

THE FRASER.

When the Fraser river delegation waited on Minister Tarte to ask for Dominion aid in the matter of flood remedies, the answer returned by that gentleman was a little out of the usual order. He said at once that an exploratory survey would be made, that a sum would be voted for preliminary expenses and that the government would at once send a competent engineer to look after the work.

KILLING A SALMON STRIBAM.

A report from Alberta states that the salmon have reached the head of the canal in great numbers, and in their ineffectual attempts to surmount the dam at the paper mill are battering themselves to death in thousands. Some time ago a fishway was placed on this dam, but with the stupidity worthy of a government job, it was so constructed that at certain seasons no water passed through and consequently it was useless.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

In his report to council relative to the large batch of Queen's counsel appointed by the Tupper government just before its retirement, Sir Oliver Mowat gave some interesting statistics. He said: "The undersigned has had under consideration an order-in-council dated July 8, appointing 173 members of the bars of Canada Queen's counsel. These are in addition to 481 appointed since confederation, of which number 84 were appointed between July, 1867, and Nov. 5, 1873; and 397 after October 16, 1878. No appointments were made during Mr. Mackenzie's administration.

judice of those better entitled thereto. Such a wholesale and indiscriminate selection as was recommended to Your Excellency is a degradation of the office and is a grievance as regards the bar generally, instead of being a merited honor to those appointed. The existence of the degree is useful if the jurisdiction to make the appointments is reasonably exercised. In England the appointments are made by the lord chief chancellor, and it is stated in a recent legal publication that an applicant for the appointment has to communicate by letter to barristers of longer standing than himself (not being Queen's Counsel) his intention to apply, and that before making any appointment the lord chancellor submits to the judges the names of the applicants whom he thinks of appointing. If in this country the power of appointment belongs exclusively to Your Excellency-in-Council, it will be well to consider hereafter whether some checks may not and should not be devised to confine within proper bounds the recommendations made to the governor-general."

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

City Engineer Willmot proposes to extend the sewer now terminating at Pemberton's property on St. Charles street, down that street to Front Bay road and then to a ravine running through city property into Ross Bay on the east side of the cemetery. The sewer, as it now exists, is a nuisance in the most important residential section of the city, and its extension as above would remove that nuisance to a less populous locality and ultimately it would disappear altogether by the continuation of the sewer to the main sewer on Moss street. The sewer on Belcher and St. Charles streets (on the hill), although constructed with a view of forming a part of the city system, is not as yet connected therewith, the outlet at the present time being, as stated, on St. Charles street. The cost of the proposed extension is to be borne equally by the city, the provincial government (on account of Government House), and the property owners, each having agreed to contribute \$1000. The morning paper points out that "by taking the drain Richardson street to Cook street the council would have a proper sanitary drain," and in its innocent ignorance of the engineering difficulties expresses surprise that a thing so clear had to be pointed out to the engineers and aldermen. There is no doubt if the best sewer practicable it would be the best one, but it is not practicable for the reason that sewage will not run up hill. The east end of Richardson street is lower than Cook street and as a falling grade is necessary the sewer would require to be built on trestles for fully half the distance. Furthermore, Richardson street is not extended to St. Charles street and these trestles would cross private property. It would be possible by tunnelling through the rock on Government House hill to connect with Cook street, but the cost would be enormous. Taking the sewage down St. Charles street to the sea may not be the best scheme devisable, but it is at least practical and economical, whereas the alternate route suggested by an unscientific critic is impracticable, as the sewer would have to operate by a reversal of the laws of gravitation.

THEY SPEAK FROM IGNORANCE.

From the report of the discussion raised by Mr. Maxwell in the house of commons some judgment may be formed of the ignorance which prevails in the east in regard to the Chinese question. For the benefit of such well meaning but misinformed gentlemen as Mr. D. C. Fraser and Sir Henri Joly it seems necessary to quote Mr. Cleveland's famous aphorism: "It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us." Mr. Fraser's fine theorizings and Sir Henri's chivalrous sentiments are admirable in their way; but they leave untouched the disastrous condition which unchecked Asiatic immigration imposes on this province. These charitable, philosphic and chivalrous eastern gentlemen are simply unaware of the facts, else they would talk in a different strain. If the Pictou coal mine owners and other capitalists of the three thousand Chinese miners and coolies, to replace as many white men now employed, Mr. Fraser would have some realization of the evil which troubles British Columbia. If Mr. Fraser further knew that these miners and coolies were virtually in a state of slavery, imported under contract and owned, and that the Six Companies, his Christian sentiments might be led to take alarm in a different direction. And if Sir Henri Joly were surrounded by similar conditions he might come to the conclusion that Canada owed something to herself and her civilization as well as to that smooth old Chinese diplomat who seems to have pulled the wool over his eyes. As a matter of fact these men know nothing of the true situation, and unfortunately they, and others like them, refuse to learn. Otherwise they would be grateful for Mr. Maxwell's efforts to enlighten them, taking account of neither time nor place. We fail to understand how any man who has concern for the welfare of Canada can look with complacency on the importation of Chinese slaves, whose work benefits only their owners and a few selfish capitalists.

Ottawa Journal: Sir Richard Cartwright has taken a practical step in consulting the boards of trade throughout the Dominion as to the best means of promoting the export of Canadian products. In this way he will get the benefit of the experience and opinions of business men in all provinces and transportation enterprises in brief accessible form. By comparison of these he can form a pretty accurate estimate

of the present condition and future prospects of our export trade, as well as a comprehensive idea of what is required of government in the way of creating facilities and removing obstacles.

COOKED REPORTS.

The Colonist's Ottawa dispatches of yesterday contained the following: "Hon. Mr. Prior elicited the important information in reply to-night that Dr. Duncan's appointment as quarantine officer, which was made by the late government, was approved by His Excellency. Hon. Mr. Fisher said the present government could not interfere." In our Ottawa specials to-day appears an exact copy of Hansard's report of the debate referred to. In two important particulars Hansard does not sustain the dispatch published in the Colonist, which was evidently cooked in Ottawa or Victoria. First, Hon. Mr. Prior did not "elicit the important information" about Dr. Duncan's official position; it was Hon. Dr. Montague who asked the question. Second, Hon. Mr. Fisher did not say that "the present government could not interfere"; he said nothing about the right or power of the government to cancel Dr. Duncan's appointment.

The official position of the Superintendent of Quarantine will not be improved by misrepresentation; although it is to be expected when a point has been gained by sharp practice—as for instance the liberation of smallpox suspects to vote—that it will be sustained if need be by similar artifices.

ILLEGAL CONTRACTS.

Ex-ministers and their fellow Conservative members of parliament are very solicitous these days that the interests of the country should be conserved, the constitution strictly adhered to and the public business transacted with the strictest regard for law and order. All this solicitude appears rather odd in the light of the exposure made with respect to the militia clothing contracts. In May last certain favored Conservative firms, among them Messrs. Shorrey, of Montreal, and the Sanford Company, of Hamilton, were given contracts for the supply of such clothing, one contract in each case to commence on July 1st, 1896, and last for one year, while a second one was to commence next July and run for two years. In this action the late government was guilty of a double breach of the law, for it had no power to make a contract covering more than one year, nor had it power to make a contract for even one year before the necessary money had been voted by parliament. The Liberal government, of course, promptly declared the contracts null and void as contravening the law, but it has decided to allow the firms mentioned to supply the clothing for one year. What a high regard for the law and the public interest the deposed ministers must have entertained when they thus concluded an illegal agreement for the purpose of helping political favorites. How much of this sort of work was done during the late regime the country may never know exactly, but from the exposures that have already been made it should be able to estimate with some approach to accuracy.

A prominent London firm of produce dealers has in a letter offered the following tribute to the creamery system: "Since the Australians have adopted the creamery system and sent us good things of choice quality, our people have, except in extreme cases, given over buying dairy butters, and the Canadian and American lardie or store-packed is also discarded. At the moment there is absolutely no trade for it in London, although, unfortunately for shippers, there is plenty about. Our advice is—do not buy any for shipment to London no matter how tempting the price may seem. On the other hand, where Canadians have adopted the creamery system and have sent to the United Kingdom fine regular quality, then ready sale has been found and money made. If the Canadian farmer wishes a steady and regular outlet for butter in London, he must adopt the Australian plan and send us butter uniform in flavor, color, texture and packing.

While admitting the desirability of having the Crow's Nest Pass railway built into Kootenay the Globe says: "The question of a Crow's Nest Pass line cannot be considered independent of the broader question of allowing the only possible highways between the east and west to pass under corporate control. In the excitement of a rapid scramble for wealth in a district of phenomenal growth that broader question will receive but little attention, the railway by hook or crook being the all-important demand. But the natural barrier between the Pacific Province and the east raises problems of a serious nature, and the only passages available for public highways should not be alienated without careful consideration. For the government to build a short line which would be really at the mercy of the Canadian Pacific railway would not be the part of wisdom. But some method should, if possible, be devised for retaining the only available mountain pass under public control."

Montreal Shareholder: At the general election in June last, Mr. John Clark, the Liberal candidate in North Grey, Ont., was elected, but shortly after his election his death occurred and the seat became vacant. The Hon. William Patterson, controller of customs, who was without a seat in parliament at the time, was nominated as his successor and was elected. It is now announced that Mr. Patterson will hand over his sessional allowance, which will amount

to one thousand dollars, to Mr. Clark's widow. Such an action is entitled to the highest praise, and stamps its author as generous, manly, and setting an example of liberality which deserves mention on the page of history.

On examination of the first division list of the new parliament one is struck with the "splendid isolation" of Messrs. Prior and Earle. The cool shades of opposition were bad enough, but now that the bar is abolished our Conservative friends must feel much like the clam which believed the tide had gone out and would never come in again.

E. E. Osler, M.P. for West Toronto, when speaking of Mr. Foster's motion of censure on account of the issue of warrants, said he felt bound to vote for the motion. But he added this little frank confession: "I would very much rather have cast my first vote in this house on a more important question than this one."

Toronto Star: Had the Tupper view of the gubernatorial warrants prevailed, the employees of the Dominion of Canada would have gone for two months without their wages. It is a poor constitution which will permit of such a state of things.

There is nothing new in the information alleged to have been elicited by Col. Prior from Hon. Mr. Fisher in reference to the position of Dr. Duncan, acting superintendent of quarantine, to the effect that the Governor-General had signed the order-in-council appointing that temporary official permanently to the office. It will, however, be "news" if the government can do nothing to relieve the service of an official who has shown himself in another and similar capacity utterly unfit to discharge, without fear, favor or affection, the duties of such an important office.

Mr. Sidney Low has given the opinion that "we (the people of Britain) are in the full flood tide of protectionist reaction, and it is a tide which did not begin to flow yesterday, and shows no signs of ebbing to-morrow." To him Bystander in the Toronto Weekly Sun, thus pays his respects: "So says Mr. Sidney Low, singing his song of triumph over 'The Decline of Cobdenism.' Just as he was writing, Canada, after eight years of bitter experience, was declaring against protection. New South Wales, after a brief relapse into protectionism, had reverted to free trade. The Americans are wedded, if any nation is, to protectionism, though it has been their economical and social bane, helped to sweep their marine from the seas, and filled their legislature with corruption. But the election of Cleveland was at all events a sign of ebbing; and certain it is that the McKinley tariff will never return. . . . Mr. Sidney Low has been taking his turn to throw a handful of mud on the statue of Cobden. Cobden was mean, sordid and vile, because, instead of furnishing the nobility and gentry with sublime jingo sensations, he gave bread to a famishing people. 'Poisonous' is the epithet bestowed by Mr. Sidney Low on a policy which in fifty years has trebled the wealth of Great Britain, and probably doubled the number of Englishmen living in plenty and comfort."

The Rossland Miner offers the following contribution to the discussion on liability of shareholders in mining companies: "To set at rest any uneasiness which eastern people may feel on the subject the Miner will briefly recite the method of incorporating mining companies in Washington. A organizer a company to acquire the B mineral claim from C. Articles of incorporation and a temporary board of trustees are agreed on and these after filing their articles of incorporation and receiving their charter enter into an agreement with C for the purchase of the B mineral claim. C takes the entire capital stock of the company in fully-paid and non-assessable shares in lieu of cash, and gives to the company a bill of sale to the B mineral claim. The stock held by C is all fully paid and non-assessable. He has taken it at par and he cannot be assessed for one cent on any or all the shares he owns. When he donates a portion of that stock to the treasury of the company, or sells it to anybody else at one cent, 10 cents or 50 cents a share it is still fully paid and non-assessable stock. Neither the company nor anybody else can levy an assessment of a single cent against a single share of this stock. If this were not so a number of Washington companies operating mines in this district would soon have got out of the troubles they got themselves into by exhausting their treasury stock. All they would have had to do was levy an assessment on their stockholders, but this of course they could not do." The Miner speaks with great confidence, but it really does not know what view the British Columbia court would take of the question. It is admitted that in the case of companies incorporated in the province there would be liability on the shares to their full face value. What then? Is there to be one law for foreign and another for domestic corporations doing business in the province, side by side?

ASIATIC CHEAP LABOR.

To the Editor: The Asiatic labor invasion is beyond all others the greatest menace that threatens the white race. It is pregnant with dire evils, and will, if not stopped forever, inevitably overwhelm our people and our institutions. In order to simplify the matter I propose a few pertinent questions for the consideration of the public generally. 1. Can white laborers or artisans hire healthy tenements, live on plain, wholesome food, dress decently and discharge

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their obligations as respectable citizens on the wage Chinese and Japanese laborers and artisans will work for?

2. If white laborers, artisans and others are forced, through hunger, to compete in the labor market with Asiatics, who will herd together in any filthy hole, live on food whites would not touch, wear foul, disease-breeding raiment, and practice unnatural habits, are not the inevitable consequences obvious?

3. If the labor demand is supplied by Asiatics, will landlords, tradesmen, merchants, professionals, manufacturers and producers be benefited?

4. If ranchers, farmers and others cannot realize living remuneration from their outlay of labor, capital and skill, will it induce immigrants with capital to purchase and clear land and develop the natural resources of the province, and increase its revenue?

5. If white immigrants are not encouraged and rigorously protected in every possible way against what is manifestly an absolutely unequal competition, what prospect is there of our citizens thriving, of manufactures being established, of employment being found for our children?

6. Who are the enemies of this province and the white race on this question? Are they not some of those who neither toll nor spin, yet thrive on the superstitions of the credulous? 7. Did not Bishop Perrin state at one of the meetings of the Y. M. C. A. that Victoria was immoral beyond any other city in Canada? What do Bishop Perrin and the clergy propose shall be done with the white children of British Columbia if they are to be kept in forced idleness by Asiatics? Are there not throughout the province many highly respectable men and women, also strong, healthy boys and girls, who would be only too pleased to have the work now given to Asiatics? Are not hunger and misery the most fruitful breeders of crime and immorality? Are not the clergy, who are persistently taking part with the Asiatics against their own race, responsible for much of this crime and immorality? Why do not the clergy, who are working for the Chinese obtain their stipend from them? Is it honest to draw their stipend from the whites?

8. Who benefit by Asiatic labor in Canada? A few combines, principally the C. P. R. and steamships; the last dumps them in British Columbia, the first transports them to where they can be smuggled across the line. Lord Russell, lord chief justice of England, is doing his best to unite England and the United States into adopting a healthy progress and the peace of mankind. Thousands of English and Americans would do their best to unite their nations, to work in harmony for the progress and peace of the world. What has the late government of Canada been doing for years? Allowing a combine to swamp the U. S. with Asiatic laborers and opium. 9. Have not the Dominion and provincial governments been guilty of criminal neglect in allowing the invasion of Asiatic laborers to continue for so many years? The foregoing questions are written from the standpoint of humanity. If they are wrong, the writer begs that one of the clergy, Bishop Perrin for choice, will demonstrate through the press from the standpoint of Christianity wherein they are wrong; also why the persistent and continual actions of the clergy on behalf of the Asiatics, obviously against the best interests of the province and the public weal, should not be most seriously condemned.

H. J. ROBERTSON.

Victoria, 11th Sept., 1896.

SPURN PROTECTION

Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom Endorse Free Trade.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain Urged to Give Attention to Cable and Fast Steamship Schemes.

Southampton, Sept. 15.—The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom opened in Hartley Hall here at 10 o'clock this morning, with Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, M.P., president, in the chair. The president, during the course of his opening address, said that he hoped the visit of Li Hung Chang to England would result in benefits to British trade and commerce.

The feature of the day's session was the rejection of a clause favoring protection in the resolution re commercial union. The programme of the meeting which will last to-day and to-morrow contains twenty resolutions introduced by different Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, some of which touch upon Canadian and American interests, for instance, the London Chamber proposes that the congress shall declare that the "time has now arrived when Her Majesty's government may properly consider the desirability of appointing competent officers to the more important colonies for the purpose of reporting on their agricultural, commercial, mineral, and industrial developments, such officers

to be paid out of the Imperial funds."

The executive council of the association will offer this resolution: "That a memorial be presented to the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, urging his attention to the slow progress made in carrying out the request of the Ottawa convention for cable communication between the colonies and the Mother Country, and between England and Canada."

The Bradford Chamber wants introduced the American "C. O. D." system into the British parcel post. The Leicester Chamber urges the adoption of the metric system and the Wolverhampton Chamber complains that the freight rates between the United Kingdom and South Africa are higher than between South Africa and the United States by the same steamers, and Wolverhampton demands that the United Kingdom be put on the same level as the United States. An attempt will also be made to draw public opinion to the necessity of improving the canals of the United Kingdom. The South Scotland Chamber will suggest that a commercial union between the colonies and the Mother Country would tend to promote the permanence and prosperity of the British Empire, and that, therefore, this association would urge Her Majesty's government to take every possible opportunity for furthering this question."

The Bristol Chamber of Commerce will take up the question of the naval reserve in the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this association, Her Majesty's government should without further delay deal with the very urgent question of providing adequate naval reserves, which are absolutely essential, not only to protect our commerce and the food supplies of the nation, but also to insure the naval supremacy of the British Empire."

There was a warm debate over the resolution introduced by the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce regarding the commercial union between the colonies and the Mother Country. The motion, after having been attacked as favoring protection, was eventually withdrawn. The motion of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, regarding freights, to South Africa, also aroused much discussion. They read: "Whereas, the associated steamship companies carrying between the United Kingdom and South Africa continue to control the rates of freight between the United States and South Africa in many instances, whereas such rates are generally charges a higher rate of freight for merchandise carried by them from the United Kingdom to South Africa than is charged for the same class of goods from the United States to South Africa.

Resolved that in the opinion of this association such action is unpatriotic and detrimental to the manufacturing interests of this country. 2. Having regard to the fact that the associated steamship companies carrying between the United Kingdom and South Africa, carry only as far as Port Elizabeth, Durban, which does not compete with the rates quoted by the German African Co., from Germany, it is the opinion of this association that shippers should be free to avail themselves of lower freights to South African ports north of Durban without sacrificing any of the benefits they are accustomed to receive from the associated companies.

Both the above clauses were defeated. The resolution of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, referring to the naval reserve, was carried after it had been supported in a long speech by Lord Charles Beresford, in the course of his speech Lord Beresford said that his hearers not to forget that Great Britain was isolated in Europe. He fully appreciated, he said, the efforts of the British fleet, but Great Britain's present fighting forces were unequal to the risks of war with a combination of the powers. Nothing in history would be so terrible and bloody and shocking as the adoption of resolutions in favor of improving the existing canals and for the formation of public trusts for the acquisition and working of water ways, with power of compulsory purchase of canals now under the control of railway companies, the meeting adjourned sine die.

A POLITICIAN SUICIDES.

Henry F. Plympton, a Leading Republican Quits the Strife. Wellesley, Mass., Sept. 17.—H. F. Plympton, chairman of the executive committee of the Republican state central committee, committed suicide at his father's house, Mt. Wesley Hills, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was about 31 years old and a remarkably energetic politician. He had been actively at work in the campaign. This is the second year Mr. Plympton secured from the Republican party his official position, and his ability as a manager was recognized by the leaders of his party. He leaves a wife and two children.

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LISTER

The Aggressive Lambton Around the Ex-

A Battle Over the Alleged a Lo

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—voted by the House on the orders of the some interesting nu

Mr. Laurier, who other day by Sir C. statement as to the terior, made a state He was not prepared faintly when it was was the intention to to some gentleman E but at present there in the public interest delay was desirable.

Sir Charles Tupper in the Montreal Free Toronto Mail and the following statement which stated that Mr. Cham Laurier would have him or his imperial s into a denial of the said that Mr. Cham Minister, and that h an opportunity to di was evidently a mere Charles an opportunit himself, and Mr. Ch had done in Engli not done to keep cl ties and of his relat berlain and Lord B into a denial of the in the late election it true that he had r tions from Mr. Cham came premier but the soal.

Mr. Laurier info Tupper that if he had political views in the past twelve mon known that Patrio would the Liberal p party, stated so in a letter ture because the vi were not the views cating when in pub sary that Mr. Cham ising Canada. He b come and hoped so st was one of the se a presided for a long ti al office and will sough to develop a commends itself to a If there was any im Chamberlain for tak Canadian elections th with Mr. Cham, wh publication a priva Mr. Laurier added was not altogether i lish that letter, and being Chamberlain elections. The blame on the writer but a ted the publication of Liberals cheered this Charles Tupper dea to Kerrison, hold in his hand, brought effort at present be Canadians to emigra steamer Moravia, of was now in the silve the agents of that l engage Canadians to work on the coffee wanted to know if t taking any steps to p impositions in the inds of Canadians h go on that vessel, w 15.

Mr. Laurier said to be Canada a more for them than Braz everything to gain He advised them to the truthfulness ma made to them about pressed a reduction government should that Brazil was not go to and Mr. Char to the fact that the had taken immigrat to Brazil.

In committee of a man named J. gina, a caretaker of ing, and Mr. Tarte was no complaint an except that there w to do and he had t go. He would, ho the case and if any done he would repa The opposition we know the details a wherefore of the v estimates, and em showed a reduction down by Mr. Foste declined to let them ped of questioning ing.

When the estimat ment of Trade and reached, Mr. Foster ment out of remind Cartwright out of the used to make as the department wh Richard, he said, h strength of English in describing the dep ways, the conclusion that the department wheel on a coach.

Wilkins—Hallo, old man, didn't know you'll be back in town. Blkin—In town. It would break my wife's heart, but I can't do it. I'll be home until the 1st of September.

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RE CHINESE CHEAP LABOR

Mr. Maxwell Introduces the Subject to the Notice of the House of Commons.

Sir Henri Joly's Plea of Defence to the Distinguished Chinese Visitor.

Discussion on the Proposed Retailatory Bill Relating to Alien Labor.

(Montreal Star Report.)

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—Yesterday was private member's day in the house of commons and motions, together with questions, occupied the sitting of the afternoon.

Then in the evening came private and public bills and so the day was passed rather quietly, perhaps tamely in comparison with the battle and division of the previous night. The feature of the afternoon was the speech delivered by Mr. Maxwell, of Burrard, British Columbia. He urged the government to increase the per capita tax on Chinese from \$50 to \$500, and in presenting his motion he presented a strong case against Chinese immigration.

After dinner Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere made a personal explanation, and if he voiced the views of the ministry the anti-Chinese advocates have little to expect in the way of restrictive legislation. Sir Henri was fresh from his visit to the great Li Hung Chang and perhaps he had not yet recovered from the influences of the great man of the East. Outside the ranks of the British Columbia members no great interest seems to be taken in this question. To the members from the Pacific coast it is a burning question and it is certain that they will not be disposed to accept the views laid down by Sir Henri.

The chief item of interest in the first half of the afternoon was a discussion arising out of the resignation of Major-General Cameron, late Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston. Hon. Dr. Borden moved for an order of papers for the members referring to the Royal Military College. The papers had been brought down, but this motion was necessary in order to bring papers properly before the house.

Sir Charles Tupper immediately rose and in an order of papers referring to the resignation of the commandant, which led to his resignation.

Hon. Dr. Borden replied that the letter was a private letter addressed by Major-General Gascoigne to the commandant. It had not been thought necessary to bring the letter down. There was nothing in it but what the answer implied.

Sir Charles Tupper impressively remarked that the house would at once perceive that it was impossible to refuse to lay on the table a letter from one high official to another, in which the latter was told that it was necessary that he should resign his position. A letter which conveyed to a high official an intimation that his services would be dispensed with in fifteen days. It was impossible that such a letter could be treated as private.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that the question rested with the general himself. If he wrote "private" on the letter it was a private letter, if not it could be brought down.

This was a proposition that did not at all commend itself to the members who had asked for the papers.

Sir Charles Tupper protested that a letter intimating that services were to terminate in a few days could not be a private letter.

The premier, however, persisted, and Hon. Col. Tisdale, who, at the instance of Major-General Cameron, had asked for the papers, said that he had an interview with the minister and received a hint that it would be as well not to press for the papers. Then Major-General Cameron asked him to make a second motion. He dissented from the premier's suggestion altogether. He pointed out how serious would be if the government could make official documents private by merely writing the word "private" on them.

Sir Adolphe Caron supported this view, and Hon. L. H. Davies, thought the premier could write the recipient. He could either accept the condition or not.

The motion then carried.

In answer to Mr. Oliver's question: "Is the government aware that the fact of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company holding in reserve a right of selection of public lands on account of grant enables that company to block land grants in the territories on any railway company to which it is opposed, and to practically block construction by such railway companies unless it receives a cash subsidy? When does the government intend to compel the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to complete their selection of lands on account of grant?"

Hon. R. R. Dohell said the government was not aware of the blocking of the grants to other companies, but would make inquiries. They would make the completion of the selection as soon as possible.

Answering Mr. Oliver, Hon. R. R. Dohell said that an agreement was made between the government and the C.P.R. in 1880, by which the company's lands in the Territories were exempt from taxation for twenty years from the date of the grant by the Crown.

It was on a motion for papers that the speech of the afternoon was delivered. Chinese immigration was the subject, and Mr. Maxwell, of Burrard, British Columbia, the speaker. Mr. Maxwell is new to parliament and largely new to active politics. He is a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, and resigned his charge last spring in order to contest the new electoral division of Burrard in the Liberal interest. He won, and now sits on the back row of the Liberal benches besides Mr. Morison, of New Westminster. They are bright young members and worthy representatives of the people of the coast.

It was Mr. Maxwell's first speech, and he did himself credit. One listening to

Mr. Maxwell saw that he had received his training as a public speaker in the ministry. There was much in the manner of delivery and in the style of expression that smacked of the pulpit. But this was lost sight of because he put his case so clearly before the house. His arguments were excellent, and through them all ran an intense earnestness.

Mr. Maxwell felt every word that he spoke, and the house listened attentively. His motion was as follows: "Order of the House—Copies of all petitions or memorials presented to the government on the subject of Chinese immigration. At the outset Mr. Maxwell said that he regretted that his first speech in parliament should be delivered on such a subject; still he had a mandate from the people of British Columbia to deal with this matter; he felt it to be his duty to press the matter upon the attention of the administration. The question generally from the fact that it was not directly concerning the Dominion government, it was British Columbia's grievance, but he invited the house to look at it not from the standpoint of the eastern resident, but from that of the people of the Pacific coast. And further, it is in our party question. British Columbia candidates on both sides were pledged to attend to this matter. Had his Conservative opponent been elected, he would have stood on this question in the same position that the speaker was then occupying.

Taking up the grievance complained of, Mr. Maxwell's first point was that it was a growing evil. Year by year it became worse as the number of Chinese in Canada were increasing. A common reply was that the presence of the people gave Canadians a good chance to Christianize them, but what was the effect of the presence of these people? Mr. Maxwell's answer was that as things were now going on that grave injustice was being done to our own people. "Is it not an unwise policy to flood one province with a semi-barbarous people?"

The history of the case was reviewed. The Chinese first came to British Columbia to work upon railway construction, but the promise was given that when the work should be completed the Chinese should be sent home. The promise was not kept, but when the work was completed, the Celestials were turned upon the province. Then the trouble began. A commission headed by the Hon. J. A. Chapeau had visited the province and inquired into the question. In their report they stated that they found the people of the province in favor of prohibiting the immigration. That was true then and true to-day.

Notwithstanding this the findings of the commission were simply outrageous. To be sure, some evidence had been obtained in favor of the Chinese, but whom was it given? By persons interested. The great mass of the evidence was in favor of shutting out these people.

Against the Chinese was brought the charge of immorality. It could not be denied, said Mr. Maxwell, that the whites had their vices, too, but the vices of the Chinese were controlled by the higher influences of civilization, while the vices of the Chinese were controlled by the lower forces of barbarism. They were opium users, they were gamblers, they were grossly immoral; the laws they obeyed were those prescribed by the secret societies to which they all belonged; all of which induced leprosy and given to the province several hundred acres, all of which cost the public much money and delayed the development of the country.

"No self-respecting people," said Mr. Maxwell, "wished to have dumped into their midst the scum of eastern barbarism."

He next proceeded to consider the effect of a large Chinese population upon the moral life of our people. It was degrading, he claimed, in the extreme, for this moral and social condition could exist without corrupting the whole body politic. He urged the government to consider the high moral aspect of the case rather than the monetary consideration. "And this stream," said he, "is pouring into our land over the accumulated filth of Chinese goals and dens of vice and crime."

The labor aspect of the case was next taken up. There was the plea that the province required cheap labor. And why did British Columbia require cheap labor more than other parts of the commonwealth? British Columbia was rich enough to pay white man's wages for a white man's work. The Chinese took the bread from the mouths of the whites, closed their homes and drove our own people from their own land. In what respect were the conditions of the Pacific province different from those of the other provinces that cheap, barbarian labor was required for its development? It was said that Chinese were so docile, so easily managed. For these qualities he might be liked by an employer who wished to swear at and kick his laborers. "Thank goodness," said Mr. Maxwell, "our white people will stand that. The men who made British Columbia are good enough for British Columbia."

Mr. Maxwell told how Chinese labor filled the fish canneries, the C.P.R. steamships, the kitchens of the city homes, and everywhere they displaced white labor.

According to his calculation Mr. Maxwell held that there were 20,000 Chinese in the province. The people thought it was high time to stop or at least check this immigration. And now what did they ask? It was simply this; that the import tax be increased from \$50 per capita to \$500. About this matter the people were so earnest, and they looked to the government for relief long delayed.

"Let the Chinese continue to come and soon the condition of British Columbia will be similar to that described by Goldsmith in the 'Deserted Village,' but give us the desire of our hearts, stop this flood of barbarism and we will make of British Columbia a province beloved at home and respected abroad."

It was nearly six o'clock, and the remainder of the sitting was occupied by Mr. Fraser. The bulky form of the member for Guysborough loomed up in defence of the mild celestial. He was directly opposed to the views expressed by Mr. Maxwell. One objection was that such a law would be a source of the worst protection, and it was therefore wrong.

Canada should be open to all people, and if Canadians could not compete with the new-comers then they must abide the consequences. Instead of shutting people out, Canada should invite all who are willing to work to come here and take up the broad acres awaiting the plow. However, he did not ex-

plain what prospects there were of Chinamen taking up land and becoming farmers.

"And are we afraid," asked Mr. Fraser, "of these people; not able to take care of ourselves, but have to resort to a law in order to shut out competition?" He pointed to England, whose shores were free to all comers irrespective of race or color. She received them all and made all contribute to her prosperity.

Canada should imitate her example both in the matter of trade and the immigration of foreigners. Speaking for himself he was opposed to a further restriction upon Chinese immigration. It being six o'clock, the speaker left the chair, and the debate on Mr. Maxwell's motion went over until the next private member's day.

After recess a comparatively small number of members were present, and an air of languor pervaded the whole house.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, who had not had an opportunity of speaking before six o'clock when the Chinese question was under discussion, rose to make a personal explanation. He spoke earnestly and clearly though quietly. He said: "I desire to ask a great favor of the house. I may say even a personal favor, but I will not occupy the time of the house for more than two or three minutes. I had the honor of being chosen by the government of Canada to give its representative to meet Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of China. I spent some time with him in friendly intercourse, and I heard him express the gratification which he entertains and which he acknowledges for the attention shown him in Canada. Let me tell the house that almost the last words he said to me before I took leave of him were these: 'Do not abandon us; do not abandon him. I told him that I would not abandon him. He is about to sail from Canada; the cheers with which he was received everywhere ringing in his ears. To-morrow he will see the attack brought against his country to-day. Mr. Speaker, I do not in any way desire to comment upon the Chinese, but the attack was just and unjust, but I appeal to all the members of this house as Canadians to give me the chance of showing that a Canadian can keep his word. I want him to know before he sails that when he speaks I shall endeavor to do my best to keep my word, and when I am allowed to open my mouth upon this subject I shall seek to dispel the dark cloud which is hanging now over the reputation of the countrymen of the viceroy who was welcomed so heartily in this country.'"

I merely ask the house of commons for permission to make this statement in order to let him know, before he leaves this country, that when the time comes for me to speak I shall endeavor to do so, so far as lies within my power, the reputation of his countrymen; then it will be my duty to do it, and I will do it. I thank the house with all my heart for the attention they have given to my remarks."

Mr. George Taylor moved the second reading of his alien labor act.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier acknowledged that the bill was important, but regarded the principle as somewhat objectionable. He regarded the American alien labor law as a blot on the statute book of a great country. He acknowledged that there was great and unjustifiable discontent in Canadian border towns by the American labor law, which he thought was of the same tenor as that now before the house. If the American bill was a blot on their legislation it would be a blot on the Canadian statute book if a retaliatory act was passed. To protect Canadian laborers Parliament might be compelled to do so, but he would not do so. He would proceed with it at present. Reference had been made to correspondence between the two governments on this question, and he thought time should be given to the government to look into this matter, and he would not do so until the government between the two governments could not be arrived at. If it were necessary at a later date to go on with this unfriendly legislation he would give Mr. Taylor every possibility to press his act.

Sir Charles Tupper said this was a most important bill. It was a very great temptation to the people of Canada to pass legislation to prevent Americans coming in to undertake all kinds of work, when they themselves were met with exclusion directly they crossed the border. He agreed with Mr. Laurier as to the American law being a blot on their statute book, but did not see that this act if passed would be as great a blot on this country. He was not going to initiate such legislation, neither to follow suit in self-defence. He agreed, however, that if this matter could be arranged by diplomacy it would be far better than passing such an act, and he would do his best to do so. He would do all they possibly could to secure a friendly arrangement.

Messrs. Taylor, Davin, Clarke Wallace, Tisdale and Woods, Hugh John Macdonald, Dymont, of Algoma; Ganong, Chabert, of P.E.I.; Clancy, McGregor, Bennett, Henderson, Hughes and the Premier followed.

The sentiment was pretty general that something should be done to meet the difficulty, but that negotiations with the United States should be tried before retaliatory legislation was tried.

Mr. Laurier moved the adjournment of the debate, and in doing so, said that after negotiations had been tried and failed then it would be time to legislate, but he hoped the Americans could be induced to rescind the law now complained of by the Canadians.

However, if that could not be obtained, then it would be their duty next session to pass a law, not the modified measure proposed by Mr. Taylor, but a law in the full terms of the United States act. The debate was then adjourned.

Catarrah Cured for 25 Cents.

Neglect cold in the head and you will surely have catarrah. Neglect nasal catarrah and you will surely induce pulmonary diseases or catarrah of the stomach with its disgusting attendants, foul breath, hawking, vomiting, diarrhoea, etc. Stop it by using Dr. Chase's Catarrah Cure, 25 cents a box. A perfect blower inclosed with each box.

THE INVINCIBLE "DAN."

Cleveland, O., Sept. 16.—Dan McLeod of St. Francis defeated Tom McMahon of Detroit, in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match at the Star theatre last night. McLeod threw McMahon three times within an hour.

A LEAGUE OF PEACE

St. James Gazette Proposes that England, America and Italy Join Hands.

Situation in Constantinople—Foreign Representatives Declines a Turkish Guard.

Sir Isaac Pitman Reported Dangerously Ill—The Advance on Dongola.

London, Sept. 16.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes a leading editorial headed: "New Triple Alliance." During the course of its remarks on the subject, the St. James Gazette, points out the menacing tone of the continental semi-official press on the subject of Turkey and says: "We are openly treated with a joint hostile European action if we interfere (in Turkey) against the will of the powers, but there is one combination which British statesmanship might regard with entire approval to be able to assume an independent attitude under British inspiration."

"Why should not England, the United States and Italy form a new combination of the nations of the earth the people of the United States can understand the impulse which would drive Englishmen to war in order to suppress tyranny or rescue the oppressed. Many Americans would regard with entire approval the spectacle of the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes floating in the breeze side by side in the Bosphorus to back up a joint demand."

Continuing the St. James Gazette points out that Italy is ready to join England in this matter if invited, and continues: "It might be expected that the Russian combination would go to pieces at the mere aspect of this general league of peace and the new driving might lead to a fresh grouping of the powers and the delivery of Europe, from Turkish misrule."

The First, Second and Third brigades of cavalry and the camel corps have continued the advance on Dongola and are pushing on southward from Kedorna. The infantry, artillery, engineers and transport corps will soon move further southward as soon as the cavalry reports the country open for them.

The Chronicle's Rome correspondent reports that the Italian Ministry publishes the rumor that negotiations are afoot for the cession of Erethra (the Italian possession in Abyssinia) to Russia in exchange for some eastern compensation. Thomas Montgomery Joy, said to be an American and hailing from New York, was charged in the local police court to-day with obtaining postage stamps by false pretences. It appears that he advertised a bicycle to be given away with persons sending in the most news to his modelers in the word "Overland," but each competitor had to enclose a postage stamp. This police found 6000 letters in Liverpool, where Joy's letters were addressed to him, and they also found 3000 letters addressed to his modelers in New York. The police have been unable to find any bicycle named "The Overland." Joy was eventually committed for trial.

Paris, Sept. 16.—There is no truth in the report that Alexander Sullivan, the Irish leader, has been arrested here. Paris, Sept. 16.—Sir Isaac Pitman, the originator of spelling reforms and a system of phonetic shorthand, is dangerously ill in this city.

Constantinople, Sept. 15.—Owing to the Turkish government's communication to the embassies of the powers in regard to rumors of another Armenian outrage here, the embassies to-day deputed the foreign consuls to authorize the police to enter foreign houses when necessary for the purpose of recovering throwing bombs or shooting therefrom.

Vienna, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Neu Freie Press from Belgrade, Serbia, says it was the Austrian consul who was kidnapped near Seres, Macedonia, by a band of Bulgarian brigands, armed with dynamite bombs. The consul is also a wealthy landed proprietor and a Greek.

A scientific party from the warship Andros, it is just announced here, was attacked on August 10th by the natives of Guadalcanal, one of the Solomon Islands. The geologist of the expedition, Foulton, a midshipman, and two seamen were killed. Many natives were also killed.

Paris, Sept. 16.—P. J. Tynan, the alleged Irish dynamite, up to yesterday evening had not applied for protection at the United States embassy at this capital. There is said to be considerable doubt whether he has been a naturalized American citizen.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—Among the passengers sailing from New York on board the Cunard liner Aurania, is Mrs. Tynan, mother of P. J. Tynan, the alleged dynamite, under arrest at Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

Glasgow, Sept. 16.—Edward Bell, the American, arrested on a charge of participating with Tynan, Kearny and Haines, in a granite conspiracy to blow up the residence of Queen Victoria at Balmoral, while the Czar is her guest, was handed to Scotland yard detectives to-day and taken to London.

Constantinople, Sept. 16.—The offer of the Turkish government to furnish the embassies guards has been declined, the officials preferring to rely upon guards of blue jackets from the warships of the powers. Three thousand Armenians have been arrested and the exodus of Armenians continues. Turkish officials declare they have discovered a quantity of bombs and dynamite in the Halidjiglu quarter. It is feared in high quarters that a Mussulman movement is on foot against the Sultan and military measures on an extensive scale have been adopted.

The Strong Man...

Needs to take care of his health and not wait till he gets sick. This can be done by keeping the system well nourished. A Cup of Johnston's Fluid Beef every night and morning, will do this effectively.

Johnston's Fluid Beef. 16 oz. Bottle \$1.00. A Bottle will make 50 Cups of Beef Tea.



Away It Goes



DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Government St.

and replaced by five Seraskier battalions. Liverpool, Sept. 16.—The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced to-day, under the presidency of Sir Joseph Lister, president of the Royal Society, in Philharmonic hall. The citizens of Liverpool have prepared a long and brilliant series of entertainments including no less than eight grand parties for members of the association, and on the last day of the meeting a special banquet will be held by invitation of the president and the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

HAD INDIGESTION! For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More.

Joseph Gardner, stove dealer, of Bath, Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and kidney and stomach troubles generally.

"I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until Mr. Hall, our druggist, advised me to try Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything."

Many people suffer from rheumatism, Bad-blood and diseased kidneys bring it on. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will remedy all this and cure rheumatism, sciatica and all kindred complaints. Here is a simple case: "My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Wells, of Chesley, Ont. He also had a touch of diabetes. The doctors could do him no good, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, 25c. When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic cold. 25c.

MANAGUA.

Managua seems to have been made the capital of Nicaragua because the two principal cities, Leon and Granada, were always fighting for the honor. Leon approached the most closely to the true metropolitan character. It covers a wide extent of country, and its public buildings are admittedly the finest in Central America, and, besides, showing a greater variety of race in its inhabitants, it is the abode of the old aristocracy. Then it has gone in for progress and education; and though it strikes one as a trifle incongruous to see even a railway station in a place like this, to say nothing of the other adjuncts of civilization, there is no blinking the fact that these same adjuncts are there, and that they represent an advance. And the cathedral of cut stone is a magnificent structure, covering an entire square, and fronting the whole width of the grand plaza.

From the roof I saw the wide Pacific shining like a thin rim of silver on the western horizon, while stretching away to the northeast, followed without shifting my eye the lines of Los Marabios, which are nine volcanoes, some of them as perfectly tapered as an Egyptian pyramid. Managua has a certain advantage in being situated on the lemon-colored lake of the same name, and in being the seat of government.—Good Words.

GREENS FOR AUTUMN.

Diamond Dyes Give the Richest Colors.

The manufacturers of the justly popular Diamond Dyes constantly avail themselves of every improvement in the manufacture of dye-stuffs, thus giving to home-dyers all over the world each and every advantage possessed by the largest manufacturers on earth.

Have you tried the Diamond Dye Fast Dark Green, Diamond Dye Fast Olive Green, and Diamond Dye Fast Bottle Green? For the dyeing of wools and silks, these greens are certainly triumphs of science. For the coming autumn, the above greens with their varied shades—Hunters Green, Myrtle Green, Bronze Green, Russian Green and Old Green—will be the rage for ladies' suits and dresses. Use only the "Diamond," and you will get the best results and colors.

OVER everything—just like our prices. We have set things humming with our parade. Everybody is looking for us; if they ain't they ought to do so. Put your pocket book if you want to pick up gold; no 16 1/2; no silver dollars worth 33c. in our catalogue. Hard money and small profits.

Don't forget it is NOT a small 7 lb. bag of Rolled Oats, but a big sack of 10 lbs. per Sack.

90 lbs. Sugar for \$1.00. Electric Soap, 60c. per box. French Claret by the gallon or bottle. FERRIS A DROP, Sausage Flour, \$1.00, Hungarian Flour, \$1.15.

DIVISION OF JAPAN'S TRADE. In 1895 the total trade of Japan was 15 per cent. larger than in the previous year, says the London Financial News, and of the total, the share of Yokohama was exactly one-half. Two-thirds of the increase was due to exports and one-third to imports, and, as Consul Hall says, these figures are an unmistakable indication of the vigor and recuperative power of Japan's foreign trade. We are sorry to find that, comparing the ratio of increase of the four countries which are the leading participants in Japan's trade, and taking imports and exports together, the statistics for Yokohama show that Germany is making the most rapid advance and Great Britain the lowest, the value of German trade in 1895 being an increase of over 53 per cent. on the preceding year; American trade nearly 48 per cent.; French, 12 1/2 per cent., and that of Great Britain, less than 8 per cent. As regards the proportions in which the gross trade of the ports is shared between the same countries, America heads the list with 34 per cent., Great Britain comes next with 21 per cent., France next with 17 per cent., and then Germany with 7 per cent. Of the total exports of Yokohama America takes over one-half, while Great Britain supplies nearly half the imports.

Tynan seems to have been shadowed by the moment he and feels his knive. He was captured by the police, and he passed himself off as a senger or royal courier. The Bell travelling secretary, Tynan, were captured by the police. During his stay at Tynan had plenty of beverage was champagne. There is a strong suspicion that the queen at B that all the suspect have purchased material for the manufacture of bombs. He is nervous, and constipated. A dispatch to the from the statesmen, said to be can citizens, arrived at, and rested a h of Bechem, English ed them, they were States, having be English authorities, house was surround lice, but the occup oratory, however, w fled with applica the manufacture of ives. The dispatch of these men had al of imprisonment for mite outrages.

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...ALL GOES...

"Merry as a Marriage Bell"

IN HOMES WHERE White Star Baking Powder IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion cannot resist their and wholesome baking which so uniformly results from the use of this matchless powder.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME

...THE NINTH ANNUAL...

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY OF B.C. WILL TAKE PLACE AT New Westminster, B. C.

6th, 7th, 8th and 9th OCTOBER.

\$15,000—IN PRIZES—\$15,000 Premium List is the Largest and Most Liberal of any Show west of Toronto.

In conjunction with the Exhibition will be held the Grand Annual Citizens' Celebration: Championship Lacrosse Match, 6 and 7; Best professional and amateur event, over \$500 in prizes; Gymkhana, Aquatics, Quoits, Football, Badminton, Tennis, Canoe Race, Steam Launch Race, for the championship of the Province; Dog Show. The building has been reconstructed and enlarged, and a large list of entries is expected from all parts. Horse Races, over \$200 in prizes. The best Bands in British Columbia will discourse music. Promenade Concert every night in the Exhibition grounds. Excursion rates over all railways and steamboats. Premium lists, entry forms and full information upon application to the Secretary, Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, Exhibition Committee; T. J. Trapp, President; R. A. & I. Society; Arthur Malins, Sec. R. A. & I. Society, P.O. Box 218, New Westminster.

TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN

Dastardly Scheme of the Ruler and His

Very Little Doubt Hatched in

British Government formed As To of Consp

London, Sept. 14.—Heard here that the rest of Edward Be Saturday, J. Walla Kearney, at Rotterdam (No. 1), at France, have nipped a mite plot in the bud. Chinese captured a number of correspondents in further ar raigned at the Cent remanded until Wed while in court and a lie men.

He is about 28 years build, clean shaven a tion. He wore a soft wise dressed as an A. The people at the h stopped say he paid his fellow guests. E made an unfavorable says he is not a Be papers and other be autograph of the police, been shadowing him. He police officials have time of the existenc mite conspiracy. T doubt that the infor is of the most serio though it is difficult facts.

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TO ASSASSINATE QUEEN AND CZAR

Dastardly Scheme To End the Lives of the Rulers of England and Russia.

Very Little Doubt the Plot was Hatched in the United States.

British Government Thoroughly Informed As to Movements of Conspirators.

London, Sept. 14.—It is generally believed that the police, by the arrest of Edward Bell, at Glasgow, on Saturday, J. Wallace and John E. Kearney, at Rotterdam, and P. J. Tynan, at London, and the Globe at that time published an article about his presence, pointing out that there was a revival of Fenianism in progress. As a result of these disclosures, the Globe charged the Fenian leader with having now returned to the United States.

Incidentally, it was the Globe which first proclaimed the identity of the second man arrested at Rotterdam as being John F. Kearney, of New York, who was charged with being concerned in blowing up the Glasgow works in 1892, a deed for which Terrence McDermott and others now serving sentences of imprisonment in Ireland.

It was further alleged that it was Kearney who, under the pretense of friendship, led Phelan, in the trap which Short, the butcher, nearly stabbed Phelan of Kansas City to death in O'Donovan Rossa's office in Chambers street, New York. Kearney may now be charged with the Glasgow outrage, as well as participating in the alleged present movement.

A Scotland Yard official, in an interview, said this afternoon that the authorities for many months have been aware that a number of desperate Fenian conspirators contemplated a raid on English centres, particularly in London. Therefore, the official added, vigilance was redoubled both in Great Britain and America. However, several of the alleged conspirators succeeded in escaping the detectives and reached different parts of Europe. They were, it is claimed, provided with an abundance of money and lived luxuriously at hotels on the continent. They did not make any attempt to disguise the character of their mission.

A semi-official communication upon the subject of the recent arrests of alleged dynamite conspirators was issued this afternoon. It says: "There has been within the full knowledge of the Scotland Yard officials for some time past a gang of desperadoes busily engaged in America preparing the ramifications for an extensive and diabolical plot to perpetrate a dynamite outrage in this country and establish a reign of terror. Chief Inspector Melville, who has taken so prominent a part in arresting Fenians, has been at the head of the Scotland Yard arrangements for checking the present conspirators. Gradually and quietly the complete network was drawn around the plotters, and the fact being known that there were in intimate communication with Russian nihilists in the United States enabled the police to pursue investigations to a discovery which led to absolute evidence that one of the most recent developments of the scheme was a plot to assassinate the czar on the occasion of his visit to England. The prime movers were Fenians in America, and when the plot had been carried as far as possible there, the chief agents were sent to Europe to consummate the designs adopted. Every precaution was taken in shipping them separately and by different routes. The conspirators of Scotland Yard, however, dogged their every movement."

The semi-official communication then deals with the arrests and capture of all the appliances, documents, etc., and continues: "It was arranged that Bell should go to Glasgow to superintend a series of outrages in Scotland, the explosives necessary being sent from Belgium a required. Bell had in his possession between £300 and £400 and American letters of credit. Deraney, McCulloch and McCand, three released dynamites who are in Glasgow, have all been shadowed closely since they were released from prison. In 1895 McCand visited America. It is considered probable that Bell will soon be removed from Glasgow to London."

The Times publishes a long letter from H. H. Howarth, complaining of the release of the Irish political prisoners. He points out that the statistics show that mortality in lunatic prisons is less than among people outside of them and asks: "Is the madness real or feigned?" Continuing, he says: "As a newspaper open-ly said, the case is the Hibernians are acting. The home secretary will agree that it is unwise to let a wild Irish screech from one end of the land to the other about the inhumanity of English justice, and it is unwise to encourage overheated feeling of Americans to ward Great Britain on the ground that we treat our prisoners with barbarity. In conclusion Mr. Howarth asks the government to make a plain statement of the facts relative to the release of the Irish political prisoners."

The police here now admit that the man arrested at Rotterdam, whose name was first given as Wallace, is in fact, John F. Kearney, of New York. In connection with the arrest of Tynan at Boulogne, this man's relatives are being shadowed at Kingston.

More attention is being paid to the details of the alleged dynamite conspiracy than to any other subject not excepting the situation in Turkey. At Scotland Yard it was stated that in the United States the Pinkerton agency had for years forwarded every week the fullest reports of every meeting of the revolutionary bodies in the United States, particularly in Chicago and New York. The espionage maintained on the gatherings in these two cities is remarkably complete. There is a full file in Scotland Yard of all the resolutions, documents, etc., pertaining to the gatherings and full descriptions of the members and their actions.

the address of other men taken into custody. When Bell was arrested he asserted that he was an American tourist. The papers found on Bell include documents referring to the three other men in the hands of the police. Tynan, according to the Scotland Yard men, has been at Boulogne-sur-Mer for more than a week, and was almost constantly drunk and boasting of the revenge he would wreak when his plans were perfected. The Scotland Yard official referred to was unable to say whether the prisoners would be brought to England, as the offense of purchasing explosives was committed outside of the British empire. One of the most notorious Fenian leaders, it is said, arrived in Great Britain from the United States some months ago, and the Globe at that time published an article about his presence, pointing out that there was a revival of Fenianism in progress. As a result of these disclosures, the Globe charged the Fenian leader with having now returned to the United States.

Incidentally, it was the Globe which first proclaimed the identity of the second man arrested at Rotterdam as being John F. Kearney, of New York, who was charged with being concerned in blowing up the Glasgow works in 1892, a deed for which Terrence McDermott and others now serving sentences of imprisonment in Ireland.

It was further alleged that it was Kearney who, under the pretense of friendship, led Phelan, in the trap which Short, the butcher, nearly stabbed Phelan of Kansas City to death in O'Donovan Rossa's office in Chambers street, New York. Kearney may now be charged with the Glasgow outrage, as well as participating in the alleged present movement.

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Though the action of the police in these cases was precipitated owing to the heavy drinking and foolish talking of Tynan, there has been the greatest possible activity on their part since in order to round up the minor plotters. It is for this reason that Chief Inspector Melville, of Scotland Yard, who has been so prominent before in pursuit of dynamite plotters, and Inspector Quinn have gone to the continent, and Inspector Mallin, who is the head of the section of the Dublin police, is on his way to

LI'S PARTING SHOT

be Famous Viceroys Quizzes Chief Justice Before Leaving for the Orient.

He Gives an Audience to Several Victorians and Receives Chinese Deputations.

Every available inch of space on the new outer wharf was peopled when the Royal mail steamer Empress of China steamed alongside at 5 o'clock last evening. There were many white people there, but Chinamen were in the decided majority. The whole of Chinatown seemed to have turned out to have a peep at the greater Chinaman of the age. They came in all sorts of vehicles, even the ordinary Chinese vegetable wagons were there with loads of gaily dressed Orientals. The great Li was considerably enough to stand at the railing of the steamer when he approached the wharf, so that all might look at him. He appeared to take great interest in the crowd and occasionally spoke to one of his suite. The Empress was gaily dressed with flags from mast to mast, and at the mizzen top floated the dragon.

As soon as the gang plank was pushed ashore, a Times representative went aboard and secured a few minutes conversation with His Excellency. The representative had little to do but answer Li's questions.

"Did you board the steamer here?" "Victoria is the capital of the province" and similar questions were asked and answered in quick succession. Then with a peculiarly fascinating smile playing on his features, he said: "I was under the impression that when I left Vancouver I would not have the pleasure of again meeting a representative of the press on this beautiful shore."

Li now asked a question. "How do I do not know what I can say to you in the few minutes at my disposal. I would deem it a favor if you would say for me that I am delighted with my quarters on board this beautiful ship. It is in excellent condition and the crew I will be greatly benefited by the trip across the ocean."

Before these words were converted into English by the interpreter at his side, Lee Mong Kow, the local Chinese interpreter, who acted as master of ceremonies, ushered in a deputation from the Chinese Board of Trade. Each knelt before His Excellency and afterwards presented him with an illuminated address. Li replied in Chinese, "I brought them back to the day when I was again and dispersed."

Li Hung Chang intimated that he wished to go inside, but Mong Kow announced "the Chief Justice of the Province." Li, however, went inside, and Lord Dufferin followed, until the guidance of Mong Kow. Crowds of interested spectators followed into the saloon of the ship and they had the pleasure of hearing Chief Justice Davis answer questions for about ten minutes. It brought them back to the days when Attorney-General used to unmercifully quiz some unfortunate witness, but the tables were turned and he was now under the necessity of answering some very pertinent questions.

Li's now famous question, "How do you are a lawyer? You must have studied a great deal of law? Are you from London? Who is the gentleman with you?" (Chief Justice) Have you much to do? You have a supreme court here? How many judges of the supreme court? Do you always hold courts in Victoria? Do you hold court every day? Are all cases tried by jury? How many in a jury?"

Then came the only portion of the interview that could be punctuated without an interrogation point. Li features assumed an eloquently pleading expression. He put outwards and upwards his long thin arms, and the slender tapering fingers hung above the head of the Chief Justice and said: "I know very well that you are just, because I know that all English justices are just. There are many of my countrymen in your country who are yet unprotected by a Chinese consul. If any of them should come before you I am sure they will receive justice."

The Chief Justice replied that all people were equal in the courts of law and that Li's countrymen would receive the same justice as others. "I know it," said Li. "My countrymen have told me they are very well treated here. I thank you for this kind call, and regret that I have not the time at my disposal to visit your city."

The interview was at an end. Rev. A. B. Winchester then presented an address from the Christian Chinese men of Victoria, and also a copy of the Bible translated into Chinese. These were acknowledged by His Excellency in a few words. Several Victorian ladies and gentlemen were then presented to the viceroy, and he retired to his room. He afterwards came out to shake hands with Premier and Mrs. Turner. He also accepted a beautiful bouquet from Mrs. Turner with a few graceful words.

As the steamer was about to depart the band played on the wharf and low, and the Chinese orchestra played what one of the musicians said was the "Li Hung Chang March."

Amid the deafening sound of fire-crackers and rockets the Empress gracefully turned her prow and the Empress of China's brief visit to Victoria came to an end. Lee Mong Kow while in Vancouver had a long conversation with Li Hung Chang, family history, with copies of the Board of Trade reports and other statistical information. During the interview Li urged Mong Kow to tell the Chinese population in this province to observe the law and give up their evil customs. He presented Lee Mong Kow, Lee Cheng, Kwong Kuen and Gue with souvenir silver medals. He also gave Mong Kow a photograph of himself of which the latter will have copies made, and these, with printed copies of his parting instructions to his countrymen will be sent to the different Chinese societies in the province. Bishop Perrin, who has just returned from the Anglican church synod at Winnipeg, came over from Vancouver on the Empress. During the journey he had a

REASONS WHY SHOREY'S CLOTHING IS THE BEST

Because Shoreys are the only manufacturers of clothing who guarantee their work and their guarantee is as good as gold. Their Bicycle Suits are up-to-date models of comfort and are all Rigby Proofed. They Rigby Waterproof all their Spring and Fall Overcoats and make no extra charge for it. Everybody is asking for Shorey's clothing but sometimes dealers try to persuade people to take inferior goods. Look in the pocket for Shorey's Guarantee Ticket.

THE BICYCLE BRAKE

The brake is bound to grow in favor. Circumstances during the last few weeks force this conclusion upon the students of the cycle trade. Accidents, several fatal ones among the number, have occurred in the east lately, and it has been shown that in each case a brake, had there been one attached, could doubtless have averted the fatality. It now apparently remains for a really clever device to be put on the market for it to score a great success. A good brake is really wanted. The cyclists realize it and each day they are becoming more and more convinced of its necessity. An expert rider has said: "If brakes were in universal use the number of accidents would be decreased nearly 50 per cent. Even the dreaded and universally condemned scorching wheel would be so terrifying if he had a brake on his wheel. It would be of decided benefit even on level places, where a stop could be made quickly. No one needs to be told that it would be a decided advantage on hills. The novice, above all others, should not attempt to ride in a hilly country without a brake. The art of back pedalling is an accomplishment which should be acquired by all, but there are times when that does not avail. The foot may slip at a critical moment, or any one of a dozen minor accidents happen, which makes it imperative that the speed of the wheel be checked at once. That cannot be done successfully and without risk of injuring the rider of the wheel without a brake, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding."

Among those who were honored by an interview with His Excellency, Li Hung Chang, was Mr. C. F. Moore, of this City. His Excellency seemed agreeably surprised to see one of the old paymasters of Gordon's Ever Victorious Army, an army which assisted so materially in quelling the Taping rebellion. What added brightness to his speaking eye was the pleasure he seemed to derive in hearing the northern tongue spoken direct to him by Mr. Moore.

Cured a Chronic Case. A Remarkable Cure—J. W. Jenkinson, Gilford, spent between £200 and \$300 consulting doctors; got Quinsin, He along with two other settlers of the Norwegian colony, were in their boat fishing when Mr. Nordstrom observed the odd-looking fish, about four feet in length, approaching the shore, in about four feet of water. It seemed to be in pursuit of something and got its head near a crevice of a rock, when Mr. Nordstrom, using the butt end of his car, struck it near the gills, disabled and captured. The fish was preserved in the way of preserving the strange creature put it in salt and forwarded it to the Natural History Society by Capt. Foot on his next trip to Victoria. Mr. Begg, during his recent visit to Coal Harbor, met Mr. Nordstrom, and was informed by him of the facts, which sets at rest the supposition that the fish was found dead after it had been cast ashore by the waters. Mr. Nordstrom has since received a jar of preservative liquid from the society, that he may be prepared to take proper care of any rare specimens which may be found on that part of the Pacific Coast.

JOSEPH THOME. A Stonemason Who Made a Fortune Improving Paris.

The death of M. Joseph Thome, formerly a stonemason, and later a millionaire, is announced from Paris. He is the man who, under the inspiration of Napoleon III, and the guidance of Baron Haussmann, carried out the vast building schemes which changed old Paris to the new one, and had vast political as well as aesthetic influence upon the city. Thome was born in Provence and went to Paris to look for work over 60 years ago, when Baron Haussmann was the newly made prefect of the Seine. The two men had already met in Bordeaux, and the Baron, finding the workman full of ideas, consulted him about the regeneration of the Chailiot, Trocadero and Marboeuf districts. Thome showed the vigor and audacity needed for carrying out the imperial plans, and was allowed to adopt, for opening up these districts with main and secondary streets. It was adopted. Thome at once speculated on money lent in return for information he was able to give to great financiers. He bought acres of waste ground and slum habitations without end, and became the greatest holder of ground for building sites in what is now the most fashionable west end part of the capital. This was in 1855. As the boulevards were opened, Thome lined them with palatial structures. The task which he himself took the greatest pride was the calling into existence of that magnificent "Quartier de l'Arc de Triomphe," that has no other rival in any other capital. Here he showed on long after the Empire and Baron Haussmann had sunk into dust and ashes, and here he died with a couple of millions sterling, and occupying a sumptuous mansion in the Avenue d'Iena. It is a pleasing trait in M. Thome's character that he never forgot his poor kinsfolk in the south, nor yielded to the temptations of social snobbery. Thome and his wife never aspired to be "gentel," much less aristocratic. They lived in handsome style, entertained hospitably, and kept open house for relatives and old friends who had or had not risen in the world. Though Thome did so well under the Empire, he was a Republican, but of a moderate type. To the end he looked at the Emperor as a benefactor, and he never forgot his poor kinsfolk in the south, nor yielded to the temptations of social snobbery. Thome and his wife never aspired to be "gentel," much less aristocratic. They lived in handsome style, entertained hospitably, and kept open house for relatives and old friends who had or had not risen in the world. Though Thome did so well under the Empire, he was a Republican, but of a moderate type. To the end he looked at the Emperor as a benefactor, and he never forgot his poor kinsfolk in the south, nor yielded to the temptations of social snobbery. Thome and his wife never aspired to be "gentel," much less aristocratic. 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EAST COAST MINES

Extensive Prospecting and Development in the Vicinity of Frederick Arm.

Most Encouraging Prospects - The Possibilities of a Great Mining Centre.

That far away fields look greener than those close by is true in mining as in other enterprises. In Victoria much is heard of Trail Creek, East Kootenay, Cayoosh Creek and Caribou and it is probably quite true that the general conception of those El Dorados is not exaggerated, and that the predictions of the most enthusiastic will be more than realized in respect to those famous mining centres. Nevertheless these distant mining camps have so engrossed the attention of our citizens that districts within a day's journey of home, which promise as well to-day as Roseland did six months ago, are actually unknown to all but a few persons. This is largely the case in respect to Alberni, but it is truer still of the east coast and the islands immediately north of Seymour Narrows, where scores of locations have been staked out and a large amount of development work has been done.

G. W. Willis, manager of the Champe Mining Co., and a resident of Vancouver to-day says the Times a little information about the development in progress in the district mentioned which will surprise many readers. The Champe Mining Co. takes its name from a small island near Frederick Arm, on which one of the first locations was made. At the head of Valdez Island, a few miles distant, from twenty to thirty claims have been taken up. The ore is a white quartz carrying copper sulphides. The company named has run two tunnels on their property of 50 and 80 feet respectively, the ledge on the Bobby Burns being 6 feet wide. Smelter assays give \$31.20 per ton, and a return just received from Tacoma gives a milling return of \$17.80 net. This is most encouraging, as the ore can be carried to the smelter in quantity for 50 cents per ton. The company has seventeen men at work. On Thursday Island, three miles distant, the White Pine Co., of Seattle, has eleven men working. The Alexander mine on Phillips Arm, has already shipped about 50 tons to Everett, long and about eight men are now at work. At the Ingersoll mine, which is on the east side of Phillips Arm and is owned by J. H. Shirley, of New Westminster, four men are working. A Mr. Copeland, of Seattle, has three men prospecting a claim on Thurlow Island, and on the Mainland near Arran Rapids Mr. Clark, also of Seattle, is working four or five men in development. Several claims are opening up the Black Diamond, on Valdez Island. Probably the most important transaction that has yet taken place is the bonding by Lord Sudley for \$15,000 of the Shoo Fly on Phillips Island. In compliance with the terms of the bond a gang of men, under Capt. J. R. Mitchell, has been set to work. The adjoining claim, the Nellie Bly, has also recently changed hands, the purchaser being Wm. Gerrard, of Seattle, who proposes to immediately run a 100-foot tunnel. There are numerous other locations, but these are the principal ones on which money is being spent. Enough has been mentioned to show that there is an activity in these near-by camps that promises, if gold is present in paying quantities to ensure at a very early date a prosperous mining centre. The outlook is most encouraging. The ore generally assays well, the veins are large and as far as they have been uncovered appear to be well defined. They are all situated either on the water's edge or but a few miles distant.

Mr. Willis stated simple facts. There is no need to "boom" or "blow" for if the precious metal is there in sufficient quantity to create a second Roseland the enterprise that is now being shown will soon demonstrate the fact. Ore of much lower grade than that of the Le Roi or War Eagle will pay better here than in the interior, where the expenses for mining, smelting, etc. are necessarily much higher. The effect on the trade of Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo and New Westminster, of divided paying mines at any point along our coast line would be so beneficial to the citizens of these cities ought to feel it to be their duty to put forth every possible effort to encourage prospecting and development work in this and other equally promising districts.

Admiral Palliser has given instructions to Messrs. Davie, Pooley & Luxton to prosecute the schooner Viva for contravention of the Behring Sea act. Several samples of ore from the Gold Eagle Gold Mining Company's mine, near Nelson, have been presented to the Board of Trade. The ore assays well, the ton in gold. In several of the pieces gold can be seen with the naked eye. The funeral of the late Richard Graham took place yesterday afternoon, the services at St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, being conducted by Rev. C. Emery. The pallbearers were Messrs. W. B. Smith, D. Phillips, G. G. Blair, E. H. Pover, J. J. Bentley and G. Hickey.

Robert Macleure, of North Saanich, was fined \$18 and \$7 costs in the Provincial police court this morning for selling a deer, contrary to the provisions of the game act. The magistrate dealt severely with anyone found guilty of an infraction of the act, as he understood that pheasants of that game were being shot out of season.

It is understood that the secretary of the Municipal Reform Association has formed the council that as soon as the injunction obtained by the Dominion government to prevent the completion of the Port Ellice bridge has been dissolved there will be no trouble in having the Reform Association's injunction similarly dealt with.

Ald. Macmillan has been notified by Mr. A. L. Belyea that an action for libel of E. A. Wilson, city engineer, had been filed in which the alleged libel appeared were published in recent numbers of the Times and Province and had reference to the recent bridge disaster and the responsibility of the council therefor.

Mr. Allan Cameron, formerly agent of the C. P. R. in this city, and latterly holding a similar position in Portland, has been appointed district freight agent for the company, vice Wm. Brown, deceased. The appointment is a very popular one, the new district agent being well known in the north-west, the business men in the territory with whom he is well acquainted. Mr. Cameron came over from Vancouver last evening, paying his first visit to Victoria since his promotion.

Last evening the local preachers of this city held their ordinary monthly meeting at the residence of Dr. E. A. Hall, corner of Cadboro Bay Road and Fernwood Road, when a paper on the use and abuse of the prayer meeting was prepared and read by A. Malpass, after which a very animated and edifying discussion took place, in which the following members took part: Rev. C. Bryant and J. P. Hicks, and Messrs. Morris, Lee, Noble, Adams, Sherk and Dr. E. Hall. At the termination the members were refreshed by refreshments kindly prepared by Dr. Hall.

The first meeting of the committee of the council appointed to hold an investigation into the North Ward school defects, was held last evening. The committee consists of Ald. Marchant (chairman), Macmillan and Williams. The proceedings were simply routine, the chairman reading the resolution of the council authorizing the investigation, and Secretary Williams, of the board of school trustees, all the minutes of the board in which reference was made to the school building. Mr. C. J. Sonie identified the plans, specifications and contracts and the meeting adjourned at two o'clock on Saturday. Among those present at the meeting were: Messrs. Beaver, School Trustees Hay, Rev. J. Pollock, and Messrs. W. J. Smith, of Eilford & Smith, the contractors who erected the building; Mr. C. J. Sonie, its architect, and Mr. R. S. Day, who was his partner at the time; D. Dubois Mason, the city solicitor, who acts as legal adviser to the committee; W. Ridgway Wilson, the architect under whose supervision the repairs to the building are being done; James Gray, who is clerk of the works for the school trustees during the erection of the building; B. Williams, secretary of the school board; and Thomas Brydon, the foreman during the repairs.

In his evidence Johnston threw some side lights upon the manner in which races are conducted by men of his class. He spoke of "fake" races and purposely losing heats as if there was nothing dishonest in it.

Mr. Alex. Tolmie, of the firm of Tolmie & Stewart, has returned from a three months' visit to the scenes of his boyhood, Nairnshire, Scotland. Going over on the magnificent steamship Campana, of the Cunard line, and arriving in the "Land of Cakes" at a most enjoyable season of the year, his trip had to be one long to be remembered among the pleasurable events of his life; but the unexpected happened; for he arrived after his aged mother had died in her last resting place, and a little later a sister passed away. The great majority, Mr. Tolmie visited London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and other large centres, seeing the celebrated Li Hung Chang on his visit to the latter city. Returning on his homeward trip, Mr. Tolmie again saw the Chinese viceroy at New York, and was much amused at the feverish interest displayed in his entertainment by the representatives of shipbuilding companies, both in Scotland and America.

D. J. Munn, president of the Kaslo & Slokan railroad, which was completed last fall in the Kootenay country, was at the Butler hotel yesterday, says the P. I. "Since the road has been opened for business," he said, "it has stimulated activity in the development of mines all along the line. There are now in the neighborhood of fifty shipping properties. Many of them are small as yet, and the proceeds are used in working the property. There does not seem to be the least sign of disappointing features in any of the mines as yet. The road has carried out 9,000 tons of ore since first opened up, the average value being about \$120 per ton. The Slokan is called the poor man's camp, because of the slight expense required in their development. Two concentrators were erected in Slokan during the summer, and a number more are projected. In consequence of the mining activity a number of business houses are springing up, and a large number of persons interested have decided to make that their home. Kaslo is doing particularly well. A waterworks and electric light plant are practically arranged for and work is to begin soon."

From Wednesday's Daily. A large number of marines who are to join the Pacific fleet reached Winipeg last evening.

An adjournment has been taken until Tuesday next in the case of J. C. Johnston, charged with stealing Snobomish Boy.

A cross petition has been filed at Kamloops asking for the disqualification of Mr. Mara, the defeated candidate in Yale-Cariboo.

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From Thursday's Daily. Miss Mable Hunting, of Victoria, has been appointed assistant teacher in the "Trail" school. There are over one hundred children of school age at Trail at the present time.

George C. Mecher has been awarded the contract for building the addition to St. Joseph's Hospital on the plans prepared by Mr. S. MacClure. The cost will be \$20,000, and construction will begin at once.

Sir Bartle Frere, of England, is on his way to British Columbia on a pleasure trip. He is accompanied by his sister, Miss Frere. Sir Bartle is a son of the late Sir Bartle Frere, who was Governor of Cape Colony, and was his title in one of the wars against the Zulus.

Mr. S. D. Schultz, acting on behalf of Frederick Warren, a marine engineer, yesterday filed a petition for divorce. Mr. Warren asks to be divorced from his wife, Abbie Warren, nee Bles, to this end, charged with adultery in 1883. He charges adultery and names as co-respondents F. Carter and W. Clark.

The Boundary Creek Times is an ambitious looking candidate for public favor in the journalistic line. It is an eight-page paper, published at Greenwood City, in the Kettle River district, by Messrs. Harber and Lamb. Its objects, as described in the initial number, are to make known the resources and publish the news of its district, and these it gives every indication of being able to achieve.

Gas Jacobson will spend two months in the provincial jail for getting up for a meal that he had just enjoyed. Mr. Jacobson, charged with getting up a hearty meal, when he had finished he refused to pay the bill, and was proceeding to leave when Mr. McEggar pushed him into a chair. At this Jacobson refused to get up, and was taken to the restaurant kitchen, but did not get near enough to do him any serious damage. The magistrate sentenced Jacobson to one month and a fine of \$20, and in default another month's imprisonment.

The cases of Charles Tulk, of the Omineca, and H. Siebenbaum, of the Prince of Wales, charged with selling liquor during prohibited hours, was this morning further remanded until Monday. The point at issue is as to whether the police have to prove that it was intoxicating liquor that they saw being sold, or whether it is sufficient for the defendants to prove that it was not intoxicating liquor. As a general rule the onus of proof lies with the prosecution, but the magistrate contends that it is an exception in dealing with licensed premises. The case of the Whigson, pleaded guilty to a similar charge, and was fined \$37.

The question as to the payment of the crews of seized sealing schooners is to be decided in the courts. The owners of some of the sealing schooners contend that the men should only be paid up to the time of seizure, while the crew contend that they should be paid up to the time the schooners reach port. In other cases the owners contend that when a schooner is seized wages should not be paid until her case has been dealt with by the vice-admiralty court. However, the matter will probably be given over to-morrow, M. Pickney, mate of the schooner Beatrice, having summoned Capt. Jones of that vessel to appear in the provincial court and show cause why he should not pay him \$102, alleged to be due for wages.

The short visit of Li Hung Chang to British Columbia has not been without its fruits. The "fake" space writers get in their work, but this time one of them at least was a little too previous. Although the steamer did not arrive here until Tuesday afternoon, dispatches were sent out on Monday evening giving a highly colored account of the reception at the outer wharf, that did not take place until twelve hours after the account appeared. The report appears to have been sent out particularly as a puff for the C. P. R., for in an interview with Li Hung Chang, which also could not have taken place, the Chinese Viceroy made to praise the railway and the shipping company in most laudatory terms. The "fake" space writers, however, the correspondent on Tuesday sent a highly sensational report in which he explains the failure of Li Hung Chang to visit Victoria by saying that there was a danger of his being assassinated. As a matter of fact the C. P. R. were requested to hold the steamer here for three hours to give the Viceroy an opportunity to drive around the city, but the company refused, probably fearing that he would praise Victoria as he was supposed to do in Washington, and the C. P. R. in the "fake" interview.

BATTLESHIP TEXAS AGROUND. Runs Ashore at Newport, Rhode Island. Only Slightly Damaged.

Newport, R.I., Sept. 17.—The battleship Texas ran aground opposite the torpedo station last evening. A diver was sent down and he reported the vessel resting on a sandy ridge. There is no danger while the water remains calm. The ship was towed down in 15 fathoms of water and stopped in 11 fathoms. The signal was given to back the port engines, but was mistaken in the engine room, and the engines started ahead. Divers were at once sent down, and it is thought she will come off at high tide. A machinist in the engine room is responsible for the affair. It is thought the vessel is not badly damaged.

Later—The U. S. battleship Texas, which went ashore at the south of Newport harbor last night, was floated again this morning, and is apparently uninjured.

R. A. Anderson, ex-mayor of Vancouver, is in town.

DAY'S SHIPPING NEWS

A Whaling Vessel Reported Lost - A Cargo of Codfish from Behring Sea.

Probable Freight Rate War Between the C. P. R. Co. and the O. R. & N. Co.

It is probable that the British ship Killbrann, which grounded on Point Wilson last February and was sold at auction for \$4000 recently, will go to the Quartermaster drydock for repairs soon. The management of the dry dock has offered to repair and re-class her in Lloyd's for \$15,000. This would entitle the vessel to an American register.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—News has reached this city by private letter to the effect that the ancient whaling brig Hidalgo, which is now here, is ashore at Point Hope, on the Behring Sea coast. It is believed the crew was saved. The Hidalgo was probably the oldest whaler on the coast. She was built in 1855 at East Machias, Maine. After a few years of service as a trader on the Atlantic coast, she was brought to this coast by William D. Oregon, engaged in the lumber trade between this port and Eureka. Then she was converted into a whaler and has ever since been going up to the Arctic regularly every season. The Hidalgo only registers 175 tons, and owing to her age no very great value was attached to her.

Astoria, Ore., Sept. 17.—The Canadian Pacific Steamship company will start regular monthly service between the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company upon the arrival of the steamship Hupeh, which is under charter to load at Portland for the Orient. The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's steamers have been stopping in at British Columbia ports to pick up freight, thus cutting into the Canadian Pacific's business. The Hupeh will cut rates, which will bring on a freight war between the two companies. This is likely to result in a fight for business in the east and may involve the Northern Pacific steamship company as well as the lines out of San Francisco.

Last evening the steamer Barbara Boscovitz arrived from the north with a large number of passengers and a full cargo of freight, which included 7000 cases of salmon and several shipments of furs. Among the passengers were Messrs. Douglas, Williams, D. Oregon, Mrs. Jacobsen, Captain and Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Pamphlet. It is understood that Captain Oliver will succeed Capt. Williams in command of the Barbara Boscovitz, which is to be retired. But little northern news was brought down by the steamer. While at Port Simpson the Caledonia was hauled on the ways for the winter season.

The steamship Yamaguchi Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, sailed from Yokohama for Seattle via Honolulu Sept. 10, and is due to arrive there about October 2. As some slight repairs will be necessary at that port she will probably not sail for Yokohama before Oct. 10. The third ship will be the Kinshu Maru, scheduled to leave Yokohama on the 8th of October, coming via Honolulu, and expected she will sail from Seattle Nov. 7.

The bark Emma F. Herriman has arrived in San Francisco with 275 tons of Behring Sea codfish. The bulk of the cargo has been sent to San Francisco parties, but some of it will be shipped to Seattle. The brigantine Blakeley will be sent north to engage in the same business.

THE NEW RAILWAY SCHEME. A Vancouver Man's Report on the Proposed Scheme.

Mr. L. McLean, the well known contractor, has just returned from a tour over the proposed route of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway & Navigation Company, of which he is one of the promoters. This trip was taken in company with the engineers of the company, who are now making a preliminary inspection in order to report on the feasibility of the route and the probable cost.

McLean was away about seven weeks and his report was most enthusiastic about the prospects than ever. The chief obstacle was the difficulty in discovering a suitable pass over the Hope mountains, but that has been surmounted. It is not impossible that a demand of that nature would be made, but it is believed that he refused to yield to them, an Anglo-Italian fleet, with such American vessels as could arrive in time, could force the Dardanelles, and dictate terms in the Bosphorus.

The article in the St. James Gazette concludes: "In the event of greater complications ensuing a new treaty would enable us to face them with the material support of a fine navy, whose addition to ours would make us equal to any possible combination, and would give us the moral support of the civilized nations, which no other state would care to have as opponents."

JOHN BULL'S PETITION. John Bull petitioning the House of Lords for redress of a grievance sounds like a joke. But it is, on the contrary, a proceeding of the most earnest description. John Bull is the appropriate name of an officer, until the 30th of July, was resident superintendent of the palace of Westminster. A little more than a month ago he received notice to quit from the Lord Chamberlain, who refuses to reopen consideration of Mr. Bull's case. Hence the petition to the House of Lords.

MARKET VALUE OF CAST-OUT TEETH. I wonder whether all my readers know the value of old artificial teeth, when they contain gold in any quantity. If they do not, I should advise them to get good advice on the subject before selling, for their is an enormous demand for such articles in the advertisement columns of the papers, and I suspect that a good deal of swindling is done

Warning... \$100 REWARD

It has come to our knowledge that certain persons, for the purpose of helping off their unsaleable stock of clothing, have taken our guarantee cards from the pockets of garments of our make and have put them in the pockets of other goods of inferior make, thus leading the purchaser to believe he was getting Shorey's clothing and thereby damaging our reputation. We therefore wish to give notice to our customers and the public that we will prosecute, to the full rigour of the law, any one who can prove to have done this, and we will pay a reward of \$100.00 to the person who will give us sufficient evidence to convict any doer of this offence. H. SHOREY & CO., Montreal.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date, application will be made to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works by me for the purchase of 100 acres of land (more or less) situated on the undermentioned river, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, situated on the west side of the mouth of the Malmesbury River, bounded as follows: Starting from a post planted at the N.W. point of the west bank of said river, thence running westerly following the contour of the shore for a distance of 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west to a point on the east shore, thence north to place of commencement.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 9th day of September, A.D. 1896. N. CHAPMAN.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date, application will be made to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works by me for the purchase of 100 acres of land (more or less) situated on the undermentioned river, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, situated on the north shore of the Klaskanin River, bounded as follows: Starting at a post planted at the N.W. extremity of the southern bank of said river, thence running east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west to a point on the east shore, thence north to place of commencement.

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Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 9th day of September, A.D. 1896. T. WALKER.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 100 acres (more or less) of unsurveyed land at Rivers Inlet, commencing at a stake planted at the north-east corner, running south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence back to place of commencement.

Staked August 20th, 1896. A. E. GREEN.

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British

There is no doubt that the British Government has been organized with a capital of \$4,000,000, the 100th of the Gold Mining Company, which is a very large sum of money, and is a very important step towards the development of the mining industry in the West.

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