

# Colonist

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1898.

VOLUME XLII—NO. 30

## VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

**Liberal Appropriation for Recreation Grounds—Governor of Victoria Arrives En Route.**

**Proposed Division of Subscriptions Between Relief Work and the Fair.**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
Vancouver, Sept. 20.—Lord Brassey, governor of Victoria, is in the city en route to Australia. He is impressed with the prospect of the Dominion and expresses hope for confederation of the Australian colonies. He is a warm supporter of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, without a formal treaty.

L. Ross, for brutally assaulting a Chinaman, was today fined \$100, and for resisting arrest \$25.

A by-law for the expropriation of numerous parcels of land for recreation purposes has been read a third time, and will go before the people at an early date. It is proposed to spend \$150,000 on the purchase and improvement of recreation grounds.

Ald. McGuigan at last night's council meeting protested vigorously against Vancouver having to contribute to the proposed inspection of Darcey Island lighthouse station.

## WESTMINSTER RELIEF COLLECTIONS.

At a meeting of the relief committee of the Vancouver board of trade last evening, the chairman, Mr. C. E. Tiedel, stated that \$4,943 had been collected by subscription from the board of trade, and that the amount written at the head of the subscription list was as follows: "We, the merchants and citizens of Vancouver, agree to contribute the amounts opposite our respective names to the fund for the relief of the sufferers, it being part of the understanding of this subscription that, in the event of the immediate wants of the sufferers having been duly provided for, in the estimation of the relieving committee, any balance may be appropriated towards the cost of carrying on the fair, should it be decided to do so."

Mr. S. Oppenheimer moved the following resolution: "Resolved, that the funds in aid of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire in New Westminster, be handed over to the mayor and council of the city of New Westminster, to be applied by them in such manner as they may see fit, in such manner and as long as they shall deem necessary; and that any surplus of the same shall be applied to the support of the forthcoming exhibition."

Mr. Trapp, from New Westminster, explained that the relief committee did not want the relief and exhibition funds mixed up. He stated that they did not come under the same management, but with a business proposition; they felt that if the exhibition was worth \$50,000 to the merchants of New Westminster, it must be worth quite that amount to the merchants of Vancouver, under the present conditions. He stated that the relief committee could not get stocks or supplies in time from the East.

Exhibition Commissioner Keast then spoke briefly. He assured the meeting that 25,000 was a conservative estimate of the number of visitors the fair would attract, and mentioning that he had received letters from Kelowna, Vernon and Armstrong, asking if room could be found for them. He stated that the exhibition was a provincial one, and never before had the prospects for its success been so bright. The Canadian Pacific railway had made special rates from its quarters, and the electric car service could handle a large crowd between the two cities.

After further discussion it was pointed out that the original proposition was that the money collected should be handed over to the Westminister board of trade for distribution, and accordingly the following resolution was unanimously adopted, in place of that printed above: "That the president of the board of trade communicate with the Westminister board of trade, and recommend it to consider favorably, after the immediate relief of the sufferers, what amount it can appropriate towards the fair out of the fund subscribed under the auspices of the Vancouver board of trade."

## YUKON PERMITS.

Major Walsh Pained That Territorial Government Collected Ahead of Him.

Montreal, Sept. 20.—(Special)—The Herald publishes an interview with Major Walsh at Brockville in reference to the statements in Mr. Bulley's report, presented to the Northwest legislature on Saturday. The Major says he met Mr. Bulley at Lake Bennett on his second trip to Dawson. Mr. Bulley said he was going to issue licenses when he arrived at Dawson, under the regulations of the Territorial act. Major Walsh urged him not to do so, and gave as his reason that parliament was in consideration of a bill which would separate the Yukon from the Territories. When this bill passed, his policy in reference to liquor could be formulated. Mr. Bulley was to Dawson first, and when Major Walsh arrived, he was surprised to find that he had issued licenses to the extent of \$52,000. Meanwhile, legislation was passed at Ottawa separating the Yukon from the Territories. Naturally the Major was prompt in his action to remedy the existing state of affairs. The Major says these are the straight facts of the case, and he is prepared to stand by his action. He was pained by Mr. Bulley's action, in view of the fact that they were old acquaintances.

## THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH PRESENTED TO THE ANGLICAN SYNOD AT MONTREAL.

The report of the committee on the state of the church presented to the Anglican synod at Montreal, in the formation of two new sees in Ontario and one in Nova Scotia.

## A RUSSIAN DISCLAIMER.

The Czar's Ambassador Makes an Explanation of the Position in China.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 19.—A special to the Times from Narragansett Pier gives an interview with Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, in which he says: "There has been absolutely no change in Russian sentiment or policy towards the United States, nor does there exist a reason for such a change within my knowledge. Russian policy does not conflict with the interests of the United States in any part of the world, no more in China than in England. Russia seeks only peaceful and friendly relations with all other nations."

## THE TRADES CONGRESS.

**Nanaimo Delegate Chosen as President—The Next Meeting to Be at Montreal.**

**Fifteen Important Planks Laid Down as the Platform for the Dominion.**

(Special to The Colonist.)  
Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—The Dominion trades and labor congress closed this evening with a banquet tendered the delegates by the Winnipeg trades unions. At the forenoon session delegates Stewart and Street moved that if favorable negotiations are not made with reference to alien labor and contract labor at the Quebec conference the congress executive be ordered to press the subject before the government at next session. The president's address commended the delegates for the wisdom of their action, and in it the Emperor asks his people to cooperate with him in making the newly established system a success, and assuring them they will thus aid in strengthening the resources of the Empire.

## SEALING MEN'S MONEY.

**Details of the Long Delayed Cheques Now Speeding to Victoria.**

The award to each vessel participating and allowances for personal injury.

By lapse of years executors replace several of the original claimants.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Checks have been forwarded to Victoria covering the award for Behring sea seizures as follows:

Carolina	22,362
Thornton	22,963
Onward	16,715
Anna Bayard	35,688
W. P. Sayward	20,262
Dolphin	5,883
Alfred Adams	42,339
Alfred Adams	16,362
Ada	32,782
Triumph	17,195
Black Diamond	20,641
Pathfinder	22,701
Lilly	17,751
Arbel	4,406
Kate	4,593
Pathfinder	12,687
Pathfinder	1,070
Wm. Keast	2,984
Great and Hattie	2,984
Black Diamond (1887)	8,080
Total	\$422,090

## MUST MARCH ON.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The report is published here, but not officially confirmed, that Major Marchand has been ordered to retire from Fashoda, leaving the place in possession of the Anglo-Egyptian forces.

The Matin discredits the report, declaring that there is no reason why such a thing should be taken. On the other hand, a telegram received from a French source in Cairo says there is no information as to the position of Major Marchand's occupation of Fashoda. The French newspapers say the minister of foreign affairs has received no news confirming the report of the presence of Major Marchand in Fashoda. The rumors circulated by the English press regarding alleged instructions sent to Marchand are therefore false.

## DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Quebec Preparing to Celebrate Newfoundland's Bait—Church Treasurer Arrested.

Mr. Christie, senior representative of Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto, is on his way to the Pacific Coast to look over mining properties.

Premier Winter, who has started from St. John's Nfld., to rejoin the Quebec conference, is urged by the commercial interests of the colony to retain absolute control of the bait supply unless the Americans make generous concessions in the shape of the free admission of fish to the United States market.

## THE CASSIAR CENTRAL.

Construction to Commence in the Spring From Glenora to the Dease Lake.

Edward D. Self, general manager of the Cassiar Central railway, was in Wrangell for a few days this week, on his way to Victoria. To a representative of the Journal Mr. Self stated that his company has a great many prospecting parties working near Dease lake and in the country between Dease and Teslin, many of whom are sending in very flattering reports regarding the country. It is understood that the railway company will be the first question taken up by the commission, and that the question of reciprocity in agricultural and other natural products will be considered next.

## THE MUSSELLMAN ARMS.

Only a Small Proportion of the Weapons Thus Far Surrendered.

Candia, Crete, Sept. 21.—About 1,000 firearms have been thus far surrendered by the Mussulmans in response to the demand of the British admiral. The most creditable reports place the number of titles in possession of the Mussulmans at about 25,000, which is exclusive of 3,000 Martini which are the property of the Turkish government. Much difficulty in compelling the surrender of all these arms is expected.

## THE MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

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## CIVILIZING CHINA.

The Emperor Declares For a New Order of Things in His Dominion.

Peking, Sept. 20.—A series of remarkable imperial edicts has been published during the past few days. The edicts startled the officials, while making a favorable impression upon the old foreign residents, who are usually sceptical as to the practical value of such orders. The Emperor addressed the people in a long explanation of his new policy, declaring that in many respects western civilization is superior to the existing order in his dominion, and announcing his intention to adopt its good features and discard its bad ones.

## EIGHT MEN CREMATED.

And as Many More Fatally Burned in Destruction of Elevator in Toledo.

Toledo, O., Sept. 20.—Eight men were cremated and eight more fatally burned in the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo. Spontaneous combustion of dust in a grain elevator owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co., caused this terrible destruction of life, and none of those who were taken out after the fire were far enough from death's door to tell any of the details.

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## NO EARLY SESSION.

Attorney-General Martin Says Legislature Will Meet in January—Majority Not Yet in Sight.

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—(Special)—Among the passengers on the east bound train this morning was Hon. J. M. Martin, the new Attorney-General of British Columbia, who with Mr. Martin, is on his way to Ottawa on private business.

## THE BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE GIVES HIS IMPRESSION OF WEST INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Capt. Alfred Page, the British naval attache who was assigned to observe the operations during the recent campaign in the West Indies, is engaged here assembling the large mass of material he gathered in Cuba and supplementing this with official data which he has obtained from the navy department.

## ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

They Have Things All Their Own Way in the Match With New York.

New York, Sept. 21.—Capt. P. F. Warner's team of English cricketers began a two-day match against a representative eleven of New York players on the grounds of the Staten Island cricket club yesterday. At the end of the day's play the visitors had such an overwhelming lead that it is almost certain they will win by an innings and have many runs to spare. When stumps were drawn at half-past 5 o'clock, the Englishmen had made 410 runs for the loss of nine wickets, and the local players had only made 49 in their first inning.

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## FRANCE IS FRIENDLY.

Terrible State of Affairs Following the Withdrawal of Spanish Control.

London, Sept. 20.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from its Havana correspondent, in which the writer points out that though, as in the other country, there appears no disposition among the Spaniards in Cuba to attempt a pronunciamento, the soldiers and civilians alike have accepted disaster and its consequences with a dreary fatalistic calm, and the island is fast drifting into a condition of anarchy. Insurgent hands, the correspondent says, are enjoying immunity in the commission of outrage and plundering, and this is especially true in the western provinces, where the insurgents bitterly complain that they have been ignored and abandoned by the United States, left bitterly destitute, and can only save themselves from starvation by rapine. Without food, medicine and clothing, they are dying like flies, and unfortunately it is the best elements among the insurgents that are suffering most.

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Its Mission on the Nile Is Geographical Rather Than Political.

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SECTION HEADS KILLED

Three Handcuffs Run Into by Freight Train Near Mission With Fatal Result.

Densest Fog in Its History Now Enveloping Vancouver—Several Craft Ashore.

Ministers Re-Elected by Acclamation—Forged Checks Passed at Sitcoms.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, Sept. 17.—The densest fog that ever settled down on Vancouver visited the Terminal City to-day, extending six miles out into the straits. Many accidents are reported in consequence, the most serious one being a shocking fatality about four miles from Mission Junction.

In a dense fog at 7:30 this morning an accident occurred in the death of T. Paulino section man, and fatal injuries to a man named Geo. Farnell, also known as Walker, and who has relatives in Vancouver and Victoria.

Three handcuffs with eighteen men started out this morning on the Mission branch and when about four miles from the junction paused at a bridge expecting a freight coming from Huntington. Not hearing the whistle proceeded and all three handcuffs were crashed into by the freight, being completely demolished. The men jumped and escaped. On the second hander Farnell was fatally injured and death is expected hourly. Paulino, on the third car, was almost instantly killed.

All of the men are of Mission Junction. They constituted a section and fence gang and were going to a building to fix up the track caused by a Seattle engine running off recently. Coroner Pittendrigh was expected at Mission from New Westminster on No. 2 this afternoon to hold an inquest.

Farnell's daughter is Miss Oppenheimer street, Vancouver, and the rest of the family in Victoria.

The ship Kennebec went ashore in the Narrows to-day at low tide owing to the fog. It is thought she will float at high tide. Owing to the fog the steamer Agnes went ashore in English Bay with a screw load of lumber.

Wesley Maine, 20 years old, is missing. He left with a gun yesterday morning and has not returned. He cannot be located.

A "blue ribbon" bicycle meet netted a fair sum for Westminster to-day. Hon. F. C. Cotton and Hon. Jos. Martin were spectators today by acclamation.

E. Dent, alias Dr. Roberts, alias Dr. Bartlett, has been sending people at Sitcoms by forged checks.

A man named Ross inflicted cruel injuries on a Chinaman, striking him out of a wagon and beating him to insensibility about the head, through sheer viciousness. Ross was chased by Detective Wylie on a bicycle, and captured after a desperate fight, in which Wylie was knocked down, by the assistance of two constables, and he was treated. The prisoner finally admitted at the point of a revolver.

A very large excursion party from Victoria came over by the islander yesterday and visited Westminster. Tomorrow the C. P. R. runs a special to connect with an excursion from Nanaimo for Westminster.

The licensed victuallers are to make a special canvass to raise funds for the Westminster fair.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER. The Conservative Leader Visiting the Capital Preparatory to Another Trip to England.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—(Special)—Sir Charles Tupper has arrived here from his tour in the Maritime provinces, and will return to the Capital for a few days. He will return in time to take the Allan line steamer Californian for England.

Speaking of his trip, during which he visited his constituents in the county of Cape Breton, Sir Charles stated that his tour was one series of ovations. He received a most hearty reception from the people whom he represented, and, as well as from other parts of the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in the course of his various points throughout the province and he found the people anxious to hear him. While in England Sir Charles will dispose of a number of his constituents, which will leave him free next autumn to devote more time to his public duties.

CROW'S NEST HARDSHIP. C. P. R. Counsel Demands Responsibility For Deaths of Men in Construction.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, Sept. 17.—(Special)—The Crow's Nest commissioner, held the final sitting to-day, when the Canadian Pacific put in its argument through Judge Clark, the company's solicitor. The chief point submitted was the individual responsibility on the part of the medical men employed by the company for the death of the two young Nova Scotians, Fraser and Macdonald. The counsel held that in this case, as in all others of construction, the company had arranged for medical service, and had nothing to do with the administration of that service, engaging doctors to take charge. The doctors employed were men of recognized ability. The company could not be responsible for their actions, or the actions of any parties employed by contractors or sub-contractors, who took these patients in charge without medical instructions, and conveyed them a long journey in the depth of winter, without proper provision.

AN INDEPENDENT SPIRIT. Citizens of Westminster Averse to Drawing Upon Relief Funds or Supplies.

New Westminster, Sept. 17.—(Special)—The relief committee are not having an easy task in disposing of the numerous sums in their possession. There are many who would desire to refuse to accept a dollar or a loaf of bread in the name of charity. They say they will work on the road or earn the money honestly but will not take money or provisions without giving the equivalent. Many members of secret societies refused to take money sent them from Victoria, saying they would starve first. The committee, it shows the kind of spirit the citizens are made of.

PRACTICE WITH BIG GUNS.

Mainland Artillerymen Enjoy Anticipation of a Few Days at Red Hill.

Vancouver, Sept. 18.—It is understood that the militia department has allowed the Fifth regiment twelve rounds of six-inch ammunition, so that there is a probability that a few men will actually fire real powder out of an up-to-date gun. One gun team only from each company will go down to the forts at Macaulay point and Red Hill early in October. Transport and one day's rations will be allowed, but it will be necessary to go down two days ahead for drill, when the teams must "find themselves." This is good news, indeed, for the Second battalion, in addition to the fortunate ones who take part, as they will see the Royal Marine Artillery do their quarterly firing. It is also expected that General, Lord William Seymour, commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's troops in Canada, who is coming on a tour of inspection, will be here on the 22nd inst.

Lieutenant Akroyd, who commanded the guard of honor from the Second battalion at the opening of the new buildings in February last, has received the long delayed check. The No. 4 company lost their uniforms and rifles in the Westminister fire, and the officer commanding the guard directed to have a report of loss of government stores.

The Vancouver Military Rifle Association postpones the annual meeting until Saturday, October 29. The funds of the association are so small that it is impossible to make a success of the matches without assistance from the Vancouver merchants as heretofore. The number of calls upon these citizens at the present time is so great that the committee decided it would not be fair to further tax their good nature. However, the postponement of the meeting, which was kindly promised a trophy for competition, has written to the secretary announcing his intention of presenting a challenge cup. Mayor Gordon will also give a trophy.

(Special to The Colonist.) Montreal, Sept. 17.—The chief business at the provincial synod yesterday was the report of the board on domestic and foreign missions. It suggested that, in view of the impoverished condition of the mission funds, and other great expenses incurred in maintaining missionaries in all foreign fields, the church confine its missionary efforts in future to one field. The financial statement of the board shows the receipts for 1897-98, \$14,702 for 1896-7, and \$25,490 for 1897-8. The total sum available for appropriation was \$20,902.77. This has been disbursed to missionary societies, including the following: Calgary, \$400; Vancouver, \$50; Mackenzie River, \$175.24; New Westminster, \$947.98.

Canon Spencer read a communication from the Women's Auxiliary announcing that they had collected during the past three years over \$85,000 and that the thanks offering at the service yesterday amounted to nearly \$1,400, which was to be devoted to the building of a hospital in Japan for training nurses. The synod also adopted a resolution to the effect that the next triennial thank offering should be devoted, so that the auxiliary should be able to meet their expenses during the year. The discussion in this connection was a lively one, the choice lying between a hospital in Japan and the work of Christianizing the Chinese in British Columbia. Some surprise was expressed at a statement of Judge Harrington that it was impossible to evangelize the Chinese in this country. Canon Davis emphatically contradicted it and Judge McDonald also strongly objected to the statement. Finally it was decided, on a vote, to devote the offering of the ladies to the work of evangelizing Chinese in British Columbia.

A resolution was adopted regretting that it was impossible to evangelize the Chinese in this country. G. Lyon while on his way to Klondike at the end of the year.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—(Special)—At the general Methodist conference to-day consideration of the transfer committee report was resumed. The committee recommended that the four northern conferences be transferred in each quinquennial from Newfoundland to Canada, being replaced by the southern ones. The report was approved, and the recommendation was adopted.

A conference then adjourned until Monday. It will probably complete its labors on Wednesday.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Roseland Delegate Moves for a Weekly Holiday in British Columbia Mines.

Delegate Smith Objects to Legislative Action—Property Qualification for Office.

(Special to The Colonist.) Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—At the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress to-day, a communication was read from the secretary of the journeymen tailors of St. Thomas, Ont., submitting a resolution relating to competition from outside merchant tailors.

The Guelph, Ont. iron moulders' union asked that steps be taken respecting the Interim bill, which is being used against workmen in conducting strikes.

A. M. Rosburgh, Toronto, secretary of the Prisoners' Aid association, asked for consideration in the cause of prison reform.

It was resolved that the congress request the Dominion government to reprint both the findings and conclusions of the Crow's Nest commission, and that a copy be supplied to all labor organizations in the Dominion.

A resolution by Delegate Stewart, of Winnipeg, that the existing property qualifications for public office should be abolished, as being an impediment to a representative system of self-government, was adopted.

A motion by O'Donoghue, Toronto, respecting prison reform, was voted down.

Delegate James Wilkes, Roseland, B. C., moved, seconded by J. G. Platt, of Hamilton: "That whereas the supply of labor in most localities is fully up to the requirements of the market, and that this congress there is positively no necessity for the seven days' work per week system which obtains in the mining industry in the metalliferous mining industry of British Columbia, in direct antagonism to the rights of the miner, and wishes to organized labor in the localities mostly affected; therefore resolved, that this congress instruct the executive committee to bring before the Dominion legislature the advisability of adopting such legislation as would speedily and effectually secure to the operatives of the mining industry in British Columbia the benefits of one day's rest in seven."

James Smith, of Nanaimo, B. C., took the objection to the motion that it was not in accordance with the principles of trades unionism to seek by legislative means what may be obtained by their own efforts. The question was under discussion when the congress adjourned for the afternoon session. The motion was finally referred to a special committee.

This afternoon the delegates were taken in hand by the local committee. All were photographed in a body at old Fort Garry gateway, and then a special electric train conveyed the party around the city. This evening a banquet in honor of the delegates was given at the city hall. The session will resume at 9 a. m. on Monday.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. To Bring Land Grants Under Taxation—General Election for the Territories.

Winnipeg, Sept. 19.—(Special)—The Northwest legislature was prorogued at Ottawa to-day and new elections will be held at once. Before adjournment the following motion was passed: "That in the opinion of this house immediate action should be taken by the federal government to place the land grants in the Territories under taxation, and that the Territories may bear their just proportion of taxes for schools, local improvements and other purposes of the people." Lieutenant-Governor Cameron, through illness, the legislature was prorogued by Judge Richardson, administrator.

The young child John Newman was burned to death this morning at Portage la Prairie. The little fellow was playing with matches when he ignited his clothes with a match.

R. H. Foreman, of the United States government secret service, was arrested for Killarney and Orxow to secure evidence against a United States customs officer whom he had arrested in Montreal on a charge of irregularity.

C. Knox, of Calgary, has been appointed to the position of inspector of the government with headquarters at Winnipeg.

TO CONVERT CHINESE.

Woman's Auxiliary of Anglican Church Assuming This Task in British Columbia.

Difference of Opinion in the Synod as to the Prospects of Conversion.

Methodists Devise a Scheme of 'Transfer Between N. W. Found-land and Canada.

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NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Sealers' Checks at Last Forwarded—Illustrated Story of the Militia.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The work of issuing checks for the British Columbia sealers entitled to share in the award of \$473,000 was completed to-day. About 100 checks were sent forward by the afternoon mail. These cover all but \$35,000, which is reserved for those whose correct names have not yet reached the department. Capt. Cox was satisfied with the work performed by Messrs. Vennings and Owen, of the marine department, who have been steadily working on the award for some weeks.

Capt. Cox left for Montreal and Quebec to-day to watch the proceedings of the international conference.

The Dominion revenue for August shows an increase of \$785,000; the expenditure for the same month shows a decrease of \$1,000,000. The militia department is about to publish an illustrated history of the different Canadian corps.

WINE AND WEST INDIES.

Three Hundred Killed and Twenty Thousand Homeless on St. Vincent Alone.

Barbadoes Reports Three Fourths of Population Made Destitute—Appeal for Food.

Hurricane Most Disastrous of the Century—Queen Sends Message of Sympathy.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 16.—The hurricane of Thursday was the most severe visitation experienced by the West Indies during this century, not excepting those of 1819 and 1897, both in violence and extent. The hurricane swept along the island chain from Barbadoes westward to St. Vincent and then northward to St. Thomas, where it was last heard from. Barbadoes suffered most from the rain, which destroyed the crops and roads, as it did on other islands, while the centre of the storm swept St. Vincent and Guadalupe.

Details received from St. Vincent show that an unparalleled destruction of life and property has taken place there. Out of a population of 41,000, 300 were killed and 20,000 were injured and rendered homeless. Besides this, owing to the complete destruction of provisions, they are absolutely starved, and the island has been completely gutted by the wind and floods from the mountains, in addition to the waves along the coast.

The relief funds are being raised in response to an appeal from the governor of St. Vincent, and the British government has agreed to supply the island with food and clothing and other necessities were lost in the general destruction. The details of the work of the hurricane have been received from Guadalupe.

London, Sept. 16.—Queen Victoria has sent a message of sympathy with the sufferers from the hurricane to the governor of the Barbadoes, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded a sympathetic message from the United Kingdom to the British admiral in command to enforce the disarmament of the Barbadoes, as it is not agreeable to the Sultan or the British government.

The absence of news from Fashoda, the important place about 400 miles south of Khartoum, which is reported to have been occupied by a French force, has put the British upon their toes, and they are now sending a force to the spot.

The French newspapers, which first told the matter quietly, are now indulging in truculent articles. They declare that Fashoda is within the Egyptian sphere, and does not belong to unoccupied territory. The Echo de Paris says: "The British forces dare not fire upon Major Marchand, for France is behind him. England must now consent to a European conference, unless she wants war."

The interesting announcement is made here that the whole of the Nile valley, including the Sudan, is to be sold to the British government for £2,000,000, including one million spent on the Sudan railways, of which 50 per cent has been constructed during that time.

General Kitchener has decided to do up the Nile valley, and to build a canal from the Nile to the Mediterranean, which was so prominent a feature for the British army during the bombardment. This step will be taken in order to prevent Omdurman becoming a second Mecca.

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EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PILGRIMAGE. The approaching visit of Emperor William to Turkey is now arousing considerable interest. The Sultan is making extraordinary efforts to please the Emperor during the latter's stay at Constantinople. The palace intended for his reception is being fitted up with lavish luxury. The decorations alone will cost \$300,000 marks. Emperor William will stay about 12 days at Constantinople. The Turkish troops, it is stated, are somewhat dissatisfied on the subject, as they are to receive new uniforms from the expense of the Emperor William's visit.

The preparations at Jerusalem for the visit of the Emperor are in full swing. Streets are being cut through the city, and the regular mountains of rubbish in the baser quarters have been removed. The garrison of Jerusalem is especially active in drilling, in order to impress the Emperor with the military strength of the city. The officers are in uniform, and the soldiers are in full dress. All of these soldiers, however, are to receive new uniforms from the Emperor in honor of the visit of the Emperor to the Holy City.

Admiral Noel, the British naval commander in the Indian waters, has already arranged with the other admirals for the immediate withdrawal of the military contingents. The British squadron now in the Indian waters is being ordered to rendezvous at a point in the Bay of Bengal, where the British admirals are to meet the Sultan and the British ambassador from their beds at 2 o'clock in the morning, in an endeavor to persuade the Sultan to put a truce upon Admiral Noel, but he received cold comfort from the representatives of the powers. The British admiral has been ordered to return to the British coast, and the British government has agreed to supply the island with food and clothing and other necessities were lost in the general destruction.

CHANCES OF BLOODY FIGHTING hinge upon the Turkish government's reply to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish governor of the Sudan, who has asked for instructions after having been notified by Major Marchand that the British admiral is apparently determined to enforce the disarmament of the Barbadoes, as it is not agreeable to the Sultan or the British government.

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REPAIRS OF EUROPE.

Great Britain Prepares to Discipline the Turks and Beards France on the Nile.

Suit's Courts Favor of Emperor—William Soon to Visit Turkey and Holy Land.

The French Hastening to Another Revolution—Zola Entering the Priesthood.

(Associated Press Cable Letter.) London, Sept. 17.—Three or four black thunder clouds are overhanging the political horizon of Europe. The diplomatic relations of the British government are being passively or actively strained. The Dreyfus, Cretan and Egyptian questions have become more acute and it is difficult at present to forecast the outcome in either case. An indication of the nature of the situation is found in the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury, who went for a holiday to take the waters of Fontvieille, has a special telegraph office established at his hotel this week, in order to deal with the mass of official communications pouring in and out.

It is understood that the British Premier has ordered that the most vigorous measures be taken at Candia, island of Crete, where British troops were recently fired upon by Mussulmans, the execution of which only awaits the arrival of sufficient reinforcements of Her Majesty's soldiers who now number 2,000 there, while another battalion is on its way to Candia from Egypt. The most recent advice tend to show the powers are disposed to give Great Britain a free hand in the island, and for the massacre of Christians and the

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A GRUESOME MISTAKE.

Young Woman Arrives Home Just in Time to Stop Her Own Funeral.

Her Father Had Wrongly Identified Dismembered Remains as His Daughter.

And Was Bringing Them Home to a Grave Already Dug in Family Plot.

(Special to The Colonist.) Middleboro, Mass., Sept. 17.—Chas. Bourne, the young man whose name has been connected with the Bridgeport murder case, returned here from Bridgeport, Bourne was accompanied by Miss Grace Perkins, the young lady who was supposed to have been murdered. Their arrival created a great sensation and the identity of the murdered remains found in the mill pond still remains a mystery. Miss Perkins' father was not in town at the time of his daughter's arrival, but he was on his way back from Bridgeport when the remains were discovered. He had identified as those of Grace, and for which funeral arrangements including the digging of the grave, had been completed. So unexpected was the coming of Miss Perkins and young Bourne that outside of one or two who had been previously notified there were very few friends at the station when the train came in. The young lady, however, was immediately recognized by the bystanders at the station and the news spread that the remains were not those of a girl who had been identified as those of Grace, and for which funeral arrangements including the digging of the grave, had been completed. So unexpected was the coming of Miss Perkins and young Bourne that outside of one or two who had been previously notified there were very few friends at the station when the train came in. The young lady, however, was immediately recognized by the bystanders at the station and the news spread that the remains were not those of a girl who had been identified as those of Grace, and for which funeral arrangements including the digging of the grave, had been completed. So unexpected was the coming of Miss Perkins and young Bourne that outside of one or two who had been previously notified there were very few friends at the station when the train came in. The young lady, however, was immediately recognized by the bystanders at the station and the news spread that the remains were not those of a girl who had been identified as those of Grace, and for which funeral arrangements including the digging of the grave, had been completed. So unexpected was the coming of Miss Perkins and young Bourne that outside of one or two who had been previously notified there were very few friends at the station when the train came in. The young lady, however, was immediately recognized by the bystanders at the station and the news spread that the remains were not those of a girl who had been identified as those of Grace, and for which funeral arrangements including the digging of the grave, had been completed. So unexpected was the coming of Miss Perkins and young Bourne that outside of one or two who had been previously notified there were very few friends at the station when the train came in. The young lady, however, was immediately recognized by the bystanders at the station and the news spread that the remains were not those of a girl who had been identified as those of Grace, and for which funeral arrangements including the digging of the grave, had been completed.







A PROPOSED GERRYMANDER.

Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M.P., has not been hitherto regarded as a candidate to speak with authority as to the policy of the Laurier ministry...

THE DREYFUS CASE.

It is difficult to foresee the outcome of the Dreyfus affair. It may plunge France into a new revolution. The condition of things which the confession of Major Esterhazy discloses is almost unheard of...

SIDEWALKS.

Considerable earth and cinder sidewalks have been laid in Victoria during the present year, and the portion of it that has been carefully laid promises to give very great satisfaction...

FLAX CULTURE.

Last year the Colonist directed the attention of the farmers of British Columbia to the great possibilities of flax culture. Experience has shown that the yield of flax per acre is so high that if the quality is good, the crop would be very profitable...

If the flax is grown and manipulated under proper conditions, and the people who thoroughly understand the business on Puget Sound, we are convinced that the cultivation of it would be of the greatest importance, and in the long run would rival the great Belgian district of Central.

We urge this subject upon the attention of the provincial government, and it is also a matter that might properly receive the consideration of the Dominion department of agriculture. As the industry is entirely new, it will undoubtedly be difficult to induce people who really know nothing about it, except what they read in the papers, to put money into the business of preparing flax for market...

the finest samples of flax we have ever seen was grown in the White River valley, Washington, and never had a drop of rain on it from the time it was sown until it was gathered. Doubtless some British Columbia farmers can say the same thing about flax grown by them.

FOOTPRINTS.

As a mark of special favor one of the officers of the Khedive permitted Sir Samuel Baker to enter a newly opened tomb, which had not been unsealed since it was closed up more than forty centuries ago.

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THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1893.

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20 Cases NEW FALL SUITS Just to Hand Wrt for Samples and self-measurement forms. B. WILLIAMS & CO. CLOTHIERS Hatters and Outfitters, 97, 99 Johnson St. Victoria, B.C.

Current Comment

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. HITCHCOCK IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF 900 DROPS. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Fac-Simile Signature of Charles H. Hitchcock NEW YORK. 100 months old 35 DROPS—35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

DROPPED INTO A MINE.

Particulars of an Exciting Incident at Wellington. A young man named Mr. T. F. Haggart was working in a mine when he was dropped into a shaft. He was rescued after a search of several days.

PROHIBITION POLITICIANS.

The work of organizing the Conservatives for the coming election was advanced another stage last week, when the Liberal-Conservative Union of British Columbia was formed. The new union is representative of the Conservatives of the province, and is expected to have a good influence in strengthening the party for future contests.

YUKON LAND VALUATION.

The government's new regulations authorize the commissioner of the Yukon Territory to dispose of the public lands there at a price not less than ten dollars per acre, payable in cash at the time of sale, and the maximum area sold to the same applicant in the same locality shall not exceed forty acres. Moreover, such sale shall be subject to the reservation to the Crown of all minerals which may be found to exist within, upon or under such lands. This will give an idea of the value of the 25,000 acres of land, minerals included, per mile the government proposed to give to Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann for building 150 miles of tramway into the country. As one philopole party to the contrary put it, the Senate, when it threw out the government's bill, spoiled the biggest thing in America.

WHO MADE THE WEST?

The great crops of Manitoba and the Northwest are the pride of Canada. They speak of improving conditions and of a great future for our Western Territories. What is more, they testify to the patriotism and wisdom of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, and the other statesmen who, in the face of violent opposition, acquired the West for Canada, and opened it up for settlement by means of the Canadian Pacific railway. The opponents of progress are today citing the great West and its advancement as proofs of their own governing capacity. But the greater success we have in the Territories, the prouder is the monument that is erected to the labors of the patriots who gave us that country, and among whom, for courage and for foresight, Sir Charles Tupper stands in the foremost rank.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

MINES ON T

Consolidated Albert... Than Ever Will Develop

Similar Promised... And a Progress... Cam

Advices just received... consolidated Albert... satisfactory character... the drifts are now... the work is now... the mine has been... the shaft is now... the mine has been... the shaft is now... the mine has been... the shaft is now...

Among the coast mines... Island where work is... a good shaft... the mine has been... the shaft is now... the mine has been... the shaft is now... the mine has been... the shaft is now...

According to a correct... Nainaimo Free Press... the mine has been... the shaft is now... the mine has been... the shaft is now... the mine has been... the shaft is now...

SATURDAY MORNING

Principal Paul and Miss... fore a Large Aud...

All anxiety as to the... of holding Saturday... for the teachers of the... both Principal Paul's and... of the school... of the school...

Miss Watson's specialty... life was miserable and... in this department... of an admirably... history that the farmer... of the elements in... and diamonds, was... of his product... the carboniferous... of a coal mine... lastly, a belt... of the existence... the lecturer's knowledge... and systematic... crayon sketches prepared... and profitable... deal with... of coal... these lectures specially intended... character, and are open to... care to attend.



# The Colonist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1898.

## INCREASING DEBT.

In a speech delivered at Gagetown, N.B., Mr. Fielding boasted of his surplus, which he claimed to be \$1,575,881. Nevertheless the public debt is steadily growing. In 1896 it was \$253,494,432. Now it is \$296,038,000, about four and a half millions of the additional having been made to it during the year in which Mr. Fielding's so-called surplus was accumulated. Any man can save money if he earns anything and goes in debt for what he buys, and so any man is careful to charge up against his revenue only such amounts as will leave a balance in his favor. Mr. Fielding has managed to keep his books so that he can claim to have a balance on account, but even he will not pretend that he has the amount in cash in the treasury, ready to be applied on the expenditure of the current year. The alleged surplus was spent long ago and several millions more with it.

Not only is this the case, but the ability to show even a nominal surplus is not in any way due to the economy of Mr. Fielding and his colleagues. It was quite unexpected. It came because times became better, because our staples commanded higher prices abroad and we were able to import more dutiable goods. Hence we find the customs revenue greater by a million than it was last year, and when other tax returns are published, it will doubtless be found that there has been an increase all along the line. Increased buoyancy of trade has given an increased revenue, and the appropriations made by parliament happen to be less than the income thus augmented. This is what Mr. Fielding rejoices in as a surplus. We say that it came quite unexpectedly, for his budget speech shows that he did not reckon upon any such balance in his favor. If he got half a million dollars, he told the House of Commons he would be satisfied.

The truth of the matter is that notwithstanding all the Liberal promises of reduced taxation, reduced expenditure and a stop to the debt-growing process, the people are paying more taxes than ever, more money is being spent than ever and the debt is being rolled up faster than for many years past.

## THE FIRE TEST.

The most optimistic individual will hardly claim that the test of the water pressure for fire purposes, made yesterday, gave a satisfactory result. There was not nearly enough pressure. Fortunately we have not many lofty buildings in Victoria, and therefore the handling of a fire is not as difficult as it might be; in other places of the same magnitude, but such streams as those thrown from the hydrants yesterday are wretchedly inadequate for anything more than a fire of moderate dimensions.

What seems to be needed is at least two more engines, or one engine and a fireboat. The cost will be considerable of course, but it would be the height of folly to allow the city to go along without adequate protection. The Colonist has no desire to play the part of an alarmist, but to remain silent, when abundant evidence has been given that something more is needed than is at the disposal of the fire department, would be almost criminal.

The city council need not fear to grapple with the question of adequate fire protection fearlessly. We saw in New Westminster what a conflagration can do when it once gets underway. Yet of all the cities in the province, New Westminster was supposed to have the best water supply. It had relatively a far better supply than Victoria has. The people will support the council in taking any well-considered steps to strengthening the fire department.

## THE SOUDAN.

What is the Sudan, of which so much has been heard during the last fifteen years? The map-makers are not agreed as to the answer to this question. Some of them apply the name to the region which forms the western part of what we used to call Nubia, that is, the country on the west bank of the Nile, south of Egypt proper and north of Abyssinia. Lippincott's Gazetteer, published in 1876, says the name means "the land of the blacks," and applies it to the country around Lake Tchad and the source of the Nile—that is, it excludes the whole Nile basin from the description. Zettl's Encyclopaedia, published in 1870, assigns it to the same limits, and says it has a population of about 35,000,000. Of late years the practice has been to apply the name to the great belt of country extending across Africa from the Gulf of Guinea to the Red Sea. Readers ought to bear the above facts in mind in connection with what may hereafter be printed in regard to the Sudan. They may meet with statements to the effect that French influence has hitherto been dominant in the so-called region, but this applies only to the portion of it which was formerly known by the name that is, the western, and especially the northwestern portion. France has never had any standing in the Sudan east of Lake Tchad.

Taking the whole area now commonly included in the Sudan, we have a tract that may be estimated at upwards of 3,000,000 square miles, with a population that probably exceeds 100,000,000. In other words, it is fully as large and considerably more populous than the United States. Although its latitude is sub-tropical, the climate, owing to the general altitude of the country, is by no

means unfavorable to the development of a high stage of civilization. The soil over so vast an area will necessarily present great variety, but only a comparatively small extent of it is desert, the remainder being for the most part fertile and plentifully supplied with water. Owing to variations in altitude, the products take a wide range. The mineral wealth of the country is reported to be varied and very great, but is necessarily only imperfectly known.

There is much diversity among the several races inhabiting this vast region. Some of the tribes are stalwart and warlike, and, on the other hand, there is at least one race of pigmies. In some sections considerable progress has been made towards civilization. In others the most primitive barbarism exists. Travelers say that there is a great diversity in the color of the people, from the intense black of the Nubians and the Niger people to as fair complexions as those of average Europeans. There are tribes of the extreme negro type—that is, with flat noses, retreating foreheads and close woolly hair, and others that have features similar to those of the Caucasian family. For the most part they are naturally fairly well-disposed towards foreigners, although the effect of the slave trade has been to make them suspicious, blood-thirsty and treacherous. The influence of the Arabs has been almost wholly for the bad.

Up to seventy-five years ago, a chain of independent sultanates extended across Africa, from the Niger to the Nile, and they nominally exist to-day. Mehemet Ali, first Khedive of Egypt, Mehemet the Sultans of Kordofan and Darfur under his dominion, but the region around Lake Tchad has never acknowledged any foreign suzerainty, until within the last year or two, when both the British and the French have claimed rights on the west shore of the lake, which they appear to have been able to make the natives respect. The sphere of influence of the British Royal Niger company extends from the rear of the British possessions on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea to the border of the lake. There is little doubt that one result of Kitchener's campaign will be the extension of Anglo-Egyptian dominion from the Nile to the east shore of the lake, thus giving Great Britain control of a strip of territory from the side of Africa to the other; or, in other words, of the central belt of the Sudan. It is altogether probable that a light railway will be built at an early day from some point on the Nile—say Omdurman—to Lake Tchad. This lake is one of the most interesting bodies of fresh water in the world. Its area is estimated at about 10,000 square miles. It has no outlet. It abounds with animal life of all kinds. Many islands are encompassed by its waters, and they are densely peopled by a race called Bidjama, who have made very considerable progress in arts, although they are pagans, even Mohammedanism not having been able to obtain any influence over them. Their country is probably the most thickly populated in the world, it being said that there is a large village for every square mile. Such are a few facts concerning this great portion of the earth, which is now about to be thrown open to Anglo-Saxon enterprise and capital. There seems to be every reason to believe that the people, under a just and settled government, will make rapid progress, and one day play a very important part in the history of mankind.

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## MR. BOSTOCK AS LEADER.

A correspondent says that the Colonist does not do Mr. Bostock, M. P., full justice in that it has failed to publicly recognize him as the Sikhoom Trep of the Liberal party. We should be sorry to say anything to deprive Mr. Bostock of his honors in this regard, and are forced to admit that his more or less fine Italian hand is quite observable in recent political events in this province. That he should aspire to the leadership of his party is natural; that he has already attained it is probable. What ever position he may occupy in respect to political acumen and knowledge, in the necessities of the province, he is in fact princeps among his political associates in the matter of shakels, and even our amiable friends of the Liberal party are not indifferent to the music of jingling coin or the gentle rustle of the persuasive bank note.

We do not think that Mr. Bostock's leadership will commend itself to the generality of people. He has been a resident of the province for quite a long time, but his influence cannot be justly said to have been beneficial. He has interested himself in business, it is true, but his private means are so large that the question of profit has been with him a secondary consideration, and the effect of his competition has been pecuniary loss to many and no advantage to himself. He has embarked in daily journalism, and the product of his enterprise in this regard is certainly unalike. It is undoubtedly the lowest example of political newspaper work which Canada has ever been afflicted with. We hardly think that Mr. Bostock's business record in British Columbia is of such a character that people will welcome his political leadership. We do not wish to be misunderstood in this reference. There is no intention to imply that he has not paid his way, and paid it liberally, but simply that his entrance into British Columbia business has not been for a profit, but as a part of a plan to advance his personal ambition. Nor do we wish to say that this ambition is not one that is perfectly legitimate. What we think the people will object to is his employment of his wealth to force himself to the front by means of so-called

business enterprises, which confront with ruinous competition men who must make a profit in order to live, and by means of a newspaper which appears to have had for its sole object the vilification of those whom he regards as obstacles to his progress. For these and other reasons, we do not think that Mr. Bostock's leadership, however well come it may be to those who realize, or expect to realize, some of the advantages derivable from political association with a rich and ambitious young man, will commend itself to the rank and file of the political party, or gain for that political organization the confidence and support of a majority of the electorate. Yet we concede that he is the logical leader of the party, as things now stand.

## AN AUTHORIZED WRONG.

Mr. Wade, late prosecuting attorney for the Yukon, is reported as saying that the Dominion officials sent there were allowed to stake claims. We assume that Mr. Wade would not venture to make such a statement if it were not true, and being true, it discloses a very extraordinary state of things. Most men who went to the Yukon intending to stake claims, went at their own expense and at their own risk. It was with them a venture in the strictest meaning of the word. Mr. Sifton's official prospectors took no such chances. Parliament voted their salaries; the public money paid for their transportation and provisions; they were provided with offices and homes at the public expense; they were given access to the inside of what every one in the country was doing; and in addition they were paid handsome salaries, the amounts being justified by the fact that they were being sent to a distant and inhospitable part of the Dominion. If Mr. Sifton had appreciated the full value of the privilege he was conferring upon his official prospectors, he would have not only saved the country the amount of their salaries, but might have made a snug profit by the treasury out of it. Suppose that he had advertised that he had sundry positions at Dawson City to be disposed of, entitling the holder to free transportation into the country and good accommodation after they got there as could be provided, and that such persons would have, not only access to the records of what was being done in the way of recording claims, but the right to say what creeks should be opened and when they should be opened and to decide between conflicting claimants; in other words, if he had offered to take into the Yukon men to administer the mining law, with the fullest privileges of recording mineral rights, he would have found many people ready to pay handsomely for the privilege. If he had advertised that in addition to the privileges attaching to them, a handsome salary went with the position, his office would have been besieged with applicants, ready to put up large bonuses to secure the appointments.

To one who looks at the matter in a casual way, there may appear to be no great objection to an official being allowed to stake out placer claims; but to one who has any idea of the actual conditions existing in such localities as Klondike, such a privilege will appear distasteful in the extreme. It practically makes the official, who should stand impartial between contestants and between the Crown and the public, an interested party in every case. We do not mean that he would actually be interested in every case, but he has a possible interest. Having the recognized right to stake claims, no one can find fault with him if he employs knowledge acquired officially to his own advantage and to the disadvantage of others not in the official ring. Think of the estimation in which the people of Dawson will hold the administration of the mining law when they learn that its administrators have been given permission by the government to staking private rights under it, a different complexion is given to the matter, the possibility of personal interest coming in conflict with official duty becomes apparent, and the door is thrown open wide for the perpetration of wrongs by men in office, whose ideas of the obligations of their position may never have been very acute or have become dulled by a haste to become rich.

Regarded from the standpoint of honest administration, we must class Mr. Wade's reported statement as the most damaging yet made in connection with the administration of the Yukon. It is difficult to see how members of parliament, no matter with which party they are allied, can decline to condemn the course which he says the Yukon officials have been permitted to follow. It places Mr. Sifton in a remarkable light before the people of Canada.

## PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON.

The Winnipeg Tribune raises a question as to the permanency of the Yukon gold fields, and it is based upon a Toronto despatch stating that a Methodist missionary at Dawson City, who had just returned to his home, had reported that the great question among the people now was how to get out. We are all familiar with this sort of talk here on the Coast, and no one is misled by it. One man goes into a gold camp and reports

everything as promising as it can well be; another goes to the same place and sends back a story that the country is no good. It is the same with all new localities, even those that depend upon lines of business than mining. Undoubtedly there are hundreds of people in Dawson, who would like to get out to civilization again; but as a rule they are of the class that would not make a success of any undertaking. The population of the Yukon has been recruited from all parts of the world and all grades of society. The Yukonians all called themselves miners, but the majority of them were absolutely without experience. A large proportion of them, as soon as they were away from the restraints of civilization, adopted the traditional, but wholly imaginary, customs of mining countries, and were lavish in their expenditures and not particularly careful to their conduct. They thus added to the discredit of their experience. Others, with the best intentions and the greatest prudence, found themselves unfitted for the new work. Others again, with experience, found themselves un-lucky. Many people object to the use of the word "luck" in connection with mining, but it is a fact that every one who has been a member of that profession is to a large degree gambling. Skill counts for something; industry for something; patience for something; but pure chance counts for more than either. A prospector goes on one side of a valley instead of the other and finds nothing, while another, who is trying to get out of the One man follows who has a creek, the best rule in selecting a claim is a creek of proved richness, and finds that he has either hit upon a poor spot or one difficult to work or for some other reason unprofitable. Another for the mere sake of ground that every one else has passed over, and takes out a claim. The word "luck" may not suit the fine ethical ideas of some people, but until some one suggests a better one to meet the case, most people will continue to employ it.

Such are some of the reasons why so many people are trying to get out of the Yukon, but it seems to us that a small area, which yields from eight to ten millions of gold during what is practically the second year in which it has been worked, and which has not been one third opened by actual mining operations, has a brilliant future before it.

## TWEEDELEDUM AND TWEEDELEDEE.

The immense difference that exists between Tweedledum and Tweedledee is that the latter has gone to work over it; churches have been erected because of it; society has been distracted in consequence of it, and life-long friendships have been smashed to smithereens by it. It is now the dominant factor in British Columbia politics.

Mr. Turner has eighteen supporters in the cabinet, and everything he recommends, everything he permits to be done, every appointment he makes is all right and is permitted by the Lieutenant-Governor to be carried into effect. This is Tweedledum.

Mr. Semlin has also eighteen supporters in the house, but everything which he recommends, everything he permits to be done, every appointment he makes is all right and is permitted by the Lieutenant-Governor to be carried into effect. This is Tweedledee.

Can you distinguish between the two positions?

A peculiar phase of this situation is that the gentleman, who is responsible for it, that is the Lieutenant-Governor, had not the least intention of creating it. He had no more idea, when he did away with Tweedledum, that he should have to put up with Tweedledee than a child would. He supposed that he had found something better, and he supposed that Tweedledum nor Tweedledee in the person of Mr. Beaven. Hence he is confronted with a condition of things which he did not for a single moment anticipate. This does not, however, make his position any the less illogical. If an alternative except the best, he would get Mr. Turner, the same result left him no warrant for recognizing Mr. Semlin as entitled to speak for the majority of the people. As a matter of fact, every one knows that when the house meets if the government elect a speaker, they elect a minority. Nothing can be absolutely certain in politics, but nothing can be more certain than that Mr. Semlin will be defeated on the Address if he succeeds in organizing the house. Yet he is allowed to go on administering affairs as if he had a parliamentary majority. If the Lieutenant-Governor does not recognize the illogical nature of his position, he stands alone at that particular. We believe that he does recognize it, but does not see his way out.

## THE PLEBISCITE.

To-day week the vote on the prohibition plebiscite will be taken. It is desirable that the vote shall be a full one. One objection to other votes in which the question of total or partial prohibition has been involved, is that a very large number of the voters do not go to the polls. Therefore, though in most cases the result has been favorable to prohibition, it cannot be said that a majority of the people have declared in favor of it. It seems probable that a majority vote will be cast for prohibition, but that this vote will represent a majority of the voters is by no means certain. The very great gravity of the question renders it one upon which it is the patriotic duty of every man to express himself at the ballot box. A prohibitory law involves changes of the greatest and most far-reaching nature. It touches

the question of taxation, business, social and moral reform, the administration of justice, and in fact every relation in life. No voter ought to think of refraining from recording his opinion.

If we may judge from the newspapers, the discussion of the question has been carried on in all parts of the country with extreme moderation. The press, as a rule, has not taken sides. Most of the prominent public men have also kept aloof from the campaign. Notable exceptions are the Hon. Messrs. Foster and Fisher, both of whom have spoken more than one occasion for prohibition. Some of the provincial ministers in the Eastern provinces have also taken part, but as a rule it has been left in the hands of others. The opponents of prohibition have not been much in evidence, although lately they have circulated considerable literature.

What course the government will take in the event of a vote being cast in the affirmative, representing a majority of the electorate, no one can say. The only logical course will be to follow it up with a prohibitory law. If this course is not taken the plebiscite will be a farce.

## DUDES AND AMERICANS.

The Times seeks to justify the recent dismissals from the civil service by sending out to the public statements to the effect that the government is simply getting rid of duds and Americans. This is certainly a statesmanlike reason to give. It is also charmingly courteous.

The persons dismissed so far are Messrs. Mason, Kains, Gennell, Kennedy and Allan, Mrs. Campbell and Miss Woolley. We learn from inquiry that of all these people, Miss Woolley is the only one chargeable with the enormous crime of having been born in the United States. As there is no evidence that this incident occurred with her knowledge and consent, it seems rather hard that she should have been sent adrift without an hour's notice, because of it. If the object of her dismissal had been to economize, and the choice had to be made between two ladies, equally efficient, but one a native-born Canadian and the other a native of the United States, presumably the former would be entitled to the preference, but even in such a case the dismissed lady would have been entitled to some notice. There is a particularly hard feature about Miss Woolley's case, for another situation was open for her in the city, and was only filled when the persons requiring her services had made inquiries as to the likelihood of her remaining in the government employ. If she had been given a week's notice even, she would have found the position available.

As to duds, how ill the epithet suits the gentlemen here named, only those who know them personally can fully appreciate. The next thing we shall hear will be Mr. Sword, the new premier's private secretary, or the sixth member of the cabinet, as some call him, described as a duds. But as the publication of such a statement is intended to mislead people in other parts of the province, it may be well to speak a little of the personality of the dismissed officials. Mr. Mason is a gentleman who has passed middle age. He has been identified with large business interests, and in appearance he is simply like any other respectable man of his years. Mr. Kains looks like what he is—a practical surveyor—a plainly living, plainy dressing, unassuming man. Mr. Cosnell is rather of a retiring disposition, a student and worker. His attire is in no way splendid and certainly very modest. Mr. Kennedy was the engineer of the provincial building, and Mr. Allan one of the watchmen. They are like nine men out of ten who fill such positions.

It seems and in fact it is humiliating to have to speak of such purely personal matters, but under the Semlin regime, as illustrated by the Times, the cut of a man's trousers may at any day become a political issue. There is a rumor that hereafter members of the civil service will be required to submit samples of goods, out of which they propose to have trousers made, to the inspection of the sixth member of the cabinet, the defeated member for Dewdney, for his approval.

## ROSSLANDERS BEGINNING TO CHAFE.

Rosslanders are beginning to chafe over the fact that the papers will insist in referring to their city as a "camp." When you come to think of it the term is a misleading one for a place with all the old centers of civilization, including a healthy municipal debt.

Judging from the preparations which the Kaiser is making for his trip to Jerusalem, one might be excused for imagining that he fancies himself to be about to inaugurate the Millennium.

A surplus of \$1,575,881 is claimed for the last fiscal year. Yet additional taxation is to be imposed in the way of postage on newspapers.

We are glad to see the Times urging upon the Colonist in urging upon the civic authorities the necessity for providing better fire protection.

In a moment of contrition the Province expresses a hope that the spirit of honesty, which has lain dormant in us many people in British Columbia, will be awakened to new life. We shall watch the columns of our contemporary with interest to see if its apparent change of heart is real or only a fit of hysterics.

# Talk is Cheap



A telegram from Washington announces that the term of Sir Julian Pauncefote as ambassador at Washington has been extended in consideration of his eminent services. Great Britain has had many able diplomats, but none who filled so peculiar a post as that at Washington with such general acceptance. He discharged his duties with great dignity and shrewdness, and unquestionably stands as high in the opinion of the American people as any United States ambassador has ever stood in the esteem of the people of Great Britain. Probably Sir Julian, when he retires from diplomacy, will be created a peer.

The Vancouver World refers to the cry that went up a few days ago as to the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor to insist that the house should be called together at the earliest possible day, and to the singular silence of the press supporting the present government on that subject. Of course the World knows the explanation. It is quite well aware that the length of time by which Mr. Semlin can postpone the beginning of the session is the limit of his premiership. When the house meets, the Semlin will be defeated, and then Mr. Semlin can retire and enjoy his otium cum dignitate.

All the world is wondering at the remarkable freedom from sickness of Kitchener's force. It is quite possible that the strict rule adopted by the Sirdar against the use of intoxicants may have had a great deal to do with it. Undoubtedly the usefulness of intoxicating liquor is fast becoming a rejected notion among military men. The time was when it was thought necessary to serve out extra grog before a battle was to be fought, but the experience of Kitchener and some of the American naval commanders in the late war put a new face on the matter.

A marked increase in lawlessness is reported from Dawson City, and the explanation given is that the action of United States Collector Ivey, in insisting that a criminal, arrested in Alaska for a crime committed in Dawson, should be set free because no extradition proceedings had been instituted, has made criminals feel very much safer than they did, when the police could follow them down the river to St. Michael, if necessary. This state of things emphasizes the desirability of arranging with the United States government for reciprocity in arrests.

The splendid effort which New Westminster is making to carry out its plans for the provincial fair will doubtless meet with a hearty response from all parts of the province. Let no one suppose, however, that the Royal City makes any appeal to misericordiam, for the exhibition itself is sure to be a very fair affair, well worth going to see. Vancouver is fast becoming a rendezvous for the matter of accommodation of no importance.

We notice that the Toronto Globe founds the C. P. N. with the C. P. R. company, referring to the steamers of the former as belonging to the latter. This confusion between the two names is quite common among strangers, and it may be well therefore to say that the Canadian Pacific Navigation company is not in any sense connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway company, but is a wholly distinct corporation made up chiefly of Victoria business men.

Non-treating clubs have been started in the United States. They originated as a joke, but are becoming very popular. Every member promises never to ask another member to take a drink, and wears a button for purposes of identification. It is said that commercial travellers are taking hold of the matter very ardently.

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We don't want to waste words on our goods. They are right in price and quality. What we want is to get our readers to visit our goods will do the talking.

**Bovril in 1 oz., 2 oz, 4 oz B'iles**  
**Manitoba Creamery Butter 25c lb**  
Also in small tins for Family Use.  
**Our Blend Tea - - 20c. lb.**  
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Morgan's Eastern Oysters, always Fresh and Reliable.

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**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

## CURE SICK HEADACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are the only cure. They are the only pills that cure the headache, and they are the only pills that cure the liver. They are the only pills that cure the stomach, and they are the only pills that cure the bowels. They are the only pills that cure the nerves, and they are the only pills that cure the system. They are the only pills that cure the blood, and they are the only pills that cure the skin. They are the only pills that cure the eyes, and they are the only pills that cure the ears. They are the only pills that cure the nose, and they are the only pills that cure the throat. They are the only pills that cure the lungs, and they are the only pills that cure the heart. They are the only pills that cure the kidneys, and they are the only pills that cure the bladder. They are the only pills that cure the uterus, and they are the only pills that cure the vagina. 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