

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1895.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BOOM.

Almost everyone has been for the last month or two expecting daily to hear of the utter collapse of the extraordinary Kaffir boom. But they have been greatly disappointed. The influx of South African mining stock has been arrested and there has been some depreciation but the "collapse" has not come yet.

It is fortunate for British Columbia that the Kaffir boom has not ended in a collapse, causing disaster and spreading consternation among the investing classes in all parts of the world.

A QUESTION OF BOODLE.

Accusations of corruption, whether true or false, were the cause of the resignation of the French minister. Charges of hoodling are in these days freely bandied about in the French Legislature.

THE GOVERNMENT'S COURSE.

The Hon. Mr. Oulmet, Minister of Public Works, a few days ago informed a representative of the Montreal Star that Parliament would meet on the 2nd of January.

It may be seen from this that the Government intend to pursue the even tenor of their way, and are not to be turned aside by the dismal predictions of the croakers or by the fear of unfavorable results.

and keep that promise faithfully, let the results be what they may. It was confidently predicted by some opponents of the Government that they would find some excuse for breaking their promise as regards the Manitoba school question, but they must be now convinced that in this, as well as in many of their other forecasts, they have been widely astray.

BY-ELLECTIONS.

There are five seats vacant in the House of Commons which will most likely be filled before Parliament meets. Two of them, West Huron and Cardwell, are in Ontario, and three, Jacques Cartier, Missisquoi and the Central Division of Montreal, are in Quebec.

We see that Mr. James McShane—"the people's Jimmy"—is to be the Liberal candidate for the Central Division of Montreal. Mr. McShane has political ambitions, but his inability to perform political duties was made apparent when he was a member of the notorious Merlot Government.

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THE TRADE QUESTION.

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LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

TYLER, TEX., Oct. 30.—The negro, who so brutally murdered Mrs. Leonard Bell, was captured yesterday about 4 o'clock, three miles from Kilpore. Soon after the officers had him handcuffed a mob, heavily armed, arrived on the scene and demanded the immediate surrender of the prisoner.

After his confession and identification a vote was taken as to the mode of punishment. It was unanimously agreed to burn the body of the murderer, where he should suffer the penalty in the public square, where no less than 7,000 people assembled among them many women and children.

It is the custom of the ministerial press at the present time to represent that the Liberal party is going to introduce free trade as it is in England. Well, I have only this to answer: I wish to heaven the condition of Canada to-day were such that it were possible to introduce into Canada free trade as they have it in England.

trade? Most of you are of German origin, and you are proud of it. I honor you for it, but you may all agree that while, perhaps, Germany is superior to England in philosophy, as I may say to France, is superior to England in arts, in matters of government, in matters of business, in matters of trade, England has never had her equal in the world.

It is not hard to understand what all this means. Earnest free traders who believed that Mr. Laurier's professions of admiration for the free trade system meant something must be blind indeed if they do not see that he has no convictions on the subject at all, and that he is ready if ever he has the power to shape a trade policy for the Dominion to take the course which he regards as most expedient.

A MINISTERIAL UTTERANCE.

As many of our readers would like to hear what a French-Canadian Cabinet Minister has to say on the school question, we reproduce below part of the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Oulmet at a dinner given to him in Montreal by the Club Cartier.

Mr. Oulmet said that the pact between the provinces had been solemnly entered into, and to-day the constitution sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament was the palladium of their liberties. If they abandoned one jot of it, heaven only knew what all might be lost.

The Curry will be ready to ship when the snow comes. The surface indications on the strike recently made by Clay and his partners, on the north fork of Lemon creek, are the best yet seen in the country.

TRAIL CREEK.

Stead brothers have obtained control of the Pool Hen, Trail Creek, and are now having very flattering results. The drift on the Crown Point is now in about forty feet and is in solid ore.

There are thirteen men at work on the Gold Hill and good cabins have been built for an all winter campaign. When the men had gone in eight feet on the drift they found ore and they now have a body four feet wide which assays from \$20 to \$40 per ton.

Word has reached here that Capt. George Mowat Duff and Capt. Herbert Nanton, Canadians, the latter being a nephew of Sir Oliver Mowat, and a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston, had been selected out of the 45 officers who accompanied the Chibouche expedition, to take charge of the fortified posts of Chakdara and Molskand, on the English frontiers of India.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Property Owners' Association at Vancouver—Lulu Island Bubble Burst—Board of Trade.

Verdict in the Drowning Case—Westminster Plagued by Midnight Marauders.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Oct. 30.—A strong property owners' association has been formed with Henry Bell Irving president, and with a view to secure better administration and to secure property owners against the menace of continually increasing taxes, as is claimed, to municipal incompetence.

The Lulu Island gold bubble must burst in a few days. As before stated by the Colonist, the rock purporting to be from a well hole at Eburn assayed \$11,000 to the ton; beyond this nothing is authentic, and hundreds of people's heads have been turned as they continue to be turned on one of the most untenable mining propositions ever presented to the public.

Westminster. NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 30.—Chicken thieves have become a great plague in Westminster. The police force in Westminster economy has been reduced below the safety mark, and midnight marauders have it all their own way in the upper part of the city.

ROSSLAND. (From the Nelson Miner.) A rich strike is reported from the St. Elmo.

The Homestake and Gold Hill mines have both been stocked, which is being offered at 15 cents on the dollar. The Iron Horse is among the regular shipping mines, and daily shipments are being made via trail.

The work train on the Kaalo & Sloan railway reached Sandon on the 23rd inst., and the C.E.R. expect to be in in a few days. A pump and hoisting machine are to be put in the Antelope.

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REASONABLE DOUBT AMONG COMPETENT MINING MEN.

reasonable doubt among competent mining men that it is the War Eagle vein which runs through the Iron Horse.

We shall probably hear more from this time on the Celtic Queen on the east of the Lee which undoubtedly catches the ledge that runs from the Crown Point to the Lee. There is fine showing on the eastern end of the Celtic Queen, as well as on Trilly adjoining.

Those who predicted the Nickel Plate would be a mine were probably not mistaken. At the depth of 125 feet there are full two feet and a half of the finest grade of gold in the camp, running about \$100 a ton in gold. Two small shoots of rich ore have been found, each about a foot wide, and one from one of these showed \$113 in gold and a good copper percentage.

THE CITY MARKETS. Among the numerous changes in the market this week the principal one is that affecting butter, attributable, it is thought, to the short production in Ontario last summer owing to the drought and excessive heat experienced there.

Flour—Ogden's (Hungarian) per bushel \$5.50. Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) 5.50. Victoria 5.50. Lion 5.50. Portland roller 4.00. Middling 4.00. Super 4.00. Flour 4.00. Snowflake 4.00. Olympic 4.00. Premier 4.00. Two Star 4.00. Superfine 4.00. Wheat, per ton 20.00. Oats, per ton 10.00. Barley, per ton 15.00. Middling, per ton 15.00. Bran, per ton 10.00. Corn, whole, per ton 15.00. Corn, cracked, per 10 pounds 35.00. Oatmeal, per 10 pounds 35.00. Rolled Oats, per lb. 5.00. Cabot's sweet, per lb. 5.00. Hay, baled, per ton \$10.00. Straw, per bale 5.00. Green Apples, cured, per bushel 25.00. Corn, per bushel 25.00. Onions, per bushel 25.00. Eggs, Island, per dozen 25.00. Imported 25.00. Butter, fresh, per lb. 20.00. Creamery, per lb. 20.00. Dairy, per lb. 20.00. Hams, American, per lb. 12.00. Canadian 12.00. Boneseed 20.00. Bacon, American, per lb. 12.00. Rolled 12.00. Lard, per lb. 12.00. Canadian 12.00. Golden Cottonseed, per lb. 12.00. Mocha, per lb. 12.00. Sides 12.00. Veal 12.00. Lamb, per lb. 12.00. Pork, fresh, per lb. 12.00. Chickens, per pair 12.00. Pigeons, per pair 12.00. Fruit—Apples, per bushel 25.00. Apples, per box 25.00. Oranges (California), per bushel 25.00. Lemons, per bushel 25.00. Eastern Concord, per bushel 25.00. Nectarines 15.00. Musk melons, apiece 25.00. Watermelons, apiece 25.00. Fish—Salmon, spring, per lb. 25.00. Smoked, apiece 25.00. Cod 25.00. Halibut 25.00. Ribs, per lb. 25.00. Klippers 25.00. Finnan Haddies 25.00.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Lee-Metford Rifles to Be Supplied to Permanent and City Corps.

A British Columbian's Appointment—Twelve Days' Drill Pay to Be Allowed Militia Corps.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—The gratifying news was received from the war office to-day that the Imperial government have agreed to cancel the contract entered into with the Dominion several months ago for the supply of 10,000 Martini-Metford rifles for use in the militia. This order was sent on the recommendation of General Herbert; but when the first consignment of rifles reached here it was found to be not of the class expected, being too heavy.

The government has been notified that Chile has given notice of the abrogation of the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation signed between Great Britain and Chile on October 2, 1854. Notice of the denunciation was accepted by the British government, and the provisions of the treaty, except those relating to peace and friendship between the two countries which continue obligatory on both parties, will cease on September 3, 1896.

The Fisheries department has ordered the release of the Yankee fishing schooner Sherman, which was retained for selling supplies brought into Canada to an American fishing vessel within the three mile limit. Although the Sherman violated every code of honor and hospitality yet it is impossible under the convention of 1818 to convict her of any offence against Canadian law.

It has been decided by the government to recommend parliament to grant the regular twelve days' drill pay for city battalions. The inland revenue department officials are engaged in analyzing samples of milk, procured in different portions of the Dominion.

Hon. Messrs. Foster and Oulmet left for Owen Sound to-night. T. J. Coules, barrister, of Winnipeg, has been appointed assistant reporter of the Supreme court, vice Masters, promoted to be chief reporter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DAIRYING.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 30.—(Special)—Mr. Murphy, one of the Dominion travelling dairy instructors, has returned from British Columbia where he has been lecturing on dairy matters. Speaking on the subject of dairymen in the Western provinces, he said there were many parts of British Columbia very well adapted for the pursuit of mixed farming, and that some attention was now being paid to the study of butter and cheese making. The Cowichan district, he reported as especially well favored in this respect.

"British Columbia's dairy prospects," he said, "will in a few years be as bright as those of the fruit growing industry."

AWFUL LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE.

The Enemy's Favorite Season.

Victims of Rheumatism Taken off Every Day.

Paine's Celery Compound a Perfect Cure for Rheumatism.

Are you numbered in the vast array of rheumatism? If you are, be warned in time. This is the season most fatal to all who suffer from rheumatism.

Already alarm and consternation is spreading in the ranks of the suffering and disabled. To-day, sunshine cheers you; to-morrow and succeeding days, cold, damp, chilling and piercing winds may bring you to the verge of despair, from agonies and excruciating pains.

Can you afford to go on bearing agonies that may prove fatal at any moment? Can you afford to experiment with useless medicines when you know of Paine's Celery Compound, which wonders it has done for others? If you value life, make trial, to-day, of the only medicine under heaven that can banish your terrible affliction. Each bottle of Paine's Celery Compound is full of life-giving virtue and power. It cannot fail in your case; a cure is guaranteed; what stronger promise can you desire? Your friends and neighbors have been cured by Paine's Celery Compound. Many of them lingered in pain for years, and failed with scores of medicines; but victory was theirs after using Paine's Celery Compound. Health, strength, perfect vigor and complete victory will also be yours if you take hold of the same great curing agent.

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TAL NOTES.

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George E. Pelee, secretary of the Gold Standard Defence Association, in addressing the Bristol chamber of commerce to-day, congratulated his hearers upon the decline of the fortunes of the late editor of the Standard, who was largely due to the output of gold from South Africa, which has practically settled the question. Neither China or Japan, he asserted, wanted a conference on the silver question. If we undervalued our gold and overvalued silver, the former would vanish to the Far East.

The steamer Laurada, Capt. Hughes, from New York for Kingston, Jamaica, October 21, reports upon her arrival at that port, that after leaving New York she met two boats outside the bay in which were the four Cubans, who embarked upon the Laurada. They were disembarked at Cuba. The steamer also met two other boats which carried thirty-two cases of ammunition which were taken on board and which were again landed on Sunday while the steamer was at Guantamano, Cuba, after which she proceeded to Jamaica.

The representatives of the foreign office here discarded the Hongkong dispatch to the Globe. They say that Wong Chi Chuan went to St. Petersburg during the autumn of 1894, before a treaty of peace between China and Japan was signed, and that if any such agreement was ever made between China and Russia it was probably done during his visit to the Russian capital.

It is generally thought this evening that M. Bourgeois or Ribot will be invited to form a new cabinet. La Temps says: "The gravest fear of the situation is the manner in which the cabinet was overthrown. Nobody knows why it was defeated. Another disquieting fact is that nobody sees on what basis a new ministry can be formed."

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LOSS OF LIFE.

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CABLE NEWS.

Earl Salisbury Awaiting Arrival of Governor of British Guiana—Anti Bimetallist s. Reinforcements for Cuban Insurgents—German Journalists Under Sentence.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, who has been visiting Sir John Pender, will return to town on Thursday next and will start for Scotland next week. He will probably be away from London during most of the month of November. The stories about Mr. Bayard delaying his departure owing to his expecting the Marquis of Salisbury's reply to the note of the United States regarding Venezuela, are unfounded. It is generally believed that the Premier is awaiting the arrival of Sir Charles Cameron Lees governor of British Guiana who has been called home and the return to town of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, before replying to the American note. It is probable, however, that there is some significance in the action of the Marquis of Salisbury in postponing his regular reception to the members of the diplomatic corps, which was to have taken place to-morrow, and it is considered likely that the reply will be sent before the postponed reception is held.

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EXPLOSION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—An explosion, supposed to have been caused by escaping gas, wrecked a house, reducing it to atoms, on New Church Court, Strand, this evening. A number of persons have been killed and many injured by the collapse of the house. The building consisted of three floors, and its remains were mostly Covent Garden market porters. A deafening roar was made up and then the house collapsed as if made of cards, causing much excitement in the neighborhood. As a result of the explosion the new Church Court was blocked with a great mass of burning debris which was made up of the wreckage of the house in which the explosion occurred. The firemen while searching in the burning debris in an effort to extricate the victims were buried beneath the upper story of the adjoining house, which suddenly collapsed when the explosion occurred. The firemen were buried in the burning debris in an effort to extricate the victims were buried beneath the upper story of the adjoining house, which suddenly collapsed when the explosion occurred. The firemen were buried in the burning debris in an effort to extricate the victims were buried beneath the upper story of the adjoining house, which suddenly collapsed when the explosion occurred.

DR. ROBERT BROWN.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Dr. Robert Brown is dead. Robert Brown ("Camsterlanus"), was born at Camperthorpe, March 23, 1842. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and in the European universities. Between 1863 and 1868 he travelled for scientific purposes in many of the least known parts of America and some of the Pacific islands, and from the West Indies and Venezuela to Alaska and the Behring sea coast as botanist in the British Columbia expedition and commander of the Vancouver Island exploring expedition, during which he charted all the interior of the Vancouver then known. In 1867 he visited Greenland and formed there theoretical conclusions regarding the nature of the icebergs. His views were confirmed by Nansen and Peary. Since then Dr. Brown has travelled extensively and has been engaged in educational work. He was an honorary and ordinary member of many learned societies in England and America, and of the continent, of many of which he was an officer. Dr. Brown resided in this province for some years in the early sixties.

QUEBEC, Oct. 29.—(Special)—The legislature opens to-morrow. Government supporters are inclined to believe that the session will be a short one. On the other hand the opposition are going into the fight as if they believe that this will be the last session of the parliament. It is rumored that the government will bring down a measure to reduce the number of members of the legislature to sixty-five, as it stood previous to the change made by the Mercer government.

INSURGENTS SURPRISED.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—Lieutenant of Volunteers Berna, with a detachment of twenty troops, recently surprised an insurgent band at Acaoa, on the farm of Lules, killing five of them and taking three rifles. The prison at Santa Clara is overflowing, and twenty prisoners confined there have been released. A number of incendiaries, who were also among the prisoners, have been sent to Cienfuegos. The insurgents have burned the plantation of San Rafael, in the district of Remedios. Senior Rivera, editor of the Diario Marino, was last night attacked by an unknown person and received a terrible blow from an iron rod, which inflicted a wound in the forehead above the right eye. It is the general belief that the cause of the assault was the writing of attacks upon the reputation of others and anti-patriotic articles.

The president of the Red Cross society, the Marquis Pinar del Rio, accompanied by Gen. Arderiz, opened a fair last night to assist the work of the Red Cross society. The Marquis of Bal Bobos, Santos Gaze and Delven Blanche, Corugedo, and all of the elite of Havana society were present. The Spanish casino, where the fair was held, proved too small to contain all the people. Chief Mayor, with 200 insurgents, attacked the village of Abrens, in the district of Cienfuegos. They burned one store and one citizen was killed and one volunteer wounded. The insurgents retired upon the approach of the troops. Lieut. Melando of the battalion Canarias, at La Jara, was wounded under strong mental excitement, being shot three soldiers, one of them seriously. He was imprisoned and thereupon committed suicide.

The gunboat Cardad, which was sunk off Cardenas, province of Matanzas, has been put afloat and her engine has been found to have been damaged. Gen. Campos has signed the sentence of death of a soldier who deserted to the insurgents and was afterwards captured. The mayor of Quezados Guines, district of Segua, with a force of twenty men fired upon a band of sixty insurgents, who retreated. The force of Capt. Mala, at the plantation of Indio, district of Sagua, has captured twenty wounded insurgents.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Imperial from Havana contains an interview with Gen. Campos in which he says that the United States will recognize the insurgents as belligerents when it suits her international policy. The prospect has not alarmed him, he says, for Spain would then know exactly how to meet them.

TAMPA, Oct. 29.—A libel information was recently filed in the north district of Florida at Tallahassee against arms, ammunition and provisions seized at Cedar Keys, August 28, praying for their forfeiture to the government on account of their intended use as an expedition against Spain. The bill of the place filed exceptions to the libel on the ground that there is no United States statute providing for confiscation of property where it is intended for such purpose. The property seized consists of 190 Remington carbines, 100 cavalry swords, 225,000 Winchester cartridges, 53 knapsack, and a large assortment of provisions.

DEFENCE OF DURRANT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—General Dickenson resumed his argument on behalf of the defendant this morning. He blamed the police for not making a closer examination of the belfry where Miss Lamont's body was found. The examination, he said, might have shown some one that would have put them on the track of the real murderer instead of compelling them to accuse an innocent man of the crime. With reference to the witness Quinan, he said he believed that he had established that Quinan's testimony was not worthy of belief. Oppenheim's testimony was picked to pieces, and the conclusion drawn was that Oppenheim was not telling the truth. Phillips, who corroborated Oppenheim's testimony, was said to have "had a reputation at Victoria, B.C.," that little credence should be given to what he said.

Mr. Dickenson said he had but little to say about the testimony of Miss Cunningham; he said he preferred that she should be convicted of treason and desertion. The words that came from her own mouth. He said her story was unnatural, impossible, disconnected and absolutely untrue, and he closed by appealing to the jury to bear in mind that the strength of a chain of circumstantial evidence was only equal to the weakest link.

The pivotal point in the whole case, he repeated, was Dr. Cheney's roll call, which shows that Durrant was at the Cooper Medical College on the afternoon that Blanche Lamont was murdered. The whole case centered around the roll call, which he believed was amply corroborated by Dr. Cheney and the student who called the roll. He said that the prosecution had produced no testimony which proved that Durrant, whose character had been good all his life, had been suddenly transformed into a monster, when it is alleged he strangled Miss Lamont. He urged the jury to disregard public clamor and the opinions of the press in arriving at a conclusion, and then he said the defence would be satisfied, no matter what the verdict might be.

When Attorney Deuprey appeared at the afternoon session, to make the closing argument for the defence, he was supported by his wife, a nurse and his physician. He looked weak from the effects of his recent illness and by permission of the court addressed the jury while seated. Mr. Deuprey's impaired physical condition was apparent in his argument which was a sharp pointment. It is generally considered that the case would have been just as strong if he had submitted it at the close of General Dickenson's address without further argument. Mr. Deuprey said that no evidence had been introduced which he believed established the fact that Durrant had strangled Miss Lamont. The same amount of energy directed towards casting suspicion on Rev. J. George Gibson, he believed, would have developed as strong a case against the clergyman. At the same time Mr. Deuprey expressed his belief that Rev. Mr. Gibson had no connection with the crime.

District Attorney Barnes will begin his closing argument for the prosecution to-morrow morning. The close of the arguments for the defence in the trial of Theodore Durrant to-day was marked by the greatest crowd which ever struggled for admission to a murder trial in this city. The judge, court officers, jurors and attorneys struggled for nearly an hour in a surging throng which crowded the corridors leading to the court room. The sheriff and his deputies were not able to control the crowd and a regulation was made on the chief of police for a squad of twenty men. Ropes were stretched across the corridors and effort made to keep the people people back, but the ropes were brushed aside as easily as pieces of string that the government will bring down a measure to reduce the number of members of the legislature to sixty-five, as it stood previous to the change made by the Mercer government.

CANADA AND THE U. S.

The Presence of Canadian Police on the Alaskan Frontier Worries Washington Officials.

Behring Sea Convention to Open To-day—Arrival of Canadian Ministers.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 29.—The Alaska boundary line question will be forced to a speedy termination by the action of Canada, if not by some diplomatic move on the part of Secretary of State Olney. It is announced that the Dominion government intends to direct the mounted police to assume control of the frontier along the Canadian boundary of Alaska, with power to collect customs duty and to hold courts-martial to try criminal cases. The American and Canadian boundary lines are in conflict as to 73 miles of territory along the Yukon river on the east and west line. The disputed territory embraces the mouth of Forty-mile creek, through which access is had to the valuable placer mines at the headwaters of that stream. The Canadian police, in carrying out their instructions, will doubtless assume jurisdiction up to the lines of the Canadian survey, and several thousand American miners, who will be in that region will be subject to their authority.

Secretary Olney, it is thought, in view of the more or less serious character of the situation, will make some effort to bring up the dispute at the Behring sea conference next week. In view of trouble along the border of the Yukon valley, the United States district attorney at Sitka has the authority to employ deputy marshals to preserve law and order, but it would take several months for the news of the disturbance to reach him at Sitka and for his orders to be carried out. The department of justice said that he would not have the power to place men along the line for police duty or any other purpose except on special occasions, such as a riot. If this be the case, prompt action by congress next winter will be necessary to remedy the difficulties, and it is understood a bill will be introduced to provide Alaska with a more perfect form of government.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, premier of Canada, and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, minister of justice, who are here to attend the Behring sea convention, were presented to Secretary Olney yesterday afternoon. They were accompanied by Sir Julian Pauncefote and the members of the British embassy. Sir Julian was seriously indisposed with gout, but in view of the arrival of the official visitors from Canada he kept in the presentation. The conference lasted an hour and a half, and took place in Secretary Olney's office. It was stated that the two Canadians were present simply to advise Sir Julian Pauncefote in the discussion of the settlement of the Behring sea dispute. A formal commission had yet been decided upon, and that the proceedings so far were simply preliminary in character. The state department has not yet announced any of the details of the convention. The first session will be held to-morrow, when Sir Julian's condition permits of his proceeding. No memorandum or briefs have been filed by the British representatives as to the amount of their claim, and it is said that this will await the opening of the convention. The claims of the United States are estimated to exceed \$1,000,000.

DETERMINED LYNCHERS.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Oct. 28.—A diabolical attempt was made yesterday morning to lynch Lee Martin, a farmer who shot and killed a marshal who had been sent to arrest him. He had been overpowered and put in jail, and outside the prison walls there soon gathered a whisky-soaked and maniacal mob thirsting for his blood. At the signal of a whistle they made a rush for the jail doors 300 strong, sledge hammers in hands and yelling like so many devils. The few police who were on duty were unable to prevent one of them from striking the head with a sledge and nearly killed. The jail door was broken to splinters in a fraction of time; there was a wild rush and the hallway was filled with excited men. The crowd appeared to be asking them for God's sake to disperse. It did no good. The entrance to the cell rooms is protected by a heavy sheet iron door. This was broken off with a few blows, then the guards began to fire. They say, however, that the lynch mob were not shot.

The threat of the morning was taken up with the story of the tracking of Holmes through the United States and Canada, and his subsequent arrest in Boston. After recess an essay was brought out and placed upon it were two orations of Holmes as he appeared when he was a full face picture and the other in profile. Between them was the crayon of Pitzel, which has already been exhibited. Then the photograph of the Callow hill house, showing front and rear views, was also produced. The court convened promptly at 2:30 o'clock when Francis Quinn, an employee of the Fidelity Company, identified Holmes' signature to the statement by Quinn as a notary public. He said: "When in jail in St. Louis Holmes had met Hedspeith, who said he would get out of jail for \$400. Holmes got \$200 and the other parties \$100. Holmes told him of a scheme to defraud an insurance company, but that he needed a lawyer. Hedspeith directed him to Howe and after several visits to him, Howe confirmed Hedspeith's statement about the money needed. They discussed the scheme and Howe asked where they would get a corpse. Holmes replied that that would be all right as he had plenty of experience in that line. The details were carried out and Holmes made arrangements in New York on August 9 to get a body, but the one obtained lacked the wart and other marks peculiar to Pitzel. Holmes meant while came to Philadelphia and saw Pitzel. While there he got word from Pitzel that the body was ready; when he went there he got it and brought it back here to Pitzel. Holmes and his wife then left town. He went to St. Louis, where he found Pitzel's wife and children much excited. Holmes had told the latter with McDonald and Howe, and the latter wanted to abandon the insurance scheme. Holmes said he would take his chances, because the stake was big enough. Howe demanded \$3,000 of the money if it went through, and Holmes declared that it was outrageous, as he had taken all the chances and done all the 'dirty work.' When Howe threatened exposure, Holmes smiled, and told him he was afraid, as he had every incriminating word Howe had uttered. 'I have had a photograph in the bureau drawer,' he exclaimed, 'and I have had the same man obtain and How's kept \$2,000 of it, Mrs. Pitzel being given the balance.'

THE OLYMPIC VOLCANOES.

PORT TOWNSEND, Oct. 28.—The exploring party which went into the Olympic mountains seeking evidences of the alleged volcanic fires, have returned unsuccessful. They reached the summit of the first range and ascertained that the smoke and flames emanated from a deep ravine leading down from the mountain peak and which was filled with dead timber. In the same ravine is a lead of lignite coal which was ignited, and as the fire followed up the vein, saving boulders and falling earth caused the flames to ascend similar to volcanic fire. In the last few days the flames have almost subsided, although vast volumes of smoke continue to roll upwards. After convincing themselves of the cause of the fires, the explorers returned to Port Townsend.

THE INSURANCE MURDERS.

Holmes, the Man Accused of Many Murders, on Trial for His Life.

Unusual Interest in the Proceedings—Mrs. Pitzel Appears in the Box.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The announcement that the taking of evidence in the case of Holmes, accused of the murder of the Pitzels and other, would be begun yesterday drew large crowds. The day's proceedings were begun by District Attorney Graham, who said: "I desire to say to the court that the lady known as Miss York and Mrs. Howard was sent for, saw the prisoner, and had ample opportunity for an interview with him." When Mr. Graham had concluded Holmes said that he had only a three-minute interview with the woman, and asked that it be renewed during the noon recess. His request was granted.

The district attorney remarked that there was a likelihood of the trial overruling the Durrant case in point of time, but that if night sessions were held regularly it might be concluded within a month or less. Holmes asked the court to hold two sessions a day in the name of Benjamin Lyman. Holmes told me this. Lyman was my husband. The Chicago reporter, he said, was in the name of Perry's account of the Terre Haute trouble.

"Did you have any talk with Holmes about the murder case before it was carried out?" A: "Once he spoke about it when he came back from the South, and asked me if Ben had told me about it. I said 'yes,' and I did not want anything to do with it. He said Ben would be home from the South soon and that he was sick down there. I knew how through Holmes. By his advice I employed Howe and gave him the power of attorney to collect the money. I saw in a paper that a man named Perry had been killed by an explosion, but Holmes told me my husband was all right." A: "In whose name did Allice leave St. Louis?" A: "In Howe's. He went at Holmes' suggestion to Philadelphia to identify the body, because I was sick. I asked Howe to take care of Allice, and Holmes said he would. Minnie Williams, Holmes' sister, he said, would take care of her. Next I saw Holmes September 27, when he came to our house and said he had brought Allice back to Cincinnati. He said he would take Howard and Nellie to Allice so she would not be alone, and had made arrangements for Allice to meet them in Indianapolis and see my husband."

"Did you see your husband?" A: "No; he then sent me to visit my parents at Galva, Ills."

In answer to further questions Mrs. Pitzel said: "When I went to Detroit with Dena and the baby he met us and took us to Geese's European hotel. I said I expected to hear from the children, and he said they would write in a few days. Holmes registered for me as Mrs. Adams. He said he would explain why your husband was not there?" A: "He said he had looked all over the town and could not find a vacant house where it would be convenient for me to see Ben. On the morning of the 18th, he said we had better go to Toronto. He said about joining the other children in charge in Indianapolis where they were in charge of a widow, he said. According to his story, he had bought some property there for his wife's mother, but as she was ready to move into it, I could live there first of all. I asked him the name of the widow my children were with and he said: 'It's a peculiar name, I cannot think of it now.' We went to Toronto, where he also registered me as Mrs. Adams. My husband he said, was in Montreal waiting for word to come and on that day he brought me a letter from Nellie. It was in cipher, and he read it to me thus: 'Dear mamma,—We are well and going to school, but Howard won't mind Allice. He will get dirty.' We have been very busy, and the woman in real good to us." We were in Toronto from October 18 to 25. Holmes did not stop at the same house with us. I don't know where his different stopping places were. On the afternoon of the 25th, he came to the hotel and he wanted me to hurry up and go to Prescott, Canada, and there cross over to Ogdensburg. We went to Prescott and stayed at the National hotel until Nov. 1.

"From there we went to Burlington, Vermont. Holmes had here rented a furnished house on Main street, and he told me that I had worn out the name of Adams and to go by the name of Cook. The second week we were at Burlington I said I was not going to stand it any longer, I wanted to see Ben, and I told Holmes I believed he was lying. He replied that I said: 'I do not hear my children, and you said I would get the rent from the Fort Worth property and I have not a scratch to show.' I said I would go to the children in Indianapolis, but he said 'No, not until you have seen Ben.'"

"He said he was going to take Ben to the U. S. to get him to sign the papers about the Fort Worth property and sell it." For two or three days I did not see him, and then he came and told me he had taken the children to Toronto. He said he had put heavy coats on the children so that they would not catch cold and that they were perfectly happy. I never saw him on Sundays, he never came around. He said he would have to go to Montreal, as Ben had been drinking and was not taking care of the diamond dress he had bought sending him. He told me to go into the cellar and under the potato bin I would find a bottle of dynamite which I would carry to the attic. I did not carry it up stairs though. Holmes was there known as Judson. He told me Ben had been drinking and was sick, and asked me what I would give marked for him." All my letters were given to Holmes to mail. He said he sent them to Chicago, where Pat Quinan, the janitor of the "Coastal," took care to get them to my husband."

A number of letters written by the witness and given to Holmes to mail were identified by her. None had been mailed. She was shown two others, written by Allice and Judson. The first from Allice was marked by her as the letter which she had written to her mother and bore a rude drawing of Uncle Tom's Cabin, which the little one had been reading. At the sight of this, the mother's heart overflowed and she wept bitterly. The woman who accompanied her and Dena arose and walked to the witness stand and gave the bereaved woman a teaspoonful of medicine. There was no one in the crowded court room who did not appreciate the pathos of this scene, but the only change it made in Holmes was a malicious grin on his thin lips.

A French inventor is said to have devised an ingenious attachment to the storage battery, by which when the cars are going down hill the motors are changed into dynamo and the batteries recharged with power.

SALISBURY IN IRELAND.

He Promises That Agriculture Shall Have the First Consideration of the Government.

Protest Against Mr. Gladstone's Interference in Armenian Affairs—Home Matters Discussed.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Marquis of Salisbury made a speech at Waterford to-day to an audience which included Earl Cowper, Earl Brownlow, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Dudley, Baron Rothschild, Lord Hyde and a number of Conservative members of Parliament. During the course of his remarks the Prime Minister referred to the agricultural question, and said: "Since the repeal of the corn laws we have had the strongest cause to lament that though the protectionists related, their warnings had not been listened to as the idea of its injuring husbandry, but a lowering of prices resulted and free trade has almost killed agriculture in several countries."

The Marquis did not blame those who had passed the free trade laws, but they should have thought more of the burden under which the land labored, and should have lightened the weight of those burdens, when it could have been done with such ease. Lord Salisbury then reverted to the foreign policy of Great Britain, and in this connection declared that he had carried out the work of his predecessors, for the sake of maintaining the very important object of a unity of English policy in the direction of foreign affairs. The speaker protested against Mr. Gladstone's interference in the Armenian affair in a passage of his speech in which he said that he regretted that any man, however eminent, might be, thought it worth while to add to the difficulties with which the nations of Europe had to contend in dealing with countries in which bitter differences of race and creed were traditional. Reverting to internal affairs, Lord Salisbury said that the great question in domestic affairs was social amelioration, and not the pulling of the legislative machine to pieces. He then dealt again at great length with the depression of husbandry. The last years, he said, had been years of threatening and increasing ruin, largely due to economic and calculation mistakes. It was evident that a change must take place in the cultivation of the country. The first consideration was a relief from taxation, and the government ought to try and assist the farmers in the matter of transportation and facilities of communication.

AWFUL REVENGE.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 28.—Letters from Cuba state that the insurgents have taken awful revenge on Rouge Corral, whom they suspected of treachery. Corral was mayor of a town near Cienfuegos, and professed devotion to the patriotic cause. The insurgents had used him as a medium of communication with friends in the United States. Recently the insurgents learned that Corral had been corrupted by Spanish agents and had been playing traitor. Tuesday morning the corpse of the mayor was found outside the gates of the town. He had been hacked to death with a sword and decapitated. Pinned to his breast was a card reading: "So perish all traitors to Cuba."

VENEZUELA AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K. C. M. G., Governor of British Guiana, arrived at Plymouth at midnight, having been re-called to England to confer with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain on the Venezuelan boundary question. Sir Charles being interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press said: "I regard the frontier outrage as a purely military affair, as the British subjects, Barnes and Baker, who were arrested by the Venezuelan officers, were brought before the higher representatives of the Venezuelan government were asked by them to return to British territory; but they declined on the ground that there was no means of transit back."

Being asked if he thought that anything serious would occur in the event of a crisis, Sir Charles replied: "I think not, as there is only a small police station on the Venezuelan frontier. The Venezuelans tried their utmost to persuade Barnes and Baker to return to British territory after they had been arrested." He continued: "No concessions have been made to American capitalists within the British sphere of influence and therefore no difficulty is likely to arise. I have no idea that there will be any serious resistance to the British demands growing out of the Uruan incident, as the Venezuelan government seems desirous of doing everything possible to repair any injury done to British subjects."

ALBERNI'S DEVELOPMENTS.

ALBERNI, Oct. 26.—(Special)—Three stages laden with passengers for the mine came in from Nanaimo to-day. Messrs. Kirk and Marsh from Victoria, Messrs. Charles Wilson, J. Dunn and D. McCallister from Vancouver were among the arrivals.

Mr. McCallister, the discoverer of the Coleman Creek mine, also arrived, bringing the news that a working test of the cyanide process on his rock had given a result of 12 to 15 per cent. As this rock lies in a hill on the west bank of the mine and is described by the discoverer as a huge mass of auriferous conglomerate, the news of the result of the test has caused considerable interest here.

Several Victorians will leave for home to-morrow by stage to Wellington and thence by train to Victoria.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Host of Requests From Citizens the Subject of Consideration Last Evening.

Denial of Liability for That Broken Plate Glass—Hillside Avenue Drainage Nuisance.

All the members were present at the meeting of the city council last evening, Mayor Teague presiding.

H. F. Heisterman wrote requesting repairs to the drain on Discovery street, near Douglas. Referred to street committee.

H. S. Fallart complained that he had had no answer to a former communication respecting the closing of part of the old Esquimalt road, and added that in this country the poor man appears to have no show.

ALD. HEMPHREY, having visited the place complained of, said he did not know that it would be well to have a crossing of the railway tracks made there as desired, for it would always be dangerous.

Referred to street committee, Ald. McLellan remarking that even if a crossing were made by the railway company the committee have no money to complete the street as would be required.

Mrs. R. Dudgeon, lessee of the Cliff house, Clover Point, asked for a supply of city water. Referred to water committee for report.

J. R. Carmichael again petitioned for a hydrant on the Gorge road, pointing out that since the residents there were told that there were no funds enough money had been found to build a fire hall at Oaklands and buy an expensive exercise wagon.

John Dalby enclosed a bill for \$20 for services rendered to the corporation. Referred to finance committee.

Eberts & Taylor wrote re the McDowell building on Broad street, reporting a letter from Drake, Jackson & Helmsken stating that if Mr. McDowell is allowed to remain until the 5th of December litigation will be avoided; and recommending permission to that effect being granted in consideration of an undertaking to destroy the building then. Recommendation agreed to.

The caretaker of the cemetery wrote requesting several small improvements. Referred to committee.

M. Hutchison, superintendent electric lights, reported recommending the appointment of James Cumming as the extra hand required for the meter, and the purchase of 25,000 carbons. First matter referred to purchasing agent authorized to buy the carbons necessary.

Byron Phelps, Mayor of Seattle, requested the council to facilitate any effort being made by the city to send a team to compete in the tug-of-war there on November 15. Received and ordered acknowledged.

Several residents petitioned for a box drain on Fourth street and Hillside avenue, and complained that a pipe from the cesspool at the goal empties the overflow into Hillside avenue, menacing the health of the community. Referred to street committee for report.

Hinkson Siddall and fifteen others requested that the wooden sidewalk on Pandora street be continued to Fernwood road. Referred to street committee for report.

Two routine reports from the finance committee were adopted and Ald. Cameron gave the details of the bill laid over from last meeting for \$1650 for expenses of transfer of the beach property in the city, explaining that the council in this country is for the purchaser to pay for the conveyance. Bill ordered paid.

The electric light committee reported that the wire being to hand the line and fire alarm boxes will be put in order immediately, in another report, they also reported the brick work in connection with the setting of the boilers in the electric light works is defective, the Wm. Hamilton Co. be requested to make good the same under the twelve months guarantee clause. Adopted.

The streets committee reported in favor of the application of N. Shakespear and others for permission to construct a road between the Saanich road and Cordova bay; that in their opinion the city is not liable in the matter of the \$350 claimed by Mr. Heisterman for damage to a plate glass window for Government St. by corporation workers that the drain pipe on Pembroke street be extended to Quadra street; that the Bridges claim for personal injuries be left to the city solicitor to settle on the basis of the former offer; that Robert Plow be paid the 25 per cent. retained on account of the crossing, as he is about to leave the city, and that \$100 be appropriated to remedy the nuisance on Hillside avenue, near the orphan's home, complained of by Mr. Heisterman. Report adopted.

ALD. CAMERON moved the resolution of which he had given notice calling for suggestions from aldermen and officials as to desired changes in the municipal act. He thought it would be better for the present council to take up the matter than to leave it to a new council to be dealt with in a hurry, as last year. Motion agreed to, after brief discussion.

THE MAYOR returned the branch sewers construction by-law for further consideration, advising that the time for payment be made 120 days in place of 60 days. He said he had heard of a good deal of complaint on the score of the time proposed to be allowed.

ALD. MACMILLAN objected to any further time being allowed, in which these people would continue to have the use of the money without payment of interest, while other people are being compelled to put in connections at their own expense, at thirty days notice.

Recommendation adopted on division, Ald. Macmillan dissenting. By-law reconsidered and finally passed.

THE MAYOR also returned the by-law respecting the appointment of a city solicitor for verbal amendment, making the salary \$1,000 a year in place of \$833 a month—"with sounds better." Agreed to, and by-law finally passed.

THE MAYOR reported a request on behalf of the promoters of the hospital bill, for electric light in the hall at the occasion. Referred to light committee to act.

The supplementary estimates by-law was finally passed; and the council adjourned at 9:30 o'clock.

While through in action, Aye's Pills strengthen rather than stimulate the excretory organs. Leading physicians recommend them because they are free from opium or other injurious drugs, being composed entirely of the best vegetable ingredients.

Sign every communication with your entire name. It is supposed your name was given you for just such purposes. It makes no difference to whom you are addressing your communication. Edward Shippen you are and must sign your name, to your butcher or the president of the glorious republic, as the case may be, and by that same token the highest authorities now declare one must in writing to one's butcher and grocer begin with "Mr. Jones—Dear Sir," and must address the envelope to "Mr. Charles Jones, Grocer."

THE CITY.

THE St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society meets for the election of officers on Friday evening.

THE land fog during the past few evenings has been so very dense that there is talk of its being cut up into suitable blocks and utilized for street paving.

THE war upon the unsanitary shacks has been advanced to Yates street, where half a dozen old land marks between Blanchard Douglas street went down yesterday.

ENTRIES for Saturday's road race to Sidney may now be made with the sporting editor of the COLONIST. The race promises to be a keenly contested and a fast one.

THE ladies guild of St. John's church have nearly completed their preparations for a bazaar to be held on the 12th of November, with an entertainment in the evening, the special features of which will be Living Pictures and musical tableaux.

THE funeral of the late Mrs. Wiltse takes place from the family residence, corner of Chatham and Blanchard streets, at 11 o'clock this morning, and afterward from the Metropolitan Methodist church. The deceased had but recently come out from Toronto, her home, to join her husband, who reached here in the spring and leaves a family of four little ones to mourn her loss.

AN enjoyable time was spent by those who attended the social and dance given by the daughters of England in their hall last evening. The programme furnished for the event was as follows: Misses Haughton, piano solo; Mr. Nokes, song; Mrs. M. Graw, song; Miss Farnival, recitation; Mr. Nokes and Mr. Eades, duet; Miss Haughton, song; Messrs. Furman, instrumental trio; Miss McGraw, recitation; Mr. Sweet, song; Mr. A. Cave, song; Misses Haughton, duet. At the conclusion of the programme Mrs. Gladding, who occupied the chair during the evening, ordered the floor to be cleared, and dancing to the music of the Bantley orchestra ensued.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, a resident of Payallup, spent last evening in Victoria on somewhat peculiar business. He was in search of a wife, but the announcement may be misunderstood by any of Victoria's bachelor maids, it may be explained that he was Mrs. Armstrong for whom he was making inquiry. The lady in question left their home on the morning of the 24th inst. in company with a lodger in the house named Franklin. Not only did this young man induce his friend's wife to leave husband and home, but one or the other or both are responsible for the disappearance also of some \$125 of Mr. Armstrong's money—the savings of six months. If Mr. Franklin will return the missing pocket-book with contents intact, Mr. Armstrong offers very liberal rewards to his retaining Mr. Armstrong as his reward.

TO MORROW the remains of the late John H. Scott, whose death occurred on Monday last after a lingering illness, will be interred in Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral will take place from the late residence, Pioneer street, at 2 p.m. Among steamboat men there is no name probably better known in the Northwest than that of Scott, for it is intimately associated with important events in Pacific Coast marine history. He was steward on board the steamship Laborer at the time she was wrecked in a fog off San Francisco in 1867. Eight boats loaded with the crew and passengers, the vessel started from the sinking ship for shore, and the one in which he was upset, drowning all but Scott and two others. During the San Juan trouble the deceased was with Capt. Tom Wright on the Diana. He was born in Maryland sixty years ago and came to the Pacific Coast in 1855, entering the service of the Hudson's Bay Company soon after his arrival and running on nearly all of their steamers. At the time of his last sickness he was steward on the steamer Joan, having previously held a similar position on the Isabel. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Steamer "Chilkat" Reaches Seattle After Being on the Rocks in Tongas Narrows.

Capt Hooper of the U. S. Cutter Rush Coming to Victoria—The "Quadra."

With two holes in her starboard side, crumpled and considerably water in her hold, and with machinery rusty and cabin water-soaked, the steamer Chilkat, which went on the rocks near Kitchikan, Alaska, on September 28 and remained partly submerged for eighteen days, steamed slowly into port yesterday afternoon, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and tied up at Caine's dock. Capt. McAllep, who stuck to the ship until she was safely floated was on the bridge. The day after the wreck the captain and nine of the crew came on to this city for appliances to float the steamer, when they returned to Kitchikan on October 10 they found the steamer in the same position as when they left. It took seven days to prepare cedar logs and get them in position to raise the boat, but on the evening of October 17 she was started. The following the Willapa came along, pumped her out and towed her to Kitchikan, where she was placed on a sand beach. There were two large holes in the starboard side, the keel was badly torn, the stern damaged and the boat generally strained. Gravel repairs were made, a large pump placed on the after deck, and the boat again floated. The trip to this port was begun on the afternoon of October 21. During the time the crew was camped on the shores wolves were very troublesome; they came around in droves, and made the night hideous. He says the crew had but little sleep during the eighteen nights spent on the rocky beach. In the hold of the Chilkat were stored 2,500 cases of salmon, which was more or less damaged by water. The steamer is to be placed on the marine ways at Moran's yard for a thorough overhauling.

SEE HOW THE FATES Won Chung, who has made a business during the past three years of peering into the future at the rate of ten cents to fifty cents per peer, promised in the police court yesterday never to do it again, and was dismissed on the understanding that this promise should be faithfully kept. Not only was he ignorant of the fact, according to his own statement, that fortune-telling, alias witchcraft, is a crime, but he didn't know that it was wicked. There was no denial of the facts in issue, and the evidence of Constables Anderson and Cameron, who had had the mysteries of their respective futures revealed, was received.

Officer Anderson was first called. He described how in Mr. Cameron's company (and in plain clothes) he had been to a table alley near the Chinese theatre and had there seen Won Chung seated with a little desk in front of him.

"You want fortune tell" the seer had inquired in pigeon English, and constable Anderson replied that he might investigate what the coming years had in store for him just about ten cents' worth.

So Chung seized his hand and gazed earnestly at first the palm and then the back. Then with a few dabs of his brush he commanded it to him to see his future, and handed it to him with the words: "No luck this month; pretty soon you go East; better look perhaps next month."

For twenty cents Mr. Cameron did proportionately better—twenty-five cents was the price for the seer's services, and he being pressed constrained to take the contract at a reduction. He first presented a little can of sharpened bamboo and bade the victim select six; next his forehead was rubbed with a maggot tablet; then Cameron's hat was removed, and first the forehead and afterwards the back of the head was critically examined. Incidentally it was learned that the subject would have his hair cut during the present month. Ten minutes more were occupied in the consulting of authorities and then Cameron's fate was made known.

"I was to be married in five years from last September," said the officer in relating his experience to the court yesterday, "and my wife was to be a fat woman—very fat. She would come," he said, "from north of Victoria. I was to have four children—two girls and two boys—and to have a son, one left me in about four years. In five years I was to be 'alle same' as a judge."

All of this goes to prove that a future that is revealed for 10 cents is not half as full of interest as one in which the fates conspire to take a twenty cent glance.

CONCERNING THE "QUADRA." In connection with the rescue of the Dominion steamer Quadra on Sunday last there will probably be no charge made for the service of the American tug Sea Lion. She was passing in sight of Fulford reef at a time when more assistance was required, and being disappointed in getting a local tug, the new Highlander, and running to tug immediately responded, and running alongside the Quadra her skipper proffered to lend any assistance he could free of cost, provided his action were sanctioned by the agent of the tug at Port Townsend, which is the condition of the American steamboat act in this way towards any of their own vessels, whose business it is to render aid like the Quadra to navigation. To insure himself, however, against possible trouble, Capt. Wood, in an agreement with the tug captain, but only as a safeguard, as the latter was determined on doing for the Quadra what he would unhesitatingly have done for an American vessel similar to the Quadra. The Quadra leaves this morning for Portlock Point, where the new Highlander is expected to be placed in service and preparations made for the first appearance of its light on November 1, under the management of Mr. Richardson, the newly appointed keeper.

The Quadra will very shortly go out of commission, and will be sold for scrap metal, and the part of her bottom which was in contact with the rocks will be thoroughly examined. Captain Gaudin was unable to state yesterday whether or not there would be an investigation into the accident. He did, however, state that the report forwarded to Ottawa and will be forwarded to the authorities there to determine the question.

THE SEIZED SALMONS. A San Francisco dispatch says: "Captain C. L. Hooper, of the revenue cutter Richard Rush, has gone to Victoria to attend the trial of the British vessels which were seized in Babine Bay for violating laws against the trial of the schooners E. B. Martin and Beatrice to be held before a British court of admiralty, and it is understood, Capt. Hooper received an order from Washington to leave for the North as soon as possible. The outcome of the investigation will be watched with interest by the American authorities, the latter having similar cases on their own hands. The Britishers are charged with using firearms in the sea, and the Americans seized from this port are charged with illegal hunting outside the coast. The captains of the vessels owned in San Francisco, on their return this season, complained bitterly of the discrimination of the U. S. revenue cutters in favor of the Victoria sealmen." In connection with this dispatch it might be interesting to know that one of the American captains who commanded a San Francisco sealing vessel this year is now in the city and what he has to say is in accord with what other captains have said the Victoria sealmen have little to fear.

MARINE NOTES. The steamer Maude, Captain Roberts, got back from Alberni and other coast points last evening, bringing home among her passengers Thomas Earle, M.P., Thomas Allice and Captains Cox, Macaulay and McGraw, all of whom made the round trip on the Maude. Miss Spring and J. Bryce were among the other passengers who arrived. The steamer had pleasant weather throughout her trip, and was not bothered by last evening's fog until close in port.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz took her departure for Northern ports last evening with a fair freight. Among her passengers were Bishop Ridley, E. Johnson and Douglas and wife. The steamer touches at Vancouver en route North.

The steamship Walla Walla, from San Francisco, arrived in port last evening, after a good run. She brought 92 tons of California freight for Victoria.

Though the fog was very thick for a time yesterday morning and evening, the regular mail boats arrived and departed pretty closely on time.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan sails outward on the 11th inst.

IT IS NOT MERELY BELIEF BUT CURE. It is said of many remedies that they relieve for a time but the disease afterwards returns. Berwick Blood Purifier, being a radical cure, not only relieves but permanently cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Bad Blood, etc. Hundreds of healthy men will tell gladly that B.B.P. cures to stay cured.

WONDERFUL ALBERNI.

The steamer Rainbow, with a load of passengers, tools and supplies, left for Alberni this night for the martz ledge continues exciting. On Copper Island a ledge of copper and iron, which assays \$3.50 in gold, and 50 per cent. copper, has been found. The rock so closely resembles that found on the other side, that experienced miners cannot tell the specimens apart.

Reports from all parts of the district are most favorable. Miners and their effects are rushing in from all parts and new discoveries are reported daily. The newspapers predict an early boom in the mining interests of the island.

APPEARANCES WERE DECEITFUL. Mrs. Hannah Filke, whose sudden demise shocked Victorians on Monday, died of contraction of the heart. The poet mortem examination held by Dr. Lang revealed the contraction of the valve of the heart between the left upper and lower chambers, and events subsequent to the death indicate that the "heart contraction" was of some standing.

Mrs. Hannah Filke lived in a mean little cottage on View street—No. 36, and was looked upon as a hard working woman, receiving few of fortune's smiles. Accompanied by her husband she came to Victoria some six years ago. The tragic ending in of the outer world, one year later, rendered Mrs. Filke a widow, since which time she has been compelled to do her own wrestling with the world for a living. An elderly, underdressed woman, dressed in shabby garments indicating a close acquaintance with poverty, her figure will be remembered by many by reason of her sprightly walk. She worked as a seamstress in her cottage, and was considered an underserving object of assistance by those of the philanthropic mind, a conviction which was invariably strengthened upon a visit to her cheerless home.

Two years ago Mrs. Filke and her husband, in Victoria, but mother and daughter were, it was said, so poor that the mother was forced to reside in the refuge home. She left this establishment a year ago, taking passage for some place in Oregon, where it was supposed she had a son living. She did not revisit her daughter.

On Monday there was no sign of life around the little View street cottage. The busy little woman was not in evidence as usual, and when the day wore on into the afternoon, some of the neighbors thought it well to notify the police and ascertain what had become of the occupant of No. 36. Police Constable Moust was sent to the house. As the door was locked, he was forced to enter the cottage through the window

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1895.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY BY The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST. Per Year (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$1.00.

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

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions in order to be inserted.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line sold nonpareil—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents.

Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisements inserted for less than \$2.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line sold nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

A POLITICAL PURIST.

The Hon. Mr. Laurier took with him in his late speech-making tour in Ontario as a speaker Quebec's Liberal statesman and orator, Mr. Israel Tarte.

Mr. Tarte is taking advantage of his tour to explain to his Ontario audience, as well he may, the particulars of some of the transactions in which he has been engaged.

Dealing with one of these, the making of notes for political purposes in the election of 1891, he says in a heated reply to the Mall and Empire that the money was raised after the campaign.

His words are: "After the election we were aware that our elections would be protested. We made notes. Mr. Ernest Paquet, of Quebec, made notes to his own order."

"Pelletier, Hon. Francois Langellier and myself endorsed these notes to make deposits in court. It is a crime to endorse notes to make deposits in court. They say these notes have been paid out of the Baie des Chaleurs railway. I say that those who say so deliberately lie, because our deposits were there."

This is a singular contradiction of Mr. Justice Jette's finding. That learned judge went over the entire case, and read in his report: "In order to provide for electoral expenses during the Federal election of 1891, and for the deposits required for the contestation of elections and the counter-petitions, Messrs. Paquet, Charles Langellier, Francois Langellier, Tarte, Senator Pelletier, and Mr. Mercier signed and endorsed conjointly a certain number of notes amounting in all to the sum of \$23,000, and they had these notes deposited in the banks."

"These notes were paid by Mr. Paquet by money obtained from the Baie des Chaleurs affair." The judge seems to think that the notes were for electoral expenses, at all events in part, and that the Baie des Chaleurs boodle was utilized in lifting them.

Mr. Tarte, however, declares that those who say that the notes were paid out of the swag "lie." It is a pity that judges do this sort of thing.

Mr. Justice Jette will excuse himself on the ground that Paquet misled him. As a matter of fact Paquet swore that he had intended to pay the money out of election subscriptions, but he found other money to lift them with—the \$100,000 boodled from the Baie des Chaleurs contract.

such as that with which his name is associated is work against the party. By those who believe that the economic principles of the Conservatives are more conducive to the well-being of the people than those of their opponents, the operations, in that they impart these principles, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a blow also at the interests of the country.

almost certain, prevent the formation of a purely gentle party and a purely Mormon party in Utah. The Mormons, partly from habit and partly from religious principle, will remain united, or nearly so; but the Gentiles will divide and so place the State virtually under the rule of the Mormon minority. The situation in Utah is interesting.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

The reader will be assisted in forming a pretty correct opinion of the success of the working of the prohibitory liquor law in Maine, where it has been over forty years on the Statute Book by the following extract from the Portland (Maine) Argus.

"That there has been a change of sentiment among thoughtful people in Maine of late concerning the efficacy of prohibition, we are not permitted to doubt. The dominant party in this state is the republican, and it needs the prohibitory law as a club. Were the dominant party the democrats, it would very likely use the law in the same way. The fact is, the law is too dangerous a weapon to be placed in the hands of either republicans or democrats. It should be repealed. Even should the third party men, the prohibitionists par excellence, be entrusted with its enforcement, the result would in no long time be the same. They might enforce it impartially for a year or two, but in the end their ambitious leaders would find it too potent an aid to the furtherance of their political aspirations and pecuniary interests to be used with impartiality. They would administer it with favoritism, and the result now—as it has been administered by sworn prohibitionists in years past."

Where the prohibitory law or any other law is made a political engine its impartial enforcement is simply an impossibility. According to the Argus neither the Republicans nor the Democrats have enforced the prohibitory law impartially. As any other party that could be elevated to power would be exposed to the same influences and temptations as the old political organizations it is certain that it would after a time become lax and unfaithful, and use the law to advance its purposes as its predecessors had done.

It might be supposed that if a prohibitory law could be worked successfully in any country it would be in the State of Maine. Men have grown up to middle-age under it, and the youth of the State, it may be assumed, have not been demoralized by the liquor traffic. All the advantages, moral, social, and political, that may be expected to flow from prohibition ought after forty years of it to be found in the State of Maine. Yet we find that it is not even yet honestly and efficaciously administered by men who ought to have received all the benefits it is capable of conferring. Not only is its operation defective but it has been made an engine of political corruption, and that to such an extent that in the interests of honest government a respectable and influential organ of public opinion advocates its repeal. One would suppose that in a prohibitionist community such an article as that from which we have quoted would effect the immediate ruin of the ablest and most firmly established newspaper which depended on its members for support. But the Portland Argus, we understand, still lives.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

The election of Dr. Guerin for Montreal Centre is by no means a Liberal victory. That gentleman is a Liberal, it is true, but he no doubt owed his election to Conservatism. The Montreal Star, which is not Liberal or anything like Liberal, in a party sense, was Dr. Guerin's strongest advocate. That paper opposed the Provincial Government because it believed that its financial policy is bad. This is how it commented upon Dr. Guerin's return the day after the election—

Premier Tallon and likewise Treasurer Tallon now knows the opinion of Montreal on the selling of provincial bonds at 77, on the rejection of Montreal's minister and on loading this city with the financial burdens of the province. The protest entered against the course taken by the Provincial Ministry of the reins was emphatic and unmistakable. In a constituency where large majorities are the rule and whence Mr. De Boucherville was sent a supporter for his policy of retrenchment '92 by one of over 400, the anti-Tallon candidate is now elected by a majority of over 1200. It is true that a large vote was cast yesterday that at the general election, but the loss was entirely confined to Mr. McDonnell's column.

LAURIER'S PERFORMANCES.

Mr. Laurier's performances in Ontario as a means of amusement appear to have been successful. People went to hear the silver-tongued orator as they would go to hear a concert or to see a performer on the tight rope. The performances pleased and amused them, but they do not appear to have been in the least instructive, politically or otherwise. The organs of the opposition as in duty bound praised their Leader's speeches to the skies but their political articles do not appear to be in the slightest degree enriched by his discourses. He has not given the Galt newspaper men a new idea or even a happy phrase; but he has given them no end of trouble in trying to lead their readers to believe that Mr. Laurier said something when he really said nothing, and that he talks to the people of Ontario in the same way as he talks to the people of Quebec. After all that the Leader of the Opposition has said about the Manitoba school question the honest Galt editor is still puzzled to explain exactly where he stands. In his interference with Manitoba or does he condemn interference in total? The Quebec Liberals believe that Laurier, if he had the power, would not rest until what they believe to be justice is done the Manitoba minority, and that he would not hesitate to appeal to the Federal Parliament for that justice. If it could not be obtained from the Government of Manitoba, The Ontario editor does not like to say what he thinks of Mr. Laurier's attitude on that very important

question. When hard pressed he expresses himself almost as indefinitely as his Leader, and then turns round and abuses his Conservative contemporary for his stupidity in not understanding what is so very clear or his dishonesty in pretending not to see what is as plain as a pike staff. On the trade question Mr. Laurier is more at sea than ever. He is very far, indeed, from being an out-and-out free trader, and but little is said by him now about free trade as they have it in England. The truth seems to be that Mr. Laurier is not so much a trimmer as he is a dodger, and those whose business it is to uphold the dodger find the task neither easy nor pleasant.

THE JINGO POLICY.

The Portland Oregonian is posing just now as a fire-eating, anti-British jingo. It in the coolest way possible asserts the right of the United States to "dominate" this continent of North America, and, by one means or another, to sweep everything out of the way that stands in the road of such domination.

Here are the introductory sentences of an article in that paper on "Manifest Destiny: It is not inconsiderate talk or empty blarney to say that British domination of the northern portion of North America is a menace to the United States that some time or other must be withdrawn. This domination can be extinguished only through the independence of Canada or the acquisition of Canada by the United States. As an independent country Canada would be no menace to us. But, as a dependency of Great Britain, furnishing great naval stations on both our coasts and at our very doors, it is a continual menace which obliges us to forego the use of our proper influence in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere and at the same time to take measures for our protection through the creation of a navy."

This is tantamount to saying that the United States cannot and will not abide as its neighbor any part of a really independent empire which is able and ready on all proper occasions to take its own part. Canada separate from Great Britain could be bullied and coerced into acquiescence with the policy of the United States, whatever that policy might be; but Canada as part of the British Empire cannot be imposed on, and is therefore a menace to the United States. "The interests of the United States," continues our modest contemporary, "must dominate America, and nothing less than the absorption or neutralization of the country directly adjacent, and a virtual protectorate over all American states will satisfy the development of which our national independence was the beginning, which is hastened on by the later Monroe doctrine, and which cannot stop short of the fulfillment of a great national destiny."

Could national arrogance, insolence and greed go further than this? Without consulting or considering the rights, the wishes or the interests of its neighbors, great and small, far and near, the United States must either gobble them all up or assume a protectorate over them. This then is the creed of the American jingoes. It is nothing more nor less than a robber creed:

"Because the good old rule, 'Softly and gently, the simple plan That they should take who have the power And they should keep who can.' According to this creed the whole world would be divided between two or three great powers, and national existence would be denied communities which were weak in numbers and whose territory was limited. None but these robber nations would have leave to live; the existence of an independent nation near their borders would be a menace to them. Fear has always been the excuse of the oppressor and the despoiler."

But the world has reason to be thankful that the jingoes cannot have their way. Circumstances of one kind and another arrest them in their career of robbery. The United States, for instance, even if there were no resistance from without, will have enough to do to solve important domestic problems, upon the solution of which her own national existence depends, without exhausting her energies in absorbing and protecting countries which have no wish to throw in their lot with hers and which have quite as good a right to independence as she has. The Union has more than once been in danger of dissolution, and if the statesmen of the United States are not wise and moderate there is more likelihood of the Great Republic shattering into fragments than of its taking under its rule and protection all the states and dependencies in America.

A CONFESSION.

This is how the Toronto Mail and Empire meets the accusation of stupidity because it is unable, after all that Mr. Laurier has said on the school question, to see exactly where he stands and what he is driving at: "Mr. Laurier having now spoken at about eight meetings in the fair Province of Ontario, the Manitoba Free Press is of the opinion that 'even the Toronto Mail and Empire should be able by this time to suspect where the Liberal leader stands on the Manitoba school question.' It is certainly not pleasant to be branded as dense and stupid as the Free Press probably well knows, but failure to acquire the knowledge in question is perhaps pardonable. Mr. Laurier's extraordinary faculty of standing in a position that is in accord with the attitude of the one particular audience that he is addressing produces an amount of confusion and uncertainty that even the Mail and Empire sometimes cannot clear away."

With but little care and no trouble, the beard and mustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers.

Cuts, Scratches, Sprains, and all pains, external or internal, are instantly relieved by PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer. This old remedy is known, used and sold everywhere. Get it and keep it by you.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Drowning Case at Vancouver—Improved Business on the C. P. R.—Co-operative Cannery.

Rich Gold on the North Thompson—Death of a Well Known Character at Kamloops.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 28.—The body of Thos. J. Freeman, wharfinger of the Union Steamship Company, was found this morning floating in the inlet near the Union S. S. wharf. He was last seen early this morning. Nothing is known further. When the body was found the head bore evidence of a wound. His watch and money not being discovered foul play was feared. Upon a subsequent search the watch and \$41 were found, which seemed to dispose of the foul play theory, and the inquest resulted in a verdict of "accidental death." The deceased was a native of Yorkshire, England, and was unmarried.

Freight business on the C.P.R. has never been so large as it is to-day, and it is constantly increasing. One good feature of the augmented business is that there is now a three times more freight East bound than West bound. Recently the freight department found it necessary to return West 167 empties in one train, principally to satisfy the demands of the shingle mills. The shingle business at present rates is not profitable freight, but, as a prominent official expressed it, the company believe that by assisting the producers all in their power they will reap their reward when, partly through their efforts, the business of the country becomes ten times as great as at present.

Coke will some of these days have to be carried from the Island in great quantities to the Kootenay smelters; this will increase the freight business very materially. The more the Pacific division is showing a greater improvement than any other division on the road.

George Noonan, secretary of the steamship union, is going East to be present as a delegate to the American convention of labor, to be held in New York in December. The union here gave Mr. Noonan a farewell social in Union hall last night, to show him their appreciation of his many excellent social qualities and talents.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 28.—H. Youdall has been elected president of the Co-operative Cannery Co. A number of directors were also elected. President Youdall goes to England shortly with 100 barrels of salted salmon, which will be shipped over the C.P.R., and will otherwise further the interests of the co-operative cannery in England.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Oct. 28.—A four-year-old child of James Duggan died on Saturday under the result of another child's carelessness under peculiar circumstances. It was through pushing a hair pin into its body that death occurred, as the pin was rusty and blood-poisoning set in.

The epidemic of measles at Wellington has run its course, and it is thought fit to allow the school to re-open on the 28th instant. The school has received a check in its term's work, but it is hoped it may soon recover.

D. R. Ramsey, of the Wellington Enterprise, and W. B. Garrard, of Nanaimo, are at present in the Alberni country making a survey of the gold region. They are working for the interest of some Nanaimo capitalists.

A free fight in the International hotel on Saturday night resulted in three of the participants being arrested.

During the past week the two remaining buildings have been removed from Victoria avenue, thus clearing the chief thoroughfare of Wellington of all obstructions.

NANAIMO, Oct. 29.—John Kalmenal, a sailor on the steamer Jeannie, was conveyed to the city hospital on Saturday suffering from a compound fracture of the left knee joint by a blow from the windlass a few days before the steamer arrived at Departure Bay. The captain dressed the wound, but on the arrival of the steamer no time was lost in sending for Dr. Davis, who had the man taken to the hospital.

A new fish ladder is being constructed at the dam of the paper mill at Alberni leading to Sprout Lake. This is the first ladder of the kind used in the province, so the result will be watched with some interest.

On Friday Mr. John Hurst, of the Gun and Rod hotel, Eggleston's river, gave his long looked-for dance and supper, which turned out to be a grand success.

The committee of the choral society have decided to hold practices every Monday and Saturday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Mr. Spear is the musical director.

A motion of Ald. Davidson's passed the council last night to have the health officer analyze the water supplied to the city. This is on account of the numerous complaints heard on all sides of the bad quality of the water supplied.

NELSON.

The Hall Mines, Ltd., is calling for tenders for the supply of 100,000 bushels of charcoal.

Paul Johnson has gone to Salt Lake City and is bringing back with him skilled hands for the different departments in the smelter. The ironway is practically finished and is working order. The other works are in full swing and a visit to the locality is full of interest. The bricks for the stack have been purchased at Colville.

The steamer Nakusp is unable to cope with the amount of freight offering on the Kootenay river, even with the aid of the tug. Though the Nakusp makes two trips a week and her capacity is 300 tons she has still to leave a quantity behind at Revelstoke. This is toward freight and includes large quantities of machinery for the Hall Mines, and for the War Eagle and other Trail Creek mines. The output mean-

while is increasing and the Sloan has not yet commenced. The Trail Creek shipments so far since the end of June last exceeded 11,000 tons. It is proposed to build another boat.

GRANDE PRAIRIE.

GRANDE PRAIRIE, Oct. 24.—The weather for the past few weeks has been grand and the crops were harvested and threshed in good condition. The root crop—especially that of carrots—has been excellent, in fact the producing capacity of Grande Prairie in this line is on a par with any other farming section of the province.

On the 30th ult. the people of Grande Prairie were favored by a visit from Rev. Mr. Fawcett, of Kamloops, accompanied by Elizabeth Durr, who conducted a religious service and preached to a representative congregation in the school house, Mrs. Clement presiding at the organ.

H. Currie, who had the contract for opening a new road between here and Kamloops, has about completed his work and will return to the Prairie soon.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick and daughters have gone to Kamloops to enjoy the pure ozone of the Inland Capital.

Jones Bros. have purchased in Winnipeg farm and stock scales. They propose to ship a carload of hogs to their customers in Victoria in November.

The social event of the week was a ball at the residence of Mr. Albert Duck on the 23rd instant, in celebration of the opening of the Adelphi hotel here. The host and hostess were favored by some visitors from Kamloops, Ducks and parts adjacent, who indulged in the "light fantasia" to the "Gee whizz" music of the morning.

George Harding, a young rancher in the valley, intends to visit friends and relatives in England next month.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Inland Sentinel.) Mr. Craven, of Craven & Elwell, Ducks, has left for South Africa to take a prominent position in an English mining syndicate.

N. Shaver, of Morristown, on Monday brought in a sample of lime white enough for finishing purposes burned from rock obtained near his place. He intends to give it a fair trial. He states that he can find plenty of similar rock.

Dr. Wade and wife, of Victoria, spent the end of last week and the beginning of this in Kamloops. He is considering the advisability of coming here to live.

R. L. Dennis, a well known character, died on Saturday night last at the C. P. R. station. Last May Dan disappeared from Kamloops and for a while worked on a ranch, then was a sectionman on the C. P. R. near Spence's Bridge. When at Ashcroft on Friday he complained to Provincial Officer Burr of a pain in the side. He was found dangerously ill of pneumonia, and Mr. Burr got a permit to send him by freight train to Kamloops hospital. The train arrived about 6:30 o'clock p. m., and Chief Kelly helped him off. They had gone about half way to the Grand Pacific hotel when the sick man fell into Kelly's arms and died almost immediately. O'Dea occasionally related incidents of the Afghan and Kaffir wars. His pension papers show him to have been 43 years old in 1888, when he was discharged from the First Norfolk regiment, after 22 years service, in the course of which he had earned medals for bravery.

REVELSTOKE.

(From the Kootenay Mail.)

A new bond is said to have been given on the Great Northern. No ore will be shipped during the winter.

Beaton & Vandall's pack train brought down considerable gold dust from Gold Hill and have returned on their last trip this season with provisions for the camp.

C. E. Lambin has recorded the Beaver, five milling gold ore, on the Columbia, near Seven Mile Bar.

The C.P.R. have surveyed the townsite at the Arrow Lake terminus, which will be known as Columbia City.

J. D. Sibbald and A. Park are asking the gold commissioner for 1,000 feet of placer ground on Smith creek—an extension of the Park mine.

ANOTHER MINERAL DISCOVERY.

DUNCAN, Oct. 25.—(Special)—Seven mineral claims have been staked on a quartz ledge adjoining the land of Col. Elliot, of Somenos. They are said to contain principally silver and copper. It is said that the ledge was first discovered some years ago by Mr. J. Bell, of Somenos, but was not staked off. The ledge is on the west side of the railway line, between Somenos and Hall's Crossing.

"Many diseases arise from one cause—blood impurity." Beecham's Pills. WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. Purify the blood and thus go to the root of many maladies. EVANS & CO. LTD., MONTREAL.