





The Colonist THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1896

"PROVINCIAL POLITICS."

We wonder if the men who talk so glibly about "provincial politics" attach any definite significance to the words they use.

The Province, in the matter of politics, has hitherto, in our opinion, been on the right track. The people have chosen their representatives, and the Government has done its work independently of political parties.

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The Province is young, it is sparsely peopled, but it has great resources. In doing the business of such a province its governments have pursued the course which business men would have taken in managing their own private concerns under similar circumstances.

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men who are entrusted with the management of the public affairs of the Province, that it is work that requires business ability for its transaction, and that the less thought or said about politics—as politics is generally understood—in connection with it the better for the Province generally.

THE TRIUMPH OF RIGHT.

Common sense and common honesty have won a glorious victory in the United States. There was a time when the advocates of a vicious currency system and of repudiation believed that they would carry all before them.

It is to be hoped that the free silver party has been completely crushed by the defeat which it sustained on Tuesday, and that it will be a long time before the country will be again unsettled by a mischievous currency agitation.

REORGANIZATION.

There is to be a reorganization of the Conservative party of the Dominion under the direction or supervision of a central committee, in which all the provinces are to be represented. This committee is to consist of twenty-seven members—six from Ontario, five from Quebec, four from New Brunswick, four from Nova Scotia, two from Manitoba, two from the Northwest Territories, two from British Columbia and two from Prince Edward Island.

TARTE'S "TREASON."

Mr. Tarte's speech at the Winnipeg banquet has given great offence to his French Canadian compatriots. During the election campaign Mr. Tarte was one of the most enthusiastic maintainers of the rights of the Manitoba minority that there were in the Province of Quebec.

It will not make his reputation as a speaker, but will confirm the reputation for cynicism which he has so justly acquired. It is impossible for one to so calmly turn around and burn what was adored; it was a cowardly capitulation to an opponent; the most sacred principles were trampled under foot.

La Presse is equally emphatic. It says that if the summary of Mr. Tarte's speech at Winnipeg, as published, is correct, it must be inferred that the

Laurier Cabinet has capitulated and given up separate schools. The Liberal party, it states, was put into power at least by the Province of Quebec upon the solemn promise made by Mr. Laurier to settle the separate school question, and that in a more satisfactory manner than the Conservatives could have done.

La Presse continues that Mr. Tarte more than anybody else stood up for separate schools, and adds: The Laurier cabinet is not free to settle the school question, it only reached by the Dickey bill.

Our contemporary is loth to believe that "Mr. Laurier, who is an honest man; has failed in all his promises and betrayed his word by giving up the Catholics of Manitoba to the mercy of the fanatics who are opposing them and has accepted a settlement which has taken away from the minority all the rights recognized by the Dickey bill."

Other French papers express themselves in the same strain. When it is remembered that Mr. Laurier owes his majority to the province of Quebec it may be readily seen how he will fare in that province when its inhabitants are convinced that he has played them false on the school question.

On these promises and assurances he gained the majority that carried him into power and that maintains him there. French-Canadians have no love for double-dealers, and they are convinced that Mr. Laurier, Mr. Tarte, Mr. Geoffrion and others of the leading Liberals have not kept faith with them.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

To THE EDITOR:—I believe the traffic in intoxicating beverages an injury to the state and a positive contradiction to the very best principles of political economy.

I shall show how alcoholic drinks minimize the value of labor, and thereby become the worst enemy of the state. I shall show, too, that the Bible, man's truest friend, is opposed to the use of intoxicants and solemnly warns men against their deceptive influences.

SEIZED BY THE RUSSIANS.

To THE EDITOR:—Four years have now elapsed since the memorable capture of the Russian cruiser Zaria by men of the Copper Islands; yet to this day not a dollar of compensation has been received by those who then lost time, money and property.

My husband was troubled with the worst kind of piles," writes Mrs. Jane Potts, of Mexburg. "He was often unable to work. Since using your Catarrh Ointment he is completely cured. It worth its weight in gold instead of the price you charge, only 50 cents."

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Mr. Sifton, submitting to the Brandon Liberals the Terms of Settlement.

Minister Tarte Returning to Winnipeg to Confer With the Greenway Government.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 4.—The Tribune publishes a Brandon dispatch which reads: "Hon. Mr. Sifton is here. It is stated that he is submitting to the Liberal committee of Brandon the school settlement agreed upon by the two governments, and that he may leave for Ottawa any day this week, when he will be sworn in as minister of the interior."

A prominent French Liberal who was interviewed said that from Mr. Laurier's statement that the school question would be settled in about ten days, it would seem that this return to Winnipeg has something to do with the final settlement of the school question.

One Every Night. One Laxa-Liver Pill taken each night during 30 days will cure Constipation, Headaches and irregular action of the bowels.

CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY. WINNIPEG, Nov. 4.—(Special)—Collingwood Schreiber, deputy minister of railroads and canals, left last night for the West, and it is believed will examine the Crow's Nest Pass and prepare a report for the government on the advisability of building a railway there.

BIRTHS. MOSE—At No. 9 Erie street, to the wife of H. Wolcott Mose, a son.

MARRIED. PLUNKETT-ABBOTT—At Vancouver, B.C., on the 29th October, by the Rev. Father Ammelten, Edmund Abbott, Plunkett's son, of the late Edmund Walter Plunkett, Esq., of Montreal, Civil Engineer, to Harriet Amelia Abbott, only daughter of Harry B. Abbott, Esq., G.E., General Superintendent Pacific Division, Canadian Pacific railway.

DIED. CHARLTON—At 14 Milne street, Freddie, infant son of Arthur Charlton, aged 3 months.

ETIENNE—On the 31st inst., at his residence, on the Indian Reserve, Joseph Etienne, a grandson of the late Chief Jann, appointed by Governor Douglas, aged 56 years.

SAUNDERS—William Hooper, at St. Joseph's Hospital, of pneumonia, a native of Plymouth, Devonshire, England, aged 29 years.

MARLEY—On the 25th October, after a brief illness, at his residence, "The Grange," Pavilion, B.C., John Marley, J.P., late captain of the 5th and 24th Regiments, second son of the late John Marley, G.C., of Dublin, Ireland, in his 67th year.

Beloved Earth, now joy and sorrow Have ended, and on Thy breast I lay me down in peace to rest Until the dawning of to-morrow.

A BARGAIN IN Flowering Bulbs. 150 BULBS FOR \$1.00

McTavish's, 9 Park Road. All suitable for Garden or Window Culture, including 5 Hyacinths (assorted), 25 Tulips (assorted), 25 Crocus (assorted), 25 Anemones (assorted), 25 Trilliums (assorted), 10 Chionodoxa, 10 Jonquils, 5 Camas (assorted), 5 Lilium Roseum, 5 Gladioli (assorted), 10 Monardella.

THE "BIG" FOUR. A quartette of Remedies that are Effective Wonders Cures.

Dr. Chase's four great remedies are: Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, Dr. Chase's Ointment, Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

Columbia Commercial College. HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Short Hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting, Languages, Book-keeping, Mathematics, Etc.

Rand & Wallbridge, Mining Brokers, SANDON, B.C.

Mines Bought and Sold. Stocks for Sale in all B.C. Mines. Official Brokers for Wonderful Group Mining Co.

WANTED—Bright men and women owners for Canada and Australia. "Queen Victoria, Her Life and Reign" introduced by Lord Buffery; a thrilling new book; sales marvellous; the Queen as girl, wife, mother, monarch; reads like romance; grandly illustrated; big commission; books on time; prospectus free to can't resist; exclusive territory; lots of money in it. The BRADLEY GARFISTON Co., Ltd., 49 Richmond Street W., Toronto, Ont.

RUGBY FOOTBALL JERSEYS—Just to hand. MACKINTOSHES—Warranted Waterproof. OVERCOATS—Best Make and Finish. UMBRELLAS—25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and upwards. B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 JOHNSON STREET.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LIMITED LIABILITY. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & KAMLOOPS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE. Iron, Steel, Mill and Mining Supplies, Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Wagons, Buggies and Carts. MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLES.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER. HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA. A jury in London has granted nominal damages against the chairman of a corporation meeting who refused to put a motion offered by one of the members. The damages would have been substantial if a commercial loss could have been proved. The case is to be appealed.

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART. Is through his stomach, so if you would have your husband cheerful, loving and kind, do your baking with White Star Baking Powder.

White Star Baking Powder. WHICH ALWAYS PRODUCES PALATE-PLEASING PASTRY.

NOTICE. STOCK CERTIFICATES, STOCK LEDGERS, STOCK JOURNALS, MINERS' PAY SHEETS, MINERS' CASH ABSTRACTS, MINING REPORTS, MINING MAPS AND PLANS, SEALS.

THE COLONIST, VICTORIA.

If you want to be sure of your Christmas Numbers send in orders early to T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

WANTED—Bright men and women owners for Canada and Australia. "Queen Victoria, Her Life and Reign" introduced by Lord Buffery; a thrilling new book; sales marvellous; the Queen as girl, wife, mother, monarch; reads like romance; grandly illustrated; big commission; books on time; prospectus free to can't resist; exclusive territory; lots of money in it. The BRADLEY GARFISTON Co., Ltd., 49 Richmond Street W., Toronto, Ont.

REPRESENTATIVE... Sweep... Opinion... Ger... New... doubt of... candida... Democra... has car... Vermon... Massach... Pennsylv... land, We... Illinois... sota, Iov... Dakota... Bryan... orado, W... as, Arke... Georgia... Carolina... gnia... Nebraska... the chan... Californi... the states... 264 elect... states 116... ful 67, T... and McK... than suffi... Connection... Delaware... Illinois... Indiana... Iowa... Kentucky... Maine... Maryland... Massachusetts... Michigan... Minnesota... New Hamp... New Jersey... New York... North Dako... Ohio... Pennsylvania... Rhode Islan... South Dako... Vermont... West Virgini... Wisconsin... Alabama... Arkansas... Colorado... Florida... Georgia... Idaho... Louisiana... Mississippi... Montana... Nebraska... North Carol... South Carol... Texas... Virginia... Wyoming... PORTLAND... fourths of... been receiv... 4,724. The... from will re... perhaps 8,0... Oregon, G... ton, Nebrask... are yet in... electoral col... TOPEKA... certain that... by a small... the preside... mittee claim... man Simpso... committee... der, and de... show a victo... LOUISVILLE... seems safe... majority is... of 1,663 his... ties not be... publican ac... silver count... of the vote... the state to... Egan... p.m. indica... North Caro... publicans w... YANSTON... certain that... has 1,500 m... Bryan may... the votes are... NASHVILLE... retains show... state. Tayl... governor... was polled... LINCOLN... telegram re... Bryan ("C... J. Bryan—1... 156 Southern... the Missour... for us to get... on Indians... Have no m... press dispat... contrary. T... conceded in M... Jones... TACOMA... sion ticket b... state by a m... will control... WHEELING... from the sta... over 1892, an... that the state... SAN FRAN... gives 4,600 m... OMAHA... Nebraska give... 21,685. Two... received 22... lists 18,420... CHEYENNE... northwestern... falling, makin... Democratic a... claim the sta... to 2,000. Th... the early retu... New York... estimate of t... States is as... Democrats, 33... 4; Populists... LONDON... and to-day... though McKi... fiscal policy... of the United... there can be



REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Sweeping Victory for Sound Money Men—McKinley's Majority in the Electoral College.

Opinions of the English, French, German, Austrian and American Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—There can be no doubt of the election of the Republican candidate McKinley over the Populist-Democrat representative Bryan. He has carried Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Bryan is conceded to have taken Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. California, Oregon, Washington, Tennessee, Missouri, and Nebraska are yet in doubt though the chances are that at least Oregon and California have gone Republican. In the states conceded McKinley there are 264 electoral votes and in the Bryan states 116, and in those which are doubtful 67. The total electoral vote is 477, and McKinley has in his 264 forty more than sufficient to secure his election.

Table with columns: State, Electoral Vote, McKinley, Bryan. Lists states from Connecticut to Wisconsin with their respective electoral votes and the number of votes for McKinley and Bryan.

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PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4.—Nearly three-fourths of the total vote of Oregon has been received. McKinley's plurality is 4,724. The precincts yet to be heard from will reduce McKinley's plurality to perhaps 3,800.

OREGON, California, Kansas, Washington, Nebraska, Tennessee and Missouri are yet in doubt. Their vote in the electoral college amounts to 97.

TORONTO, Nov. 4.—It seems practically certain that Bryan has carried Kansas by a small majority. The chairman of the presidential Democratic state committee claims the state by 13,000. Chairman Simpson, of the Republican state committee, however, refuses to surrender, and declares complete returns will show a victory for the Republicans.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—Kentucky seems safe for McKinley, though the majority is close. In 1,285 precincts out of 1,663 his plurality is 3,506. The counties not heard from include strong Republican as well as silver ones. The silver counties, based on the percentage of the vote already received, would give the state to McKinley by 4,744.

RALEIGH, N.C., Nov. 4.—Returns at 2 p.m. indicate that Bryan has carried North Carolina by 10,000. The Republican will not yet concede the state.

YANKEETOWN, N.D., Nov. 4.—Public 39,000 votes cast and so far counted McKinley has 1,600 majority. It is possible that Bryan may get a bare majority when the votes are in.

KANSASVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4.—Further returns show that Bryan has carried the state. Taylor, Dem., has been elected governor. An exceedingly large vote was polled.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—The following telegram has been delivered to Mr. Bryan: "Chicago, Nov. 4.—To William J. Bryan—I have all along counted on 156 Southern votes and 68 from west of the Missouri river, refuse to surrender for us to get to be successful. I count on Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota. Have no information except what the press dispatches have sent out to the contrary. The only Southern state I concede is Maryland. (Signed) Jas. K. Jones."

TACOMA, Nov. 4.—Bryan and the fusion ticket have apparently carried the state by a majority of less than 5,000 and will control the legislature.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 4.—Returns from the state show Republican gains over 1892, and there is little doubt but that the state has gone for McKinley.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—California gives 4,500 majority for McKinley. OMAHA, Nov. 4.—230 precincts in Nebraska give McKinley 22,180; Bryan 21,085. Two years ago the Republicans received 22,798, Democrats and Populists 18,420.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 4.—In the northwestern part of the state snow is falling, making returns slow. Both the Democratic and Republican committees claim the state by majorities from 1,500 to 2,000. The result will be close but the early returns favor Bryan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Tribune's estimate of the next senate of the United States is as follows: 42 Democrats, 33 gold standard Democrats, 4 Populists, 5 and doubtful, 6.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Evening Standard to-day makes this statement: "Although McKinley is the champion of the fiscal policy designed to purchase the support of the United States to British goods there can be no doubt that his defeat of

the free silver candidate is a matter of satisfaction in this country." Later in the day the Westminster Gazette said: "The brokers found themselves overwhelmed the first thing this morning with orders from American speculators on their behalf. The bi-metallic league to-morrow will issue a manifesto claiming that McKinley's election is a victory for international bimetalism, and quoting thereon the money plank of the St. Louis platform. On the Glasgow stock exchange all the industrials were strong on the receipt of the election news from the United States."

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The election in the United States was watched with great interest in France and is commented upon at length. Le Paris says: "Europe has little reason to rejoice. McKinley means a reign of acute protectionism. While the defeat of bimetalism is decisive it is a blow to bimetalism in Europe."

Le Temps remarks: "The Republicans must not think themselves entirely successful, but the splitting up of the parties gave the victory to McKinley. We shall see if he understands sufficiently the significance of what has occurred, and if he is able to rise above party considerations of party spirit in order to worthily represent the great national movement which carried him into power."

Le Jour anticipates that the first result will be "a cessation of the crisis which has been let loose on the business world since Bryan was nominated. Amington, Tennessee, says: "I thank the wisdom of the electors."

Le Republicain says: "The practical result will be a return to a prohibition customs regime from which England and Germany will be the chief sufferers."

Le Journal des Debats remarks: "The result has delivered America from a great peril. It could not be a matter of indifference to the general welfare of humanity that one of the richest and most active nations was to be plunged in ruin, and probably menaced by a violent disorder and misery arising from the stoppage of work. It is true that McKinley's success may lead to economic restriction for his name is synonymous for the uncompromising protection which with the monetary uncertainty, contributed to the real crisis in America. But one must always choose the lesser of two evils, and we hope that protection will prove more repairable now that the greater evil has been avoided."

Le Soir says: "Gold has carried the day; but unless the government bends to satisfy the demands of the industrial and farming population of the West the movement will end by carrying away all the dykes erected by all the great gold operators." Continuing, Le Soir doubts that McKinley will bring into office the same spirit of equity as Cleveland.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The result of the elections in the United States was received throughout Germany with great satisfaction except by the bi-metallicists. A high official of the foreign office said: "The government is pleased with the result. All civilized nations will profit by the outcome of the election, especially Germany, owing to the intimate, important and economic relations with the United States."

The Tagblatt says: "A nightmare has fallen from the breast of the whole civilized world. Never before has an election inspired similar feelings. Bryan's victory would have been celebrated by the enemies of popular liberty throughout the world. It is true that the shadow of McKinley's narrow-minded tariff policy still threatens to darken the theory, but we hope he will not repeat the error while president."

The Neuste Nachrichten says: "Just as the Democrats during Cleveland's regime did not abolish the protective tariff, but only slightly modified it, now the Republicans will not restore the McKinley tariff. They must obey the wishes of the influential circles within their own party."

VENNA, Nov. 4.—The Neue Presse, commenting on the result of the election in the United States says: "It is doubtful if McKinley will be able to continue the protective policy, since he was elected by both protectionists and free traders. McKinley's victory is to the advantage of all civilized peoples. His defeat meant the beginning of a social confusion, which would scarcely have been confined to America."

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Tribune, editorially says: "Thank God, the men and patriots in this country, and all men everywhere who believe in the reign of law and justice, of civil order, draws a long breath, and in concert with them all says: 'Thank God.' Nothing else fully expresses the profound emotion, the deep and almost unutterable sense of gratitude which pervades the whole country this morning. Even the most undevout and skeptical unite in fervent and whole-souled ejaculations. It is the only adequate expression of the general sense that gives relief."

The Times says: "The end of the delusion has been reached and now to business. We have had three years of silver panic and business depression. We have given three months to Bryan. Capital has been frightened, enterprise abandoned, industry paralyzed. Now that we have utterly annihilated Bryan and sixteen to one, let everybody pluck up courage and get to work."

The Herald says: "Bryan was considered a stumbling block to prosperity and the people just put him out of the way. The government has been saved from invasion by the men who have backed Mr. Bryan in his enterprise, men whom we have never heretofore trusted, men who have openly advocated such changes that party lines have been erased in order that patriots might meet the menace with a solid front."

The Journal says: "We have no inclination to war with the jury of the people because of their verdict. If they have condemned the Democratic proposal to remonetize silver, it is because they have not been sure of its expediency and have been made doubtful of its morality. Further time is needed to convince them that it is both expedient and right."

The Sun says: "The full dimensions of the victory won yesterday by the American people cannot be measured exactly at the present time. The country has repudiated the repudiators, has warned the promoters of the revolution and voted to maintain untarnished the nation's honor by one of the most impressive demonstrations of honest patriotism."

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

MORE MULLOCK REFORMS

Mail Contracts Cancelled—Military Marching and Shooting Competitions to Be Encouraged.

Hon. Mr. Sifton to Be Sworn In—Butter Production—Survey of Lake Erie.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—An astronomical and triangulation survey of Lake Erie is now being carried on by the surveyors of the Interior department to more accurately determine the international boundary.

The government dairy station at Prince Albert turned out 27,108 pounds of butter this season, and at Indian Head 32,322. In two or three years Mr. Robertson hopes the Territories will be shipping butter in tin packages to the far East.

Contrary to expectations there were no dismissals from the government printing bureau to-day.

The Journal says to-night that Hon. Mr. Sifton may arrive here this week to be sworn in as minister of the interior.

Ministers were not inclined to-day to discuss the proposed government of Sir Richard Cartwright, however, said that anything calculated to preserve order and good government in the United States must be good for Canada.

Le Journal des Debats remarks: "The result has delivered America from a great peril. It could not be a matter of indifference to the general welfare of humanity that one of the richest and most active nations was to be plunged in ruin, and probably menaced by a violent disorder and misery arising from the stoppage of work. It is true that McKinley's success may lead to economic restriction for his name is synonymous for the uncompromising protection which with the monetary uncertainty, contributed to the real crisis in America. But one must always choose the lesser of two evils, and we hope that protection will prove more repairable now that the greater evil has been avoided."

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Hall Mines Smelter Completed—Oil Fields of Kootenay—Shot in a Box Car.

Assize Court at Westminster—Mining Claims Registered—Burglary at Vancouver.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 4.—The report that the C.P.R. intended to build a ferry boat to carry loaded cars of freight from Vancouver to Nanaimo appears to be without foundation. Superintendent Abbott denies all knowledge of such a plan.

J. M. Stewart was appointed chief of police, will not know of his appointment for a week, as he is up the coast some 300 miles away logging. Ex-Chief McLaren ran Mr. Stewart a close race for the position and led on the first ballot. Chief-elect Stewart had many friends in the city anxious to see him appointed.

A mock presidential election took place in Vancouver yesterday to test the feeling of Vancouverites on the silver question. There were 443 votes polled, Bryan getting 236 and McKinley 207.

Mr. Glover's store on Hastings street was broken into by thieves recently and \$25 worth of goods were stolen. The matter was kept out of the newspapers as a favor to the police, no trace of the thieves has been found.

The C.P.R. intend to immediately construct a steamer for service in Slocan lake. The steamer will be built on the plan of the Aberdeen plying on Okanagan lake; will be 100 feet long and hand-somely fitted up.

Mr. Murphy, chief engineer of the steamer Empress of Japan, has returned from the Kootenay country where he went as a representative of Hongkong capitalists. Mr. Murphy says the travel to and from the mining interior is enormously increased and every train on route both ways was loaded with business men and prospectors.

The accounts of the recent carnival celebration have been published in full. The sum of \$9,292.13, and a balance of \$4,500 still remains to the credit of the committee.

WESTMINSTER. WESTMINSTER, Nov. 4.—T. H. Green and wife left this morning for England, where they will presumably reside.

For the week ending November 3, five claims a day have been registered at the mining recorder's office. The claims were located in Shillishack, North Arm, Harrison river, Howe Sound and Fort Douglas.

Acting Chief Cartwright has been appointed permanent chief of the police force, and Constable Dillabough, sergeant. Aslay Morrison, M.P., has been thanked by the council for promptly bringing before the government matters connected with the city.

The council received word from Mr. Morrison that the penitentiary water supply trouble will be adjusted at an early date.

Mr. Moreby wrote to the council that the government should act for rebate of a portion of the amount charged to them for water. The government object to paying regular rates.

The fall court of assize was opened at Westminster yesterday. Mr. Justice Bole presiding. In his charge to the jury His Lordship referred to the pleasure he gave him to see so small a docket before him and to see that the crimes were not heavy ones, there being no cases of robbery or murder, and the loss of a human life. After the grand and petit juries had been instructed in their duties by His Lordship, they retired to consider the following cases:

The Queen vs. Tom Owen (wounding with intent to do bodily harm). Queen vs. Peterson and Nelson (arcey). Queen vs. Ah Chew (arcey). Queen vs. O'Brien and Marky (wrongfully appropriating a flying boat). Queen vs. Patrick O'Brien (theft). Queen vs. the case of Perdue and Pratt, charged with breaking into a private residence. The jury brought in true bills in all the cases except the Queen vs. Patrick Charley, and Marky's names was struck off as defendant in the case of the Queen vs. O'Brien and Marky.

TEXADA ISLAND. (From the Nanaimo Free Press.) Mr. A. Raper is on a flying visit to the city from Texada Island, having come down on the Comox to Vancouver. He gives the following news of the mines, but admits that there are interesting developments being made which have not yet been given publicity.

On the Copper Queen, which is incorrectly called the Van Anda, the two large two story buildings are now just completed. One of these buildings is for a cook house and offices and the other is a residence. The road has been made from the mine to the landing and is a fine wagon-way. The shaft has reached 90 feet below the surface and is looking down some of the ore coming up on the last bucket before he left, which is the finest that has yet been shown here, and runs a high per cent. of free gold. Mr. Raper says that a contract for sinking the shaft to 300 feet has been let and steam power is to be used.

The other six working mines on the island are as follows: On the Lornelac a squad of eight or nine men are building a fine cabin preparatory to working being commenced on the ledge. The Victoria, on which Mr. Raper has been working, makes no report at present, but this is supposed to be looking well. There are on the Victoria shaft ten men working.

The owners of the Surprise—Vancouver and Union parties—are pushing work on the ledge. Work on the Mountain Chief has just started with two men: A shaft is being driven.

The Dunsmuir, which is owned by the Van Anda company, has four men on it, and looks well.

The Raven, which is about three miles from the Dunsmuir, also has several men at work, though no news has as yet been received from them.

In all on the island there are now

about 60 men employed and many others are seeking employment.

NELSON. (From the Nelson Miner.) Messrs. French and Erickson have struck a three foot ledge on the Binango, and the ore is pronounced to be excellent. The Alhambra Mining Company has sunk a 50 foot shaft on the Francis J., and are now working eight or nine men steadily.

A. L. Davenport, of the Poorman mine, says that 20 tons of concentrates were shipped this week from that mine to the Hall Mines smelter. There are about 170 tons of ore on the dump, and as soon as that is milled, work will be resumed on the lower tunnel, which is in about 120 feet.

Thomas Grey, of the Nelson planing mill, says that the lumber trade is good and that this town is using a large part of the mill's output although considerable building is being done in Nelson and nearly all the houses under construction are of a very good class.

Lorne Becher has returned from a trip to Wild Horse and Salmon river district. He reports that a new tunnel is being driven at Quartz creek and that all along the line from Nelson to Waneta the towns are crowded with people going to the camps to work this winter. On the North Fork the Salmon the people expect to have twelve or fifteen camps and will work all the winter.

Smoke was sent through the new stack of the Hall Mines smelter for the first time on Wednesday. The top of the new stack 225 feet above the level makes an imposing appearance. The stack and the new furnace now under construction, were designed by Superintendent Paul Johnson and people who are eminently qualified to judge pronounce them the nearest they have seen.

The big furnace which will increase the capacity of the plant from 130 to 330 tons per day, is well under way and is being hurried to completion. The dimensions of this furnace will be 4 by 12 feet.

Much is expected of the oil fields in East Kootenay which were discovered several years ago, but which have been waiting capital to develop them. There are two kinds of oil obtainable; a black oil at Kishnecreek, and but eight miles north on Sage creek, a nearly pure light yellow oil is found which will burn in a gas lamp or be used for kerosene.

Natural gas escapes freely from the bedrock and ignites easily. When the oil was sent to the geological museum at Ottawa it was pronounced a fraud it was so pure, and Dr. Selwyn, head of the department, made a trip to the district finding it as represented, and also that it was found in the Cambrian formation. Over a large area of ground indications of oil fields await the touch of capital to make known to the world their almost fabulous value.

A Montreal syndicate has stocked the Ben Hassen and Mand S. (From the Tribune.)

The prospects along the North Fork of Salmon river have received considerable attention since the completion of the dam. A number of transfers, involving nine claims in all, have been made. There are now seven buildings at the North Fork station, on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard road, and two others are in course of erection.

Among the recent deals is the purchase of the Victoria, Albert and Daicy claims by Herbert Cuthbert, of Victoria, the government having bought the claims for \$7,000. The consideration was \$7,000.

Fred Cummings of New York has taken a working bond on the Good Hope and Greenhorn, which are located about five miles up the stream from the North Fork. The prospect appears to be about three feet wide, the ore being a high grade copper running from 10 to 20 per cent. in copper and from \$3 to \$8 in gold. There are no payments due under the bond until May, 1897, when half of the \$20,000 becomes payable and the balance in three months later. Work is being pushed upon the claims.

The Queen vs. Spokane, has bonded the Martha Washington for \$2,000, and the Ivanhoe and Ben Bolt for \$5,000. The Martha Washington is west of the Greenhorn and Good Hope, and is an undeveloped prospect with a speculative value in its proximity to the Second Relief, upon which some very fine ore has been found. Gallon paid ten per cent. down for his bond, and \$500 falls due in March and the balance three months later. The Ivanhoe and Ben Bolt are located at the mouth of Bird creek. A prospect hole has been sunk on the Ben Bolt ledge which is six feet wide, and does not show either wall.

The principal vein in this ore is gold, assays running from \$18 to \$30 in gold. A cash payment was made of \$500 upon this bond, and a second \$500 falls due in sixty days. The remainder is scattered over nine months.

The Second Relief, a claim located about nine miles above the North Fork from the siding, and directly north of the Goodhope and Greenhorn, is conceded to be the banner prospect of the district. A 14 foot cube has been run across the Second Relief ledge, which is 12 feet wide. At a depth of six feet, two assays were made from two four pound samples. The assay returns were \$42.87 and \$54.45 in gold respectively. The Second Relief is owned and being worked by George McKay of Boundary.

Joe Maxwell, of Rossland, is prospecting the Porto Rico, a location made late in the summer at the head of the east fork of the North Fork of Salmon, about eleven miles from the railway siding. An assay made from the drillings of a 20-inch hole upon this ledge gave a return of \$115 in gold. The ledge is about three feet wide, and carries from 18 to 20 inches of ore. About one assessment has been done upon the property, but arrangements have been made to work all winter.

Joe Dempsey of Spokane will work a small force of men on the Mand S. The showing on this claim at present consists of 4 foot of ore in the bottom of a 15 foot shaft. The ore assays \$39.80 in gold per ton.

Messrs. Dugan, Crump and Gilliam have built cabins and made necessary arrangements for working the Mersey this winter. They intend to open up the claim with a 100-foot tunnel. The tunnel is now 20 feet, and in the face there is a two foot body of ore, which averages \$20.

There are at least 75 men working on different claims in the vicinity of the North Fork. Nearly all the properties can be opened up by tunnels, and at about one-half of the cost entailed in opening up claims in Rossland, and if the properties continue to develop

favorably, the North Fork will make a big camp.

D. D. Mann, president of the company which owns the North Star mine near Fort Steele, in speaking of the North Star, said the work of development has been going on for ten months and the output of silver and lead has been very satisfactory, about 6,000 tons of ore being mined. Of this 2,500 tons has been shipped to market. This output of 6,000 tons was taken from the drifts and crosscuts while developing the property, leaving about 40,000 tons in sight in the mine. The ore is sent to smelters in the United States.

The Bondholder people have just finished an excellent white trail from their property to the Enterprise wagon road, connecting just below the Neepawa cabins. Last week a rich strike of high grade ore was made in the workings, and the indications are favorable for still larger bodies of mineral. R. C. Campbell-Johnston is making a valuable property of this group. He has staked two claims adjoining for the company.

(From the Kootenai.) The two Friends and Howard Fraction are making fine showings, and will ship considerable ore this winter. The trail up Springer creek will be made into a good road this winter.

Campbell-Johnston of Vancouver has about thirty men at work on the Bondholder group on Ten-mile. It will enter the list of shippers this winter. The Bondholder group is on the north fork of Ten-mile and is putting up buildings and making a trail. They have a thirty foot tunnel and will work this winter. On the Catarden claim there are some fine ore showings. This property is owned by Messrs. Grey and Thomas, who refused a \$25,000 bond to it.

F. M. O'Brien closed a deal at Nelson last Monday by which he placed 15,000 shares of Noble Five Consolidated stock at a figure which is understood to be a big advance over that at which the treasury stock went. There is little Noble Five stock moving now. Small holders are not inclined to sell, being satisfied with the investment.

E. Foyle Smith, is over from Eight-Mile creek, on Slocan lake, where he has a force of twelve men on the Silver Band, one of the richest and most promising properties in that great section. Two shifts are to be put at work on a tunnel at once to open up the lead, and it is not unlikely that the lead will be shipping ore in ninety days. The Silver Band was staked at Victoria a few weeks ago at \$250,000, in one million 25-cent shares. The ore is ferruginous quartz, containing galena, chalcocite of silver and native silver. The quartz is associated with highly argentiferous cerussite (carbonate of lead) and assays high, ranging from 133 to as high as 648 ounces silver. The lead is in the granite formation, and runs from five to eight feet, well defined and mineralized throughout.

Hugh Sutherland's property, the Topaz and Fenton, is looking immense under development.

Dr. Bell Irving's lucky star was shining when he bought the Nepawa. He has a force of twelve men at work, and the property is looking "way-up."

The Dalhousie, recently bonded by G. B. D. Turner for an English syndicate, is one of the properties that development work is making the talk of the hills.

Campbell-Johnston's property, the Bondholder, has a showing which fully warrants the recent advance of five cents on its stock.

The Currie has a force of twenty men on development. The company has just completed one-quarter of a mile of wagon road, and is connecting the mine with the town of Silvertown.

T. G. Proctor and Hamilton Byers came down from the London the other night with a most encouraging report of that fine property. In the lower workings the tunnel, now in 300 feet, is going ahead and the lead may be cut any day. High grade shipping ore, of which about five tons were shipped to Nelson this week, is being steadily taken out of the upper workings. The company has on hand a stock of supplies sufficient to cover eight months' operations.

"I've shot myself! I've shot myself!" was the answer the nightwatchman of the Kokanee property when he called to Arthur Clague, whom he saw running away from a box car, from whence came the report of a revolver a few moments before, at the C. & K. docks last Monday morning. The nightwatchman went to the car and found a leather trunk, the property of Dr. Hendryx. It had been ripped open and beside it lay an open knife and a revolver. The latter had been taken from the trunk and had been recently discharged. An hour later Arthur Clague was arrested. He had been shot through the hand, the ball entering the palm and passing out at the back, breaking the bones badly.

A MESSAGE TO MEN. Proving That True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

If any man, who is weak nervous and delicate, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from excesses or overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell and therefore want no money, but as I know through my own experience how to sympathize with sufferers, I am glad to be able to assist my fellow-being to cure. I am well aware of the prevalence of quackery, for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy, and I can assure you that I can do the same for you more and am desirous therefore to make this certain means of cure known to all.

If you will write to me you can rely upon receiving the most complete satisfaction of having been of great service to one in need will be sufficient reward for my trouble. Address: Dr. Geo. G. Strong, 101 Bond Street, Toronto to cover postage and address, Dr. Geo. G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

Anxious to serve the Queen: Mr. Mulock—One of the postmen in Toronto has caught cold.

Sir Oliver—How do you know? Mr. Mulock—A letter from Bill Lount. He says the man was heard to sneeze on Elm street, and a meeting of the Ward Association was at once called to nominate a good active worker to take his place.

Sir Oliver—Dear me. How anxious they are that Her Majesty's mails shall not be delayed. Now, when I was in Toronto we frequently did not get applications from our party friends until the officer had taken to his bed.



THE SEALERS ARE SAFE

Last of the Fleet Are Now Home-ward Bound From the Sea.

The Baby of the Salmon Fleet Arrives—Condition of the "Umatilla."

Not more welcome was the return of any of the sealing fleet this year than that of the schooner Sadie Turpel...

A VOYAGE FROM CHINA. Captain Wainwright, of the British ship Speke...

HEART DISEASE YESTERDAY claimed as a victim Mr. James Potts, a dairyman living at Work point...

DONATIONS to the Old Men's Home during the month of October are acknowledged with thanks...

THE "PUEBLA'S" DAMAGES. One thousand dollars fully covered the damage sustained by the steamship City of Puebla...

A SUGGESTIVE FIND. It has been reported that a double-ended boat, lightly built and painted inside and out of a light blue...

THE UMATILLA'S CONDITION. The steamship Umatilla will come off Quartermaster dry dock the early part of this week...

BAZAARS and fancy fairs are now the order of the day in a number of our churches...

STEAMER NOTES. Captain Roberts, with a particularly heavy freight, left for West Coast points last evening...

IN Chambers yesterday, application to garnish the money now in the hands of the police to satisfy a judgment...

THE CITY.

ARGUMENT in Richards v. Court North-east light was finished in the Full court yesterday...

A LIGHT fall of snow whitened the summit of the Sooke hills yesterday, the appearance of the fleecy flakes being particularly early this year.

ALEXANDER CLINK, a pioneer of the pioneers, and for several years a resident of this city, died at Alexandria on the afternoon of Wednesday last.

OCTOBER'S collections of inland revenue at this port totalled \$13,327.56, the several items making up this sum being as follows...

MAJOR FREDERICKS, the chief provincial officer of the Salvation Army, closed his series of special services in this city last evening...

At the residence of Mr. William R. Mackintosh, Cook street, in the presence of a few friends, Rev. Dr. Campbell last evening married in marriage Mr. Frederick Saul and Miss Elizabeth Cameron Grindlay...

TWO young men named Sylvester and Lawry were in the provincial police court yesterday charged with unlawfully entering Thomas Tunstead's house on the Spanish road some days ago...

The teachers of the South Park school have prevailed upon Principal W. A. McEwen, of the Manitoba Normal School, Winnipeg, to deliver a lecture upon Education next Friday evening...

At the annual meeting of the Alexander club yesterday forenoon a very satisfactory balance sheet was presented, and the reports showed that in point of membership and financially the affairs of the club were in a healthy condition...

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AMONGST the exhibits sent from British Columbia to the fair lately held at Spokane was a sample of tobacco grown by Collins and Holman, of Kelowna...

MEV. DR. LUCAS addressed a mass meeting at A. C. W. hall on Sunday afternoon, the subject, "Why the pony gave out," being especially addressed to the young...

BAZAARS and fancy fairs are now the order of the day in a number of our churches—with others to be heard from. The annual fete of the ladies of St. Andrew's (R.C.) cathedral, always an important and interesting affair, is a fixture for mid-November...

THE COUNCIL then went into committee of the whole to consider Ald. Marchant's proposition looking to the purchase of the tramway property in Victoria.

ALD. WILLIAMS pointed out that from the first the tramway has apparently been run at a loss, and he saw no prospect of a change until the population of the city at least doubles.

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Ward Redistribution By-law Suspended Until the Electors Can Vote Upon it.

Will the People Sanction the Bridge Loan?—Tramway Purchase Not Favored.

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ALD. PARTRIDGE asked the mover what is the assessed value of improvement in the Central ward under this new scheme.

ALD. MARCHANT said it is \$1,264,000. ALD. PARTRIDGE wished to know where these figures were obtained, as the city assessor cannot give the figures, but states that the revision is based on land and land only.

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ALD. MACMILLAN, speaking for the street committee, said they had had nothing to do with the building of this bridge, but that it was being built by a contractor.

ALD. WILLIAMS recalled the resolution which he had carried some time ago, authorizing the engineer to employ whatever force might be necessary to hasten the completion of the bridge; and he expressed regret that the result had not been as desired.

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THE LAWRENCE CASE.

Evidence As to the Assays Made by Donaldson and the Government Assayer.

One Witness Says the Accused Acknowledged There Had Been No Mill Run.

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McCallum had afterwards asked witness his opinion of the mine, and Lawrence told him that he had had a mill test made from 700 or 800 pounds of ore, which went \$84. Witness asked Lawrence if Capt. McCallum had been told of this mill run, and the accused answered no—that he had not wished to blow up the mine too much.

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The dyeing operation is so important one, and demands so much care, that essentially it is to get the right dyes—colors that are pure, bright, and fast to washing and sunning.

The Diamond Dyes—the only guaranteed dyes in the world—possess all the important qualities that make perfect colors. The popular Diamond Dyes have such an extensive sale that unscrupulous dealers have made efforts to imitate them. Avoid all cheap imitations. If you would have your goods and materials colored richly and permanently, use only the "Diamond." Request your dealer to tell you just as good as the "Diamond." The "Diamond" are the best in the world and he knows it well.

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The Assays Made by the Government Assayer.

ays the Accused As- There Had Been Mill Run.

ry hearing of the J. A. as continued in the city erday forenoon, an ad- then taken till Wednes- o'clock. Yesterday's extent referred to the r. Donaldson and at ssay office.

Donaldson, who, though nment certificate, had g for a number of years practical miner, stated e witness box, that he m with the accused in brought back samples he way home they met with whom the ac- versation. On August out some claims with the Sniders, and sam- a shot put into the \$2 to \$3 about Ang- accused told the witness probably take an and Lawrence gave ore to assay, the result r. Lawrence and Capt. rwards asked witness e mine, and Lawrence e had a mill test r 800 pounds of ore. Witness asked Law- claim had been told and the accused had had not wished to e too much. Accused o show him the gold e mill run, and a few showed him the piece in court and claimed m as one of his speci- had asked witness if got into a different e accused told Capt. the mill run, and when o see the returns the ated that his confi- ed them. In Septem- gain went out to ade about 45 assays. e were high. The wit- small piece of rich ore had brought to the ed the specimen pro- the one. When the e about the piece, e pointed to a place e sample came from, rence acknowledged to id no mill test.

AWARDED. behalf of the Consoli- to commit for con- erson, proprietor of olumbia Company, to before Mr. Justice ay. The motion was n article in the Journal ments and state- to prejudice the ac- pending in regard to ridge accident.

billings, who appeared ated that at the first e appearance of Mr. Henderson had of Mr. Henderson's rpy, and under the cir- not desired to press thought, however, that ould pay the costs of that the paper be re- dication of any further ed to prejudice the actions now before the

who was present in himself as content with ed the court made an applicants costs and per from publishing e related to interfere of the bridge actions.

Coal Find. 2.—The alleged coal great interest. Pro- of Toronto, has made cal government, and dit to be of good tawa authorities, Dr. e east coast on the of the supposed mine- er has orders for all e at \$8 a ton.

for Coloring creating. Make Old Things like New. ands of women will e, wigs, vests, pants, rags, sheepskin mats, on an important one. e. The great essen- e dyes—colors that are t to washing and sun- e—the only guaranteed sssess all the import- perfect colors. The ves have such an ex- rious dealers have e them. Avoid all you would have con- colored richly and per- e "Diamond." Re- denter tells you the e "Diamond." The best in the world and

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Funds Needed for Chinese Mission Work—Well Known Hotel Man Missing.

Monthly Returns—Clarke Wallace at Kamloops—Almost Drowned—Mainland Mining.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER, Nov. 2.—The Philharmonic Society has 62 active members, who are practising Bennett's "May Queen" and Spohr's "God, Thou Art Great." The concerts will be given by the society this season. There has been a decided falling off in the police court convictions this month. There were in all 76 cases, as follows: Vagrancy, 27; shopbreaking, 4; drunk, 17; absence from ship without leave, 1; breach of market by retail, 1; health by-law, 8; Indian act, 3; assault, 2; begging, 1; breaking prison, 1; and receiving stolen goods, 3.

There were but two fires during the month of October, the damage amounting to about \$70. Last month there were 31 deaths, 12 marriages and 28 births. At the fishermen's meeting, at which Mr. Maxwell, M.P., presided, resolutions were passed praying for changes in the law relating to fisheries and the granting of licenses. Mr. Maxwell, M.P., is finding his services very largely in requisition to tie the municipal knot. There is, in fact, quite a marriage boom as regards the demands upon his ministerial services. Of course it adds novelty to a marriage to have it solemnized by an M.P., and this is no doubt the reason that the gentleman is particularly sought after. The funeral of the late T. W. Stanfield took place yesterday. Members of the Sons of England, I.O.O.F., and of the Court Vancouver and Court Mountain View were in attendance. The funeral procession left the deceased's residence at 1:15 o'clock and proceeded to the C. P. R. depot. The remains were taken east to London, Ontario, for interment. The members of the Japanese night school celebrated the birthday of H.I.H. Emperor of Japan on Monday night by a concert and patriotic speeches. An urgent appeal is to be made by the Anglicans of this city and the diocese of New Westminster in general for aid toward their Chinese mission work. Eastern help is needed unless this is to be entirely suspended, for the local anti-Chinese feeling makes it most difficult to collect funds in British Columbia.

The Bondholder claims are attracting more attention in Vancouver just now than any group of mines in the Vancouver market. A few days ago Bondholder was selling at ten cents, but it would be impossible to get it at these figures now. The Excelsior claim, thought by some to be a continuation of the Golden Cache, has been purchased for a large sum. It is probable that a company will be formed to develop the property. Opinions as to the need of a stock exchange in Vancouver are widely varied. Some think the market too limited; others that it would introduce into the stock market the element of gambling, and still others believe that the business that could be secured from outside would warrant the present chartered company in opening their doors and thus bring buyers and sellers face to face. J. M. Stewart, chief of police of Vancouver, was re-appointed chief tonight, succeeding Chief Ward, resigne. VANCOUVER, Nov. 3.—Coroner McGuigan has written to the government asking them if it is legal to pay jurors at coroner's inquests. An answer has been received that the government has made no provision for the payment of jurors under the circumstances mentioned. R. B. Ellis has returned from a trip to Toronto, where he has been interesting Easterners in B. C. mines. Geo. Walker has been appointed to a position in the customs, E. White having resigned. W. H. Allen, formerly of the Metropolitan hotel, has been appointed manager of the Manor House, Mr. Williams having resigned. Mr. Williams leaves for England in a few days. The opera house was packed last night for the occasion of the first appearance of the Gran Opera Company. The audience were enthusiastic and the leading ladies were encored repeatedly. Every- one was pleased and satisfied. The duty collected in the port of Vancouver for October amounts to \$40,156; imports, \$232,809; exports, \$134,513; inland revenue receipts, \$12,178. The returns show a large increase over the returns of the corresponding month of 1895. The funeral of the late Mrs. Ladner took place yesterday at Ladners, and was attended by a number of Westminster citizens. The Big Chief mine, operated from Vancouver, is making a magnificent showing. It is thought that the Le Roi vein is continued through several claims, including the Big Chief and Alice. WESTMINSTER, Nov. 2.—The imports for the month of October were \$42,394, an increase over October, 1895, of \$8,000; duty collected, \$9,892, an increase over October, 1895, of \$3,000; exports, \$1,171,419, an increase over October, 1895, of \$184,619. Mr. Ladner has been fined \$5 for fishing on September 25 contrary to law, Capt. Pittendrigh, S.M., presiding. It was claimed by the defence that the law was ambiguously worded and that September 25 was not a close day. The fall assizes open on Tuesday. W. J. Moggridge had his right arm amputated at St. Mary's hospital yesterday. The amputation was injured at the time Mr. Moggridge was assaulted and robbed two years ago. Frank Pratt and Frank Pardue have been arrested on the charge of breaking into the house of Peter Watson during the owner's absence. Some of Mr. Watson's missing property was found in the possession of the prisoners.

NANAIMO, Nov. 2.—While tacking against a southerly wind near the Deconcey islands in a small boat on Friday, James McCann and John Silvey, two Kuper's Island ranchers, were upset.

Mark Edgar and Dan McConvey, of Gabriola Island, were, however, near by, and rescued the two men. F. J. Cleary, of the Nanaimo Prospecting Company, and two men, left yesterday for Pender Harbor on their way to Jervis Inlet, where they will continue development work on the company's claims. During October there were 24 births, 5 marriages and 13 deaths. During September there were 29 births, 4 marriages and 17 deaths. The returns at the Nanaimo customs house for October were: Duty collected, \$4,358 55; Other revenues, \$98.14. Total, \$4,456 69. Imports dutiable, \$13,209 00; Free, 8,090 00. Total, \$21,299 00. The total revenue this year is \$751,53 less than for October last year, but \$1,089,91 more than for September of this year. The total imports for October, 1895, were \$1,824, which is \$1,552,50 more than for the same month of last year. The increase of imports over last month is \$2,839.53.

The returns from the inland revenue office were: Spirits, \$110 05; Salt, 148 51; Cigars, 150 00. Total, \$408 56. The returns for September were \$1,287.64, a considerable decrease. By the City of Nanaimo a large sample of Van Anda ore taken from the bottom of the workings and carrying a high percentage of free gold was brought down to be sent to the Imperial Institute, London, England. The Silver Spur mineral claim has been recorded at the government office by John Wilson, of the steamer City of Nanaimo. The claim is situated on Texada island. First snow of the season on Mount Benson Saturday morning. T. Kitchin, mining broker, of this city, has received some magnificent specimens of gold and silver ore from Copper (a minor) King claim, situated on the banks of Cameron lake, and almost contiguous to the Nanaimo-Alberni road. This is the mine that gave excellent surface indications about a year ago, and created quite a flurry of excitement at that time. The mine is owned by T. Kitchin and others, and they have had men engaged for some time sinking a shaft, which is now down about 25 feet, exposing a large rich ledge. The ore shows silver, gold and slight indications of copper. Several of those interested in this mine left to-day on a visit of investigation, and on their return we do not doubt be able to give further particulars.

NANAIMO, Nov. 3.—A meeting of those interested in poultry was held in W. K. Leighton's office on Saturday evening, the question of having a show being discussed. It was decided to hold a poultry show some time in January, which, as it may be the only one held in the province this year, it is intended to make as great a success as possible. The following records were made of mineral claims staked in this district during October: Dan's, 24; Texada, 15; Thurlow island, 14; Stewart island, 4; Sayward district, 3; South Nanaimo, 2; Valdez island, 1. Yesterday there were two claims registered at the recorder's office. One was on the island, the White Pine located by Thomas MacGuire, and the Red Pine located by James King.

ASHCROFT. (From the B.C. Mining Journal.) A contract has been let by Seymour Baker, C.E., to cut a sleighroad to the Hixon creek claim from the Baker claim. A fine silver lead was located on the Cottonwood this week. L. M. Lapointe, the well known cattle buyer from Vancouver, has secured one car of fine beef cattle from Charles A. Semlin, M.P.P. He will return in a few weeks and make a tour through the upper country, getting cattle for the fall trade. The steamer Charlotte made her initial trip to Soda Creek yesterday, leaving Queenella at 10 a.m. and reaching her destination in good time. Her trip was satisfactory and her machinery, made in Vancouver, is all that could be desired. The Charlotte is under the command of Captain Olin, and W. McArthur is the engineer, both of Victoria. TROUT LAKE. (From the Kootenay Mail.) The Great Northern is getting its trail in good shape for rawhiding to the wagon road. The Silver Cup owners are going to extend the sleigh road up the South Fork to 7-Mile creek, where it will be met by the rawhide trail from the wagon road. The sleigh road from the Forks to the wagon road has been surveyed. Engineer Carry and 25 men are at work upon it.

KAMLOOPS. (From the Inland Sentinel.) James Cobelidck has completed the bond on Mr. Guerin's claim on Coal Hill, \$500 being paid down, the balance, \$13,000, payable at the expiration of twelve months. Mr. Cobelidck has also been in negotiation to secure several of the adjoining claims, namely, the Bluebird, the Golden Pip, and the Neighbor and Champion. Mr. Cobelidck says he intends stripping the ledge to find its bearings. F. C. Innes and W. Pellow-Harvey, of Vancouver, and Robt. Buchanan have gone to the Homestake mine at Adams' lake. It is proposed to make some extensive experiments to discover the best method of treatment. The cyanide and other processes will be tried. On Tuesday Victor Guillaume's two large barns and contents were totally destroyed, a total loss of between four and five thousand dollars. The only insurance on the property consumed was \$1,000 on the buildings, in the Phoenix of Hartford. The Glen Iron Mine Company has an order from the Tacoma smelter for 500 tons of iron ore. On Tuesday evening Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, grand master of the Orangemen of British North America, arrived in the city. A deputation of local Orangemen drove up the line on Tuesday as far as Duck's to meet him. On the platform Mr. Wallace was introduced to many of those present, and afterwards escorted to the Grand Pacific hotel. On

Wednesday he was driven out to the mines on Coal Hill by W. Thos. Newman, and had a good look at all the property taken over for Mr. Wallace took place at the Orange hall on Thursday. Mr. Wallace and W. Thos. Newman have started on a trip through the Southeastern Kootenay country. Mr. Newman says that immediately on his return he will be busy with the development of the Iron Mask claim. FORT STEELE. (From the Fort Steele Prospector.) The construction of a telegraph line from Fort Steele to some point on the Great Northern railroad is spoken of. The school has now a daily attendance of 25 pupils. D. D. Mann, of the North Star-mine, left for Montreal on Monday. About 500 tons of rich ore will be taken out and shipped. Hector McRidpath has nine men working on the Sullivan group, and will have a large amount of ore to ship in the spring. A party of Northern Pacific engineers have been looking over the situation near the head of Flathead valley. It is reported the railroad company are seeking to reach the Crow's Nest coal fields.

NAKUSU. (From the Ledger.) The Black Prince No. 2, on Lemon creek, has a ledge two feet in width carrying gold and silver. The work goes steadily on at the Currie Fraction on the Galena Farm. The company who have a large group and adjoining claims under bond are doing most of their work on the Fraction. A short distance to the west of the present working another shaft has been commenced which will tap the ledge, probably at a depth of 200 feet. David Brenner, acting for the Scotch syndicate he represents, has bonded the Wakefield, Ottawa and Cazubaza for \$25,000, 10 per cent. cash. The property will be rapidly developed. W. R. Thompson and his partner recently bought Sam Sturch's ranch near the Silverton for \$50. They sold it the other day to J. C. Harris, of Victoria, for \$1,000, and have taken up another one on the Galena Farm. The Republic group of three claims, situated between Twelve Mile and Springer creeks, has been bonded to Hector McPherson, of Brandon, Man., for \$25,000, 25 per cent. cash. Sutherland and Montgomery are the owners. The Alpine is likely to be bonded to Bruce White for \$60,000. There are four claims in the group, all good propositions. Adam McKay died of heart disease at Three Forks last Friday. He was well known in the Slokan and Kaslo. He was a partner with Ira W. Black in the hotel business at the Forks. The Enterprise will ship from 800 to 1,000 tons of ore this winter. Snow has about closed the prospecting season in the Slokan. George Petty has built a rawhide trail to the Victoria on Dayton creek, and will ship ore this winter.

FERGUSON. (From the Kootenay Mail.) Surveyor Henderson is busy laying out Ferguson townsite. Work on the rawhide trail from the Silver Cup to the Forks is being pushed rapidly ahead with eight men working on it. Thirty-two men are at work on the sleigh road from the Forks to the old Trout Lake wagon road. Foreman Munroe is making a splendid showing on the Silver Cup. Freight is still stacked up at Thompson Landing, the delay causing considerable inconvenience and loss. Ferguson & Cummings are doing a land office business at the Forks and intend putting a wing to and a new front on their hotel at once. A. Estley, who represents Montana capital, took some miners away from here and business may ensue.

BIG BEND. (From the Kootenay Mail.) The Smith Creek Hydraulic Company is working steadily and handling large masses of gravel. It will be a month or more before the works close down for the winter. Rumor has it that some Carnes Creek claims are about to pass to a strong English company. It is said the terms are arranged and papers drawn, and that the deal may be consummated any day. The Orphan Boy claim, in the Ground Hog basin, is being worked by eight men, who will continue work all winter and put the property in good trim for the ten-stamp mill which is to be installed in April.

U.S. FINANCES. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The monthly comparative statements of the receipts and expenditure of the United States show the total receipts for October to have been \$26,282,829 and the disbursements \$39,978,277—a deficit of \$7,655,458. The October statement of the public debt shows the debt less, and cash in the treasury to have been \$97,498,956, an increase for the month of \$719,528, which is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash on hand.

THE BATTLE OF HAIFR.

Artillerymen Alone Into Conflict With a Most Determined Enemy.

Who Finally Fled in Confusion—Narrow Escapes of Gunboats.

The Times special correspondent sends the following interesting dispatch from the Sudan expedition, dated Haifr, September 21: HAIFR, Sept. 21.—Some time back the Sirdar said that the Egyptian army would celebrate the longest reign of any British Sovereign by entering the town of Dongola on September 23; and there can be little doubt now that this prediction will be fulfilled. Since writing my last letter at Ferigeh our advance has been rapid. On the 17th our whole force, with the exception of the 5th Battalion, which was left to guard the line of communication, marched to Bargi, a distance of ten miles. On this and the subsequent marches the cavalry and horse artillery covered the front, while the camel corps marched in column by our left flank. The four brigades marched in an extended formation as the nature of the ground allowed, in columns of double companies whenever that was possible. For the first time now as mobile as so large a body of men could possibly be; the organization was admirable; all heavy baggage had been left behind, and none but hospital tents were carried. Since our departure from Ferigeh our progress has been rapid. On the 17th our whole force, with the exception of the 5th Battalion, which was left to guard the line of communication, marched to Bargi, a distance of ten miles. On this and the subsequent marches the cavalry and horse artillery covered the front, while the camel corps marched in column by our left flank. The four brigades marched in an extended formation as the nature of the ground allowed, in columns of double companies whenever that was possible. For the first time now as mobile as so large a body of men could possibly be; the organization was admirable; all heavy baggage had been left behind, and none but hospital tents were carried. Since our departure from Ferigeh our progress has been rapid. 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"MIOWERA'S" REWARD

The Sum of Twenty-Six Thousand Dollars Awarded in the "Strathnevis" Salvage Case.

Owners, Captain and Crew of the "Minoela" Also Suitably Recompensed.

Judge C. H. Hanford, of Seattle, on Monday afternoon handed down a decision in the famous salvage case of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Co. vs. the steamer Strathnevis; and the Pacific Improvement Co., owner of the Minoela, vs. the Strathnevis, in which he decreed to the owners of the Miowera and her crew \$26,200, and to the owners of the Minoela and her crew \$20,500, making a total of \$46,700. The facts of the case and the history of the rescue are fully and graphically told in the judgment, which is in part appended:

These cases are full of interest because of the questions presented for consideration, as well as for the story of hardships endured, heroic efforts to save, and the final rescue of a valuable ship and cargo, and the lives of a large number of persons constituting her ship's company and passengers.

On October 20 the steamship Strathnevis left Tacoma with flour and miscellaneous merchandise, of the value of \$55,000, 120 passengers and a crew of thirty bound to Yokohama. She touched at Victoria and there took on other passengers, making a total number 165.

On the seventh day out from Victoria, in latitude 49 deg. 14 min. north and longitude 164 deg. 27 min. west, and distant about 1,600 miles from Cape Flattery, in a heavy northwest gale, her propeller shaft broke between the stern post and keel.

It was a clean break, the propeller being completely severed from the vessel and lost in the sea, depriving the vessel of all use of her propelling machinery and leaving her destitute of motive power, except the wind. The Strathnevis was but for a cargo ship, but had been fitted for the accommodation of passengers, and was at the time referred to employed as one of the vessels of the Northern Pacific steamship line, from Tacoma to Hongkong, via Victoria and Yokohama.

She carried five small sails, which, with two others improvised after the accident, made a total spread of canvas of less than 1,000 yards. In her disabled condition, and with her inadequate facilities for sailing, she battled with tempestuous weather, making slow progress toward the coast from which she had departed, for fifty-nine days, when, about 500 miles from Cape Flattery, she was completely wrecked.

The Minoela, bound from Victoria via Honolulu and Fiji islands to Sydney, Australia. At this time the Strathnevis was short of provisions of almost every kind, and her crew, who were crowded into the hull, were in a dejected and discouraged condition.

After participating in the rescue of the Strathnevis, and obtaining the consent of the Miowera's captain to turn back and make the attempt to tow the Strathnevis to Victoria, which was the nearest port of safety, the British flag, and also obtained a quantity of provisions and ship's stores, which were sent in boats to the Strathnevis.

At this time the weather and the sea were moderate, and the Miowera, with commendable promptness, towed the Strathnevis in tow and started for Victoria at 12:30 p.m. on December 18, 1895. Soon afterwards the barometer began falling rapidly, the wind freshened, the sea became rough and the weather became thick, with a drizzling rain. The same state of weather continued, and became even more tempestuous until the vessels were finally separated.

On the morning of December 19, the tow line was broken by the heavy strain, and the irregular movements of the heavy vessel in tow, as she was rolled and pitched by the force of the stormy sea. It was necessary to wait for daylight before any attempt could be made to again connect the two vessels.

It was then found to be extremely difficult on account of the high waves and equally weather, the whole day was spent in ineffectual efforts. Late in the afternoon a line was picked up, but before a hawser could be drawn from one vessel to the other it was parted by the rolling and pitching of both vessels, and it became necessary to again wait for daylight of another day.

The first part of the next day was spent in similar efforts, with like difficulties and failures. At 12:30 p.m. the Miowera signalled to the Strathnevis "will send a boat," and a boat with a volunteer crew was accordingly sent, the officers and seamen constituting the volunteer crew exposing themselves to great peril, and being obliged to perform most exhausting labor.

At last, on December 20, success attended their efforts, and the vessels resumed their journey towards Victoria, the Strathnevis being towed in tow by two lines shackled to the port and starboard cables of the Miowera. There was extraordinary vigilance and prudence on the part of the officers directing the Miowera in her speed, steering her courses, keeping lookout, and watching the hawser, so as to succeed, if possible, in making port while the tow line lasted.

They reached a point about forty miles distant from Cape Flattery, when on account of the fierce westerly gale it became necessary to continue running in the same direction as the wind, towards the coast, and it became necessary to come around so as to head towards the sea. At this time the gale was extremely fierce and the sea was running high, causing the vessel to roll and plunge with tremendous force. The weight of the tow bore heavily, causing the stern of the Miowera to bury into the sea to a depth of six feet. Some of her skiffs were broken, tarpaulin coverings were stripped from the hatchways, and a great deal of damage was

done about the deck. Quantities of water forced its way through the various openings in the deck and the stoke hole, flooding the cabins and engine room. The witnesses testify that the Strathnevis was rolling so that from the Miowera her colored lights appeared at times to be almost perpendicular one above the other. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of December 21, when distant about sixty-three miles from Cape Flattery, the tow lines were again broken, and at 4 o'clock a.m. the vessels lost sight of each other.

The Miowera waited until daylight and then steamed in the direction in which it was supposed the Strathnevis drifted, if she had not foundered. She continued to search for the Strathnevis until about 1 o'clock, when her captain supposing that it would be unsafe to approach nearer to land, and that he had steamed a greater distance than the Strathnevis would have drifted, were she still afloat, again changed his course and headed towards the east. At 4 o'clock p.m. he abandoned all hope of finding the Strathnevis or being able to do anything for her people, and although he was then not more than fifty miles distant from a telegraph station just inside the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, he steamed away on his course for Honolulu. The next day at noon she had logged 248 miles, and a few minutes later her engines stopped, and according to the engineer's log an examination then made showed that one valve and several other small pieces of her machinery were broken. Repairs were made, and at 5:50 p.m. she started ahead at full speed and proceeded to Honolulu without any other important occurrence.

According to the captain's testimony he was apprehensive of trouble from her engines giving out at the time of abandoning search for the Strathnevis, and he deemed it necessary to run far out to sea for safety. It does not appear, however, that any inspection of the machinery was made until after the engines stopped working, as above noted.

The Strathnevis was driven before the gale until she came within seven miles of Destruction island, where she dropped anchor in thirty-five fathoms of water. Not only the anchor, but all the cable to which it was attached, went overboard and was lost. The vessel was then cast, and it held her until she was taken in tow, and finally rescued by the steamship Minoela.

On the morning of December 24 the Minoela found the Strathnevis at anchor, flying the signal of distress. The storm had at that time moderated so that but little delay was experienced in sending a telegram to the Minoela to the Strathnevis, and the Minoela being better supplied than the Miowera with facilities for handling a heavy tow, she was able to, and did bring the Strathnevis safely into the harbor of Port Townsend.

After leaving Tacoma the machinery of the Minoela was found to be not in perfect working order, and her officers, in undertaking the heavy task of towing the Strathnevis, were conscious of the risk of running into fatal danger if the machinery should break down. From about 8 p.m. and during the remainder of the night of December 24 very severe weather prevailed off Cape Flattery and Destruction island. The vessels rounded Cape Flattery about 11:30 a.m., on the 25th. In the Straits the wind and sea continued to increase, and the weather became thick with continuous rain, so that it was difficult for the master of the Minoela to determine or keep his position. It was the intention to take the Strathnevis to Royal Roads, and as she then had on board two anchor cables, which was in use to lengthen the tow, a stop was made for the purpose of unshackling the cable from the hawser, so as to get in readiness for anchoring. When the chain had been unshackled, and the hawser of the Minoela was fast to the Strathnevis, the increasing wind and sea caused the master of the Minoela, with the consent of the master of the Strathnevis, to abandon the purpose of going to Royal Roads and to run for Port Townsend instead, which, from the position in which the vessels were, could be reached with less danger. In order to save her it was necessary for the Minoela to run close under the lee of the Strathnevis and lower a boat into the raging sea. The boat succeeded in reaching Port Townsend at about 9 o'clock in the evening of December 25.

After reviewing the service rendered by the Minoela, and the risk involved, the judgment proceeds: "I find the value of the property saved to be, according to a preponderance of the evidence, as follows: Value of the Strathnevis, \$150,000; value of her cargo, \$55,000; value of freight and passenger money, \$15,000. Total value, \$220,000. By the undisputed evidence it is shown that the value of the Minoela, her cargo and freight, amounted to \$218,850. The time of the Minoela consumed in her voyage was four days, and the value thereof was \$2,000, and her hawser destroyed in the service was worth \$900. In view of all the facts and circumstances, it is my conclusion that the following sums, as a reward for the service just and reasonable rendered by the Minoela, \$12,000; Capt. Pillsbury, \$1,800. (The court then allows the first mate, other officers and men sums ranging from \$50 to \$100 each, the total of all amounting to \$20,500.) In the evidence as above I have intended to recognize special merit in Second Officer Kirkwood and Seaman Nelson, Olson, Fabricious, Marden and White, and Christian, the cabin boy."

"Referring now to the pleadings and the evidence, that she found the Strathnevis in a perilous situation, far from land, and out of the track of inward sailing gear, the Strathnevis was able at best to make but slow progress towards any haven, and in mid-winter, when storms were to be expected, she was in great danger of becoming entirely unmanageable and of being driven ashore or upon the rocks, when she was proached near the coast. The Miowera rendered meritorious service in towing her to the vicinity of comparative safety,

where she was able to make soundings and find anchorage, and where she was in the track of passing vessels, from which other assistance could be obtained. This is expressly admitted in the answer to the bill of costs, and in her efforts of saving the Strathnevis her efforts were successful to the extent of bringing the Strathnevis to the place where she was able to secure other help, and in doing so she could otherwise, in more specific terms, have incurred and damages sustained, the master of the Miowera and her officers and crew endured hardships and braved extraordinary perils and exposed their vessel to a legal demand for salvage. Therefore, I say that they were contributors to the ultimate salvation of the Strathnevis.

"The Miowera's claim for salvage is resisted on the ground that what she did was only an attempt to save and she did not succeed in bringing the Strathnevis to a place of safety, and the attempt was abandoned while the Strathnevis was still in a perilous situation. It is certainly true that success is essential to a legal demand for salvage. But that is true only in this sense, that property must have been actually rescued from danger; but there is no inflexible rule which bars participation in the salvage when the vessel is rescued, and incurred expense, suffered loss, and run risks, and thereby contributed towards the success of a salvage service finally completed by others. The cases are numerous in which admiralty courts have awarded salvage to a vessel which has not actually rescued property, but which has contributed towards the saving of property as entitled to the court cites the cases of the Ysland City and several others in support of his theory, bringing out clearly the decisions touching on them.

"I think the above cases show how the Strathnevis, in the present case of this character, where a vessel has been put at sea in a situation of peril, and has been aided by one vessel, and her rescue has been completed by her own efforts, is the aid of another, and the claim for salvage has been preferred by the one first to render assistance. The English courts seem to look with equal or greater favor upon claims of this character. (The court then cites the famous Camellia case.)

"From all the authorities cited upon the argument, I deduce these principles: First—To earn salvage success must crown the efforts of the salvors. But when a vessel has been actually rescued from a situation of peril, all who have contributed at any stage of the salvage service, are entitled to a share of the reward.

"Second—Voluntary abandonment of an attempt to rescue a vessel in perilous situation is not a bar to salvage. But when salvors are prevented, by stress of weather, fog or darkness, or other circumstances beyond their control, from rendering further assistance, they are not to be held liable for neglect of duty on their part. The imperilled ship, therefore, should be no forfeiture.

"Third—The amount of salvage to be awarded should be commensurate with the merit of the salvors' conduct; and when salvage has been actually earned, there shall be no forfeiture of the reward, mere failure on the part of salvors to do all that might be done under the circumstances, affords good ground for reduction of the reward awarded, but there is no inflexible rule making a total forfeiture the penalty.

"Application of these principles to the case in hand, leads me to the conclusion that the master, officers, crew and crew, by aiding the rescue, in answer to her signals of distress, performed a salvage service entitling them to compensation. That they did not volunteer for the service, and that by going on the Strathnevis, without the telegraph station at Tacoma, and reporting the Strathnevis, the master of the Miowera failed to perform an important duty, and that failure gives rise to the question in this case, whether or not there has not been a total forfeiture of the right to salvage. I do not accept the excuse that the machinery of the Miowera was in such a condition that it would have been imprudent to have made the run to the telegraph station. I think that idea is a afterthought, for no such reason is noted in the ship's log, nor is it mentioned in Capt. Stott's report, nor in the account of his experience with the Strathnevis, written before arrival at Honolulu. I have concluded, however, out of regard for the many hours of the most laborious efforts to save the Strathnevis, and heavy expenses and damages incurred and suffered by the Miowera, that the offence is a penalty heavier than the amount which will therefore be awarded as salvage about one-third of the amount which in my judgment would otherwise be reasonable.

"The Miowera's and her cargo were of greater value than the Minoela and she was in commission as a freight steamer as well as freight, and was also employed as a carrier of the mail between the points along her route. Her deviation from her route, and the loss of her cargo and freight, amounted to \$218,850. The time of the Minoela consumed in her voyage was four days, and the value thereof was \$2,000, and her hawser destroyed in the service was worth \$900. In view of all the facts and circumstances, it is my conclusion that the following sums, as a reward for the service just and reasonable rendered by the Minoela, \$12,000; Capt. Pillsbury, \$1,800. (The court then allows the first mate, other officers and men sums ranging from \$50 to \$100 each, the total of all amounting to \$20,500.) In the evidence as above I have intended to recognize special merit in Second Officer Kirkwood and Seaman Nelson, Olson, Fabricious, Marden and White, and Christian, the cabin boy."

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"From all the authorities cited upon the argument, I deduce these principles: First—To earn salvage success must crown the efforts of the salvors. But when a vessel has been actually rescued from a situation of peril, all who have contributed at any stage of the salvage service, are entitled to a share of the reward.

"Second—Voluntary abandonment of an attempt to rescue a vessel in perilous situation is not a bar to salvage. But when salvors are prevented, by stress of weather, fog or darkness, or other circumstances beyond their control, from rendering further assistance, they are not to be held liable for neglect of duty on their part. The imperilled ship, therefore, should be no forfeiture.

"Third—The amount of salvage to be awarded should be commensurate with the merit of the salvors' conduct; and when salvage has been actually earned, there shall be no forfeiture of the reward, mere failure on the part of salvors to do all that might be done under the circumstances, affords good ground for reduction of the reward awarded, but there is no inflexible rule making a total forfeiture the penalty.

"Application of these principles to the case in hand, leads me to the conclusion that the master, officers, crew and crew, by aiding the rescue, in answer to her signals of distress, performed a salvage service entitling them to compensation. That they did not volunteer for the service, and that by going on the Strathnevis, without the telegraph station at Tacoma, and reporting the Strathnevis, the master of the Miowera failed to perform an important duty, and that failure gives rise to the question in this case, whether or not there has not been a total forfeiture of the right to salvage. I do not accept the excuse that the machinery of the Miowera was in such a condition that it would have been imprudent to have made the run to the telegraph station. I think that idea is a afterthought, for no such reason is noted in the ship's log, nor is it mentioned in Capt. Stott's report, nor in the account of his experience with the Strathnevis, written before arrival at Honolulu. I have concluded, however, out of regard for the many hours of the most laborious efforts to save the Strathnevis, and heavy expenses and damages incurred and suffered by the Miowera, that the offence is a penalty heavier than the amount which will therefore be awarded as salvage about one-third of the amount which in my judgment would otherwise be reasonable.

"The Miowera's and her cargo were of greater value than the Minoela and she was in commission as a freight steamer as well as freight, and was also employed as a carrier of the mail between the points along her route. Her deviation from her route, and the loss of her cargo and freight, amounted to \$218,850. The time of the Minoela consumed in her voyage was four days, and the value thereof was \$2,000, and her hawser destroyed in the service was worth \$900. In view of all the facts and circumstances, it is my conclusion that the following sums, as a reward for the service just and reasonable rendered by the Minoela, \$12,000; Capt. Pillsbury, \$1,800. (The court then allows the first mate, other officers and men sums ranging from \$50 to \$100 each, the total of all amounting to \$20,500.) In the evidence as above I have intended to recognize special merit in Second Officer Kirkwood and Seaman Nelson, Olson, Fabricious, Marden and White, and Christian, the cabin boy."

BOARD OF TRADE

Delegates Appointed to Consult Other Cities About Railway Communication With South Kootenay.

Mr. Sorby's Harbor Plans—Questions to Be Brought Before Visiting Dominion Ministers.

The Council of the British Columbia Board of Trade held a short meeting yesterday, at which was discussed the resolution passed at the quarterly meeting of the board favoring direct railway communication with the Southern Kootenay mining country.

It was decided that the other boards of trade of the province be asked to appoint delegates and arrange a time and place convenient for a meeting with Messrs. G. Leiser and A. C. Flummerfelt, representing the B. C. Board of Trade, for the purpose of bringing before the government the desirability of such a railway.

Another matter taken up was Mr. T. C. Sorby's harbor improvement scheme, for which he asked the endorsement of the board. As it was thought desirable to have the scheme explained before an opinion was expressed on it, a resolution was passed asking Mr. Sorby to attend a special meeting of the council on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

An informal talk ensued on the question that should be laid before Hon. Mr. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, when they visit Victoria, and the secretary was instructed to draft a report. It will contain references to the various projects for the harbor, and in commission all the year as a small vessel, and the addition of a smaller boat for lighthouse tending. Under the head of aids to navigation the following will be urged as of pressing necessity: Fog alarm at the entrance to Victoria harbor; light on Fiddle reef; fog alarm on Sand Heads (as the present bell is useless); light and fog bell at English Bay, entrance to Burrard inlet; light on Burrard inlet; light on Gabriola reef; light on Balmain island; light and fog alarm on Sigsbee island; light on Yellow island, now unsatisfactory, requires a change in character, or to have its location changed to Maple inlet; light and fog alarm on Cape Mudge; light on Helms point; fog alarm on Egg island, Queen Charlotte sound; light on Turn point, junction of main passage and Seaforth channel; and light on Ivory point, Millbank sound.

Other requirements, of a less urgent character, are: Light on Bare point, Chemainus; light on Jessie island, Departure bay; light on Grief point, Malaspina; light and bell, Pultney point, Malcolm island; light on Gordon point at New and Goletas channel; light on Pointer island, Fitzgibbon sound; light on Green Point and Lawyer island; light on Birnie island, Port Simpson.

In this connection, Hon. B. W. Pearce expressed himself as of the opinion that a lighthouse board should be appointed for this coast, as he considered the best way of securing the best results in arranging where lights should be placed. The Indian reservation, Fraser river, dyking, dredging at the outer wharf, and Carmanah Point telegraph will be referred to in the report, and attention will be again directed to the destructive methods employed by the Americans in catching salmon at Point Roberts, with a request that some means be taken to secure the co-operation of the United States government toward preventing the continuance of the system complained of.

"SERGEANT WENYON, of the Marines, who was injured by a fall while attempting to cross the partially completed pier at Point Ellice, was reported yesterday to be "recovering nicely."

NOTICE has been given by Ald. Marchant of a motion for reconsideration of the decision of the council that the river wards redistribution by-law shall be submitted to the ratepayers before going into effect.

TO FACILITATE the compilation of a complete table of B.C. records, in all the sports, followers of field athletics are requested to send to the sports editor of the COLONIST, any check of authenticated best performances in running, jumping, hammer-throwing, walking, putting the shot, etc., of which they may be in possession.

The funeral of little Maggie Lane, infant daughter of Mr. Oscar J. B. Lane, of the Fraser street, took place yesterday afternoon, attended by many sympathizing friends. Rev. S. Cleaver officiated at the house and at the cemetery, the pallbearers being Mabel Billingsley, Millie Billingsley, Flossie Millard and Mary Renfu.

ALD. MACMILLAN yesterday gave notice of an interesting resolution which he will present for the consideration of the aldermanic board at the next session of that body, and which reads as follows: "That the sum obtained from the sale of hops on account of the Old Men's Home up to this date during the present year, be placed to the credit of the appropriation for sundries for the home for the current year."

The Quadra Mining Company yesterday afternoon held a meeting at which it was decided to at once proceed to open up the Quadra and Ophir claims, part of the company's group of mines on the Hill, near the town of Quadra. Mr. Brown of Alberni, who has long been identified with the mining industry of that district, was appointed superintendent, and will at once put a force of men to work on the property, taking out ore.

F. DE LESSEZ, a Swiss sportsman, who has just returned from an extensive hunt after big game in the northeastern part of the province, left for home last night. With a party of guides and Indians he started about two months ago from Edmonton, in Alberta, and penetrated the mountains as far as the head waters of the Fraser. He was successful

in bagging quite a number of mountain sheep, deer and other game, and was well pleased with the result of his expedition that he expects to return next year. He left on the Kingston last night for the Sound.

The steamer Umatilla came off the Tacoma dry dock on Monday and proceeded to Seattle. She will return to Tacoma this week to load a cargo of wheat for San Francisco. On Sunday the Angeles brought to Tacoma from Port Townsend several tons of general freight which was damaged in the Umatilla wreck. The local agent of the steamer is making arrangements to have the goods appraised. At the opening of the goods the consignees are expected to be present.

DONATIONS during the month of October are thankfully acknowledged by the Friendly Help Association from Messrs. James Worklock, Pemberton, Heisterman, Earle, W. Wilson, Reid, Tarkenton, Seabrook, Hanington, Wait, C. Kent, Tiedemann and Miss Russell, Geo. Morrison and the City of Victoria. Special thanks are also extended to Dr. John A. Duncan for gratuitously given professional services. During the month 23 families received aid at the hands of the society.

TO MAKE arrangements for the annual meeting to be held next week was the business of yesterday's session of the Y.W.C.A. The interest attached to the programme prepared is a report to be read by Mrs. McKilligan concerning the proceedings of the bi-annual conference of the society held in Hamilton in September last.

R. W. WILSON, special travelling correspondent of the San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press, is in town, having come to British Columbia to visit the mining districts of the province in the interests of his paper. The growing importance of the mineral development of British Columbia is now attracting considerable attention in California, and Mr. Wilson predicts that next spring there will be a great influx of mining men from that state.

THROUGH an error, the bazaar and sale for which preparations have been making for some time past by the ladies of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, was stated to take place yesterday—the date arranged being next Tuesday, one week later. The collection of plain and fancy articles to be offered for sale is both large and attractive, and as reasonable prices are promised to prevail, the financial results of the bazaar should be very satisfactory.

OWING to the direct contradiction of evidence for the defence and for the prosecution, Magistrate Macrae yesterday decided to commit for trial C. Sylvester and H. Lavery, charged with unlawfully entering Thomas Furested's house on the Spanish road. Bail in the sum of \$250 was accepted. It was stated that the young men were out hunting, and one of them being acquainted with Turner they went to his house to visit him, but found no one home, and consultations arising upon the return of the owner led to the case coming to court.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, Victoria West, was filled to its capacity yesterday afternoon with a gathering that manifested deep regret at the loss of the late William Hooper Saunders, whose funeral services were held on Monday. Rev. W. D. Barber and C. Ensor Sharp, vicars of the churches, officiated at the graveside. Those acting as pallbearers were Messrs. N. Hardie, H. S. Henderson, H. Fuller, L. Hardie, E. Flemming and Beaumont Boggs.

STILL another resolution on the subject of the long interrupted direct communication between Victoria West and the city proper was bulletined yesterday for consideration at the next meeting of the city council. It stands in the name of Ald. Marchant and reads as follows: "Whereas, it appears that the building of Point Ellice bridge has been unduly delayed, thereby causing great inconvenience to the citizens; and whereas, the city engineer has been given full power for the prosecution of this important work, and has been repeatedly urged to hire sufficient men to work night and day, and to purchase the necessary materials where obtainable, resolved, that unless suitable explanations for the vexatious delay be forthcoming the city engineer be discharged forthwith."

LAST evening at the residence of the bride's parents the very interesting ceremony was performed by Rev. J. F. Betts, which united Miss Sarah J. F. mode and Mr. William Jones in marriage. The bride, who was most appropriately and becomingly attired, was given away by her father, Mr. Ed. Kerces Kermode, a sister, and Miss Millie Newby, a cousin of the bride, acquitted themselves creditably. Varied and beautiful presents testified abundantly to the esteem in which the young lady is held amongst her friends and fellow church workers, and it is safe to predict that Mr. and Mrs. Jones, who leave tonight for Revelstoke, their future home, carry with them the best wishes as well as the congratulations of all who know them.

The funeral of the late W. R. Higgins, attended by Many Sorrowing Friends.

The general esteem in which the late W. R. Higgins was held and the deep sympathy felt for his family in their affliction was plainly manifested yesterday by the very large and respectful attendance at the funeral. Flowers, too, were sent in such profusion as seldom happens at a private funeral. Among the tributes were a lovely lyre sent by the provincial government office, and a beautiful wreath in the form of a life-buoy from the J.B.A.A. The funeral procession extended from the house of the deceased to the Episcopal church, where the services were held. The Masonic fraternity attended in a body, as did the J.B.A.A., and after leaving the church the Fifth Regiment band, who respect for the dead, headed the procession to the cemetery. The Reformed Episcopal church was filled to the doors, being even unable to find stand for the services at the church, the choir singing the hymns "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light."

At the grave the Masonic burial rites were performed by W. M. George Glover and Rev. Dr. Campbell. The pallbearers were Messrs. T. B. Hall, R. Hall, Joseph E. Wilson, A. J. Dallain, E. E. Wootton, J. P. Hibben, Dr. Pope, H. B. W. Alkman, H. Kent, W. S. Gore, Major Gregory and R. F. Tolmie.

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NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the ninety days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease or purchase 160 tons of machinery and adjoining lot of 100 acres, situated on the Inlet, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of Lot 11, Wainwright, following the coast line southwest 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence northeast 40 chains; thence southeast 40 chains back to the point of commencement. Dated 26th September, 1896. R. Chambers, Manager.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STAMPEDE. HAS A RECORD OF 40 YEARS OF SUCCESS. IT IS A SURE CURE FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, SUMMER COMPLAINTS in Children or Adults. PRICE 25 CENTS.

MERCHANT MARINE

Lloyd's Interesting Summary of Losses in British Shipping for Last Year.

Arrival of the "Mount Lebanon" at Portland—Entries and Clearances.

The statistical summary of vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., now published by Lloyd's Register, says the London Times, shows that during 1895 the gross reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world amounted to 1,237 vessels of 806,278 tons, excluding all vessels of less than 100 tons. Of this total, 310 vessels of 372,483 tons were steamers, and 927 of 433,815 tons were sailing vessels. These figures exceed the average of the preceding four years by 62 steamers of 81,519 tons, and by 55 sailing vessels of 42,910 tons. As regarded steamers owned in the United Kingdom, the return is also above the average, while as regards sailing vessels it is somewhat below. The increase in the case of the former is due, not to actual wrecks, but to the large tonnage broken up, condemned and abandoned at sea, during 1895 is only equal to the value of the last four years, notwithstanding that since 1891 the tonnage owned has increased by 1,500,000 tons. The summary exhibits interesting data as to the relative frequency of the different kinds of casualties, which include the existence of vessels. Strandings and kindred casualties which are comprised under the term "wrecked," are much the most prolific cause of disaster. To such casualties are attributable about 50 per cent. of the losses of both steamers and sailing vessels. The next most frequent termination of a vessel's career is by condemnation, dismantling, etc., after the vessel has been moved from the merchant fleet to the army or accounted for in this manner. Of the remaining causes of loss, collision is the most general for steamers (16 per cent.), and abandonment at sea, for sailing vessels (15 per cent.). Cases of abandoned, foundered and missing vessels may, perhaps, be regarded as frequently more or less similar in the circumstances of loss. If these be taken collectively, they comprehend 18 per cent. of the losses of steamers and nearly 30 per cent. of the losses of sailing vessels. The percentages here given are based on the present return alone, but the order of frequency of the several classes of casualty appears to be normal. The return here compiled in such a manner as to enable a comparison to be made between the percentage of loss suffered by each of the principal classes of vessels of the world. (Great as the annual loss of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom appears to be, it is seen to form a very moderate percentage of the mercantile marine of the country, and to compare favorably with the losses sustained by other leading maritime countries. The mercantile marine which exceeded a total of 1,000,000 tons are those of the United Kingdom, the British colonies, the United States of America, France, Germany and Norway. Of these countries the United Kingdom shows the smallest percentage of loss, namely, 3 per cent. of the vessels, and 2.4 per cent. of the tonnage owned; the British colonies follow, with 3.4 per cent. of vessels and 3.7 per cent. of tonnage. As regards steamers, the percentage of loss for the six countries is 2.5, while the percentage for the United Kingdom stands at 2.23. For sailing vessels the six countries give a percentage of 6.3 as compared with 4.5 per cent. for the United Kingdom.)

The position of the British mercantile marine is decidedly favorable, and the results are well shown in the following table:

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**The Colonist.**  
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**THE RELIGION OF NATIONS.**  
 The Toronto Globe believes that the faith of nations in the providence of God has almost wholly disappeared. The occasion of its lament is the refusal of leading British statesmen to interfere on behalf of the persecuted Armenians. It admits that if Great Britain took up arms to protect the Armenian Christians from the cruelty of Turkey it would, in all probability, have arrayed against it the combined forces of continental Europe. Yet it would have Great Britain, depending on the righteousness of its cause and trusting in Providence, run all risks and face all opposition. This is how it puts the case:  
 Here is the whole case: The powers distrust each other, but more especially England, and will not move for fear some one will gain an advantage. England dare not move alone, for all the world seems to be against her. And all the world is against her because her insatiable thirst for dominion and her amazing success in obtaining it has created a universal enmity and distrust which amounts in many cases to positive hatred. Statesmen prove conclusively that England would be powerless alone; that a general war would ensue upon her interference, and that the war would result in her ceasing to be the supreme sea power. In all this there is no thought of God as a factor in human affairs. The atheism is absolute. The whole case is a simple matter of counting noses and guns. There is not the slightest trace of that chivalrous faith which sent the lion-hearted Richard to rescue the sacred sepulchre from the hands of the unbeliever.  
 In the opinion of the Globe the Armenian question is a case of "Do right though the Heavens should fall." But are men in order to prove their faith required by the Christian religion to do what, to all appearance, impossible? If, according to human reason, following a certain course is sure to involve the destruction of thousands and to bring misery and sorrow upon millions, and may, after all sacrifices are made, end in the destruction of the nation, are those who decline to follow it to be accused of want of faith in God?  
 In private life is a man expected, even to accomplish what appears to him a good object, to run the risk of doing grievous injury to himself and all who are dependent on him? Would not even the Christian friends of such a man try to dissuade him from flying in the face of Providence? Would they not tell him that there were other duties which had a prior right to be considered, and other claims more important than those for whose sake he proposed to do and to sacrifice so much? Would they not argue that if it was the intention of Providence that he should engage in the work he proposed to undertake a way would be opened to him in good time which would enable him to begin it with some prospect of success? Would they not say that to attempt what was, as far as human reason could discern, impossible, was fanaticism and not religion? And would not ninety-nine good people out of a hundred admit the justness and the force of these remonstrances? And are the responsibilities of the men to whom are entrusted for a time the destinies of a nation quite as great as are, say those of the father of a family?  
 Granting that the case of the Armenians is a most pitiful one, deserving the sympathy and the help of every Christian man and woman in the world, and that it is the duty of all Christians to do everything that is possible to stay the hand of the persecuting oppressor, have not the people of Great Britain greater claims on the care and the consideration of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues in the Government than have the Armenians? Is it his plain duty to sacrifice the lives of thousands of British subjects, to expose the whole

nation to intense suffering and to expend millions of treasure in order to save from persecution the inhabitants of a few Armenian towns and villages?  
 And does faith in God require him to do this when the circumstances are such as to warrant the belief that in all human probability the sacrifices will be made in vain? Is he to be called an atheist because he refrains from rushing to the rescue of the Armenians at the expense of the people for whose welfare he is responsible? Are nations warranted in expecting what appears to be a miraculous interposition of Providence in their favor, even when they believe the cause they champion is a righteous one?  
 The Globe admits that "statesmen conclusively prove that England would be powerless alone." That being the case, would it not be foolishness in its Government, and would they not be wickedly wanting in their duty to the people of Great Britain, if they allowed the nation to go into the war alone? So far from believing that there is no thought of God as a factor in human affairs in the reasoning of these statesmen, it seems to us that their deciding not to plunge their country into war, with all the civilized world against it, shows clearly that their desire to do right—what is pleasing to God—is at the bottom of their decision. In fact, we cannot understand a statesman who is rational as well as God-fearing doing anything else.  
 The Globe prefers the promptings of the blind, uninformed instinct of the people to the calmly reasoned decision of statesmen who have a full knowledge of all the circumstances and who have given the whole situation earnest and deep consideration, as it says: "For if there is no God the statesmen of England are right. If there is a God the people of England are right." Time will tell whether the prudent statesmen who feel the full weight of their responsibilities have chosen the right course or whether they ought to have followed the policy advised by the pious people who accuse them of atheism because they have not rushed headlong into a war, the end of which and the consequences of which no man living can foresee.

**THE EDITOR'S FUNCTION.**  
 There has been an interesting and an edifying discussion in some of the newspapers of the United States as to what is the function of an editor. Is he bound to present to his readers both sides of all important questions? Is it his duty to tell his readers all that can be said and that is said against the views he holds? The New York Evening Post, perhaps the ablest newspaper in the United States, takes the leading part in this discussion. "The Detroit Free Press," it says, "quotes a saying of ours 'that we print this paper for the purpose of disseminating our own views, and as a rule not of disseminating the views of persons differing from us,' and the saying of the Hartford Courant that it is 'not printed for the purpose of diffusing Populist literature.' This attitude of the Springfield Republican holds is 'nothing less than a menace to free speech, free thought and true democracy,' which it true is very serious." The Post then proceeds to answer the objections and charges of its contemporaries, and in doing so it gives its opinion of what an editor ought not to do with regard to opinions and doctrines which he does not believe, and the tendency of which he regards as mischievous. It says:  
 In the first place, it is the duty of every editor or publisher not to print what he conscientiously believes will do harm—that is, diffuse views which he thinks will injure individual character or put the state in danger. The mere fact that they are views differing from his own, or that they are things which some persons would like to read, is nothing to the purpose. This would give immoral, blasphemous, absurd, or treasonable views a claim on his columns, or make it imperative on him to print the silly crime stories of a portion of the daily press. On the contrary, it is the business of an editor to keep a strict watch on his columns, and let nothing in which he thinks will work mischief, either social or political. "The first and greatest duty," says the Free Press, "is to give 'free speech and free thought' is quite secondary to it. Free speech and free thought have on various occasions in the history of the world done great harm. Therefore, both speech and thought have to be more than 'free' to entitle them to promotion or circulation at the hands of a decent citizen. They have to be rational, moral, and well expressed, and in his eyes more likely to promote the general good than the general injury. Any other view would compel him to share his editorial control with any blatherkite who turned up, while unable to share his responsibility.  
 The above paragraph is well worth reading a second and a third time. The reasonableness of the views it contains must recommend itself to every sensible and every conscientious man. Newspaper correspondents who entertain very peculiar views as to what are the duties of an editor and what constitutes in an editorial sense fair play, particularly, should study carefully what an able and experienced editor says about what should not be published by the editor who desires to keep the journal under his charge useful to the community and decent. Persons who have no experience of editorial work have no idea of what is expected of an editor by persons who think that they have a mission to mend the world and who have a very

high idea of their own ability. Such persons, when an editor declines to publish what they have written in opposition to what has appeared in the paper with the editor's sanction, do not hesitate to accuse him of being narrow-minded, unfair and cowardly. If the editor says ever so blandly that he does not consider it his duty to aid in disseminating what he looks upon as mischievous errors or the outpouring of personal vindictiveness and ill-temper, he gives his hearer mortal offence and incurs his undying enmity. But this he must do if he wishes to give the community a paper which sensible and peace-loving men and women can read without feeling disgusted and annoyed.  
 The refusal of the Post to publish articles contributed by Popocratic politicians has raised the ire of editors and agitators of that party. The Post has with great ability combatted what it believes to be the false doctrines of the advocates of silver. Some of these advocates, it seems, regard themselves as ill-used because they have not been permitted to reply to the trenchant articles in the columns of the paper in which they appeared. The editor of the Post gives his reasons why he rejected those contributions. Here they are:  
 To sum up, the reason why we are not willing freely to admit Bryanites to our columns is that we believe their platform to be from top to bottom irrational, immoral and anarchistic. We believe the triumph of the party would soon put an end both to free speech and free thought, would put all property in the hands of a few, and would, in the United States, instead of a glory and a boast, one of the most conspicuous of human failures; would roll back the tide of civilization on this continent; would exalt ignorance and folly above experience and knowledge, and would put a premium on mendacity and imposture. This being so, it will be easily seen why we do not disseminate the views of the party. In fact, to call them "views" at all is a misnomer. They are the yawns of ignorance and folly, and there is not, and ought not to be, a place for them in any newspaper printed for intelligent men and women.  
 Most thinking men will, we believe, regard the above reasons as quite sufficient. There are very few, we hope, who would require an editor to publish in his paper what he believes to be irrational, immoral and anarchistic, and what, if carried into effect, would soon put an end to free speech and free thought, and would put all property in danger. The man who could do this must be wholly destitute of principle and cannot possess anything that is worth calling a conscience. And are editors the only men in the community whose matters of business must systematically discard principle and be at all times deaf to the voice of conscience? We are glad to know that there is a very large proportion of the public who have no such expectation, but who, when they are convinced that an editor is guided by principle and conscience in the performance of his duties, prize him highly although they may not approve of everything he writes and does. Such an editor was Horace Greeley.

**THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.**  
 The committee of members of the Government who are to make the inquiry which is to precede the revision of the tariff will soon begin their work. It might be supposed that the gentlemen who have for the last eight years or so been condemning the tariff and declaring that it is nothing better than a device to rob the people of Canada, would know enough about it to revise it without asking people how they like it, and making inquiries here and there as to how it has worked. If there was any sense or any sincerity in their condemnation of the tariff, repeated we do not like to say how many times or in how many places, they should be so well acquainted with it both in principle and detail as to be able to set about the work of revision without the slightest investigation. But the truth is their denunciations of the tariff were not founded on an intimate knowledge of its operation. When they uttered them they felt they had little responsibility for what they said. But their position is very different now. They know that they will be held strictly to account by friends as well as opponents for every change that they propose to make, and they consequently must be careful to give a reason for all that they do or propose to do.  
 We have no doubt that Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Paterson and Mr. Fielding will be surprised and edified by what they hear if their inquiry is to be anything more than a sham. They will find that some of the most enthusiastic of their Liberal supporters are out-and-out protectionists, who will stoutly oppose taking from any article in whose production they are interested the whose protection that is now extended to it. They will learn that the number of free-traders, when it comes to the pinch, are very few indeed, and they will be forced to conclude that if they, as they promise, set about eliminating the protective element from the tariff they will make a great many more enemies than friends among the Liberals themselves. Mr. Laurier found this out in his peripatetic, and this is what caused him to drop free trade altogether before the campaign was nearly concluded. The Montreal Gazette, in an article on the tariff inquiry, very shrewdly remarks:  
 If the tariff inquiry the Ministers are about to make is as full as it ought to be, and as fair as it should be, if it is carried out with the object of discovering all the facts of the case, and not for the purpose of getting arguments to back up

a tariff theory, the changes that will be made in the tariff will be very short of revolutionary, and it will be a long time before the last vestige of protection is eliminated from the customs schedules. If, on the other hand, the ministers think more of their theories than they do of the country, and seek to apply to Canada's tariff, principles that are not suited to a country in her situation, and that are even being questioned in the land that gave their birth, then it will be bad for Canadians, but worse for the Government and its party, which will repeat here the experience that has ruined the Democratic party in the United States.  
**OPTION ON THE LE ROI.**  
 TORONTO, Oct. 31.—(Special)—It was rumored here yesterday that an English syndicate has obtained an option on the Le Roi mine. The price paid could not be ascertained.  
 Col. Baker, minister of mines of British Columbia, left here for home last night. He was accompanied by Thomas Frazer, who represents a number of English financial papers.  
 Hon. John Dryden, minister of agriculture, is ill with what appears to be la grippe. His illness is not thought to be serious.  
 All the papers give a great deal of space to an alleged find of anthracite coal in the Sudbury district, 17 miles west of the town and 24 miles from the shore of the Georgian bay.  
 The government cruiser Petrel arrived at Port Stanley last evening, having on board a number of sturgeon nets and herring nets seized from American boats for fishing in Canadian waters.  
 A fire which broke out at midnight last night at Clinton destroyed B. McLennan's bakery and the dwellings of Mrs. Osborne, Walter Coates, Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. Barge and Mr. Rentgen. The total loss is heavy; insurance \$2,000.  
 On Thursday evening Courtland Olds drove to Port Dover to meet his sister, who arrived on the evening train. The ferry boat Chenago being in port, Olds proposed they should visit her. They did so. As they were leaving the boat dizzied by the electric light, they both missed their footing and fell into the water. Olds sank and was drowned, but his sister was rescued.


**THE TREASURY IS EMPTY.**  
 The regular monthly meeting of the ladies' committee of the British Columbia Protestant Orphan's Home was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of the president, there being present: Mrs. Charles Kent (in the chair), Miss Carr, Mrs. C. Hayward, Mrs. J. Hutchison, Mrs. F. Earle, Mrs. W. F. McCulloch and Mrs. Wm. Denny.  
 After routine and the examination of the monthly accounts, the lady treasurer reported that for the first time in the history of the institution there were no funds on hand. A special successful effort had been made to pay the \$163 civil tax, but nothing was left for salaries or for food for the inmates. The treasurer was directed to confer with the board of managers as to the best way of securing help, and to note that that nothing further could be done in the direction of economy in the running expenses.  
 A branch of the Y.W.C.A. that had been started in the Home was reported as being well, but some material was required for teaching plain sewing. A collection was taken up from the ladies present to provide for temporary needs, and Mrs. F. W. McCulloch and Mrs. Wm. Denny were named as the visiting committee for November.  
 The matron reported 57 children in the Home and all in excellent health, and also thankfully acknowledged the following donations for October: DAILY COLONIST, by the proprietors; milk daily, Mr. R. E. Knowles; fruit, etc., Mrs. Harvey, "A Friend," Mrs. C. Hayward, Mr. A. Jack, Daughters of St. George and Mr. Jackson; clothing, Miss Matthews, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Barron, Mrs. Goinz and Mrs. Moss; a child's bicycle and clothing, Mrs. McKilling; a complete rig-out for an orphan girl, Mrs. M. Adams; a complete rig-out for an orphan girl, Mrs. H. D. Helmcken; and a large quantity of new clothing and hats, Mrs. Bickford.

**INTERESTED IN ROSSLAND.**  
 A South African Miner Purchases a Half Share in the Black Eagle.  
 TORONTO, Nov. 2.—(Special)—G. A. Farin, a wealthy South African mine proprietor, is here. Mr. Farin has purchased a half interest in the Black Eagle mine in Rossland, and is about completing the organization of a company to buy up another well known property.

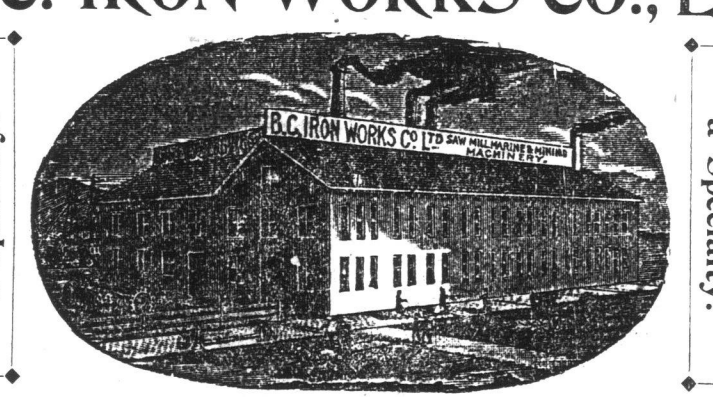
**For Publication.**  
**A PERMANENT CURE.**  
**A Letter That Proves the Value of Paine's Celery Compound.**  
**A Medicine That Makes People Well and That Keeps Them Well.**

Fergus, Ont., Sept. 22nd, 1896.  
 Gentlemen—  
 The following testimonial, relative to your Paine's Celery Compound, will no doubt in your mind, as you remember my testimonial given more than two years ago.  
 This long interval has afforded me ample opportunity for judging of the effects of the medicine.  
 I have always valued the duration of a cure more than the temporary relief. It is difficult, if indeed it is possible, to get a medicine that will produce a permanent good effect, so much being dependent on right use and dietary regulations. We must help Paine's Celery Compound, we must consider the quantity as well as the quality of the food we eat. I am convinced by free experience that if this medicine be properly used and afforded fair play, it will do good work.  
 I am past seventy yet, since I took the Paine's Celery Compound, I feel as well as an old man can feel. For this condition of health I can think of no other cause than the use of the Compound. I am, gentlemen, Yours truly,  
 JOHN IRELAND.  
 Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

**"Star of the West" Mineral Claim.**  
 Situated on Granite Creek, Albert District, take notice that we, Francis H. Stirling, free miner's certificate No. 66,227, F. P. Saunders, free miner's certificate No. 66,701, George M. Ward, free miner's certificate No. 66,311, and the Mining Recorder for a certain area, do hereby give notice of our intention to apply to the Registrar of the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of In-Crowns grant of the above claim; and further take notice that action under section 27 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate.  
 Dated this 9th day of October, 1896.  
 (Signed) FRANCIS HENRY STIRLING, FREDERICK P. SAUNDERS, GEORGE BROWN, MATHEW WARD.

**Who'd Wear Two Coats..**  
  
 when one is warmer? That is if the one is interlined with Fibre Chamois. It gives such a wholesome comforting warmth without adding weight or bulk, that you can enjoy outdoor exercise or labor as much again as if you were all muffled up. Besides you know it is only a matter of time till the piercing wind gets at you even through three ordinary coats, while neither the frostiest winds, nor rain, nor sleet can penetrate this invaluable Fibre Chamois. See that it is put in your ordered clothing and find the Fibre Chamois Label on every ready-to-wear garment you buy. Then you're sure of perfect satisfaction.  
**SELLS FOR 25 CENTS A YARD.**

**Granby Rubbers**  
 Honestly made of Pure Rubber. Thin, Light, Elastic, Stylish, Durable.  
 Modelled each year to fit all the latest shoe shapes. Extra thick ball and heel.  
**SOLD EVERYWHERE. THEY WEAR LIKE IRON.**  
 J. W. CAMPION, Sec.-Treas. Tel. 310. J. E. MACFARLANE, Mgr. Tel. 419.

**B.C. IRON WORKS CO., LTD.**  
  
 Mining Machinery a Specialty. Mining Machinery a Specialty.  
 General Founders, Engineers, Boiler Makers and Manufacturers of all classes of Machinery. Keep in stock a full supply of Engineers' and Mill Supplies, Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods, Steam Fittings, Wood-Split Pulleys, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, etc. Estimates for Boilers and Engines on application.  
 Corner Alexander Street and Westminster Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. P.O. Drawer 754. Telephone 316. Cable address, "Cov."

**THERE'S NO DOUBT**  
 That our Fall and Winter Stock of  
**FOOTWEAR**  
 CANNOT BE SURPASSED.  
 Men's Water-Tight Long Boots from... \$2.25 to \$4.00.  
 Men's Lace Water-Tight Boots from... \$1.25 to \$3.00.  
 Men's Cork-Sole Boots from... \$2.00 to \$3.00.  
 Ladies' Button Boots from... \$1.25 to \$3.00.  
 Boys' and Children's Wear a Specialty.  
 119 DOUGLAS ST., OPP. CITY HALL. **James Maynard.**

**"QUEEN" TOP-DRAUGHT HEATING STOVE.**  
 Patented February 1st, 1896.  
  
 SOLE MANUFACTURERS: MEYER BROS., 87 Church Street, Toronto. Good Agents Wanted. 063-2m  
**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.**  
 Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAOR WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1884.  
 DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.  
 DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.  
 DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c.  
 CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the wrapper. Overwhelming medical testimony stamps each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 25 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. 003-3

**R. H. JAMESON,**  
 33 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C. 062-2-w  
 WHAT BETTER CAN YOU DRINK THAN **JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old BLACK BOTTLE WHISKY.**  
 Please see you get it with Metal Capsules (BLUE) One Star (GOLD) Two Stars (RED) Three Stars OF ALL DEALERS.  
 Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—C. DAY & CO., LONDON. 062-2-w  
**NOTICE.**  
 I hereby give notice that after sixty days I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase a piece of land about one mile east of China Hat Reserve. Commencing at a post marked A, thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to place of commencement.  
 Victoria, Oct. 22nd, 1896.  
 062-2-w-3v S. WILLIAMS.

**SILVER, LEAD, COPPER ORES. . . WANTED.**  
 Write for prices. Give assays, etc. **STATE ORE SAMPLING CO.,** Denver, Colo. 0688-3-17

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