION.

"When will the election take place?" Probably Premier Bowell himself could not answer definitely, party expediency and opportunity having more to do in influencing the government in fixing the date than the convenience of the electors or well-established precedents. Certain eastern Conservative newspapers have been arguing that parliament will not expire until June 3, 1896, because the writ for Algoma was made returnable on that day, and some sort of an Ontario precedent has been quoted to prove that the five years life of the house began on that day. A difficulty in sustaining this contention is found in the fact that the first session was convened for the dispatch of business immediately after the general elections of March, 1891, and hence if the present parliament only began on June 3, 1891—and as it can live but five years—the first session must have been illegal. Speaking at Renfrew House, Mr. Laurier said: "If they are not to violate the laws of the constitution it (the election) should take place not later than April 25, 1896, because the constitution provides that the duration of parliament shall be five years from the return of the writs of the previous election. The writs were returned on April 25, therefore if the law were properly applied the election would take place not later than April 25 next; but you have seen in their press, they have circulated the statement in order to advise the people, that the parliament will not expire until June 3, 1896, because it appears that out of 215 writs, which composed the total election of 1891, one writ, that of Algoma, was made returnable on June 3. In this matter it is not the universality that shall rule but the exception, and they will take the law from the exception." Such a wretched of the constitution may not be, to a government conscious that it has not the confidence of the people, too severe to be taken, for do not desperate diseases require strong remedies? The danger of such a course, however, would be that the disease would continue to increase in virulence, intensified as it would be by this very act. Sir John's plan was to take a snap verdict a year before the proper time; Bowell's apparently is to put off the inevitable hour for twelve months after the constitutional life-time of parliament.

The Globe—A Conservative contemporary has unearthed a conspiracy to drive Sir Richard Cartwright out of the Liberal party. There has been a rather stupid Conservative conspiracy for many years with that end in view, but its prospects of success are growing, if possible, more gloomy.

The Inland Sentinel is not a blind supporter of the government. It occasionally enters a mild protest against administrative acts, as witness its latest: "A. E. Edgar has been gazetted second timber inspector for the province, with head office at Kamloops. The appointment is not one that will meet public approval, for however diligently the present incumbent may perform his duty it would be more in accordance with the fitness of things if a selection were made from those whose labors assisted in developing the forest resources of the province, but who may have been unfortunate in business in their later days."

Hamilton Spectator: Considerable excitement and discussion have been caused in Orangeville by a sermon preached by the Rev. D. Mackenzie, Presbyterian minister of that town. Mr. Mackenzie preached the doctrine of an eternal hell in which the sinner is condemned to suffer frightful torments, without hope of alleviation, for ever and ever. The significant thing about the sermon is not that it should be preached, but that it should be thought so singular as to excite comment. Twenty years ago such sermons were common, and the preacher who did not occasionally treat his congregation to word-pictures of the fiery pit, and the smoke of torment that ascended forever, and the worm that dieth not and the fire that is not quenched, was regarded with suspicion. "The earth do move," in spite of Brother Jasper and those like him to the contrary.

Looking at Mr. Laurier from the standpoint of an independent observer, the Toronto Week says: "It is not only Liberals who will welcome Mr. Laurier on his tour through the province of Ontario. Conservatives will be quite as eager to attend his meetings and pay him respect as are his own followers. There are few, indeed, in the party, we imagine, who are not ready to acknowledge his splendid abilities, his personal charm, and the devotion with which he serves his country. Some Conservative journals amuse themselves by saying smart and cynical things about him and his speeches, but they know as well as we do that his presence tends to raise the national parliament, and that Canadian political life is the better and higher for his strong influence. His speech at Morrisburg was wonderfully clever. It was too partisan and sometimes too severe. But no one can deny its value to his party. He maintains that he has taken a clear, definite and consistent stand on the school question, and that he adheres to his position: An investigation should be made as to the facts of the case; he will support the Dominion government if it should appoint a commission. Beyond that he will not go. The Conservatives will not succeed

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An invaluable food for all who need strong nourishment in an easily-digested form.

In drawing him from the lines of Torres Vedras."

Winnipeg Free Press:—Speaking at Brockville on the school question, Mr. Laurier said: "Upon this point, which deeply affects my fellow co-religionists in the province of Manitoba, I will tell you this: I make no bones about it. I do wish from the bottom of my soul that they had the privileges restored to them, that are enjoyed by my fellow co-religionists in the province of Ontario, and that are enjoyed by my friends of the Protestant persuasion in the province of Quebec, but, though I do wish it, I will never try to have those privileges restored except upon grounds which can appeal to Protestants and Catholics alike, and not to Catholics alone." No doubting the explicitness of that statement. Even the Mail and Empire should be able to see the point to suspect where the Liberal leader stands on the Manitoba school question. The foregoing sounds wonderfully like a compromise based on conditions as they actually exist, and that will appeal to the sense of right of all parties. That is better than the remedial order.

The following paragraph from the Scottish American seems to show that free trade is not so bad for Great Britain as some people would like to make out. "At a meeting of the directors of J. & P. Coates, Ltd., in Paisley on the 25th ult., the directors declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year ending June 30th, after allowing £49,000 for depreciation and setting aside £150,000 for the reserve fund—making a total reserve of £800,000. £43,000 was carried forward." Further interesting testimony is furnished by Samuel Gompers, the well-known American labor leader, who has lately returned home from attendance on the trades union congress, held at Cardiff. Mr. Gompers' verdict, founded on his own investigations and experience, is that the British laborer's position, all things considered, is better than that of the American workman. Nobody will be found to say that Mr. Gompers is not a well-qualified judge, and his free testimony as to the comparative positions of the laborer under the two systems will hardly afford the protectionist much comfort.

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS.

For the Week—The Anaconda Deal Has Been Completed.

New York, Oct. 21.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Until recently increased, \$1,204,275; loan, decreased, \$2,285,700; specie, increased, \$30,000; legal tenders, decreased, \$178,500; deposits decreased, \$1,567,100; circulation, decreased, \$176,200. The banks now hold \$15,380,175 in excess of the required 25 per cent. rule. The deal for 300,000 shares of the Anaconda copper mine has been definitely concluded. Mr. Hamilton Smith of the Exploration Company, of London, has returned from the works. The Exploration Company will name two directors on the board.

The untimely death of Mr. J. W. Mackay, Jr., was a shock to his many friends in this city. All day long to-day letters of condolence were received at Mrs. Mackay's residence, and many calls made by friends who wished to testify their sympathy with the mother in her bereavement. Among those who left cards were Prince and Princess Hatfield Wilhelmsburg.

WHAT MUST IT BE TO BE THERE
A Puyallup Bank Insists on Paying All Its Depositors.
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GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

The Clean-Up of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mine Yields Over \$41,000.

Gravel Discovered That Prospects From \$1.00 to \$8.00 per Pan.

150 Mile House, B.C., Oct. 21.—The result of the clean-up on the Cariboo after twenty-nine days' run, with 2,500 inches of water, is a cone of gold weighing 2,435 ounces, valued at \$41,857. The sluices only were cleaned up.

The Horseshy clean-up, after forty days' run with 2,700 inches of water, is a gold bar weighing 1,514 ounces, valued at \$26,150. The cleaning of cuts is not completed. Bed-rock was not cleaned.

A strike of rich gravel west of No. 1 pit prospects \$1 to \$8 per pan. Both mines will be run till frost closes the season.

IT WAS NOT AN ULTIMATUM

That Lord Salisbury Sent to Venezuela, but It Was the Next Thing to It.

Lothaire Something of a Small Czar—Condolences With the Mackays.

London, Oct. 21.—A high official of the British foreign office was interviewed to-day re the statement of Great Britain's attitude towards Venezuela. He said Great Britain had not sent in an ultimatum to Venezuela, but a dispatch on the subject of the misunderstanding between Great Britain and Venezuela had been forwarded to President Crespo. This, added the informant, is a very different thing, as all persons acquainted with the principles of diplomacy will recognize. Continuing, he said: "Lord Salisbury thinks that sufficient time has elapsed for reparation to have been made, and with this view prepared the dispatch referred to." Nelson's flagship Victory was decorated to-day in honor of the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar.

A man named Thomas Bradley, who recently has been employed by the authorities of the Congo Free State, has just returned from West Africa, bringing a letter from the brother of Stokes, the English trader, who was hanged by Captain Lothaire. The dead man's brother says Bishop Taylor, the American missionary at Stanley Pool, told him that Captain Lothaire had long been jealous of Stokes, on account of the latter's influence with the natives. Bradley said Lothaire caused the American overseer to be bound to a tree and then he slashed the bound man with his sword, cutting the clothes from his back and wounding him terribly. Bradley, who claims he was an eye-witness of this outrage, says the American died two days later.

The untimely death of Mr. J. W. Mackay, Jr., was a shock to his many friends in this city. All day long to-day letters of condolence were received at Mrs. Mackay's residence, and many calls made by friends who wished to testify their sympathy with the mother in her bereavement. Among those who left cards were Prince and Princess Hatfield Wilhelmsburg.

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Purified Blood

Saved an operation in the following case. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. It makes pure blood.

"A year ago my father, William Thompson, was taken suddenly ill with inflammation of the bladder. He suffered a great deal and was very low for some time. At last the doctor said he would not get well unless an operation was performed. At this time we read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before he used half a bottle his appetite had come back to him

NEW FALL GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The following item is from the Charlottetown, P. E. I. Patriot: "Mrs. Hattie Collier's latest literary production, 'The Master of Deceit,' is just out from the publishers, the American Baptist Publishing Society, Philadelphia. It contains 352 pages, and is sold at the low price of \$1.25. It is indeed a literary treat. The originality of thought, the vivid portrayal of events, the description of character in its minutest detail; the gentleness of tone, the strong creative powers of thought and enthusiasm, and the elevating influence that characterizes its pages lead one to admit that its author has gifts rare, and talents unusually displayed in literary work." Mrs. Collier is the talented wife of the Rev. J. J. Collier, professor at Columbian Methodist College.

MIDWAY.

Charles Sanders has sold his ranch at Grand Prairie for a very substantial sum to Montana gentlemen.

Messrs. Ross and Scott, of Minnesota, were in Midway on Saturday and appeared much interested in the location, bearing away with them two maps of the township.

Mr. T. Davis is busily engaged developing the Joe Dandy claim at Fairview, with the result that it is showing up well.

The Grand Prairie saw mill is putting out quantities of lumber, the greater part of it going into buildings at Grand Forks.

E. Spraggett has finished threshing, having turned out over 5000 bushels of grain at Grand Prairie. The daily average was 500 bushels.

G. L. Thome brought down some fine specimens from Lake View, Long Lake Camp, containing free gold and tellurium. The ledge is four feet wide.

The Cariboo company have the saw-mill in active operation, cutting lumber to be used in the erection of a house to cover the new steam hoist recently set up over the new shaft by the Butte and Boston company.

A fine copper claim has been located by Alexander Schrette on Ingram mountain, within two hundred yards of Mackay Ingram's ranch, and the locator is busily engaged working on the ledge to open it up. The claim is named the Wyoming.

As a result of the recent fire which devastated the country in the neighborhood of Fairview, burning the grass, brush and other obstructions, a rich ledge of ore was discovered a few days ago by Mr. R. McDougall, and which has been named the Occidental.

Men are busily engaged taking the water out of the shaft of the Wide West claim, Fairview, a mine belonging to the Strathelyre company, which it is intended to thoroughly sample with a view to carrying on work in an active manner.

Each day's work has been disclosing larger and richer bodies of ore on Baker Creek. This claim is situated slightly to the east of Anarchist mountain, and in it are to be found ledges which are reported to carry quantities of native copper in their crevices.

The development of the Buckhorn claim, situated in Fairview camp, moves steadily along under the management of Mr. McDougall, the ledge showing constantly an improved appearance. From this claim it is the intention of the lessee to ship assorted ore to Tacoma in the near future.

Otto Dillier has taken the contract to sink a 50-foot shaft on the Dark Horse claim and has two men working with him. The claim was located in the spring by L. Boshart and named the Alto, but was abandoned and re-located by Mr. Robert Woods last month. The claim takes in quite a portion of the Greenwood township.

Mr. W. Dalrymple has just completed assessment work on the Western Hill, Fairview camp, and with the result that a large body of ore has been shown to exist on the claim, which is upon the same ledge as the Brown Bear, the Steinwinder and many of the large properties of the camp. The ledge is 8 feet wide and an average sample assayed \$49 in gold and 28 ounces silver to the ton. The ledge is so situated that it can be easily and profitably worked.

Six weeks ago, the visit of Messrs. Robert and Hugh Woods to the Boundary Creek mines, what was then Otto Dillier's ranch was nothing more than a timbered pre-emption. Mr. Robert Woods was struck with the central position occupied by his pre-emption, and while both he and his nephew inspected the many camps in this district, they purchased Dillier's ranch and devoted most of their time in laying out what will soon be a busy little mining town. Before Mr. Woods returned to Armstrong to make arrangements for taking up his abode there this winter, he gave many orders regarding the furtherance of this project.

KASLO.

It is said by several competent mining men who have recently visited the Blue Bell mine that there is a million tons of ore in sight.

Henry Janin, the noted mining expert, was in the city Thursday night, accompanied by Covington Johnston, a Californian expert. They came down from the Slocan Star, where they are said to have gone in the interests of intending purchasers, but neither gentlemen would in any way admit that such was the case. However, it is safe to say that whether they came to report on the Slocan Star or the whole Kootenay country, their report will be favorable. Both were delighted. Mr. Janin, who is known to be absolutely cold-blooded when it comes to judging a mine or a camp, speaks in the very warmest terms of the Slocan country and predicts for it a brilliant future.

A Hornby Lewis, the copper magnate, and D. A. R. Ledaux, the mining expert, returned last Saturday night from the Slocan, after having spent two days in inspecting leading mines. Both were more than pleased with what they saw, and neither hesitated in giving an opinion. Dr. Ledaux, particularly,

spoke freely of what he sees in the future for this country. He says that there is not the shadow of a doubt in his mind that this will develop into the greatest silver producing country in the world. His business was to make a general survey of the country's mineral possibilities in the interest of Mr. J. J. Hill, who it is reported, is very anxious to lay his rails closer to the mines. Mr. Lewis came from London expressly to satisfy himself of the correctness of current reports regarding the Kootenay. He went away satisfied.

Byron White was here Sunday night. The new concentrator at the Star, he says, is rapidly assuming proportions. Concerning the report that the Star is about to be sold to the Rothschilds, Mr. White professed no knowledge.

VERNON.

A car of vegetables from the Kelowna Shippers' Union was forwarded to Threese Forks, Kootenay, on Tuesday. On Tuesday Mr. G. Whelan shipped to the coast 100 hogs which had been purchased by Major & Eldridge, Vancouver. They were a splendid looking lot and weighed over 32,000 pounds. The price paid was 4 1/2 cents.

Edward Tronson, who was committed for trial a short time ago for stealing a calf, the property of Mr. G. N. Barclay, pleaded guilty last week in Kamloops and was sentenced by Judge Watson to six months' imprisonment.

The winter time schedule on the S. & O. railway went into effect on Monday and until spring there will be only three incoming trains each week, arriving in Vernon on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and returning north on the alternate days.

A slight shock of earthquake accompanied by a strange roaring noise, was experienced by residents near the "railroad" on Long lake on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 9th. The shock was very perceptible at Mr. E. S. Mabe's house, which was shaken for several seconds.

NANAIMO.

Mr. P. A. Hovelague, of the Nanaimo-Alberni claims, was among the passengers to Nanaimo by the stage last night. The continued fine weather here is stimulating development work, some of which is being undertaken on a very large scale. Mr. Bainbridge is building a dam on his claim on China Creek, and is cutting the bed for a mile and a half of flume. As soon as the latter is completed he will commence sluicing. Mr. Bainbridge already employs ten men and was in Alberni on Wednesday looking for more. A good deal of development work is also in progress on Mineral Creek, where the head waters of the Elwhatch Creek.

In the neighborhood of Englishman's River and Nor' West Bay, a number of articles have recently been picked up, which indicate that several disasters have occurred on small boats in the gulf. Among the articles are: Part of a painted canoe, a green painted apron, piece of a rudder; a centre board; centre board case, a new cap, etc. No further particulars have come to light in regard to the three men whom Charles Wilson reported drowned in Nor' West Bay, except that so far as he could judge, he saw the boat rise to the crest of the waves; the ill-fated boat was painted a dark color. He is unable to give any description whatever of the three men who were in the boat.

KAMLOOPS.

Inland Sentinel.

James Bryant Quigg died about 4:30 o'clock last Friday afternoon, at the Royal Inland Hospital, in his 65th year. On Saturday afternoon his remains, enclosed in a handsome casket, was taken to his house on the west side of the North Thompson, about 3 miles from the city. The funeral took place on Sunday, and Mr. McQueen was one of the party of one hundred or more who organized at Fort Garry in 1862 and came overland by way of the Peace river to this province.

Mr. McQueen came to Kamloops first, arriving in Oct., 1862, and soon engaged with the Hudson Bay Company, having charge of its large band of cattle and of the dairy which was established on the North river. He afterwards acquired a place of his own, which lay between the present Thompson river and Prior's corner. In 1871 he, with S. Robbins, took a drove of cattle from Kamloops to Peace river, in which district there was a mining boom. Previous to that time he had been engaged in cattle to Cariboo. He afterwards lived on the ranch now occupied by G. Loney, and in 1876 moved to the place he occupied at the time of his death. In 1873 he purchased a threshing machine at the present time, and since that time he has been in the threshing business, running it so skillfully that the old machine with repairs, renewals and alterations, did duty until two years ago, when he purchased a steamer. His former home was Brookville, Ont., where his father, a retired colonel in the British army, had quite a large and valuable farm. He leaves a family of three sons.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society was held in Mrs. Graham's house on Thursday afternoon. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Graham; 1st Vice, Mrs. Wells; 2nd Vice, Mrs. R. E. Smith; Secretary, Mrs. Biddle; Treasurer, Mrs. Harding. A duplicate of \$380 was raised clear of all expenses, of which more than \$200 were from the dances given last winter. The ladies made all the table linen, sheets, night gowns, pillow cases, towels and such goods for the Provincial Home for Aged Persons.

Dr. P. H. Bryce, who originated the idea of a Dominion sanitarium for consumptives, on his eastward trip, stayed in Kamloops over Thursday to acquaint himself personally with the climate and conditions, and as far as he could in a short time, with what advantages or disadvantages the place offers. In connection with his position as provincial health officer of Ontario, Dr. Bryce has had greater opportunities than most physicians to note the extent to which consumption prevails, the result of climate and surroundings upon the sufferers, and the success or failure of institutions specially designed for the accommodation of this class of patients. Many of those he visited did not comply with his ideal,

Fine Tweed and Worsted-Suits,
\$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00, etc.
Boys' Strong School Suits,
\$1.50, \$1.60, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.40, etc.
Boys' Tweed and Serge "Knicker" 75c. per pair.

No Old Shop-Worn Stock to work off, but FRES
CLEAN GOODS at LOWER PRICES than ever.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters,
97 Johnson Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Monday's Daily.

John Stone, William, and Chups Charley, all Indians, were fined \$5 apiece in the police court this morning for being drunk. Sam, for having liquor in his possession, was fined \$25. Richard McDonald was up for supplying, but the charge against him was withdrawn. Mike Walsh, alias Kelly, was up again and fined \$5 or fifteen days.

George Garland, a young man, stood in the docks at the police court this morning to answer the charge of stealing a pair of pearl earrings and a locket from one Kitty Watson. The value of the property was placed at \$25. Garland pleaded guilty and was committed for a remand until to-morrow, as he desired to engage a lawyer to represent him. The request was granted, and the evidence will not be gone into till to-morrow morning.

Frederick L. Smith and Miss Margaret S. Grafton, two well known Victorians, were joined in matrimony last night at the residence of H. Maynard. The ceremony and the young couple were wished every blessing that friends could suggest. Mr. Smith is with D. H. Ross & Co., and, like his wife, is widely known and popular.

The report from Port Townsend that an active volcano is supposed to be in a state of eruption on the Olympic mountains, was no doubt started in the same manner as a report which was in circulation in this city on Saturday. A sailing captain who came up the straits on Saturday stated that a volcano was in eruption behind Port Angeles. It turned out, however, that it was a big fire burning just behind one of the foot hills. At night the smoke and steam were coming out of the mountain.

A dispatch received by the naval authorities on Saturday evening stated that H. M. S. Satellite had met with a mishap in her machinery and had put into Manzanita, Mexico. She will proceed to Esquimalt under sail, provisions for the trip having been sent down by steamer. H. M. S. Nymphe, which sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon for England, will call at Manzanita and tow the Satellite to sea. There was no truth in the report that the Satellite had gone ashore as far as the authorities know.

The sealing schooner Oscar and Hattie, Capt. Magnuson, arrived home from Behring sea late Saturday afternoon. The schooner did very well in the sea, taking a total of 1,200 skins, and with her catch of 248 on the coast early in the year, her season's work is brought up to a total of 1,448 skins. She had an uneventful cruise in search for seals in Behring sea, and her report is that of most of the fleet. She made a fair run down the Pacific coast, and was on the coast for a few days.

Dominion government steamer Quadrant, Capt. Valbran, with Mr. McNab, the inspector of fisheries, on board, returned on Saturday evening from Alberni. Mr. McNab made a satisfactory arrangement with the paper mill company for the erection of a fish ladder over the salmon to the Sossam river, to allow salmon to proceed to their spawning grounds. The ladder will be built immediately. The steamer Rainbow, with Captain Irving and party on board, was seen anchored in a cove off Copper Island. Very foggy weather was experienced on the trip.

Perhaps the first conviction ever recorded against the notorious Birdie Kazar was secured in police court yesterday. She was making a display of herself on the street in front of her house yesterday, and Sanitary Officer Conlin suggested that she should go inside. She refused, made more noise, and then could not be put in. It took a couple of extra officers to finally land Birdie in jail, where she was booked for disorderly conduct. Justices Pearson and Smith declared her guilty this morning and fined her \$10 and \$3 costs. The fine and costs were paid.

R. E. H. Meunsel, of Douglas Island, Alaska, called on the steamer City of Topeka on Saturday evening. He has been prospecting the Bear's Nest mine for the Alaska Gold Company, in which a number of Victorians are interested, with a view to giving information regarding the success of the operations, but he said the prospects were very good, a number of splendid strikes having been made. Men and companies are opening up and working mines at Sheep Bay and other places. There is much talk regarding the Bald Eagle mine at Summit. There is a two-stamp mill at work and a great deal of ore has been worked. Some of the concentrates brought down on the Topeka are expected to realize \$150 to the ton.

There is a customer and a practically new Duke bicycle missing from the Up-to-date cycle, 22 Broad street. On Friday evening a young man giving his name as B. Dore called and engaged the wheel for a spin. He said that he had a practice to attend, and would have to return the wheel by 8 o'clock. He did not come back and has not returned yet. It was not until this morning that the manager of the cycle decided that some action was necessary, and the case was reported to the police. The case is open to two suppositions. Either some accident has befallen Dore or he has stolen the wheel. The people at the cycle do not know who Dore is. They offer a reward for the recovery of the wheel, which is valued at \$90.

RAILWAY PLANS OF CHINA

Paul De Hees, the Belgian Engineer Who Sketched Them, Visits the City.

He Constructed the Lines in Turkey and Greece and the Hanyan Yards.

Paul De Hees, a Belgian engineer, who took a prominent part in the construction of the railways of Turkey and Greece, and whose programme of railway construction is now before the throne at Peking, spent a few hours in the city on Saturday. He arrived by the N. P. liner Victoria on Saturday, and is on his way to Constantinople, where his wife and daughters reside. Mr. De Hees went to China two years ago in the service of the great Viceroy Chang Chih Hung of Nanjing, and besides constructing 10 miles of railway in the yards of the immense iron and steel works erected at Hanyang, near Hankow, did other engineering work, and prepared a plan for railway construction throughout western China. The iron works, only a mile or so from Hankow, are said to be the largest in the world, outranking Carnegie's at Homestead, Pa. The coal and iron supply is unlimited and of the best quality; the machinery of the works was made in England, and the labor is very cheap in China. The works would have been in operation before this time but for a destructive fire. The Viceroy Chang Chih Hung has exerted every effort to modernize his province, and in fact all China. Railway construction has engrossed his attention, but it is very improbable that he will have much to do with it when it comes as a national movement, as Sir Robert Hart, who handles the Chinese customs, does not regard him as a discreet financier. As Mr. De Hees explains, the feature of the situation there must be a loan for railway development, and there is but one way to secure that abroad, and that is upon a guarantee upon the Chinese customs collections, the exclusive control of which is in the hands of Sir Robert Hart. These collections average annually 23,000,000 taels, and from that sum for interest on loans up to and including the Russian loan raised to pay the Japanese indemnity, must come 7,000,000 taels. Beyond that there must be a certain amount set aside for sinking fund. That will show the narrow margin left to work on. Sir Robert Hart would not give the guarantee asked for with Chang Chih Hung at the head of railway affairs, and the recent appointment of one Hsu Tung as controller-general of railways seems to indicate that he has carried his point. Mr. De Hees says the Chinese do not exactly know what they want in the way of railway construction. Viceroy Hung, with all his cleverness, had little definite in mind beyond a grand bridge across the Yangtze River. Beyond the lack of crystallized ideas on the part of the Chinese, the country presents some features which are a victory of the cheapest in Europe. Freight rates are equally low, but against all that the cost of building the railways would be very cheap indeed as compared with the cost in Europe and America. By the actual currency laborers could be hired for three pence a day. Mr. De Hees submitted two programmes for railway construction to the throne at Peking, the second more comprehensive than the first, and they are both under consideration at the present time. They include a line from Canton to Peking, and in a general way propose to take advantage of topographical conditions. For instance, no rails would be laid parallel with the Grand Canal or along any river whose trend to the north or south could be taken advantage of. The scheme is an elaborate one, embracing construction in periods and of links that would join to complete the chain. It would be of narrow gauge for economy's sake.

China has very small railway mileage. The China Railway Company operates 85 miles from Tientsin to Kai Ping, and the Imperial government 88 miles from Kai Ping to Shanghai Kuan, all built over territory as level as a table. The former line cost 2,000,000 taels and its annual earnings of 500,000 taels pay about 6 per cent. on the investment. The Imperial railway cost 4,400,000 taels and its earnings of 200,000 taels scarcely pay operating expenses. The comparison of the figures of the two lines is a slight reflection on the Chinese. In China, against China's backwardness the excellent progress of Japan, with 2000 miles of railway in operation and 2000 miles more provided for, stands out in bold relief. In three years Captain Crawford, of the Baldwin Locomotive works, has sold 38 locomotives in the Orient, mostly to the Japanese.

Mr. De Hees does not know when he will return to China, if at all. His proposals are in the hands of the government, and he awaits the summons from Peking.

SUICIDE THEORY ADVANCED

It is Thought That Cape Mudge Sally Tried to Strangle Herself.

Movements of the Woman Account-ed for Up to 11 O'clock Thursday Night.

The case of Sally, the Cape Mudge Indian woman whose body was found on the Indian reserve, is just a little nearer unravelling. The police have traced her on Thursday night. She was seen on Store street with Joseph Ladelle, a half-breed, who was her lover, by Jackson Seaweed, a Cape Mudge Indian. Ladelle was placed in custody at 9 o'clock Saturday night, and Seaweed was brought back from Nanaimo to-day by Constable Gilchrist. A new theory has been advanced and it is that Sally partially strangled herself with the cord found at her side and then died of exposure before she regained consciousness. That in fact is the opinion of Dr. Lang, and the police have been doing some thinking on that line. The inquest was resumed at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. John Lang, the physician who made the post mortem examination, was recalled, he having made a further and more minute examination of the body. He deposed that he had gone over all the organs of the body, re-examined the marks on the neck, and the bones of the neck. He had discovered no evidence that would show any new light on the case, or make him change the opinion he had already expressed. He believed, however, that a ligature of some kind had been applied to the neck and drawn tightly before death. The force applied was not in his opinion sufficient to produce strangulation.

Juror Tait asked him if anyone had assisted him in the examination of the body. The witness replied that he had made three examinations since the jury sat last, and on one occasion Dr. Ernest Hall accompanied him. Jurors Tait and Saunders believed it would be well to have Dr. Hall called. The Coroner-Doctor, in your opinion, could that strong, healthy woman have died of exposure alone?

The witness replied that the woman was not in a healthy state. She was feeble and had been a great sufferer for years. The grapes in the stomach had nothing to do with her death, and there were no traces of liquor. In answer to the question of Constable Gilchrist, the witness said that the body of the woman did not show any signs of being tampered with. The witness produced a piece of cord and asked if that could have been used. The doctor replied affirmatively. In answer to Juror Tait the doctor stated that the woman could have partially strangled herself, become unconscious, and died of exposure. That, in fact, was his opinion.

Andrew Lanbeck, Charley's friend, and the man found locked in Sally's cabin on Friday morning, was the next witness. He deposed that he was a seaman, did not know the deceased, and did not consort with Indian women. He was drunk on Thursday night, and believed he slept six hours in a saloon near the Western hotel. At least so the saloon man told him. He lived at the hotel on Thursday night, and was there on Wednesday and Friday nights. He was quite drunk on Thursday night. Friday morning he woke up in a house near the Albion saloon, where he had been asleep with an Indian named Charley. He did not know whose house it was. When he left the house he went to the Telegraph hotel. That was about six o'clock. Then he went to the Prince of Wales saloon.

Witness went to several saloons, and finally some one showed him into an empty cabin by the foundry and locked him in. It was Charley, he thought, who locked him in. There was another half-breed there. He had met him outside of the Telegraph early in the morning, and he met Charley later. A man slept in the cabin, who the witness and Charley slept. He was a white man named Wells. Charley left the cabin where they slept early in the morning, and the witness and Wells left the place together. When he was shown into the second cabin, Sally went to sleep, being "paralyzed," as he described it. It must have been two o'clock in the afternoon when he awoke. The door was open; there was no one around and he left. Juror Tait said he placed no value on the evidence. The witness swore he was too drunk to know anything on Thursday night, yet how did he know he and Charley slept together?

Witness said he remembered having supper with Charley Thursday night and was sure Charley took him home with him that night.

Coroner Crompton: "When was it that you slept six hours in the saloon?" The witness: "That was Wednesday night."

The witness became all tangled up and said he was so drunk he could not tell anything. Constable Gilchrist tried to make him admit that he told the police that he slept at the Telegraph hotel but he said he thought they were talking about Saturday night.

Joseph Ladelle was the next witness. He deposed that he had known the deceased who had formerly lived with him, and saw her standing on the steps of her cabin on Thursday night at 9 o'clock. He never saw her again after that hour. Witness remained at the house of a friend until midnight and was arrested at 2 o'clock in the morning for being drunk. Sally and her friends and had formerly lived at Nanaimo.

The inquest was still in progress at 4:15 o'clock.

D. Carmody has returned from California. F. Murphy, of San Francisco, is paying his annual visit to Victoria.

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AN INDIAN MURDERED

The Nude Body of a Cape Mudge Woman Found on the Songhees Reserve.

There is no Clue to Her Murderers and the Case Seems Mysterious.

Police Are Actively at Work on the Affair—Inquest This Evening.

From Friday's Daily.

The body of an unknown Indian woman who had evidently been murdered was discovered on the Songhees reserve this morning. The case is a very mysterious one, and promises to prove perplexing to the police in unravelling it. The best men on the city police force were striving, up to a late hour this afternoon, to ascertain the identity of the victim to give them a clue upon which to operate in working on the case. The body was found about 10 o'clock this morning by a young man named Godfrey. It lay in a clump of bushes some distance beyond the Esquimalt & Nanaimo bridge, and on the north side of the track. Mr. Godfrey was wandering about the reserve and came upon the remains accidentally. The body was in a nude condition except for a small bandage of cloth about one of the limbs, and was commencing to decompose from exposure to the hot sun of the last few days. Mr. Godfrey at once communicated with the city police, and they in their turn notified Coroner Crompton, who directed that the body be removed to the public morgue at the market.

Acting Chief Walker detailed Officers Perdue, Palmer and Monat to the case, and a minute examination of the remains and the spot where she lay was made. There were several blackened spots on different parts of the body, but it was in such a state that the unprofessional mind could hardly form an idea of the cause which produced them. There was a small string tied around the throat, and further examination of that part showed suspicious looking bruises. Some of the officers inclined to the opinion that death had been produced by strangulation. On the right arm was found the name "Sally" tattooed with ink. That discovery gave the officers the only clue to the woman's name. Eight or ten yards away from where the swollen and blackened body lay was the woman's clothing. The lot included the ordinary garments of female attire. Absolutely nothing to encourage the police in their work was found about the garments. There was nothing about them in particular to indicate that there had been a struggle. The nudity of the body seemed very mysterious and only one conjecture could be indulged in as to it. The theory was expressed that assuming it to have been murder the perpetrator of the crime evidently planned to spoil all chances of identification by destroying the clothes of the victim, and was prevented from doing so by some unknown circumstance. It was questioned if the woman died a natural death why was she in the midst of a thicket, and why, stranger of all, were her clothes entirely removed and placed at some distance from the body. The surroundings did not reveal the character of anything material, and there was nothing in particular in the markings of the ground or bush to give rise to suspicion of any kind. A number viewed the corpse as it lay in the bush, and among the rest several Indians, but none of them were able to identify her. The belief was expressed by some of them that she was a Port Rupert Indian. She was, as near as could be told, about 25 years of age, well-built and had the characteristic features of the Indian. The body reached the morgue about noon, and Coroner Crompton directed Dr. John Lang to make a post mortem examination. That is being done this afternoon, and in case the plan to hold an inquest this evening is carried out that part of the evidence will be ready for the jury.

The police, as already stated, are bending their energies this afternoon to obtain the woman's name, and from that her friends and associates, and the identity of the people with whom she was seen last. It is believed that death came to her at least three days ago, and in that event, assuming that she was murdered, the guilty have had a good chance for flight. She is believed to be a stranger here, as the remains have been seen by several quite familiar with the local tribes, and they did not recognize her. As is usual at this particular season of the year, there are a large number of visiting Indians in the city. They are here, some to buy supplies and others to spend their money in carousal among the lower strata of their society. There have been many desperate quarrels among them, and it is not improbable that the woman was killed in a row over whiskey. However, the cause of her death has not been determined, nor any of the real facts known, and opinions are purely speculative.

At 3:45 this afternoon the police located a party of Cape Mudge Indians who positively identified the body as that of Sally, a Cape Mudge Indian woman. They were sure of her identity, and were also able to describe her clothing accurately. They upset all calculations as to the time of her death by avowing that they had seen her alive at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They say that she had not been drinking and appeared perfectly natural when they last saw her. The woman came from Cape Mudge with a party four days ago. Her only relative here is an uncle, who is being looked up by the police this afternoon.

The date of the inquest has been fixed for to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the morning. It is quite probable that by that time the police will have some additional evidence as to the woman's movements after 4 o'clock forthcoming.

From Saturday's Daily.

The cause of the death of Sally, the Cape Mudge Indian woman, whose nude body was found on the Songhees reserve yesterday morning, remains as much of a mystery as ever. The police have run across some suspicious circumstances, which will be looked into something definite in the next 48 hours. Charley, the uncle of the deceased, was ordered locked up by Coroner Crompton this morning and the police are on the look-out for a white friend of his named Andrew Landberg, with whom he lives. Suspicion was aroused yesterday at noon when Andrew, as he is generally called, was found locked in Sally's cabin on Herald street with the key on the outside, and Charley in his evidence at the inquest this morning created greater suspicion by swearing to a falsehood. He swore that he and Andrew slept in his cabin on the opposite side of Herald street Thursday night, that Andrew arose at 8 and he at 11, whereas the police can prove clearly that both were about early yesterday morning. Detective Perdue pointedly told the jury that Charley was lying and the coroner ordered that he be detained. Both Andrew and Charley were drunk on Wednesday night and yesterday morning. A witness has been found in the person of James Maguire, a sealer, who saw Sally alive at 10:10 Thursday night, just 11 hours before the body was found. She was sober and left Maguire's cabin to go to Charley's. Charley swore that he so drunk he does not know whether or not she came there. Dr. John Lang, who made the post-mortem examination, pronounced the marks on the neck and forehead of the deceased to be superficial, and the woman was badly diseased and expressed the opinion that she died of exposure. The inquest, after all the available evidence had been heard, was adjourned until Monday afternoon to give the police time to work.

The jury summoned to hear the case was composed as follows: C. M. Tait, Henry Saunders, Morris Marks, Alex. McCandless, David Lindsay and William Shevan. After they had been sworn and had viewed the body the hearing of evidence commenced at the city council chamber.

Coroner Crompton, in opening the case, said there was but little to say to the jury. The external marks on the body were of no importance, he said.

Dr. Lang, the first witness, said that he had examined the body, and that it was of a female Indian something over 20 years of age. The joints were stiff and the lips of a livid hue. There were no marks of violence except some simple excoriations on the neck and over the left eyebrow. These excoriations were quite recent. There were two tattoo marks on the arms, the word "Sally" being tattooed on the front of the right forearm. On the front of the lower part of the right leg there were large sloughing syphilitic ulcers. These ulcers were surrounded by a quantity of cicatricial tissue. The witness examined the throat and there was no fracture of the larynx or the hyal bones. On examining the chest, he found both lungs bearing the marks of disease. The heart was healthy and contained dark fluid blood on both sides. The liver was very considerably enlarged. The stomach contained about six ounces of undigested grapes. The kidneys were healthy and the other organs of the body were in a normal condition. He could only offer an opinion as to the cause of her death. It was that death resulted from exposure acting upon a body already greatly enfeebled by disease.

In answer to Juror Saunders' question, Dr. Lang said the marks on the throat were not caused by any violence. The outer layer of the skin only was injured.

To Juror Tait he said that the mark over the eye was not caused by a blunt instrument, but more likely by a fall. There were no signs of strangulation. The livid hue was a mark of the form of death called asphyxia. He believed the woman had been dead 24 hours. It was impossible to tell whether or not the woman had been intoxicated. The en-

larged liver was, however, a common form of the abuse of alcohol.

Police Constable Thomas Palmer deposed that from information received yesterday morning he proceeded to the reserve with Constables Gilchrist and Philip Godfrey, and found the body. It was lying on the back, the right thigh was crossed over the left, and the head was inclined to the left. The woman's clothing was strewn about some near by and the rest yards away. There were marks on the neck which looked as if they had been caused by a rope or cord. There was also a cut on the left arm, and it had been bleeding a little. There was a little tape about the throat. The tape was produced and the witness explained that it was around the throat. It was not tied, but had been there. There were a few foot marks about where the body lay. The clothes looked as if some small object, say a dog, had lain on them.

Juror McCandless examined the under-shirt and expressed the opinion that the tape found about the neck was from it. The witness said the under-shirt was the only garment torn. No money or any valuables were found in the clothes. The deceased had been stopping at Sing Kee's cabins on Herald street.

Philip Godfrey, the young man who found the body, was then called. His evidence was to the effect that any points not covered by other witnesses.

Constable Gilchrist was the next witness. He gave the details of the trip to the reserve and the general discovery. He also produced a second piece of tape, which he said he found on the body. There were several foot marks about, and some twigs were broken up. The body lay just off a small trail leading from the railway to a road through the reservation, which runs out at Brown's. The nearest house was 250 yards away.

Mary Ann, a Cape Mudge kioetchnan, testified through an interpreter that she knew Sally, that Sally was a Cape Mudge Indian and was not married. Sally came to Victoria about a week ago. The deceased's mother was at home, but her uncle was here. Sally did not drink as far as she knew. Witness saw Sally last on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock on Chatham street. Sally was quite alone, to Victoria and did not return with her. Sally was living with a lot of relations. The latter went to Nanaimo on Thursday morning. Witness did not know whether the deceased had any money, rings or bracelets.

Joseph Maguire, a sealer living in the Chatham street cabins, knew the deceased and last saw her alive about 10:10 on Thursday night, at which hour she left his cabin. The deceased said she was going home to see her uncle. Witness did not know where she appeared well. Witness did not know where the deceased went. He had never seen her the worse of liquor. Deceased came to the cabin of the witness about 6:30 o'clock in the evening. She said she was tired, and lay down. The witness went out and did not return until 9:55 o'clock. Sally was then ready to go, and left the place alone. Witness had never noticed anything of value about the person of the deceased. Sally did not say anything about returning.

In answer to Juror McCandless' question, he said he had never seen the deceased in any other cabin. Another Indian woman was with the deceased when she came in at 6:30 o'clock.

Charley, a Cape Mudge Indian, and uncle of the deceased, was the next witness. He believed the deceased had been in the city about two weeks. Deceased was not living with him but with an Indian woman named Cecilia, who went to Nanaimo on Thursday. He last saw the deceased on Wednesday night, at which hour she left his cabin. She was well then, and was so at home, never having been sick at home. Charley further said he lived in a cabin with a white man he knew only as Andrew. They were drunk in the case on Wednesday night, and witness could not remember whether Sally came or not. Sally had no sweetheart. He and Andrew were alone in the cabin when he awoke yesterday. His cabin was just across the street from Sally's. He had seen Sally drunk often.

Andrew testified that he knew that he had seen Sally drunk often. He had seen Constable Palmer on the street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He did not know that Andrew was locked in the cabin.

Coroner Crompton said that the evidence was incomplete, and unsatisfactory. How the woman got on the reserve was hard to understand.

Juror McCandless asked Mr. Perdue his reason for asking Charley about the man Andrew.

Mr. Perdue replied that he knew that Andrew was locked in Sally's cabin yesterday morning and also that Charley and Andrew were on the streets yesterday morning. Charley was clearly lying. They had endeavored to have Andrew present, and would get him later. He was in favor of an adjournment.

After some discussion Coroner Crompton ordered the case adjourned until Monday afternoon, and put the jury under bonds to appear.

Charley was taken to the city lock-up by Detective Perdue, and booked as a necessary witness.

The much desired witness Andrew, whose second name is Lambek, was located by Detective Perdue this afternoon at 3 o'clock and locked up. His evidence will therefore be heard on Monday and he will be given a chance to make some explanations.

Vancouver Letter.

Vancouver, Oct. 18.—With the closing in of the winter months the local politicians are becoming more active—at least it is so with those on the opposition side in Dominion politics. The ranks of the opposition, although they combine several parties, have so far presented a less divided front than those of the government, which seem to be split up into factions the result of the personal jealousies or ambitions of some of the leaders. Liberals, Nationalists and McCarthys have been able to find a candidate in Rev. G. R. Maxwell, on whom they are determined apparently to combine in a solid phalanx. The Nationalists, and particularly the McCarthys, are to a large extent dissatisfied with the government, although they embrace some who have hitherto been allied to the Liberal party. A meeting of the representatives of the three parties making up the opposition is to be held to-night to formulate, or at least to take the initial steps in formulating, a common platform on which to fight the coming election. It is probable that the common platform will be one simply of tariff reform to a basis of tariff for revenue only. There are many strong and ardent supporters of such a platform, and they are sanguine of success in the campaign. On the school question there is a decided disposition to avoid its discussion altogether, the argument being that it is not a question in which the province, as a province, has any serious concern. At the usual weekly meeting last night of the Current Topics club, an institution for the discussion of questions of all kinds, Mr. Maxwell delivered an address on "Land Nationalization," which was received apparently with great approval by the fairly large audience present. To-night the Nationalists will hold a meeting at which the aims and objects of that association will be set forth. Mr. McPherson, M. P. P., will be the chief speaker, and discussion by friends and opponents alike is invited. It is said the Nationalists number some 500 votes, or more, in this electoral district, so that their importance as a factor in the forthcoming contest is considerable.

The case at present pending before the supreme court at Ottawa regarding the respective rights of the Dominion and provincial authorities in the control of the fisheries of the inland waters of Canada, is attracting a great deal of attention, particularly amongst the salmon canners of the Fraser river. It was expected by them that the contention of the province would be that the provincial authorities had the right to regulate the inland fisheries as well as to collect the license fees. It appears now, however, that the province are contending only for the fees, and the news of this fact has come with universal satisfaction to the cannermen. In the past, it is true, there has been a great deal of friction between the Dominion fisheries department and the canners, but notwithstanding this, almost without exception they desire the power of regulating the fisheries to remain at Ottawa. The real fact is that as a body they have no faith in the capability of the provincial government to administer the fisheries of the province honestly and efficiently. They dread the favoritism, the wire-pulling, and the "shenanigans" generally that in the past have marked the government's administration of these departments which it already controls. The matter as to whom belongs the license fees is of altogether inferior importance. The revenue from the fisheries of British Columbia amounts to a sum from \$30,000 to \$50,000 per year in excess of what is needed for protecting and administering the fisheries in this province, so that the decision of the present case in favor of the province would add to our provincial revenue at least that much. But the canners are contented with the surplus mentioned should not go into the treasury, but should be wholly used in promoting the industry in the province. This could be done by increasing the number of hatcheries, in bounting coarcted fish, and the other means of the canneries, and in other ways, and if the license fees should ultimately go to the province, it is certain that the canners' demands for the return of the money in some form or other would be urged with increased force on the local government.

The case of A. Q. St. George, who has been fined \$10 by the police magistrate for obstructing the quiet proceedings of a school at Mount Pleasant, is that of a man of stupid stubbornness and of undue sensitiveness as to the treatment of his children in the public schools. Recently he had a couple of the teachers before the magistrate, having charged them with assault on his progeny. The teachers, as is usual, had administered some form of corporal punishment, but this the magistrate did not construe into an assault, and the teachers were discharged without even an admonition from the court. Mr. St. George thereupon, presuming on the right of a parent to visit the school at which his children attend, went there and during the exercises kept up a running comment on the proceedings of the teacher. This was reported to the board of school trustees, who promptly had the disturber of the school arrested, with the result noted above. Mr. St. George is also to be deprived of the privilege of visiting the schools—at least an application is to be made to the court with that object in view, and no doubt the court will see the necessity of granting the application. Otherwise it would be necessary to close the school.

The school project, in a general way, is meeting with not a little favor in this city. The proposal is to bonus the concern by giving a bounty on the first 5000 or 10,000 tons of ore smelted. It will be necessary, however, for the company making the proposal to furnish a great many more particulars and of a much more definite character than they have so far given out, before they can hope to obtain what they are seeking in the way of a bonus. These particulars they are being obliged to furnish by-law to be intelligible to the ratepayers at the time of the next municipal election.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most fashionable as well as economical hair dressing in the market. By its use the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.

MESSAGES BY MAIL.

Van Horne and Party Arrive—A. Q. St. George Fined \$10.

The following dispatch was received this morning from Vancouver, having been sent by mail. The break in telegraphic communication had not been repaired up to to-day, so that Victoria has been cut off from the outside since Wednesday.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 17.—Sir William C. Van Horne and party arrived here this afternoon.

A. Q. St. George has been fined \$10, or in default two weeks' imprisonment, for disturbing the classes at Mount Pleasant public school.

Americans to the Defense.

Officers of the Grant Flats Deny the Sealing Shooting Story.

It will be pleasing to the sealing men and public generally to know that the officers of the United States revenue cutter Grant have entered an unqualified denial to the story that the British sealers use fire arms in Behring sea. They are quoted as follows in a dispatch from Port Townsend to the San Francisco Call of October 9th:

"Officers of the Grant aver that the patrol just ended has been the most careful ever made, not a single locality escaping the vigilance of the vessels under Commander Hooper's direction. To this fact is ascribed the few seizures that were made. Every vessel of the sealing fleet was boarded one or more times, and the laws governing the actions explicitly told. This left no excuse for violation, and those who did break the laws were promptly seized. The Grant's officers denounce the stories about indiscriminate shooting of seals by British schooner crews as a tissue of falsehoods without a single fact for origin, and say that the ill luck that pursued some of the vessels was due at least in part to the laziness of the hunters."

FARRELL SHOOTING CASE.

Case Adjourned for a Week and Bail of Witnesses Reduced.

None of the evidence in the case of William Farrell charged with wounding George Douglas was gone into at the city police court this morning when it was called. The accused was not represented, and when his name was called took his place in the dock. He was dressed the same as when arrested, and wore the long rubber boots he had on when he left the sealing schooner. Acting Chief Walker stated that Miss Douglas was too ill to appear, and asked the court for a week's remand. The request was granted and all of the witnesses were directed to attend on that day. The bond of George Snow, held as a witness, was renewed. Acting Chief Walker also made a motion for a reduction in the bail of James Farrell, which had been fixed at \$1,000. He said he thought \$250 would answer as well and that the young man could furnish it. Magistrate Macdonald said he would gladly grant the request. Reference was also made to John Farrell, the elder brother, and Mr. Walker said that he could not obtain bonds to the extent asked. The magistrate said he would make no distinction between the two brothers and made an order directing that John Farrell's bail be reduced to \$250.

It is believed that the brothers will be able to furnish the reduced amount of bail at once.

THE VICTORIA HERE.

She Was Caught in a Typhoon Just Outside of Hong Kong.

The Northern Pacific liner Victoria arrived here this morning after a very eventful passage across from Hong Kong. One day out of that port she was caught in a typhoon and was given a terrible buffeting by the sea. Her excellent qualities as a sea boat alone saved her from serious damage, if not loss. The storm raged for hours, lashing the sea into great waves, which swept over the vessel's bow. However, she weathered it all and emerged from it none the worse for the experience. She left Hong Kong September 18th, Anioy on the 20th, Foo Chow on the 24th, Shanghai on the 27th, Moji on the 29th, Kobe on the 2nd of October, and Yokohama October 4th. After leaving Yokohama she had moderate northeast gales. Heavy head seas were experienced beyond the meridian, which was crossed in degree 49 north latitude, and thence to port, she had variable winds and a moderate head sea.

Her passengers for Victoria in the saloon were: Mr. Madella, Mr. Kushi-biki, Mr. Yokoyama, Mr. Yokokura and sixteen Chinese, and for Tacoma: Capt. and Mrs. Kasten and family, Mrs. A. A. Thomas, Mr. E. J. Cowan, Miss N. J. Wilson, Mr. R. Van Bergen, Mr. Paul de Hees, Rev. J. Doonan, Mr. Yonida Shotaro and sixteen Chinese.

The ship has all the freight she could stow, and the total tons up to 4000 tons. She is discharging 400 tons here this afternoon. That amount includes the freight which will be shipped to San Francisco.

INDIANS AND WHISKEY.

Police Sent on a "Wild Goose Chase" Last Night.

Last evening a gentleman engaged in mission work on the West Coast called at the provincial police office and stated that there was a lot of whiskey on the Indian schooner Labrador. A party, consisting of two provincial officers and five city officers, was immediately organized to make a raid on the schooner. The officers went down by different routes, and simultaneously boarded the schooner and entered the cabins. The Indians were all sound asleep and perfectly sober, and a thorough search failed to reveal a drop of liquor. The Indians complained bitterly of being so unceremoniously turned out of their beds, and the officers, after apologizing to the dusky natives, had to retire through a jeering crowd who had assembled on the wharf to see the promised fun. The police are very often fooled like this by well meaning men, who no doubt believe all the whiskey stories told them by Indians, who are well known to be great exaggerators. A short time ago a letter was received from the West Coast, in which it was stated that an Indian chief with three braves went to arrest two whiskey sellers. The white men were engaged in eating their mid-day meal and had got a bottle of whiskey on the table. To make a case out against the men,

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AMERICANS TO THE DEFENSE.

Officers of the Grant Flats Deny the Sealing Shooting Story.

It will be pleasing to the sealing men and public generally to know that the officers of the United States revenue cutter Grant have entered an unqualified denial to the story that the British sealers use fire arms in Behring sea. They are quoted as follows in a dispatch from Port Townsend to the San Francisco Call of October 9th:

"Officers of the Grant aver that the patrol just ended has been the most careful ever made, not a single locality escaping the vigilance of the vessels under Commander Hooper's direction. To this fact is ascribed the few seizures that were made. Every vessel of the sealing fleet was boarded one or more times, and the laws governing the actions explicitly told. This left no excuse for violation, and those who did break the laws were promptly seized. The Grant's officers denounce the stories about indiscriminate shooting of seals by British schooner crews as a tissue of falsehoods without a single fact for origin, and say that the ill luck that pursued some of the vessels was due at least in part to the laziness of the hunters."

FARRELL SHOOTING CASE.

Case Adjourned for a Week and Bail of Witnesses Reduced.

None of the evidence in the case of William Farrell charged with wounding George Douglas was gone into at the city police court this morning when it was called. The accused was not represented, and when his name was called took his place in the dock. He was dressed the same as when arrested, and wore the long rubber boots he had on when he left the sealing schooner. Acting Chief Walker stated that Miss Douglas was too ill to appear, and asked the court for a week's remand. The request was granted and all of the witnesses were directed to attend on that day. The bond of George Snow, held as a witness, was renewed. Acting Chief Walker also made a motion for a reduction in the bail of James Farrell, which had been fixed at \$1,000. He said he thought \$250 would answer as well and that the young man could furnish it. Magistrate Macdonald said he would gladly grant the request. Reference was also made to John Farrell, the elder brother, and Mr. Walker said that he could not obtain bonds to the extent asked. The magistrate said he would make no distinction between the two brothers and made an order directing that John Farrell's bail be reduced to \$250.

It is believed that the brothers will be able to furnish the reduced amount of bail at once.

THE VICTORIA HERE.

She Was Caught in a Typhoon Just Outside of Hong Kong.

The Northern Pacific liner Victoria arrived here this morning after a very eventful passage across from Hong Kong. One day out of that port she was caught in a typhoon and was given a terrible buffeting by the sea. Her excellent qualities as a sea boat alone saved her from serious damage, if not loss. The storm raged for hours, lashing the sea into great waves, which swept over the vessel's bow. However, she weathered it all and emerged from it none the worse for the experience. She left Hong Kong September 18th, Anioy on the 20th, Foo Chow on the 24th, Shanghai on the 27th, Moji on the 29th, Kobe on the 2nd of October, and Yokohama October 4th. After leaving Yokohama she had moderate northeast gales. Heavy head seas were experienced beyond the meridian, which was crossed in degree 49 north latitude, and thence to port, she had variable winds and a moderate head sea.

Her passengers for Victoria in the saloon were: Mr. Madella, Mr. Kushi-biki, Mr. Yokoyama, Mr. Yokokura and sixteen Chinese, and for Tacoma: Capt. and Mrs. Kasten and family, Mrs. A. A. Thomas, Mr. E. J. Cowan, Miss N. J. Wilson, Mr. R. Van Bergen, Mr. Paul de Hees, Rev. J. Doonan, Mr. Yonida Shotaro and sixteen Chinese.

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one of the Indians took a drink, after which the four of them arrested the white men. The latter induced the Indian chief to try them at once, which being done, they were fined so many bottles of whiskey for the chief and so many for the other three Indians. Of course this story may be correct, but it seems very unlikely that whiskey sellers, who always go well armed, would allow Indians to handcuff them.

The police know that there is plenty of whiskey consumed by the West Coast Indians, but without a proper police steamer and a large force of men, they are powerless to stop it.

THE REGISTRARSHIP.

Understood That Mr. B. H. T. Drake Has Been Appointed.

It is pretty well understood in legal circles, and the Times has it on very good authority, that the Government have decided to appoint Mr. Brian H. T. Drake, of the firm of Drake, Jackson & Helmecken, registrar of the Supreme Court at Victoria. The Government have been between two fires since the question of the appointment first came up. Mr. Drake had at least two, if not three, warm supporters in the executive, while several of the Government supporters in the legislature used their influence to secure the appointment of another legal gentleman, whom they considered better fitted for the position. As the long vacation ends next week it was absolutely necessary to take some action in the matter. There are other appointments to be made, notably the registrarship at New Westminster.

LIQUOR DEALERS ALARMED.

The Temperance Movement Growing to Dangerous Proportions.

Washington City, Oct. 18.—The proceedings of the National Association of Retail Liquor Dealers were conducted behind closed doors. Plans were discussed for more thorough organization of the liquor interests throughout the country. Speeches were made by many delegates, reviewing the fight made by the temperance organizations and the evident concentration of the movement at the capital of the nation. The need of more radical steps for the protection of their interests and more powerful organization at Washington City to combat the temperance movement was urged, and it was asserted that without some such action the effect of the movement would soon be felt in the "shaking of the liquor interests from centre to circumference." An elaborate banquet was tendered the delegates this evening.

For a pain in the chest a piece of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the spot of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The executive of the Chess club will meet this evening to discuss a challenge from the San Francisco club for a series of five simultaneous games, 20 more to the hour. It is hoped to arrange the match at an early date.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all forms of Wasting. Send for pamphlet. Free. Scott & Borne, Belleville, All Druggists. 50c & \$1.

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SEVERAL MEN

of good character, who can furnish horse and light rig, \$75 to \$250 a month. Apply to BRADLEY GARRETTSON CO., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

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Will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons guilty of our trade mark by stamping plugs of tobacco with names in such a manner as to deceive consumers to believe that they are receiving our

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Each plug of which is stamped with T. & B. IN BRONZE.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.