The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY AUGUST 17 1896. VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 76

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Mining Methods—The Coming Carnival—Ore from Philips Arm —Salmon Run.

The [illegible] Chemainus—Bush Fires are Raging in Burnaby.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 13.—Mr. Bell-Irving, president of the Vancouver board of trade at its annual meeting, suggested that the board should do all in its power to prevent the floating of wildcat mining schemes. In the money markets there was a want of confidence in British Columbia business methods. His experience had been that the more worthless the concern and the smaller it was the larger was the capitalization, and promoters who might in form have appropriated to themselves three-quarters of a million dollars of fully paid-up stock, and put the balance, one-quarter of a million, in the treasury, could not themselves draw a check for $500. The first step suggested was that a tax on the nominal capitalization of companies should be enforced so as to discourage a larger capitalization than is actually required.

The board of school trustees have appointed John Paul truant officer at $35 a month. Five substitutes had to be found for teachers who were too ill to resume their duties when the schools commenced.

The Channe Mining Company have given notice of their intention to apply for crown grants for the Bobbie Burns, Hetty Green, Daniel Webster and Poodle Dog mineral claims.

The grand procession on the first day will be one of the chief features of the carnival. There will be some fifty floats. The secret societies and local soldiery will also take part. Excursions from the Sound are being arranged. It is a foregone conclusion that there will be an immense number of people in Vancouver during carnival week.

A 22-inch main is to be placed in position from the waterworks reservoir to the city, costing $40,000.

The passengers and officers of the steamer Empress of Japan picked an eleven of cricketers yesterday which won from a picked Vancouver eleven captained by F. M. Chaldecott. The score was 93 to 85.

The Coquitlam yesterday brought 500 sacks of ore from Philips' Arm. A quantity of this ore is from the Alexandria mine, adjoining the Bobbie Burns. There will be a continual shipment of ore during the season from the Arm.

John Higgins, a prisoner, was taken out with the chain-gang yesterday but refused to work. When officer North, who was in charge, insisted, Higgins attacked him and he was badly hurt.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 14. — The public spirit of British Columbians has been manifested most emphatically during the arrangement of the forthcoming Vancouver carnival, by subscriptions constantly coming in unsolicited. The last two contributors to the carnival are Robert Jameson and the crew of the steamer Robert Kerr, $25 being received from each source.

The carnival committee last night decided after due deliberation to allow the appropriation of $500 made to entertain the Victoria and Westminster companies to remain. The military display will not be what was anticipated owing to the flagship Imperieuse not being able to attend; but it was thought that as an act of courtesy to Victoria and Westminster it would not be becoming to withdraw the grant after it had been once made. The carnival committee will take all the gate during the lacrosse tournament and in return present, as already announced, a $50 gold watch to each member of the winning team.

W. H. Dennis, the well known horse man, died at the City hospital yesterday.

Vancouver burglars are still working unrestrained by the police. Pyke's shoe store was broken into last night and a quantity of goods stolen. Officer Purdy arrived in time to close the back door after the thieves.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 13.—Aulay Morrison, M.P., left for Ottawa to-day.

The big run of salmon continued yesterday, averaging about 100 to the boat close to Westminster, but much greater down the river. The pack has been increased by nearly 100,000 cases since Sunday night.

Bush fires are still raging in Burnaby, and some dozen houses are more or less in danger of destruction. The tireless efforts of the firemen have saved the northern part of Westminster, but should the fire continue to spread six houses in Burnaby are doomed. Vancouver city is surrounded with a dense wall of smoke and at intervals the wind carries it into the city. The fires around Vancouver have so far done little damage.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 14.—The salmon run is failing off. Owing to the big supply of fish, many canners refused to pay the big contract price of 25 cents. After much consideration and a few threats a compromise was made—20 cents being the figure to canners who made contracts.

Some of the members of the rifle team for Ottawa leave on Sunday.

Bush fires are still raging in Burnaby, threatening the property of settlers. Last night a settler's cottage was destroyed, and in spite of all that can be done it is feared more houses will be burned down. A change of wind has prevented a more disastrous conflagration at the north end of Westminster city. Vancouver is still surrounded by dense clouds of smoke, and the dreary tolling of the lighthouse bell and the distant booming of the Point Atkinson fog horn can be heard all night long. The ashes from the fires are falling on the city night and day, these ashes resembling in some parts of the city a light fall of snow.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 13.—John Aquilla, charged with wilfully stabbing Adolph Campo on board the Chilian bark Guinevere while at Chemainus, was tried today under the speedy trials act before Judge Harrison. The prisoner merely stated that he was drunk at the time and knew nothing of the matter. He was found guilty, but in consideration of his previous good conduct was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with a deduction of five days per month for good behavior.

On Monday evening Nanaimo Circle of the Companions of the Forest was organized. But little formal business was transacted, that being left until Friday evening. A committee consisting of Mrs. Ralph Smith, Mrs. Lamb and Mrs. Sage was appointed to consult in reference to a medical examiner for the new lodge and to arrange for the initiating banquet to be given on Friday night, when the election and installation of officers will also take place.

The Hodgson case has been postponed for eight days.

NANAIMO, Aug, 14.—Harry Peterson, one of the most enterprising settlers on South Gabriola island, exhibits at the Free Press office some magnificent sheaves of Colorado spring wheat (bearded), white chaff spring wheat, Gotlier (Swedish) oats and Rosedale oats. These are beautiful specimens of the science of agriculture, and well worthy of inspection and emulation.

Chilian Consul Morris came over from Vancouver on Tuesday in connection with the recent trouble at Chemainus.

A delightful excursion to Steveston has been arranged. The Princess Louise will sail from Johnston's wharf at noon on Sunday arriving at Steveston at five o'clock in the afternoon and after a stay of a couple of hours will return in time to see the 2,000 fishing boats tripping their nets as they drift out of the Fraser into the Gulf.

STEVESTON.

STEVESTON, Aug. 12.—The salmon catch of the last few days has established the usefulness of the hatchery. The canners only prepared for a small catch, and in consequence will fill all their tins. The proprietor of the Lulu Island cannery is joining his forces with Windsor & Malcolm in the Gulf of Georgia cannery.

A number of fishermen have gone on strike and a general meeting is to be held in the opera house at 2 p.m. on Saturday; by that time nearly all the canneries will have their packs complete and will consequently be independent of the fishermen. A man representing the Chinese cannery was down here to-day buying up all the fish he could get at 20 cents.

The buyer for the Chinese cannery paid $700 cash for salmon to-day and the Edgar took up 1,000 fish for them last night and as many more to-night.

MIDWAY.

[From the Midway Advance.]

Alex. Wallace and Tom Currie have made two capital locations in White's camp, half a mile irom the boundary line. The claims are known as the Mount Pleasant and Old Guard respectively. The Mount Pleasant was located some four years ago and one assessment was done on it. From grasroot rock the assay gave $5 in gold. There is an immense iron cap on the Mount Pleasant, and also one or two seams of white quartz. The old Guard has a fairly large quartz showing.

It is expected that the tunnel will soon be started to run into Palmer mountain to tap the several bodies of ore in the many claims located thereon. The tunnel will be a gigantic undertaking, yet its projectors consider that the result obtained will thoroughly justify the undertaking.

Messrs. Ellis and Pascoe have completed assessments on the Dark Horse and the Union, in Wellington camp, not far from the Winnipeg. Both claims look well. The ore closely resembles Winnipeg ore, but is not so high grade.

F. Dittmer has finished the assessment work on the Jewel. There are now two shafts down each about 12 feet, one on the north and the other on the south end of the claim. The richer ore is found in the south shaft.

Some of the prettiest ore ever shown in Boundary was taken from Billy Porter's claim in Wellington camp, the Golden Crown, last week. The mineral is hematite, carrying quartz in which free gold is very plainly visible. The Golden Crown promises to be, if it already is not, as good a claim as the Winnipeg.

Judge Spinks, who is interested in several promising mining properties in Rossland, has also invested in town lots at Anaconda. Asked what the Rossland people thought of Boundary, Judge Spinks replied that they thought almost more of the camp than they did of their own, and he believed knew more of this district than the inhabitants did themselves.

Mr. Kains, the provincial surveyor-general, when in town and questioned as to the dispute as to the true location of the internation boundary line, said that of course the pretension recently raised by a Spokane paper that Rossland was on the American side of the line was nonsense.

The Denero Grande, located last fall by F. Shonquest and F. C. McArthur, is turning out one of the best claims in Long Lake camp. Mr. Shonquest sank a hole about seven feet down, and from that depth drifted five feet, but has as yet found no walls, and is working in solid ore, a coarse-grained galena. Samples taken from the ledge, and not picked in any way, assayed $45 in gold and 33 ounces in silver. An offer of $5,000 has been made for a half interest in the claim, but refused.

A shortage of crops is reported throughout the district, and prices have a tendency to range somewhat higher than last year.

At Fairview an example is given of what can be done on light sandy soil, provided plenty of water for irrigating purposes can be procured. Last spring Mr. Sproule purchased a piece of land, ploughed, fenced and put it in crop, and although late in starting, the result in cereals and roots is surprising.

A contract has been let for a double-compartment shaft on the Old Ironsides. Work is to commence at once. The contractors receive $22 per foot.

VERNON.

(From the News.)

Messrs. B. L. Lequime and H. Melville, of Okanagan Mission, report the wheat crop as being well up to the average in their district.

F. Appleton, of the Enderby mills, thinks that around Enderby the wheat crop will not fall far short of last year's big yield, and be of first-class quality.

The farmers are busily engaged in threshing, and the whistle of the machine may be heard at a dozen different ranches between Enderby and Kelowna. In some cases the yield has exceeded expectations of wheat-growers, but in many instances, owing to the hot and dry summer, it will fall considerably short of last year's crop.

Letters of incorporation have been granted to the Agricultural and Trades Association of Okanagan Mission, and a government grant has been promised in order to enable the society to hold an exhibition this fall of agricultural produce and other products of the Mission valley. It is not the intention of the directors to allow this show in any way to clash with the annual fair held by the Okanagan and Spallumcheen Agricultural Society in this city. It is expected that the fair at the Mission will have the effect of materially promoting the success of our big fall exhibit.

THE TORRID WAVE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—This was the eighth day of the hot weather. At sunset it became apparent that the hours of the extreme heat were numbered. The total number of deaths in the greater New York district during the past week as the result of the torrid wave is estimated at from 500 to 1,000. The reason for this wide diversity in the estimate is found in the difficulty that surrounds the methods for obtaining an accurate analysis of the causes of the different deaths.

QUEBEC, Aug. 12.—This was the hottest day of the season, 92 degrees being registered.

FAST MAIL SERVICE.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—A Star London cable says that it is understood that the reported intention of the Laurier government to modify the conditions of the fast mail service and to obtain an improved freight service for Canadian exports would not meet the views of the colonial office. The Imperial treasury was induced to share the subsidy with Canada to the extent of one-third because the services of steamers of a 20-knot speed would be available for fast mails and in emergency as armed cruisers.

HAMILTON, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Charles Hatton, wife of the city hall caretaker, has received information that she and others are heirs to an estate in Ireland valued at $1,000,000.

A Confidence Game....

That's all it is—a "Public Confidence" game. Win "Public Confidence" and trade treads on its heels. We gained the confidence of buyers many years ago, and we have it still and guard it closely. We advertise because we would largely increase our already extensive business. All do not know our business characteristics, nor the pecuniary advantage to be derived from trading with us. We state everything in truth, and all persons favoring us with their patronage can do so with the assurance of our desire to give the greatest satisfaction in Styles, Qualities and Prices.

Wrinkled Loveliness!
Crinkled Prettiness!
Puckered Beauty!
Knotted Elegance!

Of course, every lady whose eye catches this heading will know that it leads up to Crepons. Could any fabric ever prescribed by fashion be described in the same way. They're very odd; they're also nice and new. A large stock of fancy colored and plain to select from, 20c. to 40c. per yard.

Wash Fabrics.
Percales.
Teazle Down.
Crepe Llamas.

Of course, in white goods we have the very best for the money, Nainsooks and Lawns from 12½ cts., India Linens, Victoria Lawns, Dimity and Swiss, from 10 cts per yard, Fibre Fabric, for interlining, good as the best, 15 cts. per yard. Haircloth and imitation Haircloth, at 15c., 25c., and 35c., Crinoline 10c., Wigan 10c., Imperial Silesia, worth 25c., now 20c., Silkoline 15c. and 20c., Sateens 12½c. and 15c.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO'Y.

June 10th, 1896.

TARTE MAKES CHARGE.

The New Minister Again Poses as a Champion of Purity and Economy.

Toronto and London Election Protests—Sifton to Be Minister of the Interior.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13. — (Special) — Speaking at a Liberal picnic at Ste. Scholastique, county of Two Mountains, to celebrate the election of Mr. Ethier, Hon. J. Israel Tarte charged Sir Charles Tupper with having, during the campaign, approached certain of the superior officers of his department, saying, "Take these men on and I will be responsible." At the time, Mr. Tarte said, there was no work to be done and the men were not required. Mr. Tarte further declared that not a single man had been discharged by him for political reasons.

TORONTO, Aug. 13.—(Special.)—Justice Ferguson this afternoon gave judgment on the preliminary objections to the election protests in West Toronto and London. He found that Holmstead was the registrar of the chancery division, with whom the petitions were filed, and he therefore dismissed both motions to have the petitions set aside. Bristol, the attorney for the respondents, in his petitions gave notice that he would appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada against the decision.

Hon. Clifford Sifton left Toronto for Ottawa last night. The World says it is informed by intimate friends of Mr. Sifton, who spent a great deal of time with him while here, that the Manitoba Attorney-General will be Mr. Laurier's Minister of the Interior. The appointment will not be made until after the session, and Mr. McCarthy will open Brandon for the new minister.

LI HUNG CHANG

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—A special cable says Li Hung Chang informed Sir Donald A. Smith that he would be most happy to be the guest of the Canadian government. He said he looked forward to his Canadian visit with much interest. He had heard much of the Canadian scenery in the mountains and knew that many of his own countrymen had settled in British Columbia. He had been offered facilities to sail from San Francisco to China, but he preferred the Canadian route. He regretted that his visit would be very short. He said he would leave Southampton by the steamer St. Louis on August 22 and would enter Canada from New York at Niagara Falls, and spend the day at Ottawa, proceeding thence straight through to Vancouver, sailing on the Canadian Pacific steamer on September 13 or 14. He did not speak of the Canadian poll tax. It is understood that he earnestly represented to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain that this tax was an indignity on the Chinese which a friendly nation like England should remove. Mr. Chamberlain explained that the colonies were self-governing in such matters. The Imperial government could only make friendly representations.

RELEASED FROM PRISON.

LIMERICK, Aug. 12.—John Daly, who is undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for life, after having been tried and convicted with J. F. Eagan and others at the Warwick assizes in 1884 of treason, having been arrested while in possession of dynamite bombs, has received an intimation from the governor of Portland prison that he will be released within a few days by order of the Home Secretary. Daly has been in ill health for some time. His brother left here to-day in order to meet him on his release. John Daly was elected high sheriff of the city of Limerick in December, 1895, but his election was not sanctioned by the viceroy. His previous election to parliament was also cancelled.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Madison Square Garden, where William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, were formally notified of their nomination by the Democratic party for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, was yesterday thronged by thousands. Eight years ago Grover Cleveland had been there notified of his selection to lead a second time the campaign of Democracy, but the speculation attached to all these events had been but shadows compared with the fierce light of curiosity which beat upon last night. President Cleveland had been a personage familiar to New York, but the young leader who had come out of the West to plant his standard in the field of the enemy, as he called it, was only a name in this city.

Gov. Stone, of Missouri, read the notification from printed strips, but his voice carried to almost the entire part of the hall. His statement that the convention was convened under the call of the Democratic national committee, was a truly Democratic convention, and evolved a platform of Democratic policy, was received with applause, while his reference to the Republican platform as an upholder of a foreign policy called forth hisses. He presented the formal address to Bryan, and the governor placed in the Nebraskan's hand a roll of parchment bearing the notification.

Mr. Bryan formally accepted the candidature and entered into an extended exposition of the party platform. Mr. Sewall also made a brief address. Both gentlemen expressed themselves as certain of receiving the vote of an overwhelming majority of their fellow citizens.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The evening papers this afternoon reproduce copious extracts from Mr. Bryan's speech at Madison Square Garden.

The Pall Mall Gazette has a column leading editorial on the subject, headed: "The bubble bursts itself," saying: "His managers have discovered that it is unsafe to estimate him at more than fifty cents to the dollar," concluding with the remark that "the gold standard may breathe freely."

The St. James Gazette, referring to the income tax feature of the speech, says: "If Mr. Bryan collides with the Supreme court he will frighten away more citizens than he would by financial or economic excesses."

The Westminster Gazette, in a financial article this afternoon, refers to the speech made yesterday evening in Madison Square Gardens, New York, by William J. Bryan, and says: "Bryan's speech will certainly not increase confidence in the minds of investors. It is replete with financial heresies and will cause investors everywhere to desire to withdraw their money from the United States while they are able to obtain gold in payment for debts. Should the free silver party be elected gold will undoubtedly be driven out of circulation and a premium would at once be demanded by those possessing it.

"We do not believe individuals would take advantage of the political dishonesty proposed by the Democratic convention, whereby even existing contracts calling for the payment in gold will not be valid when free coinage is carried. It is, however, certain that railroads, owing to large amounts of gold debts, would, with a premium on gold, be made to meet interest obligations, temporarily at any rate, and would be forced to pay some of their debts in currency or become bankrupt. Fears of such a contingency render it extremely difficult to sell any but the highest class of American railway bonds at the present time. Still it is hoped the Eastern electors appreciate the dangers ahead and will support the candidates pledged to maintain the gold standard, otherwise we are likely to witness a crisis unequalled in its severity."

On the stock exchange Americans opened weak, owing to the strong disapproval of Bryan's speech.

G. R. MAXWELL, M.P.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 14.—(Special)—G. R. Maxwell, M.P. for Vancouver, came in to-day en route to Ottawa. He will remain over until to-morrow to break his journey. Respecting the protest filed against his return, Mr. Maxwell says it was not done by the Conservatives of Vancouver, but by some of those of Victoria who bear a grudge against him on account of provincial matters. Supposing all the members were unseated, the new election would return six Liberals for the province. Some of the protests against the Liberals were undoubtedly lodged simply for the purpose of getting a "saw off." But the Liberals have not gone in under any such plan, and will fight the matter out. As to changes in policy the people of British Columbia he said want a careful revision of the tariff. They do not want anything done hastily, but they want a revision made in the general direction of taking taxes off necessaries. An other important question there is the exclusion of the Chinese. A duty of $500 per head would satisfy the people at present, if total exclusion could not be arrived at. In business matters the chief interest he said is gold mining. Parts of the country where it was not thought gold would ever be found, now swarm with prospectors, and people in some quarters are growing quite excited over the chances of lighting on fortune.

SYNOD OF RUPERT'S LAND.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 12.—(Special)—The provincial synod of Rupert's Land is now in session at Regina. The house of bishops was in session yesterday afternoon to discuss the appointment to the bishopric of Qu'Appelle. The opening service took place at 10:30 this morning, when the primate celebrated the holy communion, the bishop of Athabasca, Dr. Young, preaching the sermon. The house of bishops afterwards proceeded to the house of delegates, when the synod was formally opened by the Archbishop of Rupert's Land. The bishops in attendance besides the Primate are the Bishops of Calgary, Athabasca, Mackenzie River and Moosonee.

The name of Rev. Dean Grisdale, of Winnipeg, was submitted by the house of bishops to-day to the lower house, as the new Bishop of Qu'Appelle. The lower house discussed the selection with favor but the Qu'Appelle diocese delegates objected and the nomination was returned to the bishops for further consideration.

SEATTLE, Aug. 13. — S. Iwanaga, general manager of the Nippen Yusen Kwaisha, is back from a visit to New York and other Eastern cities. Mr. Iwanaga is assured by the wealth and magnitude of the country and the promises which he received from business men that there will be plenty of traffic for the ships of his country. He, however, desires that the people of the Sound will do all in their power to make the line a success by sending flour, lumber and other products to Asia, and at the same time order as many Asiatic products for return cargoes as is possible.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A MYSTERY REVIVED.

Louis Stark's Death, After Many Months the Subject of a Prosecution.

Ephraim Hodgson, the Nearest Neighbor, Charged With the Crime of Murder.

A considerable sensation was caused among the residents of Nanaimo on Wednesday of this week when it became generally known that during the previous night Ephraim Hodgson, of Carberry district, had been arrested, with the terrible charge of murder to defend. Later in the day the matter made its appearance in the police court, an adjournment being asked for and obtained to enable the police to perfect their evidence. "Eight days" was fixed as the period of the continuation, but it is now stated that the prosecution will be ready to proceed next Tuesday, when another chapter in what has been generally referred to as the "Stark mystery" will be unfolded.

It is with the killing of the aged rancher Louis Stark that Hodgson is charged, and the arrest naturally revives speculation as to the manner in which that unfortunate man came to his untimely end. Stark was, it will be remembered, one of the first of British Columbia's pioneers, coming here in slavery days to find freedom, for he had a drop of the negro blood in his veins, and had been born in bondage.

As the years went on he prospered in the Canadian west, so that in his declining years he was rated as at least comfortably well-to-do. He would not, however, forsake the old cabin in which his manhood's happiness had been found, and for years lived there alone, with Ephraim Hodgson as his nearest neighbor, and frequent visits from hunting and fishing parties, with whom his hospitality was widely known, to break the monotony of existence.

There does not appear to have been at any time any serious disagreement between himself and Hodgson, though they may have had differences of opinion and doubtless expressed them freely. Still there was nothing in the way of a quarrel to be remembered by the other residents of the district or to be suggested as a motive for the commission of crime.

On the morning of February 28 it was reported to the Nanaimo police by Mr. Hodgson that he had found the body of his old neighbor at the foot of a precipice which is about midway between the two houses, and probably 50 yards off the trail leading from the one to the other. Hodgson had visited him the previous evening, he explained, and had left shortly after dark, having first borrowed a pit lamp to use in case he found it necessary in locating the trail.

This lamp was found in the pocket of the deceased, but no matches with it, and the theory was at once advanced that being unable to light his lamp, Stark had lost the trail and fallen over the cliff to his death. The subsequent investigation initiated by Superintendent Hussey threw no discredit upon this opinion as to the facts of the case, and it was generally accepted, although as the medical examination did not definitely determine the cause of death the coroner's jury returned an open verdict.

Hodgson at the inquest explained that he had had an engagement with Stark on the 28th, and went to his cabin in consequence; not finding him home he had made search and had been guided to the body by the howling of Stark's dog, which faithfully guarded his master's remains.

Stark's son had, however, become thoroughly impressed with the belief that Hodgson had murdered his father, and finding that the inquiries of the police did not afford any argument in support of this, he engaged several private detectives, who have been at work during the past fifteen months. One of these is F. Macfarlane, the same detective on whose information the Sharpe dynamiting case was re-opened a few months ago, though without result.

He it was who laid the information upon which the warrant for Hodgson's arrest issued, and although it is not known as yet what evidence he has in his possession, Provincial Chief Stewart has been instructed to lend him every assistance—as the authorities feel that he must have strong testimony or he would not have ventured upon so serious a step. The arrest was made by constable McLean and did not surprise in the slightest either Hodgson or his wife. They had been aware for a year or more of the operations of the detectives, they said, but having nothing to fear quietly awaited developments.

QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—The steamer Neptune came into collision with the Allan liner Scandinavian in the river below here in a heavy fog on Tuesday night. The Scandinavian was anchored when the Neptune crushed broadside in her bow. The Neptune has a cut fully fifteen feet wide, and extending below the water line. She has returned here for repairs. The Scandinavian proceeded on her outward voyage.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1896.

PRINCELY BENEVOLENCE.

Canada can boast of having among its most prominent citizens two of the most disinterestedly benevolent and judiciously liberal men to be found in any country. Ten years ago Lord Mountstephen and Sir Donald Smith in order suitably to celebrate the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign devoted one million of dollars for the erection and endowment of a hospital in the city of Montreal. A magnificent structure was erected and suitably furnished and equipped. It took three-fourths of the princely gift to do this. A few weeks ago the two gentlemen gave eight hundred thousand dollars more to be invested for the maintenance of the Victoria Hospital. Here we have two noble men giving each nine hundred thousand dollars for a truly charitable purpose. This hospital will stand as a memorial of the reign of our beloved Queen and as a monument of the Christian munificence of two Canadian philanthropists, as long as Montreal is a city.

POLITICAL PRUDISHNESS.

The political prudishness of some of our contemporaries is amusing to contemplate. One of them very primly, not to say severely, says: "Mining as well as real estate, grain and stock gamblers prowl about seeking whom they may be able to draw into their meshes." Are not the metaphors a little mixed here? This by the way. "That they exist," it continues, "wherever a mining excitement prevails, is well known. This being so, and the danger to the innocent being largely increased when leading men, holding positions of trust from the people, so allow their names to be used, no man, either directly himself an administrator of the law of the land, or whom the electors have chosen, should be found in any way associated with propositions which are more or less hazardous. Whether he be a Minister of the Crown or a representative of the Government abroad the principle of being a director or adviser in any mining or other risky undertaking is wrong and cannot be justified on any ground. It is to be hoped those who are in such positions as we are referring to will at once sever their connection with such transactions."

If this is to be taken literally every representative of the people, whether he is a member of the Government or not, must retire from business, for all business, as very many know to their sorrow, is more or less hazardous. Perhaps the writer means that no public man shall be either a director or a member of any joint stock company. If this is the case the people in all the provinces must be deprived of the services of many of their ablest and most enterprising citizens. It may be, however, that all our contemporary intends to say is that no representative of the people should give a mining, or any other company, the use of his name for the purpose of inducing the "innocent" and confiding to risk their money in it. If this is all that our contemporary means it has expressed itself rather unfortunately, for it is reprehensible in any man—whether he is in a position of public trust or not—to allow himself to be used as a kind of decoy. We are quite certain that there is no public man in British Columbia who would not reject with indignation the proposal to become the tool of real estate, grain or stock gamblers. To suppose them capable of occupying such a position is simply to insult them. The writer of the article under review cannot be ignorant of the fact that gentlemen are often, in this Dominion, chosen as representatives of the people because they have business interests in the country, and because their prosperity as private citizens depends almost entirely on the rapid and thorough development of its resources. Are all such men to be driven from the public life of Canada, or must it be made an indispensable condition of their acceptance of a position of public trust that they give up their private business?

Let us examine this matter in the light of practical common sense. Would these rigidly righteous politicians object to a member of the Government or of the Legislature being a director of a creamery company or a cheese manufacturing concern? Surely not. Would they protest against a gentleman occupying a position of public trust being even president of a woollen company or a concern for the manufacture of agricultural machinery? Would they hold up their hands in horror if they found that a member of the Provincial Government had a large interest in a steamboat company, or was taking an active part in the business of a foundry or a salmon canning establishment? If all these concerns can be honestly conducted for the advantage of the province, and if public men can be legitimately interested in their good management and their success, why can they not with equal propriety and equal advantage to themselves and the community turn their attention to mining for gold and silver, copper, iron and coal? What is there contaminating about the precious metals? If an enterprising man can do his duty as a member of a government and at the same time direct the operations of a large farm, why can he not do his duty quite as well if he has a voice in the direction of a gold or a silver mine?

The unco-guid among journalists and politicians when they reflect must see that they go perilously near making fools of themselves when they say "no man either directly himself an administrator of the laws of the land or whom the electors have chosen should be found in any way associated with propositions (sic) which are more or less hazardous." The wonder to us is that there could be found in any British colony any journalist stupid enough to make such a statement and others so silly and so unreflecting as to endorse it.

A CORRECTION.

By one of those typographical errors which it is impossible to account for the word majority appeared in a sentence of yesterday's leading article where "minority" should have been. The sentence should have read:

"More singular still, although the Liberals as compared with the Conservatives and Independents are, when the aggregate vote at the polls is considered, in a minority of 96,317, they have in Parliament a majority of thirteen over Conservatives and Independents combined."

It may be, perhaps, worth while to show more in detail the figures of this most extraordinary political paradox:

The vote polled for Conservatives and Independents was	493,511
The Liberal vote was	397,194
Liberal minority	96,317

Yet in the face of this very considerable *minority* the Liberals have in the House of Commons a majority of thirteen over Conservatives and Independents.

Commenting upon the very peculiar position occupied by the Liberal Government with respect to the popular vote, the Montreal Gazette says:

When the result of the election was known it was said that the Conservative party had sustained a defeat that gave it no reason for shame. It had made a fight for a principle and lost. It was not overwhelmed. It remains in the field as one of the strongest oppositions in the history of the Dominion, and with ground for claiming that its strength in the country is greater proportionately than its representation in Parliament. Such conditions warrant the expectation of a movement in popular opinion, the effect of which will be seen in a gradual decrease in the Government's strength in the House of Commons, and its ultimate defeat.

RASH PROMISES.

The Temperance people are reminding Mr. Laurier of his promise of a plebiscite to test the opinion of the Dominion on the question of prohibition. The people of Canada will have to pay heavily for Mr. Laurier's reluctance to say what is not pleasant to those who approach him. No one better than the present Premier knows that a plebiscite is in this Dominion a perfectly useless proceeding. The temperance cause, after the vote is taken, will be precisely where it was before the plebiscite was held. There is no place in the constitution of the Dominion for a plebiscite. It has no legal force, and its moral effect is questionable. Ontario had a plebiscite on the prohibition question. What was its effect? Did it advance the cause of prohibition in the least, and had it the effect of decreasing the consumption of alcoholic drinks even in Ontario by a single gallon?

But Mr. Laurier dearly loves to say what is pleasant and agreeable to those whom he addresses. As long as immediate action is not required of him he is willing at almost any expense to say what may increase his popularity. He generally manages to make his promises very ambiguously, and we have no doubt that he will contrive to elude the temperance people for a while. But there is no doubt that he did promise that if he were returned to power there would be a plebiscite at some date in the not very distant future. Having his promise, the prohibitionists will keep him to it, and no matter what it will cost those who believe a plebiscite to be a piece of expensive folly—an agitation of the public mind for no practical purpose—there will be a plebiscite, and the people will have to pay the piper.

BRYAN'S ELOQUENCE.

It has we see been denied that Mr. Bryan the nominee of the Silver Democrats, appeals to the national prejudices or antipathies of those whom he addresses in favor of the free coinage of silver. We are surprised that anyone who read the famous speech that obtained for him the nomination of the Chicago Convention should assert that Mr. Bryan does not appeal to national pride and national hatreds to gain votes for free silver. The following passage from a speech which Mr. Bryan made at Pittsburg is in the same strain, and it is besides not a bad specimen of the boy orator's style of speaking:

I have said that in this contest we have a repetition of the contest of 1776, and in this campaign as in that a line will be drawn between the patriot and the tory, and when I say it I do not say it, my friends, to criticise the man who believes that this nation is not great enough to legislate for its own people. He believes it honestly, and I recall your attention to the fact that in the struggles of our forefathers for liberty there were those who honestly believed that we ought to continue in this land the political supremacy of Great Britain. In this they were but mistaken, and if you go to the cemeteries you will find no monument erected by a grateful people to commemorate the names of those who thought English domination should continue. There are people to-day who believe that this nation is not strong enough to legislate for our people, and there are people who honestly believe that an attempt to do so would bring distress and many evils. We may respect their honesty, but must we enter into a life and death struggle with them because we assert here that the financial domination by a foreign power is as dangerous to the liberty of the people as political domination? But I must not talk. I desire to thank you for the interest you have shown in the very beginning of this campaign. I have no fear that your interest will be allowed to die—not a bit.

ROSSLAND MINING NOTES.

[From the Rosslander.]

The Mugwump Gold Mining Co., composed chiefly of Seattle people, have put a diamond drill to work on their property, which lies north of and adjacent to the Iron Mask.

The Homestake mine is now O.K. All differences has been settled, and the balance of the treasury stock, 200,000 shares, will be put on the London market. A five-drill compressor, with hoist and pump, will be put in at once.

The first shipment of ore from the Lake View mine, near Boundary, to Tacoma passed through Spokane last Saturday, on the Spokane & Northern railway. The car was decorated with evergreens, flags and bunting, and was placarded "Assays 256 ounces silver and one ounce gold."

A change for the better is noticeable in the ore taken out of the Deer Park within the past few days. A shaft of 50 feet was sunk by contract and at that level ore was not very rich. The shaft was continued by day work with the intention of carrying it to the 100 foot level. As they sank the iron in the ore changed in quality and copper began to appear. Recent assays have shown from $20 to $36. A horse-whim is being used to do the hoisting.

The owners of the Young America are to incorporate under the laws of British Columbia at an early date with a capital stock of $1,000,000 in $100 shares. It is situated between the Badger, Grand Prize and Deer Park, about one mile southwest of Rossland. A shaft is down 18 feet with the bottom all in ore.

The report comes that in making a grade on the Red Mountain railway, when crossing the Rainy Day mineral claim, boulders of coarse galena, carrying silver and free gold, were found. The galena was only float, but the indications are that it did not come far, and probably a vein similar to that of the Mayflower may be discovered.

The Walters company, which has taken offices in the Lemon building, is making a collection of Trail Creek ores for the inspection of visitors to the city. Owners of mines are requested to forward samples from their mines.

It is commonly reported here that every inch of ground is staked for many miles around Rossland. This week two prospectors who were looking over some ground about a mile east of the city came upon the No. 1 post of a claim which had been staked two years ago, but never recorded. After visiting the recorder's office and satisfying themselves that such was the case, they returned to the ground and put up their stakes, calling the new claim the Vanderbilt, and losing no time in recording it. The fraction or claim is nearly a full-sized one and adjoins the Lamplighter, Frankie H. and Diamond Dust.

J. G. Bell and partner, who left Rossland about ten days ago on a prospecting trip to the Lardeau country, have returned. They did not make any locations, for the reason that they found the whole country staked for miles around Thomson's Landing and Trout Lake city. They visited the now famous Black Bear group, about fourteen miles up Fish creek from the Northeast Arm, and also the Great Northern, for which it is said an offer of $125,000 had been made. They say the Lardeau is a much harder country to prospect than Trail Creek. Claims there are changing hands at good figures, nothing being obtainable under three figures. Lardeau is forging to a front place as a rich mining camp, and will be a formidable rival to the Slocan.

YUKON MATTERS—SOME CONTRADICTIONS.

To THE EDITOR:—Kindly allow me space in your columns to emphatically contradict some statements imputed to me by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer in an alleged interview with one of their correspondents at Seattle, and copied into the columns of the Victoria Times last evening. The statements I wish to contradict are: (1). That the "boundary line" had been shifted from three to eight miles to the westward, in the vicinity of Forty-Mile river. (2). That a mining tax of $25 had been collected from the miners. (3). That the possibilities of railway communication with the headwaters of the Yukon, by way of the White Pass, would reduce the cost of freight transportation from 16 cents to 1 cent a pound. What I did state with reference to these matters in a general conversation, was: (1). That Mr. Ogilvie had completed his survey of the boundary by which it was discovered that more territory belonged to Canada in the vicinity of Forty Mile river than originally supposed and that he was awaiting instructions from the Ottawa authorities with respect to a joint check of the work by the United States engineers, so that the location of the boundary at the point mentioned would be permanently settled. (2). That mining licenses were $15 and not $25 as stated. (3.) That it was possible by means of railway communication, by way of the White Pass, to reduce the cost of freight transportation between Puget Sound and the mines from 16 to 3 or 4 cents a pound. WILLIAM MOORE.

One Honest Man.

If written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise perfect secrecy. Please address, simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont. *

Major and Mrs. C. T. Dupont arrived home last evening from an extended visit to England.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Death of a Vancouver Pioneer—Mining Excitement Near Kamloops—Forest Fires.

"Only A Tramp"—Schools at the Terminal City—Cinnabar at Copper Creek.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 15.—William Higgins has been given an extra month's imprisonment for refusing to work on the chain gang and assaulting the officer in charge.

The bungling work of the council of 1895 is being undone as fast as possible, the last act being the reinstatement of ex-Poll Tax Collector Sutherland.

The city council have refused to build or repair any schools this year, and the school trustees have written the council refusing to take the responsibility of results arising from the overcrowding of the schools.

John Strathan, an ante-fire pioneer of Vancouver, died at the city hospital yesterday.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 15.—The danger is about over from the Burnaby bush fires, the bush having been so thinned by the flames as to prevent the spread of the flames.

Sturgeon are being shipped daily by the C.P.R. These fish are very numerous in the Fraser just now. The premier sturgeon this season weighed 850 pounds.

James Brewster, while chopping wood, cut his foot so badly that it is feared it will have to be amputated.

The salmon run has slackened off to 30 to the boat, and some of the canners have stopped packing, while others, in anticipation of another big run, are making cans as rapidly as possible. The sockeye season closes on the 25th. An application will be made to have it extended a week.

The request of the Salvation Army for $1,000 for a shelter home has been referred to the next year's council.

The Young Women's Mutual Improvement Home has proved to be self-sustaining and successful in every branch of work undertaken. Regular classes in cooking are now being organized. Miss Edwards is in charge of this department.

"Only a tramp" was the verdict of those who attempted to identify the body of an unknown found in the Fraser river, near Chilliwack. There is little doubt that the unknown was stealing a ride on the ill-fated C.P.R. tea train when it plunged into the river. The body of E. Dearnan, the brakeman who was lost at that time, has not yet been recovered.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 15.—A Salvation Army picnic will be held on Wednesday, the 19th instant, on Newcastle Island.

Miss Edith Gordon, daughter of the late D. W. Gordon, this afternoon is almost at the point of death, a victim of consumption.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

Lord Sudeley has gone down to Southern Yale to inspect the mining possibilities there. It is questionable now whether he will be able to get up to Adams lake this year, but his mining expert is expected to be here before very long to inspect the Adams lake property.

G. B. Guthrie, the well-known prospector, left Kamloops a day or two ago for Montreal, where he will lay several mining propositions before investors.

A new strike has been made on the cinnabar mine at Copper Creek. The diamond drill has penetrated a very large body of ore—from 40 feet to 80 feet thick. The ore is of lower grade than that formerly obtained, but the immense body of it should determine with a good deal of certainty the existence of a genuine quicksilver mine at Copper Creek.

On Wednesday evening a large number of railway men and others sat down to dinner in the Cosmopolitan hotel, the guest of the occasion being James Garretson, Grand Senior Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors of North America. Mr. Garretson was on an official visit to British Columbia, having come through from Seattle.

During the past week Kamloops has experienced a genuine mining excitement occasioned by the discovery of gold ore on Coal Hill, about four or five miles to the south of the city. The first location was made by Louis Victor Bennet, on the 3rd of August. This was not recorded, and it was re-located by Robert Buchanan, who staked out two claims. On one of them two men were put, and it was not long before they struck a mineral lode which caused a regular mining fever. The ontcropping was followed down, and at a depth of ten feet there was laid bare a most promising prospect. Wentworth Wood made an assay of the rock, and found that it contained over $40 in gold, besides a large percentage of copper. The country rock on Coal Hill is a green diorite similar to that found in the famous Rossland or Red Mountain district. The ore itself shows iron and copper pyrites, and presents a very pretty appearance. Since the discovery a large number of claims have been staked and samples forwarded for assay. In the bottom of Mr. Buchanan's excavation there is over a foot of solid ore, besides highly mineralized surroundings throughout the whole cutting.

NEW DENVER.

(From the Ledge.)

The Comstock, Silver Cup, Silver Chief, Ruby Trust and Kentucky Girl, known as the Thompson group, are on Finnell creek, about 10 miles from Silverton. On the Silver Cup a crosscut tunnel 60 feet in length has been run, showing at 75 feet an 18 inch streak of galena carrying 100 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead. On the Comstock a 90 foot tunnel has been run on the lead, developing from 1 to 4 feet of ore for the entire distance. There are about 20 tons of ore on the Comstock dump, and a crosscut tunnel is being driven to tap the lead at a depth of 150 feet.

Six men are pounding and twisting the drill on the California. Some fine specimens of grey copper and ruby silver were taken out of this property last week.

The excitement over Trail mining stocks continues to grow in Toronto. The Hill Top, Palo Alto, Nest Egg, Northern Belle, California and other properties on and around Red Mountain, are being advertised extensively.

J. A. Finch has let the contract to Foss & McDonell for eight miles of wagon road from Slocan lake to the Enterprise mine on Ten Mile creek. The grade will be 10 per cent., and the work is to be completed within 60 days.

The Currie is looking better than ever, the west end of the drift being almost solid ore.

Three men are ground sluicing on the Grover and Stevenson.

The Noonday, owned by T. Duffy and others, will likely be bonded to the syndicate who have the balance of the Galena Farm.

WHATEVER uncertainty there had existed as to the proposed trip of the Victoria companies of the Fifth Regiment to Vancouver, to take part in the carnival there, was disposed of last evening, by the receipt of the definite information that the carnival committee have arranged to bring them over. This was contained in a message from Capt. Bennett to Major Gregory. The Victoria companies having the most pleasant recollection of former visits to Vancouver, it is expected that every man who can possibly go will at once commence preparations for the promised trip.

Rev. Dr. Proper arrived over from Seattle by the morning steamer yesterday.

Mining Companies' office stationery a specialty at the COLONIST office.

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On prices and are pulling it. Don't be alamed about us; the fellow at the other end will get tired before we do. Our low prices and good quality beat anything of the kind in this country. We know it; our customers know it, and you will know it if you will drop in on us and see what we can do.
The strings this week are:

Fruit Jars, 2 quarts	.95
" " 1 "	.75
" " 1-2 "	.55
Asparagus Tips	.25
Corn Beef	.20
Corn 3 tins for	.25

More Peaches to arrive by Walla Walla on Monday, $1 per box.
Dixi H. Ross & Co., Government Street.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.
The regular COURSE OF LECTURES will begin Tuesday, September 1st, at 9 a.m., at the College Building, Stockton street, near Chestnut, San Francisco.
R. A. McLEAN, M.D., Dean, 336 Kearny St., corner Bush, San Francisco. au4-d&w

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ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Canadian Firemen at Work Across the Border—Immense Apple Crop.

Revolt in the Liberal Ranks—Suicide of a Newspaper Man.

Another big fire occurred at Niagara Falls, N.Y., early on the morning of the 7th inst., being the third in ten days. It reduced to ashes the fine new Park theatre, lately reconstructed, which was destroyed by fire about two years ago. Places on the opposite side of the street were badly scorched, several of them being on fire at different times. The big International hotel, which adjoins the theatre, and which was full of summer guests, caught fire several times, but by almost superhuman efforts the structure was saved. The Clifton, Ontario, fire brigade did most effective service at the fire.

Apples are so plentiful a crop in Huron and other western counties of Ontario that it is feared there will not be enough men available to handle them at the opportune moment. It is estimated that there will be 500,000 barrels in Huron county alone, with similar large yields in adjoining counties. The price will be about 50c. per barrel.

The cheese factory at Vernon River Bridge, Ontario, is doing a rushing business. During the two months of June and July 699,188 pounds a milk were received at the dairy station, and 955 pounds of cheese manufactured.

A revolt is said to have broken out in the ranks of Ontario Liberals over the action of the party bosses. No less than thirteen protests against the return of Conservative members are alleged to have been sent to Toronto to be filed with the proper officer, along with the necessary deposits. Singular to say, these protests vanished from view altogether, and inquiries concerning the fate of the all-important documents meet with no response. The men who forwarded them are highly indignant. James Sutherland, the Liberal whip, is blamed for the suppression of the protests, and all sorts of harsh epithets are being applied to him by the faithful, one of the mildest being that of "czar." Addington, North Victoria, Brockville and Muskoka are constituencies whence a howl of indignation is going up against the men who have sold the party, for that is the way in which the complainants speak of the matter. Threats of making it hot for Mr. Sutherland are heard on every side. It does not seem to be known that Postmaster-General Mulock camped for a time at Osgoode hall, and personally directed the Liberal operations in regard to the protests.

Frank H. Doty was killed on a sand-pump at Hanlan's Point. Mr. Doty was examining part of the machinery of the dredge when a capstan bar swung round striking him on the forehead above the left eye. He was knocked to the floor of the dredge unconscious. The workmen engaged on the dredge immediately summoned a doctor from the Sick Children's hospital, but Mr. Doty died five minutes after the accident without having regained consciousness. Mr. Doty was for many years a member of the Doty engine and shipbuilding firm. He was born in Niagara, N.Y., in 1850, and came to Canada twenty years ago.

Watson Griffin, recently of the Montreal Star, has purchased Our Home, a handsome forty cents a year magazine full of good things, which is published at 16 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

An attempt at suicide took place recently at the Haras National grounds, Quebec, Mr. Pierre Lepine, city editor of the Electeur, in a fit of despondency shot himself with a revolver, no less than three shots being fired. Mr. Lepine was formerly a well known officer of the Trades and Labor Council, and was connected with journalism for upwards of five years. Until lately he was the leader of the Quebec Typographical Union, in which he was highly respected. The only reason ascribed for his deed is mental disability, due to overwork.

THE MINISTERIAL MINORITY.

An Ottawa dispatch says that the official returns of the result of the general elections of 23rd June are now prepared and in the hands of the printer for presentation to parliament immediately after its meeting. The number of names on the voters' lists was 1,353,735, and the total number of votes polled was 890,711, or 65.79 per cent. of the total, which is somewhat less than at other elections, but it is probable that this is partly accounted for by the fact that the number of duplications and of dead and absent voters was somewhat larger than usual. The total vote polled was: Conservative, 413,006; Liberal, 397,194; Independent, 80,511, and by provinces was as follows:

	Con.	Lib.	Ind.
Ontario	191,052	166,335	62,639
Quebec	98,980	113,878	3,725
Nova Scotia	50,772	49,186	737
New Brunswick	31,600	28,868	5,832
Prince E. Island	9,157	9,194	321
Manitoba	15,459	11,519	5,906
British Columbia	8,174	8,321	1,067
Northwest Ter	7,812	9,693	284
	413,006	397,194	80,511

The number of names on the list and the number of votes polled by provinces are as follows:

	On List.	Votes Polled.
Ontario	650,021	420,026
Quebec	351,076	216,583
Nova Scotia	111,124	100,695
New Brunswick	91,687	66,300
Prince Edward Island	25,245	18,672
Manitoba	65,684	32,884
British Columbia	38,010	17,762
Northwest Territories	20,878	17,789
Total	1,353,735	890,711

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NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.)

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 14.—Roy Stoneridge, the nineteen year old son of ex-Reeve Stoneridge, was drowned in the lake this morning. It is supposed he took cramps.

OSHAWA, Aug. 14.—J. W. Fowke, aged seventy, one of the largest shippers in the province of barley and other cereals, is dead here.

KINGSTON, Aug. 14.—The four year old son of George Hinch, of Camden East, fell into the river and was drowned.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 14.—Andrew Mather, aged 50, was killed on the Northern Pacific tracks near Portage la Prairie last night. The deceased was a laborer and has been addicted to drink. The twelve year old son of Wm. Elliott, Carberry, is dead from injuries received by falling from a house.

WINDSOR, Aug. 14.—The eight year old son of James Hyland, who lives three miles east of Essex on the Michigan Central railway, was cut to pieces yesterday by an express train.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 14.—James Hendy, a Barnardo boy, aged 16, committed suicide last night, first gashing himself with a razor and then throwing himself into a mill dam.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—The Ontario Bureau of Industries has issued a crop report, which on the whole is satisfactory. Hay is better than last year; oats an average crop; corn is coming on satisfactorily; fruit is abundant, and fall wheat will yield an average of 16 bushels to the acre.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Geo. P. Brown, liquor dealer, has assigned with $30,000 liabilities. The Bank of Commerce is interested to the extent of $13,500.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—A petition in favor of Sunday cars is said to have received 8,000 signatures already.

KINGSTON, Aug. 14.—McLeod's tannery was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000, insured for half. Incendiarism was the cause.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—A meeting of the Ontario Mining Institute will be held at Rat Portage, commencing September 1. An interesting programme is being prepared. Among other speakers will be Dr. A. P. Coleman and Prof. Wilmot, who have been exploring the Rainy River district this summer.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 13.—Professor Mayor, of the Toronto university, left for the Pacific coast yesterday.

EXPLORING THE ISLAND.

The Laing-Bolton Party Back From Their Journey Through the Interior.

Mr. J. D. Laing and Rev. W. W. Bolton of San Francisco, who started with a party six weeks ago to explore the central interior of Vancouver island, reached Victoria Saturday having successfully accomplished their object.

As he sat eating his supper at the New England, clad in a suit of overalls much the worse for wear and his face adorned with a scrubby growth of hair, Rev. Mr. Bolton had anything but a clerical look, nor did Mr. Laing appear to better advantage in a tough looking thunder and lightning blanket coat such as lumbermen wear in the woods. The pair looked more like a pair of longshoremen than a divine and a rich San Franciscan. However they explained that for the sake of lightness they had not burdened themselves with an extensive wardrobe during their excursion.

Rev. Mr. Bolton had in 1894 made a trip from the north end of the island to Woss lake, and from Alberni to Victoria, and their present trip was for the purpose of exploring the island's interior from Woss lake to Alberni, so as to complete the tramp through the whole length of the island. Woss lake it may be explained is 100 miles north of Alberni. The party consisted of Mr. Laing, Rev. Mr. Bolton, Mr. Fleming, the photographer; C. W. Jones, a timber cruiser; and J. Garver, cook. They went in by way of Alert Bay first and traversed the island to Nootka, on the west coast, taking many photographs of the scenery. Then they turned inland again by way of Tlupana Arm to the interior and by tramping and rafting made their way south through the rough country of the central part of the island. Progress was naturally slow as Rev. Mr. Bolton describes the country traversed as a mass of mountains and a collection of snow peaks and glaciers. This accounts for the best day's travel being only eight miles.

The party declare that the country, as far south as Great Central lake, is absolutely worthless, being rocky, with no good timber, nor is any mineral to be found with the exception of masses of marble in inaccessible places. The centre of the island is between Great Central lake on the south and Buttle's lake on the north, and it is what might be called the hub of the island, for great broken points of rock tower up there, and were named "Central Crags." It has hitherto been supposed that Victoria peak and Crown mountain are the highest points on the island, but one of the "Central Crags" climbed by the party was 7,500 feet high—100 feet higher than Victoria peak, and there were others found over 8,000 feet high. The whole country from the northern end to Great Central lake is described by Rev. Mr. Bolton as only of value to the sportsman, the artist and the mountaineer. When they arrived at Buttle's lake the party went down on the trail to the east to the head of Upper Campbell lake, where Mr. George Bushby and party had brought up fresh supplies for them from the Coast. Only provisions for ten days were carried at a time, offsets being taken to the Coast to secure a renewal, as it was considered impossible to pack enough at once to last the whole trip. There were 350 photographic views taken during the journey of typical varieties of the scenery. Buttle lake and Great Central lake were found to be only 15 miles apart, and instead of the present route that is taken to reach Buttle lake it can be reached easier by horseback from Alberni to the foot of Great Central lake, thence across the lake by boat or rafting and then by climbing the remainder of the way through a rough country. Arriving at Alberni Mr. Laing spent a short time examining the mines for the purpose of finding out for himself whether they were good enough for investment. He seemed very favorably impressed with them and the result may be that San Francisco capital will be interested for investment there. Mr. Laing and Rev. Mr. Bolton leave for home at the end of the month.

THE TRANSVAAL RAID.

Meeting of the Committee of Investigation—Prorogation of the Imperial Parliament.

Release of Irish Political Prisoners—Conflict in Crete—Fight in Matabeleland.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The first meeting of the parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the connection of the British South Africa Company with the raid made by Dr. Jameson and his followers into the Transvaal, and other matters connected with the chartered company, was held in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons this afternoon. It was really a meeting of part of the committee as only nine out of the sixteen members were present. Among those in attendance were Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the opposition party in the house, and Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies Right. Hon. Wm. L. Jackson, Conservative member for North Leeds, was elected chairman. The proceedings of to-day's meeting were merely formal.

The House of Lords yesterday adopted the Irish Land bill as it came back from the House of Commons with only one division, which was on the amendment relating to town parks, upon which the government received a majority of six.

The Queen's speech at the prorogation of parliament to-day, first mentioned the advance on Dongola, and then says: The condition of some portions of the Turkish empire continues to furnish cause for much anxiety. At present Crete is the principal centre of disturbance. I have observed a strict neutrality, but in conjunction with other powers in Europe, have endeavored to bring about a reconciliation by proposing the establishment of a system of government which would be equitable and acceptable to both Christians and Mussulmans. The speech then referred to the rising of the Mashonas and Matabeles, paying a tribute to the courage and self-reliance of the settlers and adding: "The efforts of my troops are telling on the resistance of the rebels, who, I trust, will shortly avail themselves of my offer of clemency." The speech concluded with a recital of the measures adopted by parliament during the session just ending.

After the Royal assent had been given to the bills which have been passed, parliament was prorogued with the usual ceremonies.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Sir Matthew White Ridley, announced that upon a medical report it had been decided to release on license Daly, Devany, Gallagher and Whitehead, the four Irishmen imprisoned for conspiracy against the government in connection with the dynamite explosion of some years ago. All of the released men were arrested during the dynamite scare of 1883 and 1884.

Comments in the morning press on the release of Daly, Devany, Gallagher and Whitehead are rather sarcastic. It is intimated that Mr. Balfour himself is really responsible for this act of belated mercy, and this pardoning tendency, if carried to its legitimate conclusion, may lead to the release of Mrs. Florence Maybrick. Most of the papers seem to regard the action as a weak attempt on the part of the government to placate the feelings of the Irish, ruffled already by the Lords meddling with the land bill.

M. Hanotaux, French minister for foreign affairs, has announced to the cabinet that the United States has recognized the French annexation of Madagascar.

The Athens' correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs to his paper as follows: "Several hundred insurgents attacked and almost annihilated some Mussulmans who were marauding at Katovathia, near Heraklion. Turkish troops were sent from Heraklion to succor the Mussulmans, but they were also repulsed."

Mr. Curzon announced in the House of Commons yesterday that Great Britain had accepted the decision of the Portuguese arbitration board acknowledging the suzerainty of Brazil over the Island of Trinidad, which has been in dispute for some time. In replying to Mr. O'Kelly, Parnellite member for North Roscommon, he said that the government did not intend to recognize the Cretans as belligerents.

The semi-official advices from Canea, Island of Crete, say that the pillaging continues in the Eastern provinces, and up to the present time five villages have been burned.

Plummer's column have had another engagement and dispersed the Matabele rebels, who twice tried to rush into the bivouac. Forty-eight rebels were killed.

A serious conflagration broke out at noon in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Ostend, and it spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings. It was, however, quenched before it did much damage and the flames were almost confined to the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which was partly destroyed.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "In view of the probable election of McKinley and a higher tariff, a number of English manufacturers are projecting branches in the United States. On the strength of McKinley's popularity an American corporation offers to build and equip mills to lease, with the option of purchase to reputable Englishmen. The offer has been provisionally accepted in three instances."

A special dispatch from Bombay says heavy floods have been caused by the rising of the river Kistnah. Immense damage has been caused and the Indians have been rendered homeless. At one place a river boat capsized and 200 persons were drowned. Seven miles of the Nizam railway were washed away.

It is rumored that Chief Samory has attacked the Inkoranza country, north of Coomassie, capital of Ashanti. A detachment of Haassis has left under sealed orders.

KINGSVILLE, Aug. 14.—H. W. Nelson, grocer, of this place, shot himself and will probably die.

COBOURG, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Owens and Mrs. Burns were badly burnt through an explosion of gasoline with which they were cleaning clothes. The house caught fire; damage $500.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION

Has Not Been Formally Taken Up by the Government—Making Room for Mills.

The Cabinet Engaged in Their Preparation—Free Ammunition for Dominion Rifle Matches.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—Strong pressure is being brought to bear on Mr. Laurier in favor of Joe Martin as Minister of the Interior. Mr. Sifton is still here.

The Free Press (Liberal) gives currency to the rumor that Hon. Mr. Sifton is here to interview the government on the school question, which has not been formally taken up by the government.

The customs department has approved the new form of permit for bicycle tourists not members of the L.A.W. on bringing their wheels into Canada.

It is said that if Judge Gwynne does not retire voluntarily at the end of his present leave the government will superannuate him in order to find a place for Hon. David Mills.

A special course of instruction and competitive gun practice for field batteries in Ontario and Quebec will be carried on at Laprairie from August 31 to September 8. During that period detachments from twelve field batteries will receive two days' training.

The annual report of the superintendent of insurance is out. It show a decrease in life business and an increase in that of fire.

The Governor-General will arrive in town on Monday or Tuesday. The preliminary proceedings at the opening of Parliament on Wednesday will not, as is usual on such occasions, call for his presence, and the Deputy Governor, Sir Samuel Strong, will preside. A speaker having been elected, will present himself to the Governor-General on Thursday, and parliament will be opened with the customary speech from the throne.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce is looking into the question of trade between Canada and the West Indies and Australia. Since 1891 there has been a systematic effort on the part of Canada to build up trade with the West Indies, but the results so far have not been encouraging. This is held to be due to the difference in freight rates as between Canadian ports and New York plus the rates for internal transportation in Canada to the seaboard.

Lieut. Worsnop's company, No. 6, of the 5th Regiment, secured 110 marks out of a possible 228. The company did well in everything except gun drill.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—The Minister of Militia has decided to grant free ammunition at the Dominion Rifle Association matches in order to use up all the Martini-Henry cartridges in stock, as the new Lee-Enfield rifle will be served out next year.

Mr. Ross, a member of the Territorial legislature who is here, says the crops in the Territories will this year be quite up to the average.

The Cabinet was again at work on the estimates this afternoon.

Authentic figures of the mining output in Kootenay to July 15 have created a most favorable impression.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—(Special)—Conservative whip Taylor is in town. He is confident that the Conservatives will carry North Grey by a good majority. Every night next week there will be ten or more demonstrations in the riding, and forty members of parliament are on the list of speakers. Mr. Taylor further asserted that he was right in stating that the National Policy only, and not the school question, was included in the Conservative policy. The party was free from the school question since the people had not chosen to support it on its policy in that direction.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 14.—(Special)—At a meeting of Liberals held at Portage la Prairie resolutions were passed urging Hon. Mr. Laurier to appoint Joseph Martin as Minister of the Interior.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—(Special)—There is a rumor on the streets here that at the opening of Parliament Sir Charles Tupper or other leading Conservatives will ask for a committee of inquiry into the assertion made by Hon. Mr. Tarte that he could have got $50,000 for not "peaching" in the McGreevy matter. It is said new light can be let in on the question which will put a new face on Mr. Tarte's alleged patriotism and disinterestedness.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—(Special)—Rudolphe Lemieux, M.P. for Gaspe, upon the invitation of Mr. Laurier, has agreed to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

TORONTO, Aug. 15.—(Special)—The Globe suggests editorially that the government obtain the opinions of emigration agents and others as to plans for the encouragement of settlement in Western Canada, and also to inquire into the history of the various efforts in this direction that have already been made. It says much information that is now scattered and difficult of access would thus be collected. Plans would thus be placed side by side and compared, and it is altogether likely that out of the mass some comprehensive and workable project would take form. We ought, it says, to make up our minds clearly as to the policy we intend to adopt and then pursue that policy with vigor and persistence.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 15.—(Special)—At a Patron convention held at Portage La Prairie this afternoon, D. W. McCuag was nominated and accepted as candidate for the constituency for Lakeside in the Manitoba legislature, the seat made vacant by the resignation of D. Rutherford to contest McDonald for the Commons. A resolution favoring Joseph Martin for the Ministry of the Interior was unanimously passed.

Hugh J. Macdonald, who left to-day for the East, will speak in North Gray, and it is possible will remain there till the election is over.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—The Baie des Chaleurs Railway Co. has entered actions for $197,800 and $21,000 against the Ontario Bank. These amounts represent the alleged value of certain bonds, the proprietorship of which is disputed.

BRYAN ON BIMETALLISM.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—In the course of his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States, Mr. Bryan said:

Permit me to say a word in regard to an international agreement looked to for the restoration of bimetallism. The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to co-operate with other nations in the reinstatement of silver, but they are now willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than dependence upon foreign aid. For more than twenty years we have invited the assistance of European nations, but all progress in the direction of international bimetallism has been blocked by opposition of those who derive pecuniary benefit from the appreciation of gold. How long must we wait for bimetallism to be brought to us by those who profit by monometallism? If the double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny the right to enjoy those benefits?

"Citizens of New York, I have traveled from the centre of the continent that I might in the beginning of the campaign bring you greeting from the West and South and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to adopt the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in trying to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of our people may prosper under the present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. The great city is built on the commerce of the nation, and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless people have money to buy, and they cannot obtain money unless they are able to sell their products with remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who sell must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in support of a financial policy which destroys the purchasing power of the products of toil and must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

"I ask, I expect your co-operation. It is true that a few of our financiers would fashion a new figure, a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the East, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea, but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in construction as it is colossal in proportions; it was the gracious gift of a distant republic, and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure—Liberty Enlightening the World—is emblematic of the wisdom of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good, and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race."

THE TRAVELLING DAIRY

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, of the Dominion dairy commissioner's department, has arrived in Victoria with a travelling dairy similar to the one that was here last year. With Mr. C. Marker, of the same department, who has been in the province for some time, Mr. Ruddick will now visit the various farming districts, giving the farmers practical instruction in the best methods of making butter. To-morrow he goes to Saanich, where he will hold a meeting with the farmers in the agricultural hall, in connection with the creamery which it is proposed to erect in that section. On Tuesday he will be at Duncan to meet the patrons of the creamery that has been put in such satisfactory working order with Mr. Marker's assistance, and from there visits will be made to other sections of the island, though the programme has not yet been decided upon.

Later on, the travelling dairy will be taken to Lulu island, on August 25: Langley, August 27; Mission, August 28; Chilliwack, August 31; Salmon Arm, September 2; Enderby, September 3; and Kelowna, September 5 to 7.

Speaking of the creameries already started in British Columbia Mr. Ruddick says that the satisfactory progress made proves the wisdom of the managers in starting with a first-class equipment. He considers that for the present at least attention should be concentrated on butter making in British Columbia, instead of opening up cheese factories. The reason for this is that there is a good market for all the first-class butter than can be made, as it can be placed before the consumer in better condition than butter brought in from outside places, and people naturally will pay more for a prime, fresh article than for what is shipped in. On the other hand, cheese improves with age and can be shipped here in as good condition as that of home manufacture, so that local cheese factories would have to face a much keener competition than would creameries.

That the creamery business is taking hold in the province is shown by the fact that in addition to the four already in operation the prospects are good for a fifth being opened up at Langley and another at Saanich. Mr. Marker is at present at the Delta, visiting the creamery there.

At the conclusion of his trip to this province Mr. Ruddick goes to Kingston, Ont., where he has been appointed superintendent of the dairy branch of the Mining and Dairy school, which is being carried on by the Ontario government. Mr. Ruddick has been with the Dominion dairy commissioner's department since its institution, and his services have been greatly appreciated by Professor Robertson, who is sorry to lose him, though Mr. Ruddick's new position is, of course, a more desirable one than he has hitherto held.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Frank Robinson, a teamster, was thrown from his wagon to-day and killed.

PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS

In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCOMBER & SON, Bouchette, Que., report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. C. Garceau of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McComber of a long-standing cold.

MR. J. H. HUTTY, Chemist, 428 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a general cough and lung syrup Pyny-Pectoral is a most invaluable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefits derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale with me has been wonderful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Sole Proprietors MONTREAL

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

Is through his stomach, so if you would have your husband cheerful, loving and kind, do your baking with

White Star Baking Powder

WHICH ALWAYS

PRODUCES PALATE-PLEASING PASTRY.

SUFFERING FROM HEAT.

The Nights in New York Almost as Insufferably Hot as the Days.

Men, Women and Children Dropping Dead on the Streets—The Death Roll.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—During the past six nights the thermometer has fallen but a few degrees from the limits registered during the hottest part of the day. The heat on Monday night held almost stationary at 81 degrees until 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. As soon as the sun began to ascend the thermometer did likewise, until all previous records for August 11 were broken. The highest previous record for August 11 was 93 degrees in 1893, and 92 degrees in 1892, while the register on the top of the Manhattan Life Insurance building, where the weather bureau is situated, showed 93 degrees, and the humidity, which was far worse than the boiling sun, stood at 70, and down on the streets it was not less than 5 degrees warmer. A thermometer hung in the portico of the city hall in this city, within reach of the heat radiated from the asphalt walk, but still in the shade, indicated 112 above zero.

The heated term in New York and vicinity has not come to a close, but its violence has subsided appreciably. At 10:30 this morning the thermometer in the weather observer's tower indicated 82 degrees against 85 degrees for the same hour yesterday.

The department of public works has come to the relief of the tenement house districts, and forces of men with hose carts are patrolling the streets of these sections and flooding them with water from the corner hydrants. Young and old rush in groups under the streams from the hose, and the night scenes among the tenements as the relief parties make their rounds are unprecedented.

Men and women walking along the streets dropped in their tracks and died before physicians could be summoned, and horses died as though stricken by a plague. Many factories were closed, and outdoor workers were compelled to drop their tools and find shelter during the hours when the sun was the hottest. Particularly among policemen and letter carriers has the suffering been intense, and many have been compelled to stop work.

The hospitals of the city are crowded to their full capacity, while the doctors and nurses have been kept at work all night and day, until many of them have succumbed to the strain.

Records at the headquarters of police showed ten deaths from heat between 2 and 9 a.m. and seven prostrations. A statement prepared by the bureau of vital statistics for New York city, covering a period from midnight Saturday to noon to-day (five days) shows a total of 1200 deaths, from which 434 are attributed to the heat. An unofficial estimate of the number of deaths from heat in New York and Brooklyn and neighboring cities and towns in New York state and New Jersey, which covers a period from August 5th to 12th, inclusive, is 612. The prostrations for the same period are said to have numbered 1255.

[FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, August 14.]

NORTH WARD SCHOOL.

Temporarily Closed by the Trustees as a Guarantee of Safety.

Inspection and Repair to Proceed at Once—The Situation Explained.

The four hundred and fifty children who on Monday commenced their autumn term studies at the big North Ward school were yesterday morning surprised beyond measure on receiving the intimation from their teachers that they might return home—that the board of trustees had decided to close the school until they had had opportunity to satisfy themselves of the absolute safety of the building. There was, it may be imagined, no protest on the part of the youngsters at the extension of their holidays, and soon the building was deserted by all save a curious few who made their way toward the roof to examine for themselves the signs of weakness in the building that had induced Chairman Hayward to order it to be closed.

Nor were the children more surprised than were their parents, the latter not that the school should be closed if the least possible doubt existed as to its safety, but that such a doubt should not have been removed during the continuance of the long midsummer vacation. In this connection Chairman Hayward explained, when interviewed later in the day, that in consequence of the report presented toward the close of last term by the city building inspector, an examination had been made during the holidays by a city architect, and the gentleman who had been clerk of works during the construction of the building. Their report had not led the board to believe that any danger was to be apprehended from the use of the building for ordinary school purposes and hence haste had not been made with the work of repair. The report of Building Inspector Northcott referred to had been interpreted by him (Mr. Hayward) as condemning the assembly room as dangerous for a public gathering, but not as an intimation that the building was unsafe for school purposes. With reference to the North Ward school his report read as follows:

"With respect to the assembly room of the North Ward school, I find that by the shrinkage of the timber in the main principal beams, they have crowded the side braces down on the two side walls, so that the walls are sprung between one and two inches on the east side and about an inch on the west side, between the tower and the corner. It will be necessary to have some heavy bolts put through the wall, with large washers, and bolted fast to the beams on the inside, which I understand go right across the building, so as to make the building perfectly secure. I see by the crack between the wall and ceiling that the wall has gone about a quarter of an inch since I inspected the building last year. I therefore do not think it advisable to use the assembly room until it is made secure; although I think the timber has done shrinking there is a doubt of its safety. With respect to the stairs in the building I would recommend that the plaster be taken from the soffits, all the risers nailed to the treads and reblocked, and that the soffits be lined with narrow tongue and groove boards, which will make a much better job of them. We found, in the one examined, that the newel post was not let into the trimmer joist at all, and the risers are not nailed to the treads."

This report was presented in mid-June, but was not acted upon during the vacation—that is the recommendations were not carried out. On Monday the school reopened, and the same day several parents called upon Mr. Hayward and asked him if he were sure the building was safe. He replied affirmatively, basing his reply upon Mr. Northcott's report and the casual inspection made during vacation. On Tuesday morning he decided to investigate further, and accompanied by Mr. W. Ridgway Wilson visited the school and carefully examined each of the structural features deemed to be weak. Crawling into the attic and utilizing a candle to facilitate the examination it was discovered that the steel girder carrying the side walls of the roof had deflected about an inch vertically and, what was even more dangerous, about an inch and five-eighths, or thereabouts, sideways. This was reported by Mr. Wilson to the building inspector, and as a result Mr. Hayward yesterday morning ordered the dismissal of the school, acting upon the following communication from Mr. Northcott:

VICTORIA, Aug. 11, 1896.

Charles Hayward, Esq., Chairman Board of School Trustees:

DEAR SIR:—Mr. W. Ridgway Wilson called upon me this afternoon with reference to his examination of the North Ward school building, and from our conversation I gather that the steel girder is twisted and sagged. If this is so I consider that it would be better to close the school until a thorough examination can be made so as to prevent running any risk of accident.

(Sd.) WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Building Inspector.

A meeting of the board was held last evening at which Trustees Hayward, Belyea, Lovell, Saunders and McMicking were in attendance. Mr. Hayward presided and briefly explained the circumstances which had induced him to accept the responsibility of closing the school. The defects, it was stated, appeared to be structural. When Messrs. Soule & Day—from whose design the school had been built about three years ago—were asked for a loan of the plans, they had returned word that they were not in their possession. They had suggested that the plans might be found with Messrs. Elford & Smith, the contractors, but that firm also denied possession and expressed themselves as fully convinced that all documents, etc., in connection with the building had been restored by them to the architects.

Mr. W. Ridgway Wilson, architect, who was also in attendance at the board meeting, read, by request of the chair, a report he had prepared as a result of an inspection made yesterday, as follows:

VICTORIA, Aug. 12, 1896.

To the Board of School Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—At the request of your chairman, I have made a partial examination of the North Ward school building, and though I have devoted the whole of one day to it, being unacquainted at the outset with the principle of construction adopted, and in the absence of any plans to guide me, I shall require still further time to make as complete a report as should be laid before you. As the matter is pressing, however, I may refer to the principal points, which it appears to me may receive immediate attention and enable the school to be re-opened in a few days.

The most serious danger is in the main roof over the assembly hall, which has a span of 55 feet supported on four trusses somewhat resembling what is known as the Queen post pattern, but which in my opinion are not deep enough for the span; they are, however, further supported by diagonal props running out beyond the ends of trusses on to the main brick walls; the trusses not being of sufficient strength have settled down on these props, which having no longitudinal tie have pushed out the upper part of the main walls about 2¾ inches. The ends of the trusses rest on a 2x8 inch stud partition supported by two 15x5 inch steel girders having a span of 37 feet; these also settled in the centre ½ inch, and in addition have buckled outwards horizontally 1¼ in. being drawn out probably by the before named diagonal props being tied to the partition resting on them.

If the whole trouble is caused as at present appears to me by the settling of the main trusses, it can be remedied by reconstructing them or by putting posts in the centre of the assembly room. This will also have the effect of relieving the steel girders, which with the diagonal props may then be pulled into their proper places by the rods.

Though the roof trusses undoubtedly appear serious enough, to my mind the staircases are no less important, and require immediate attention, receiving as they do most severe tests with children marching up and down in pairs two or three times a day in step, when in most cases they shake with one person on them; they should all be stripped of plaster on the under side, be thoroughly examined and in most cases strengthened and ceiled with boarding.

(Sd.) W. RIDGWAY WILSON.

The board after an informal discussion of the situation thoroughly endorsed the action taken by the chairman and ordered that the school remain closed until further inspection and necessary repairs can be made. Mr. Wilson was at the same time authorized to take charge of this work, proceeding immediately with the stairs, in regard to which he and the city building inspector are thoroughly agreed. As to the roof he will present a more complete report at a second meeting of the board this evening and an endeavor will be made to have his and Mr. Northcott's recommendations as to its repair, also thoroughly in accord.

BY-LAWS ADVANCED.

The city council met last evening for the consideration of several proposed by-laws. Mayor Beaven presided and there were also present Ald. Cameron, Partridge, Humphrey, Wilson, Williams and Macmillan.

The James Bay bridge matter was brought up by Ald. Cameron, who wanted to know how it came that though the repairs appeared to be finished the tramcars are not yet running over the bridge, much to the inconvenience of the public. He asked if the company have been informed that the bridge is open for traffic. To this the Mayor replied that the bridge has been open for the company's traffic since last June, when they were notified to that effect. Now, however, that the repairs asked by their engineer have been completed, perhaps they should be officially informed of the fact. In this connection he mentioned that Hon. J. S. Helmcken had reported having overheard one of the workmen on the bridge say that it was no use repairing it, as one of the stringers was entirely rotten. The Mayor had promptly reported this to the City Engineer with a request for an examination; the Clerk read the engineer's reply, which was that he had examined all the stringers and found them perfectly sound. Ald. Partridge suggested that perhaps it was not the "stringers" that Dr. Helmcken meant, as other timbers that were rotten had been found in the bridge. Another report by the engineer stated that the repairs recommended by Mr. Bell, C.E., have been completed and that the bridge is now "ready to be opened for traffic." It was resolved that the substance of this report be communicated to the company.

The next business taken up was the market regulation by-law, which brought up a long discussion on the principle and unequal application of market and hawkers' fees. The by-law is practically a consolidation of the former by-law and the several amendments made from time to time. It was reported complete from committee of the whole.

The by-law to regulate street railway traffic was read a second time and considered in committee, after there had been read a letter from McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, solicitors for the company, taking exception to several of the sections as unreasonable or as beyond the authority of the council. The maximum weight of car and passengers to be allowed to cross the James Bay or Rock Bay bridge was reduced from 10 tons as in the draft to 8½ tons, the passengers being limited to 30, and the speed of cars on bridges or trestle work to four miles an hour. Having dealt with the first twelve sections the committee rose; and the council adjourned at 10:40 p.m.

NORTH WARD SCHOOL.

Mr. W. Ridgway Wilson, who on Wednesday was authorized by the school board to take charge of the operations to place the North Ward school building in a safe condition, had men at work yesterday on the stairs. The condition of these stairs was found even worse than had been at first supposed. At the east entrance the trimmer joist which bears up the top of the staircase was not long enough to rest on any support, but was simply nailed at the ends, and yet it has to bear very considerable weight. The result was that the landings sagged badly at one end, dropping a couple of inches. Yesterday it was found on making an opening so as to examine the under side of the lower staircase on the north side that there were no carriage beams at all to the steps. On the second story stairway the carriage beams at the top had been spliced and the stairway was sagged to one side at the upper end.

The chairman of the school board, Mr. Charles Hayward, and Trustees Belyea and Lovell made an examination of the building yesterday with Mr. Northcott and Mr. Ridgway Wilson, and had the various defects alluded to in the reports presented at the school board meeting explained to them. The bulge in the top of the brick main wall of the building where the truss had pushed it outwards was plainly to be seen with the naked eye, and the bend in the heavy steel girder was quite apparent. The main structure, however, is good and substantial, and when the defects already spoken of are remedied, the building will be perfectly secure and safe again. It is expected that the work will be completed in ten days. The school board were to have had a meeting last night to receive Mr. Ridgeway Wilson's report, but as it could not be prepared by that time the meeting will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE CITY.

THE Victoria Trades and Labor Council has endorsed the anti-Chinese resolutions passed recently in Nanaimo and in Vancouver.

DURING Wednesday night the bridge which crosses the E. & N. railway line near Parson's Bridge was destroyed by fire, traffic over the road being thereby temporarily blocked. The bridge was an 80 foot truss and had been for some time in general use.

WORD has been received in a private letter that a find has been made in the vicinity of Kamloops of mineral exactly similar to the Rossland ore. In consequence a number of locations are being made and the results of the assays are awaited with interest.

A MODEST but important little company is that which Duncan Patterson, D. D. Allan and A. G. McIntosh, of the 64-Mile Post, have just incorporated under the name of The Cariboo Lumber Co., Ltd. The purposes of the company are indicated in the title, and the capital is $4,000 in $100 shares.

THE incorporation of four new mining companies is officially announced in the Gazette of yesterday, these being the Channe Mining Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, with capital of $1,000,000; the Morning Glory Mining Co., of Vernon, capitalized at $500,000; and two foreign companies—the Eastern Star Gold Mining Co, of Spokane ($500,000), and the Fairview Gold Mining Co. of Seattle ($1,000,000).

SEVERAL important appointments to the provincial civil service are announced in the Gazette of yesterday, these including the naming of Dr. R. W. Jakes, of Kettle River, as coroner for that division of Yale; the appointment of G. H. Rashdall, of Nelson, as mining recorder and collector under the revenue tax act; and the commissioning of Cornelius O'Keefe, of Okanagan, as a justice of the peace.

AN early morning wedding was solemnized at 8 o'clock yesterday at St. Andrew's, R. C., cathedral, the groom being Mr. Dennis Murphy, barrister, of this city, and the bride Miss Flora O'Brien, youngest daughter of Mrs. W. O'Brien. Rev. W. J. Murphy, O.M.I., of Ottawa University, a brother of the groom, performed the interesting ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy will spend their honeymoon in Portland, for which city they left by the Rosalie yesterday morning.

CONSTANT inquiry is now being made in the East with regard to the Canadian Kootenay country, and the officials of the Great Northern report that the maps recently issued by the Provincial Lands and Works department are much sought after at their Eastern agencies. The passenger business to Kootenay and British Columbia has been greatly increased through the use of these maps, sent out by the Victoria agents of the railway company, and the latter are now receiving the congratulations of the head officers of the road for having so promoted business.

MR. JOHN ELLIOTT, as solicitor for the applicants, has given formal notice that a private bill will be sought at the next session of the legislature incorporating the petitioners as a railway company, and authorizing them to construct a railway from the mouth of Granite creek, West Kootenay, following the creek to the summit of White Grouse mountain, and passing "thence across Johns and Macaroni basins to a point within a radius of five (5) miles therefrom, with power to build branches to any mines and mineral claims in the White Grouse mineral district."

THE Arion club has decided to give their open air concert at the Gorge next Wednesday evening, from the stand erected last year on Mrs. Marshall's property, this being apparently the best available position for the singers to occupy in order to obtain satisfactory results. The programme, which will be ready for publication in a few days, is one of the most attractive the club has yet offered to their friends, the public, and a double purpose will be served by the concert—everyone who attends being admirably entertained and a collection being taken up during the evening for the benefit of the Jubilee hospital.

PETER F. LARSON was arraigned in yesterday's police court on two different charges, both of which were found to be sustained by the evidence. In the first instance he was convicted of drunkenness and discharged with a caution; in the second, he was found guilty of having used very serious threats toward his former employer, Mr. M. Bantly and that gentleman's family, being required on this account to find sureties for his good behavior during the next twelve-month, or failing to obtain such guarantors of his conduct, to go to jail for three months. Chief Sheppard anticipates that he will take the term of imprisonment. Larsen's family, says the Chief, have been shamefully neglected by him and are now in most distressed circumstances in consequence.

REV. MR. COPELAND's lecture on "The X Ray" was heard by quite a large audience at the Theosophical rooms last night. The speaker took the ground that the whole world was full of vibrations, and just as it was shown that the different colors are caused by the variation in the number of vibrations so with the other forces in nature and in mind. Just as it takes thousands of years for the light of a star to strike the earth, so the vibrations of a person's words or thoughts might travel far before they met with some other mind impressionable to them. No word or thought for good or evil was ever lost. The X rays, he held, were a manifestation of how these vibrations overcame matter, and their discovery was a step towards the triumph of the spiritual over the material. This evening Rev. Mr. Copeland by request will lecture on "The Voice of the Silence" instead of the "New Woman."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Victoria Players Show Up Well at the Tacoma Lawn Tennis Tournament.

Yachtsmen Preparing for Coming Regattas—Other Sporting Fixtures at Home and Abroad.

If the large delegation of Victoria tennis players now in Tacoma continue to sweep things as they did in the opening day there will be very little division of the prizes. In the majority of the matches the British Columbia crack players shone fully as brightly as predicted. Yesterday was Mr. Foulkes' first appearance on the courts, the card for the day requiring him to play in no fewer than five important matches.

The tennis lovers of this city are fully convinced that the project of sending Champion Foulkes to the great international tournament at Niagara-on-the-Lake can be brought to a successful conclusion. There should be no difficulty if there is unanimity in the matter, and to-night should see in the hands of the club's honorary treasurer a sum quite sufficient to meet all the expenses incidental to the trip. The matter is now in the charge of Mr. H. F. Mytton, the honorary treasurer, who will be pleased to receive any assistance which members of the club may offer him during to-day and to-morrow. As Mr. Foulkes should leave for the East Sunday evening the time is short for the perfecting of arrangements.

The summary of Thursday's play, not available for publication in yesterday's issue owing to the collapse of the telegraph wire, follows:

Men's Singles—R. S. Hill beat W. F. Meserve by default; W. A. Sternberg beat R. C. Gamble 6-3, 6-4; L. Angel beat P. J. Fransioli 1-6, 6-0, 6-4; E. W. C. Hilton beat H. Carstens 6-2, 8-6; I. T. Cole beat J. Browne 6-4, 2-6, 6-2; J. Gillison beat R. G. Breeze 10-8, 9-7; H. Combe beat A. H. Deekens 6-0, 6-1; G. A. Hurd beat T. Fransioli 6-1, 6-2; H. Combe beat P. V. Anderson 6-0, 8-6; Card beat Geo. White 6-1, 6-4; Hilton beat Cole 8-6, 6-2; J. F. Foulkes, the champion of the Pacific Northwest, beat S. Ainsworth 6-0, 6-1; Angel beat Bull 6-4, 4-6, 6-4; Pelly beat Gillison 6-4, 6-2; Card beat Tidmarsh 2-6, 6-2, 6-3; Foulkes beat Hill 6-4, 6-1; Reed defeated Barnard by default; Foulkes beat Reed 6-0, 6-0; White beat Prior 6-3, 6-4.

Men's Doubles—Angel and Tidmarsh defeated P. J. and T. Fransioli, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2; Dunsmuir and Pooley beat Cole and partner by default; Carstens and Gillison beat G. A. and J. Browne, 6-3, 6-3; White and Bull beat Prior and Cole, 6-3, 6-2; Hurd and Pelly beat Anderson and Sternberg, 6-4, 6-1.

Ladies' Singles—Miss Riggs defeated Mrs. Howell, 6-0, 6-4; Miss Kershaw defeated Mrs. Burton, 6-0, 6-3; Miss Riggs beat Miss Cheal, 6-1, 6-2; Miss Goward beat Mrs. Langley, 6-3, 6-3; Miss Riggs beat Miss Goward, and Miss Remington beat Miss Dunsmuir by default.

Ladies' Doubles.—Mrs. Burton and Miss Goward defeated Mrs. Keown and Miss Remington, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles.—Mrs. Howell and Mr. Hurd defeated Miss Cheal and Mr. Hilton, 6-0, 6-2; Miss Goward and Mr. Combe defeated Miss Remington and Mr. Gillison, 6-1, 6-1; Miss Kershaw and Mr. Bull defeated Miss Dunsmuir and Mr. Longe, 6-0, 6-3; Miss Keown and Mr. Hill defeated Mrs. Langley and Mr. Card, 6-3, 6-1; Mrs. Burton and Mr. Foulkes defeated Miss Riley and Mr. Pelly.

FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Mr. Stewart Houston, secretary of the great international tennis tournament, to open at Niagara on the Lake on the 25th inst., yesterday acknowledged by wire the receipt of Champion Foulkes' entries. "Delighted to receive entries," he telegraphs, "the 'glad hand' awaits you." The Easterners and the Eastern press are enthusiastic over the coming of the Western champion, this being the first occasion on record that the Pacific Coast has been represented at any of the great international tournaments.

LACROSSE.

THE VANCOUVER TOURNAMENT.

The Capital lacrosse club had a meeting last night to discuss a proposition from the Vancouver carnival committee inviting the club to take part in the proposed lacrosse tournament to be held at Vancouver during the great festival. The plan is to have matches between the senior teams of Victoria, Westminster and Vancouver, the prizes offered being fourteen gold watches valued at $50 each. The intention of the committee is to arrange a game between two of the teams on Monday, August 31, the winner to play the third team on Friday, September 4. The general impression at the meeting last night was in favor of accepting the offer if possible, as it would not interfere with the schedule match in the championship series with Vancouver at Brockton Point on the 29th. As an expected letter from Vancouver in regard to details did not come last night it was decided to hold a special general meeting of the club to-night in the Y.M.C.A. rooms to discuss the whole question.

YACHTING.

VANCOUVER CARNIVAL RACES.

The Victoria Yacht Club have received entry forms and programmes of the Vancouver races. The racing rules are the same as were adopted by the Victoria club in May last; the measurement rule is also the same. There will be two races, one for each class, the list of prizes being as follows:

Class 1, 1st prize $150 and $50 added money; 2nd prize, $65.

Class 2, 1st prize, $100; 2nd prize, $35.

In class 1 all yachts will be 20 feet and over, while class 2 is for yachts 20 feet and under.

The Victoria club expect to send nearly their entire fleet for both classes.

The officials in connection with the yachting regatta are: Starter, R. T. Ellis; timekeeper, J. H. McNab; judges, Capt. McPhaidden and Capt. Johnson; referee, Capt. Murray Thain; committee, C. H. Jones, A. McNab, S. Thompson, T. H. McNab; representing carnival committee, R. T. Ellis and C. W. Robson; secretary carnival committee, H. T. Hawson.

The third of the series of club races will be sailed to-day by the class A yachts of the Victoria Yacht Club, the course being from the yacht club twice round the San Pedro. The entries are the Wideawake, Frou Frou, Nancy and Siren, and the Daisy Bell would also heve been a starter but for the fact that her new spars are not yet finished. The Daisy Bell has been overhauled completely and will, it is expected, sail even better than before her mishap. Her rig is now on the original sail plan sent out by Linton Hope, her designer, and gives the yacht a larger sail area than before. The race starts at 2:30 p.m. It is likely that the Irene and Dora will race during the coming week. The yacht club are daily expecting programmes of races to be held at Seattle and Everett which follow the Vancouver carnival, and have the dates so arranged that the yachts will be able to follow the circuit.

THE WHEEL.

A RACE MEET THIS MONTH.

The directors of the V.W.C. announced to the members of that organization at a special meeting last evening that a fall race meet will be held at the Oak Bay track on Saturday, the 29th instant. Secretary Alley reports that among the flyers sure to attend will be Jones (Tacoma), Essary (Seattle), Allen (Spokane), Morgan, Abendroth, Mackay, Mitchell and Nicholl (Portland), among the amateurs; with Dow (Seattle), Hill (Aberdeen), Davies (Everett), Lee and Rucker (Portland), Campbell (Spokane), and Freeman (San Francisco) among the "pros." The attendance of Staver, another member of the fast California company that made the sport at the last of the club's races, is also promised in the event of his returning to the Northwest in time.

"KILBRANNAN" TO BE SOLD.

All question of insurance having now been settled between the underwriters and Kerr, Newton & Co., the owners of the Kilbrannan, Captain McCallum, the master of that vessel, has received instructions to dispose of the ship with all her appointments as she now lies in Esquimalt harbor. He in turn has retained the services of Mr. George Byrnes, and the Kilbrannan will be sold at auction the last of this month. It was early in February last that the Kilbrannan met with the mishap which has since retired her from active service. She was sailing into Puget Sound before a gale of wind and when trying to enter Port Townsend harbor was blown ashore on Point Wilson. There she remained for some time, until with considerable exertion and the assistance of an extra high tide she was finally released from the deep sand in which she had become embedded. Soon afterwards she was beached at Port Hadlock, where several holes in her hull were plugged and she received temporary repairs, coming later to Esquimalt, where she entered the naval dock for survey. Tenders for her repair were called for after the examination but were not acted upon.

THE "TOPEKA" FROM ALASKA.

The steamer City of Topeka, from Alaska, reached Victoria at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and left for the Sound an hour and a half later. She was simply crowded with passengers, the majority of them miners returning from the northern territory—unsuccessful gold-seekers who had found it easier to "go broke" than to get rich. One party of four young men had, after a month's prospecting, amassed the sum of six cents, and concluded that more money was to be made nearer home. A good many disappointed ones come from Cook's inlet, glad to get back South before the winter. Only two passengers landed at Victoria, Miss F. E. Short and Miss E. L. Loder, of Reno, Nevada, who have made the round trip to Alaska for pleasure. They will stay in Victoria a few days, and also visit Vancouver, before proceeding home.

MARINE NOTES.

After two day's delay in the Straits through calms and very light winds, the schooner Queen City arrived in port yesterday. She is in ballast from Kobe, which port she left 34 days ago.

YUKON NOTES.

The following items from the far North which may prove of some interest to the mercantile community and others, as showing the increased volume of trade in that region have been furnished by Capt. William Moore. Last year the Alaska Commercial Company added to their fleet of river steamers by the construction of a fine 400 ton vessel with compound engines. This year further additions will be made by the completion of five more vessels which the company have under construction, namely, the powerful steamer Bella, with compound engines; the steamer Beaver and three large barges, each having a carrying capacity of over 300 tons. The addition of these vessels will double the carrying facilities already possessed by this company, who are putting forth their best efforts to meet the requirements of the large share of trade enjoyed by them.

Messrs. Newman & Schloss, the managers of the company, are now in the district on an inspection tour of the company's various trading posts, and if the activity displayed by these gentlemen is of any significance, there should be no danger of a shortage of supplies overtaking the large number of miners who intend to remain in the district this winter. The latter have found out by experience that they can work the deeper ground more cheaply in the winter season than in the summer, as they then have no surface water to contend with.

The North American Transportation and Trading Company are also increasing their steamboat facilities by the construction of a large and powerful river steamer. New gold discoveries are continually being made in the district, and the older workings show no signs of exhaustion.

The Yukon Press, published at Fort Adams, Alaska, states that "the steamer Arctic, commanded by Capt. Moore (son of Capt. William Moore), has been overhauled and the housing on the passenger deck has been extended the entire length of the boat. Last summer the Arctic made five trips up the Yukon, a record which has not been equalled. Much of this success was due to Captain Moore, an old navigator who comes from a family of steamboat men."

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No. 237.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies Act," Part IV., and Amending Acts.

"Cariboo Mining and Development Company" (Foreign.)

Registered the 27th day of July, 1896.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Cariboo Mining and Development Company" (Foreign) under the "Companies Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Seattle, in the State of Washington, U.S.A.

The objects for which the said Company is established are:—To carry on the business of mining in all its stages and in all its branches; to acquire in any lawful way mines, mining claims, prospects, ores, mills, machinery, smelters and reduction works, mill sites, real estate, tools, processes and appliances necessary, useful or convenient in and about the aforesaid business, and to operate and maintain the same; to lease, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of or encumber in any lawful manner all or any part of the property of the Company, real, personal or mixed, and generally to do all things of every kind or nature necessary or convenient to the promotion of the objects of the Company.

The capital stock of the said Company is three hundred thousand dollars, divided into three hundred thousand shares of the par value of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 27th day of July, 1896.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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NORTHERN EXPLORERS.

Prof. Andree and His Airship—History of the Enterprise.

The Balloon and Its Appointments—Personnel of the Hardy Voyagers.

The idea of attempting to reach the Pole by balloon is one Prof. Andree has had in his mind for some years. In 1876, when on his way across the Atlantic, he was struck by the regularity of the trade winds. This led him to reflect upon the possibility of making long balloon voyages, and especially of crossing the Atlantic from Europe to America. The impossibility, however, as he thought, of getting the money for such an enterprise caused the idea to be practically laid aside until 1892. Then the splendid feat of Nordensjold, and the exploits of other Swedish scientists and explorers in the Arctic regions, excited in Mr. Andree the desire to do something with the balloon in the same regions. Hence arose the idea of utilizing the balloon to cross the polar region, and perhaps to reach the Pole.

Up to this time his study of balloons had been mainly theoretical; but now he commenced experimenting practically with them. He first of all made some trips with the Norwegian aeronaut Cetti. The experience of balloon navigation acquired during these trips strengthened Mr. Andree's belief in the possibility of reaching the Pole by airships, as well as his resolve to make the attempt if he could get the means wherewith to fit out his expedition. Baron Nordensjold, the celebrated Arctic traveller, supported him warmly, and he had not long to wait for the money. He estimated that he would require in all something like £7,220. Towards this sum one Swedish gentleman, Mr. Alfred Nobel, gave £3,460. The King immediately increased it by a gift from his private purse of £1,730; Baron Dickson added an equal amount; and a private individual in Stockholm brought the amount up to the required £7,220 by a donation of £300. This practically closed the subscription, but Col. Sellstroem, a patriotic Swede, of Buenos Ayres, sent an additional £200, as he it, "for extras that are sure to be required."

THE BALLOON.

The finished balloon is 75 English feet in height from the appendice, or opening, to the summit, or 97 feet in all from the cap to the bottom of the basket, or gondola, in which the air-navigators will have their sleeping place during their sky-voyaging. The upper two-thirds of the balloon proper are made of three thicknesses of silk, the lower two-thirds of two thicknesses, the whole being stuck together with varnish. In addition, two coats of varnish are given to the outside of the silk, and two to the inside; the network in which the balloon is enclosed is of Italian hemp, five millimetres in thickness (about 2 in.) At the balloon's largest diameter the meshes of the netting are about 13 in. square, decreasing in size, of course, as the balloon narrows upwards and downwards. The balloon has no valve at the top, as is generally the case, but has instead two on opposite sides of the equator, and a third at the appendice. This latter is automatic, and is designed to prevent the entrance of air into the balloon. It opens by a pressure equal to ten millimetres (about 4 in.) of water, and lets out superfluous gas. The upper valves are opened by lines attached to them on the inside, and passing through the balloon near to the automatic valve. The upper end of the balloon is protected by a cap of varnished silk. This is to strengthen it against snow and the rays of the sun.

All the ropes—forty-eight in number—coming from the network terminate in the suspension or bearing-ring, which, as Captain E. Andree puts it, is to the balloon what the keel is to the ship; in short, it is its foundation, the strongest part of the whole apparatus. The ring is made of wood, and is seven metres (about 7½ yards) in circumference. Strengthened by cross-bars, it serves as a storage place for reserve ropes, anchors, etc.

CARRYING STORES.

Another contrivance for carrying stores of various kinds, including provisions, is as follows: The spaces between the ropes descending from the network to the suspension-ring are covered on the outside by canvas. Inside the canvas are sewn pockets, in rows, one above another. They number some 300 in all. In some are stored meat in tins, in others provisions of various kinds; while in others are the materials for a collapsible boat, a tent, and three sledges. This storehouse, as we may call it, is 15 feet in diameter in the higher part, and has a circumference of 50 feet, while its depth is 6½ feet.

The bearing-ring, of course, supports the basket and the apparatus for steering. This steering apparatus is a new feature in ballooning, and as it is the invention of Mr. Andree, and has a special reference to his hopes of reaching the Pole, and likewise of returning to civilization again after he has been there, it requires a few words of description.

STEERING GEAR.

It consists of guide-ropes and sails. The guide-ropes are three in number, and are attached by means of gearing to the suspension-ring, hanging thence to the ground or the water, as the case may be, and dragged along in the wake of the balloon. The ropes are of different lengths, the shortest being 310 metres (about 1,017 feet) in length, the next 320 (about 1,042 feet), and the longest 370 metres (about 1,205 feet), and they weigh a kilogramme (about 2¼ lbs.) per metre. The difference in length is designed to prevent them from hanging close together, in which case, if any of them got lodged, all would be lodged, and the balloon would be stopped in its progress. But if any of the ropes catch separately, the balloon can be freed either by the rope breaking at its weakest point (specially contrived), or by its being detached from the balloon by means of a screw embedded in the rope 100 metres (about 328 feet) from the suspension-ring. Supposing one of the ropes were to get caught in something, one of those in the balloon would twist the rope at the top, and this would have the effect of releasing a spring and so allowing a screw to be unscrewed.

The guide-ropes are trailed after the balloon, of course, in a line with the direction in which it is going. If the end of the rope be moved right or left in the bearing-ring, the balloon will at once turn round an equal distance in the opposite direction, so as still to keep it exactly in its wake.

The balloon carries three sails. They are attached to bamboo spars lying across the bearing-ring, and beneath the balloon proper. One is inside the ropes that support the bearing-ring, while the other two are outside the ropes, presenting in all 800 square feet to the wind. The sails are suspended by broad straps from the top of the balloon, the straps being held in place by being threaded in and out of the netting.

THE GONDOLA.

The basket, or gondola, is circular in shape, about five feet in depth, and six and a half feet in diameter. The lower edge on one side is cut away, so that if it strikes the ground it will not turn over. The edge thus shaved away is the one facing the direction the balloon is going. The basket is provided with a strong wicker-work lid, in which is a trap door large enough for the exit and entrance of the travellers, whose sleeping-place is in the basket. Only one person, however, will sleep at a time, the other two being in the meantime at work in the "observatory," as the space immediately above the basket is called.

It only remains to refer to the "trawl," the collapsible boat, and the sledges, to finish with the balloon and its various fixings and apparatus. The boat is twelve feet in length by four feet in breadth; the framework of it is of ash, and the covering of silk, the same as that of the balloon. No nails are used in its construction, the keel, ribs, etc., being tied together with sinews. It carries three persons and 600 kilogrammes (about 1,323 pounds) of freight. Two men can put it together in six hours, and it is so light that any of the party can carry it without help.

THE ADVENTUROUS THREE.

The men who are committing their lives to this elaborately constructed and expensively fitted machine form a striking trio. Dr. Ekholm, the oldest, is a man bordering on fifty years of age, though he bears his years well, appearing to be in the best of health, as he certainly always is in the best of spirits. He is sparsely built, of medium height, and fair complexion, with a high and prominent forehead. He is a doctor of science, and one of the best known meteorologists in Europe. So long ago as 1882-83 he had charge of a Swedish scientific expedition to Spitzbergen, in which Mr. Andree took part. He is the author of several treatises on subjects connected with meteorology.

MR. ANDREE'S CAREER.

Mr. Andree is an engineer by profession, but is now the examiner-in-chief of the Royal Patent Office in Sweden. He is very tall, standing over six feet, broad shouldered, and altogether of herculean frame. It is possible that he may return from his voyage before completing his forty-second year. With a well marked Wellington nose, which people in Sweden regard as an augury of success, and a piercing blue-grey eye, he seems cut out for command. Like Dr. Ekholm, he is very fair, with blond moustache and hair. Very quiet in manner—almost reserved, indeed—he appears at first a little repellant to strangers. But amongst those who know him he is genial and full of laughter and the brightest of good humor. When speaking of the provisions he was carrying, after saying that there would be 700 kilogrammes in all; he remarked: "A lot of that will be water—liquid—of course, but it will not be all water. When we get to the pole we shall want to drink some champagne naturally."

THE YOUNGEST VOYAGER.

The third and youngest member of the party, Mr. Nils Strindberg, is, like his chief, a man of magnificent physique, and apparently well fitted to undergo any amount of fatigue. He is not yet twenty-four years of age; but he has already distinguished himself at the university, especially in science, and is a teacher at the High School for Science in Stockholm. Dark in complexion, with the ruddy hue of youth, he has the frank, ingenuous manners of a boy. He takes immense delight in the prospect of the voyage to the Pole, for which he has prepared himself by several balloon ascents in France. He speaks English a little, and when asked if he was at all nervous on going up in a balloon for the first time, he replied: "Oh, no; the pleasure was immense!" He could not have been very nervous, for over dinner he confessed that a young French lady had placed an album in his hands when he was about to ascend, and had asked him to write some verses in it when as high up as the balloon would go. "And did you write them?" was the natural query. "Certainly," said he. But he would not tell what they were.

PROBABLE RESULTS.

Dr. Ekholm's estimate is that under favorable circumstances they may travel at the rate of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour, and that they might reach the Pole in six days, and Siberia or the North American continent in two weeks more. "But this," he remarked, "is putting things in the most favorable condition. Possibly we might be six weeks in reaching continental land, and that is really more likely to be the case." Mr. Andree's estimate is much shorter than this. He reckons the balloon's mean rate of travelling at twenty miles an hour, or nearly that. "So," he says, "we may be at the Pole in forty-two hours, and in Siberia or Behring's strait in a week!" He laughs as he says so, but adds: "It is quite possible; but I don't think it is very probable. It is more likely that we shall be three weeks or even more. I would rather not do it so quick, because of our observations."

It may here be noted that, judging from what is known of the prevailing winds in the Polar regions, the explorers arrived at the following conclusions as regards the probable place of their landing:

1. The greatest probability is that the balloon will land in Siberia, in about latitude 70 N. and long. 135 E.

2. That it will land on the Samoyeden peninsula in lat. 70 N., long. 70 E.

3. That it will land in the vicinity of Cape Barrow, in Alaska, in lat. 70 N. and long. 155 W., where there is an American government station.

4. That it will land in British North America in lat. 67 N., long. 100 W.

Speaking of these probabilities, Mr. Andree said:

"For myself, I would like as well as anything to sight continental land at Behring's Strait, and be able to go as far as San Francisco; but that is not likely. What would please me the least, perhaps, would be to come down in Northern Greenland, which would probably compel us to remain there a year. We might, of course, find ourselves brought right back to Spitzbergen, though that, of course, is hardly to be expected.

"In case we are compelled to make a long journey over the ice and snow, we shall have to depend very much upon the animal life we meet with for food. We should not be able to carry food for more than a month. But the Arctic regions abound in life, and we shall have our guns."

A SIGN OF WEAKNESS.

(From the Mail-Empire.)

Mr. Laurier has now had ample time to complete his administration. He has been in office nearly a month. The bye-elections necessitated by ministerial appointments have, so far, been unopposed. There has been no lack of competitors for portfolios. In fact, the old members of the Liberal party have been falling over each other in their anxiety to assist their leader in forming an administration. Yet there is every prospect that the new government will meet parliament with three important provinces unrepresented. Clearly there has been bad management somewhere.

The Liberal leader in the beginning, it seems, overburdened himself with outside help. In consequence, before he was aware of it all the portfolios save one had been appropriated, while yet the claims of British Columbia and Manitoba had not been considered. It is not essential under our system that each province should have a certain quota of ministers. Still it has by practice become a political necessity that the various parts of the Dominion should be directly represented in the government of the day. The Liberals are largely responsible for this, because they have always raised a hue and cry whenever it was possible to argue that a province had not its adequate number of ministers. The principle of sectional representation is, therefore, a real thing whether we like it or not. Indeed, Mr. Laurier has it vividly before him at present, because he hesitates to give to Manitoba the remaining portfolio lest he should cause offence to British Columbia, and he is equally unwilling to bestow it upon British Columbia for fear of making an enemy of Manitoba. Between the two forces he is unable to decide upon action one way or the other. The western provinces have, therefore, no voice in the Laurier Administration, and there is a third which narrowly escaped the evil of being altogether unrepresented when Parliament meets two weeks hence. Hitherto New Brunswick had two ministers. When Mr. Blair was taken into Mr. Laurier's cabinet he was considered so strong a card that the representation of the province was reduced to one. But the ex-Premier has not proven so mighty an influence as he was estimated to be. For a month he has been searching for a constituency. To party friends he has made appeals on political grounds, and to political opponents appeals on personal grounds, to create a vacancy in the popular chamber on his behalf. Failing to win sympathy in these quarters, he has looked over the roll of senators, to find, however, that his province is fully represented in the Upper House by men who are in fairly good health. It looked for a time as if this new Goliath of politics, discredited and disliked by those of his own friends who know him best, would have to drop the prize that had been awarded him over the heads of men who served in the ranks when there were no honors or emoluments for distribution among the faithful. Now an unwilling, and probably a costly, opening has been made for him through the retirement in his favor of Mr. Domville, the member-elect for King's. The fact is, Mr. Blair's selection was a mistake. He is not wanted; he is not liked. By his associates he is regarded as a selfish politician, and well satisfied would they have been if he had been frozen out.

Mr. Laurier will, no doubt, overcome his initial difficulties, but he cannot dispose of the important truths they emphasize. They make it clear that at the outset of his career as a Premier he has been led into blunders. He has made an incorrect estimate of the portfolios at his disposal. He has embarrassed himself unnecessarily by the introduction of new material, causing him to ignore the services of those who have worked long and faithfully with him in opposition. One good man after another has been thrust aside to provide for the outside help which, after all, had very little influence upon the result of the elections. It is clear also that the Liberals are not pleased at this lack of gratitude displayed by their leader. Consequently, although still flushed with victory, the party leaders have been distinctly weakened by their first efforts to divide the honors.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Molyneux St. John, formerly editor-in-chief of the Winnipeg Free Press, recently returned from England and was asked by a representative of that journal whether there came under his observation anything in England at the moment of special interest to Canada in general and Manitoba in particular.

"More interest seems to be taken in Canada by Englishmen in general than I ever before noticed, but just at present the two subjects that engross their attention in matters Canadian are the gold prospects of British Columbia and the change of government."

"What is their opinion of British Columbia?"

"They haven't formed one, but they are thinking very hard. When I arrived there in January I could hardly find anyone outside of Canadian circles who had any very clear idea where British Columbia was or what its exact status was, and they did not seem to care. At the present time, owing to the gold discoveries, the brokers and others are hunting for maps of British Columbia, and the Rand and West Australia seem likely to take back seats in a little time. The speculative market in London seems to be able to grasp only one idea at a time."

QUITE BEYOND CONTROL

Ravages of the Cholera in Egypt—Further Trouble Feared in Ashanti.

Sir John Millais Dead—News from Explorer Nansen—London Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Sir John Millais, who died to-day, succeeded the late Lord Frederick Leighton as president of the Royal Academy. He has been a sufferer from throat trouble for a long time past, and has been at death's door for weeks. He was born at Southampton in 1829. When only nine years old he gained his first medal at the Society of Arts, his subject being "Pizarro seizing the Incas of Peru." His first exhibited picture was shown at the academy in 1846, and was followed by "Dunstan's emissaries seizing Queen Elgiva," and a cartoon at the Westminster Hall competitions. Then followed a long series of pictures down to 1894. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1878, and in 1881 was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in place of the late Dean Stanley; in 1882 he was elected as a foreign associate of the French Academy of Fine Arts in place of Dupre, the Italian sculptor. He was made a baronet in 1885 on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, the portrait of whom, exhibited in 1879, is considered one of Millais' finest efforts.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England, issued to-day, shows the following changes compared with previous accounts: Total reserve increase, £340,000; circulation declined, £344,000; bullion declined, £4,457; other deposits increased, £328,000. Public deposits, £28,000. Notes reserve increased £354,000. Government securities unchanged. That proportion of the Bank of England's reserve liabilities which last week was 58.64 per cent., now is 58.76 per cent.

The House of Commons considered the formation of the select committee to investigate the administration of the British South Africa Company and the Jameson raid, and rejected all proposals to change the composition of the committee, which is made up as follows: Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Right Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, J. C. Bigham, Q.C.; C. A. Cripps, J. L. Wharton, George Wyndham, Right Hon. W. L. Jackson and Attorney General Sir Richard Webster, all supporters of the government, and the following members of the opposition: Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, J. E. Ellis, Henry Labouchere, Sidney Charles Buxton and Edward Blake.

It is semi-officially stated that there is no truth in the report published by the Daily Chronicle that Great Britain and Russia are on the point of reaching an agreement to save both Armenia and Crete from Turkish oppression without disturbing the peace of Europe, which agreement, it was added, would involve the presence of a Russian army in Armenia and a British fleet at Crete, to guarantee Turkish compliance with the terms of the agreement. It is stated, on the other hand, that there is great discord among the powers as to the measures that should be adopted regarding Crete. Russia, it is further asserted, is showing a marked disinclination to allow great pressure to be brought to bear upon the Sultan.

The Aftenposte announces that Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has arrived at Vardo island, Norway, on board the steamer Windward, which recently went to Franz Josef land in order to bring back the Jackson-Farnworth expedition.

It is feared that serious trouble is impending at Ashanti. It is reported that the Keranzar and other tribes have joined Chief Samory with the object of expelling the British from Comassie. The British cruiser Phoebe and the British gunboat Magpie, with a large force of hussars on board, have gone to Elmina, from whence these troops will be hurried to Inkeranzas and Comassie.

Official returns show that French imports during the past seven months increased 215,000,000 francs over those of the same period in 1895. Exports increased 73,000,000 francs in the same time compared with the first seven months of 1895.

"Increase of cholera in Egypt" is the principal feature of a report recently forwarded to the United States government by Surgeon-General Wyman, of the marine hospital service. "Notwithstanding the measures taken by Dr. Rogers Pasha," says the report, "the proportions of the cholera outbreak show that the disease has got beyond the control of the sanitary authorities. It is no reflection upon Rogers Pasha or the members of the staff who are assisting him, to suggest that the cholera has got out of hand. For nine months they have fought with an energy that gained for them recognition in all quarters of the country. So long as the infected areas were comparatively small, the efforts of the limited staff of European doctors at the disposal of Rogers Pasha were sufficient to stamp it out in place after place. Now, however, the dimensions of the outbreak forbid the possibility of any successful attempt to stamp out the disease. To show the futility of any hope of arresting its course at present, during the week before last fresh outbreaks occurred in sixty-nine different places, and last week in eighty-seven. During the seven days up to August 1, 1,200 deaths were reported, and in the following six days 1,700 deaths.

The Turkish government has finally rejected the demands of the Christians of Crete except as far as the provisions of the Halepa convention and a general amnesty to insurgents are concerned.

In a fight at Vodena, Macedonia, between 150 insurgents and 500 Turkish troops, the former were reinforced and after four hours routed the Turks, fifty of whom were killed. Macedonian peasants, armed with rifles stolen from the Turks, are joining the Greek raiders.

The cricket match between England and Australia was won by England by 66 runs.

In the race for the commodore's cup at Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Meteor won, the Britannia, Satanita and Ailsa following in the order named. The Ailsa gave up the contest after losing time to rescue a man overboard.

The authorities at Havana say that the story told by Miss Cecil Charles, of New York, giving details of her expulsion from Cuba by order of Captain-General Weyler, are false. They add that she was accompanied aboard the steamer by an American newspaper correspondent, that she wore an ordinary lady's dress, and that she was kindly treated by all the persons who met her there.

The Verdensgan, a daily newspaper of Christiana, Norway, has received the following telegram from Dr. Nansen: "Home safe, after a fortunate expedition."

The Spanish chamber of deputies has adopted the ordinary budget as the outcome of the compromise arranged yesterday with the Liberals concerning the amendments for the renewal of the tobacco monopoly, upon which the principal opposition of the Liberals was based.

THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—First Lord of the Treasury Mr. A. J. Balfour, in the House of Commons to-day, replying to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader, who requested information relative to the progress of negotiations for arbitration in the Venezuelan dispute, said the government is still considering the latest proposals of Secretary Olney, which he regarded as opening a way for an equitable settlement. Mr. Balfour added that the government had every reason to expect that the pending negotiations will lead to an early settlement of the dispute.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said the house would regard Mr. Balfour's statement as eminently satisfactory. (Cheers.) He added that considering the anxiety felt on the subject throughout the country, and since the negotiations had assumed shape which has led to the belief that papers on the subject can be communicated to the house at an early date, he hoped they would be communicated to the house as soon as possible.

"Yes," answered Mr. Balfour, "it is the desire of the government to communicate with the house as soon as this can be done without prejudice to the public interest."

MINING STOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR:—In a very practical book, entitled "Hidden mines and how to find them," after treating very clearly of the many different metals and combinations of metals in ores, and how to distinguish them, some sensible comments are made upon mining stocks, which are deserving of the attention of those of our citizens who are putting their money into mining companies without any personal knowledge of their merits.

The author I refer to remarks as follows: "There is one peculiar feature connected with the business of mining investments. Go to a business man and show him any other enterprise in which with a medium amount of risk he is assured a profit of 20 per cent. and he will give it his most serious consideration. Yet the same man, even though the most cautious of investors, will buy stock in a mine he knows nothing about at ten or twenty cents on the dollar without even asking what amount the mine is capitalized at. After investing possibly thousands of dollars he will not go a day's journey to inspect the property and see where his money is being put or send someone else to examine into the matter on his private account. As often as not he has no personal acquaintance with the men he entrusts with his money and does not even look up their record or standing. Apply the same method, figuratively, to another business and it will be seen at once why so many mines which might be worked to pay on a capital of say one hundred thousand dollars are stocked for a million and scarcely worked at all. An unscrupulous company buys a mine and expends perhaps $20,000 on purchase and floating same. They capitalize the thing at perhaps a million dollars and offer the stock at say 10 cents a dollar share. They need sell only two-fifths of the stock to make one hundred per cent. profit and still own three-fifths interest in the mine. No other business but railroad manipulation or sugar trusts can show such profits. No legitimate business can be expected of such a company, and apparently the public is to blame, because they will treat mining investments in a manner directly the opposite of that accorded to any other offered."

The American system of forming companies, not to develop the mines but to act as a pump to draw the money out of the people's pockets into those of unscrupulous schemers, is the method copied by some of the Trail Creek mining companies incorporated at Spokane and Victoria. Simple people are told that if they invest they will double their money in three months by the rise in mining stock, whereas the experience of Colorado and other States demonstrates that in nineteen instances out of twenty they are sure to lose their money.

TRUTH.

BOLTON, Aug. 13.—J. Walsh's woollen mills, dry house and saw mill were burned last night; loss $25,000, partly insured.

Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

BLOCKADING OF CRETE.

Britain Declines to Assist in Such a Movement—Irish Land Bill Amended.

Andre's Balloon Expedition—Spain and the U. S. on the Cuban Question.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Mr. George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, made a statement to the House of Commons regarding affairs in the Island of Crete. He deprecated the formation of any hasty opinion on the subject. There had been a proposal of the powers, he said, to assist Turkey in effecting a blockade of Crete, but England had thought it advisable to look a little further before joining in such a movement. It was a doubtful thing to interfere between sovereign and subjects, and especially to suppress to a some extent excusable rebellion. The government, he said, had declined to give the Sultan the assistance of a British fleet without a *quid pro quo* in the shape of security or guarantees to Crete. Lord Salisbury, he said, was willing to consider joining in a guarantee with the other powers. Mr. Curzon did not believe that any of the parties favored the annexation of Crete to Greece. The government, he added, had not abandoned the hope of a solution of the difficulties. British men-of-war had rendered almost invaluable assistance in preventing an outbreak of the disturbances. There was an outbreak among the Irish members of cries of "Shame, shame," and Timothy Healy exclaimed, "Why don't you take the side of the Christians?" Mr. Curzon said that the government had tried to avoid taking sides. Something more permanent than had yet been suggested was necessary, he said, for a settlement.

Sir Henry Fowler, Liberal member for East Wolverhampton, said the government was pursuing a pro-Turkish policy.

Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, the government leader, in reply denied Sir Henry Fowler's statement. The government, he said, had been unsparing in its efforts to secure good government for Crete. There was danger of war if any one power rushed in to settle the problem in such a rough and ready manner. After repeating Mr. Curzon's statement Mr. Balfour concluded by saying the government was conscious of its responsibility for avoiding what might prove a catastrophe incomparably greater than the horrors already heard of.

The Irish land bill as amended in the House of Lords passed its third reading before the House of Commons to-day. Chief Secretary for Ireland Right Hon. Gerald Balfour indicated the proposed course of the government. He said they were prepared to acquiesce in certain new clauses and in the amendment dealing with the procedure of sales. Other amendments, he added, would be accepted in principle, but with respect to pasture holdings the government would adhere to the £100 limit, and could not accept Lord Macnaughton's amendment.

Mr. Balfour also said the Lords had materially altered the bill to the detriment of tenants, but he hoped the Lords would accept the measure in the shape the Commons would return it to them, otherwise it would be a calamity to Ireland, including the landlords themselves. Continuing, the chief secretary said there had been a great change for the better in the conditions of Ireland, where the intense bitterness was dying out, and asked were they going to seize the opportunity to reinforce the kindlier feeling prevailing or were they going to justify those who were only too ready to inculcate the most pernicious lesson that for Ireland when tranquil nothing would be done, but for Ireland clamorous and crime ridden, no concession would be denied? That was the issue now to be decided, and he most sincerely prayed that parliament might be wisely guided in arriving at a decision. (Cheers.)

The bill as amended having been passed after further discussion was returned to the House of Lords.

The Standard (Conservative) says it thinks that the bill may have to go to the House of Commons again before the points of difference are finally settled.

A despatch to the Cologne Gazette from Berlin says that the statement made by Le Temps, of Paris, that Spain is sending a circular note to the powers in regard to the attitude of the United States in the Cuban question is looked on in the German cabinet as being incorrect. The despatch to the Cologne Gazette adds that, according to the most recent declaration of President Cleveland on the subject, it is not easy to to understand how such mediation could be carried out, for the President, "seriously and expressly pronounced in favor of the maintenance of neutrality, and it must be assumed that he will see that his orders are obeyed so far as the powers of the American federal government extends."

The despatch to the Gazette concludes with the remark: "Everything, therefore, which the powers concerned could ask in a friendly manner is conceded beforehand, and any fresh or stronger representations could only be regarded as proof of distrust of President Cleveland, for which there is not sufficient ground."

The visiting Canadian artillerymen visited Windsor Castle and by special permission of the Queen were shown through the state and private apartments of the castle.

The meteological bureau at Stockholm thinks that Prof. Andre may have started on August 4, as a south wind was then blowing steadily in that direction.

No living public man of Asia has been so much the subject of discussion and criticism as Li Hung Chang. Much of the criticism has been unfavorable, and his critics are often unfair. It is hardly just to him to estimate his character and attainments according to the standard of Western nations. His education is exclusively Oriental, and his entire life has been spent in China. His knowledge of our civilization is such as could be acquired in the motley society of a treaty-port. As a statesman he has had to deal with a very conservative and bigoted constituency, and with associates prejudiced against and ignorant of foreign nations.

[From THE DAILY COLONIST, August 15.]

INQUIRY WANTED.

A Searching Investigation Into the North Ward School to Be Undertaken.

Architect Soule Given Till One O'Clock To-day to Hand Over His Plans.

The whole circumstances in connection with the defects in the North Ward school building are to be thoroughly investigated. That is the decision arrived at by the school board at their meeting yesterday afternoon.

Mr. W. Ridgway Wilson had not time to prepare a full report on the defects he had found in the building and the best method of dealing with them. In consequence, as the subject required considerable care and accuracy in dealing with it, he was granted further time, and will report at a meeting to be held on Monday, at 2 p.m.

One of the reasons which have delayed the report is that Mr. Wilson has been unable to obtain the specifications, and has, therefore, had to work out everything from the building itself.

Mr. Northcott, the building inspector, was present at the meeting, and in some informal discussion as to what was the best plan of placing the roof in a safe condition, gave what information he could.

The chairman, Mr. Hayward, said that he had looked up the minutes in reference to the initiatory steps and proceedings taken by the board in the construction of the North Ward school building. In May, 1893, soon after the passage of the Educational Loan by-law, Victoria architects were invited to send in competitive plans for substantially built brick or stone buildings with specified cubical and superficial areas for 480 pupils, and in response some fourteen designs were received. After wrestling a week with these plans, the trustees were unable to agree upon a choice, and it was then resolved to refer them to Mr. R. Mackay Fripp (Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects) of Vancouver. In due course Mr. Fripp handed in his report, in which he said "that there was only one set of plans distinctly superior to the others, and therefore placed them first on the list as being the best and most complete set of plans submitted." The trustees adopted Mr. Fripp's suggestion, and Mr. Soule, the successful competitor, was awarded first place, and instructed to prepare the necessary working and detailed drawings, and after the City Inspector of buildings had certified his approval, to call for tenders. This was done, and the contract duly awarded to Smith & Elford. The choice of Mr. Soule's plans was received with public approval and the representative men of the North ward petitioned that this building might be erected on the new North ward site. Mr. Soule was entrusted with the entire supervision of the erection of the building at the usual full commission of 5 per cent., and Mr. E. J. Gray was also appointed at a salary of $5 per day to assist him as clerk of the works. Now, looking back over these proceedings, there is nothing that the speaker could see, that the trustees had omitted to do, that their duty as guardians of the ratepayers' interests demanded. No business man or set of men could have adopted any other or better course than that followed by the board. He was not, he said, disposed to take the blame belonging to others, nor did he consider it fair that those who were trustees at that time and who did their best in safeguarding the taxpayers' funds should suffer under the stigma arising out of the present condition of the North Ward building. He was strongly in favor of consulting with the Attorney-General and endeavoring to bring the responsibility and punishment, if possible, upon those who have neglected their duty in this matter.

TRUSTEE BELYEA then moved, seconded by Trustee Saunders: "That the architect of the North Ward school, Mr. C. J. Soule, be required to produce and deliver the plans and specifications of the North Ward school buildings to the secretary of the board before 1 p.m. on Saturday, 15th instant, and that in default proceedings be taken to compel delivery."

This was carried unanimously, and then Trustee Belyea said he had another motion to offer. He agreed with the chairman in his suggestion that steps should be taken to find out who was to blame in connection with the present condition of the building. The board, if they had no authority to themselves hold an inquiry, could at least appoint a committee to look into the matter and refer it to the Attorney-General's department. The kind of thing that was manifested in the condition of the building should not be allowed to go on and the blame should be placed where it belonged. He moved, seconded by Trustee Mrs. Grant,

"That a committee be appointed to consider the best means of conducting a searching investigation into the matter of the construction of the North Ward school building." Carried.

The Chairman appointed Trustees Belyea and Yates the committee, and the meeting adjourned.

MINING AT ALBERNI.

Frank McQuillan, who has just arrived from Alberni, brings the news that washing at the Duke of York hydraulic claim on China creek is proceeding well and the gravel beneath the capping of hardpan is even better than had been expected. A number of small pieces of coarse gold have been found by the workmen. The clean-up will take place about the 20th inst. The sawmill is busy cutting lumber for the under currents and the boxes will be shifted after the clean-up to allow the under currents to be placed in position.

On the King Solomon mine Mr. McQuillan is drifting from the tunnel on the main vein, so as to tap the other two veins in the property. This will only require a drift of 20 feet on one side and of 10 feet on the other of the centre vein. Sinking will be done on the inside vein, and it is expected that a short distance down all three veins will come together, as the outside ones incline towards the third.

Mining operations continue to progress rapidly at Alberni. At Mineral Hill the tunnel on the Alberni Consolidated, which is being run to tap the shaft on the vein, is now in 75 feet, and the rock is becoming mineralized, which shows that the vein itself is not far off. The rock is softer than it was at the outset, and the tunnel is being shoved ahead at the rate of nearly five feet a day. The quartz mill is being placed in position near De Beaux', at the end of the road.

Word came down yesterday by wire that the rich ledge which runs through the Missing Link claim, on Mineral hill, has been struck on the Northern Light, the northern extension of the Missing Link. This seems to show that the same ledge will probably be found extending right over into Yellowstone creek, as has been supposed.

UNION MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

An important conference of workers in the mission field under the general board of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches is to be held in Victoria next week, opening at the First Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening and continuing until Friday night. The conference will bring together missionary workers from all parts of the Coast and the proceedings promise to prove of exceptional interest. The three day sessions will be held in the First Presbyterian, Metropolitan Methodist and St. Andrew's Presbyterian churches, and the programme arranged is as hereunder:

Wednesday evening, First Presbyterian church, opening meeting—7:30, devotional, Rev. Dr. Campbell presiding; 8, general survey of missions, Rev. W. McLaren, D.D., Toronto; 8:30, Jews and Roman Catholics; 9, Mohammedans and Heathens, Rev. R. P. McKay, B.A., Sec. Presbyterian For. Miss. Com.

Thursday morning, Metropolitan Methodist church, organization, etc.—9:30, prayer meeting, conducted by Rev. P. H. McEwen (Baptist), Victoria; 10, organization of Conference, election of officers and preliminary business; 10:20, address of welcome, Rev. S. Cleaver, B.A. (Meth.), Victoria; 10:30, response, Rev. T. Scouler (Pres.), New Westminster; 10:40, our field in B. C., Rev. J. Campbell, Ph. D. (Pres.), Victoria, and Rev. J. F. Betts, (Meth.), Victoria; 11, discussion; and 12:30, best methods of reaching the women and children, Miss Morgan, Meth. Chinese missionary, and Miss Armstrong, Pres. Indian missionary.

Thursday afternoon, Metropolitan Methodist church, "Education"—2, prayer and praise; 2:10, the boarding school: its relative value, Rev. E. Robson (Meth.), Ladner's Landing, and Miss B. I. Johnson, matron Indian Home, Alberni; 2:30, discussion; 3, Indian day schools and the position of the government in relation thereto, Mr. Russell (Pres.), Ahousaht; 3:20, discussion; 3:50, Chinese schools, their place and value, Rev. J.E. Gardner (Meth.), Vancouver, and Mr. C. A. Colman (Pres.), Vancouver; 4:10, discussion; 4:40, educational, medical and colportage work as evangelistic agencies, Rev. Barraclough, B. A. (Meth.), Chilliwack; and 5. discussion.

Thursday evening, Metropolitan church—7:30, devotional; 8, missionary information and experience.

Friday morning, Metropolitan Methodist church, "Hindrances, Native Customs, Etc."—9:30, prayer meeting, conducted by Rev. Dr. Wilson, Reformed Episcopal church, Victoria; 10, the Indian doctor, Mr. M. Swartout, Presbyterian missionary, Ucluelat; 10:20, discussion; 10:45, the potlach, Rev. Stone (Meth.), Nittinaht; 11:05, discussion; 11:30, the liquor and gambling evils, etc., Rev. A. E. Green (Meth.) Lulu Island; and 11:50, discussion.

Friday afternoon, Metropolitan Methodist church, "Missionary Comity, Etc."—2, devotional; 2:10, division of the field, and co-operation, Rev. W. L. Clay, B.A. (Pres.), Victoria; 2:25, discussion; 2:45, methods of dealing with inquirers, conditions of admission to church fellowship and best methods of discipline; 3, discussion; 3:20, best methods of developing self-support and voluntary effort; 3:35, deepening the spiritual life and stimulating the church to aggressive work; 3:50, discussion; and 4:20, direct results of missionary work.

Friday evening, St. Andrew's Presbyterian church—7:30, devotional; 8, the missionary, his qualifications, work and manner of life, Rev. R. P. Mackay, B.A.; 8:30, foreign mission boards—how best to assist them. Rev. Dr. McLaren; and 9, the responsibility of church members, Rev. Dr. Eby (Meth.), Vancouver.

THE CITY.

A PROPERTY owner who did not observe the law providing for the cutting of thistles, contributed $5 and costs to the police court treasury yesterday, and a driver who had left his horse untied paid $5. Charles Holmglun, one of the crew of the Tees, has laid an information against another sailor named Hibbard, who he says has gone away to Vancouver with $30 he was taking care of for the complainant.

IT WAS Sir Walter Scott night at the open meeting of the Sir William Wallace society last evening, the anniversary of his birth being August 15. Mr. Peter McDonald opened the meeting with the pipes, Mr. Henderson gave "Glencoe" and the song "Blue Bonnets Over the Border" followed. An eloquent address on the great Scottish novelist and poet was given by Rev. Mr. Clay and Mr. F. B. McKay rendered "Waterloo" in good style. A discussion on the Burns memorial and the singing of "Auld Lang Lyne" closed the evening.

IN Scandinavia it is evidently considered quite probable that the balloon which was seen by the Indians in Northern British Columbia was that in which the explorer Andree is trying to reach the North Pole. The following cablegram was yesterday received from the Scandinavian government by Mr. Wm. A. Ward, vice-consul of Sweden and Norway:

"STOCKHOLM, Sweden.

"*W. A. Ward, Swedish-Norwegian Vice-Consul, Victoria:*

"Cable if you know more about Andree balloon than contained in Indian agent's telegram."

Of course no further information could be furnished by Mr. Ward, as nothing more has been heard from the North regarding the balloon since the reports by Mr. Loring to Mr. A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian agencies.

A Fibre Chamois Ad.

Men as a rule care more for comfort than for style, still no man is averse to a neat well hanging coat that keeps its shape through all kinds of knocking around. This is one of the extras that Fibre Chamois furnishes when used as the interlining in men's clothing. It not only makes garments thoroughly weather proof, providing a healthful warmth which can't be penetrated by the severest wind or cold; but its flexible spring and stiffness make the coat or vest fit well and keep its proper hang till worn completely out. And the beauty is that it is so light you wouldn't know you were carrying anything extra around, and so cheap that it is in every one's reach.

H. M. Hills returned from Comox by yesterday's Joan.

[From THE DAILY COLONIST, August 16.]

MIDSUMMER SPORT.

Vancouver Ties Victoria for Provincial Lacrosse Honors—Hanlan Defeats Durnan.

Hurd Covers Himself With Glory by Defeating Champion Foulkes.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Aug. 15.—(Special)—The ninth game in the senior lacrosse series was played at Brockton Point today between the Vancouver and Westminster teams. It was the fastest game of lacrosse played in Vancouver for two seasons, and the score of four to one in favor of the home team was no indication of the visitors' play. Luck was certainly with the home team from the start, and in the first three games the teams were matched to a nicety, there not being a weak spot in either and every man playing a star game. In the fourth and fifth games the hard practice of the Vancouvers, who were determined to take no chances in to-day's match, told in their favor, and the Westminsters played solely on the defensive. Cheyne in goal for Westminster, stopped 38 hot shots at close range, while Quann for Vancouver picked the ball out of the flags seven or eight times.

The first game had lasted 11 minutes when Hawman passed to Wright, who tipped to Quigley. At the same instant Campbell checked the goal keeper's stick and Quigley scored.

After another 13 minutes play Quigley secured the ball from behind the goal and passed to Williams, who rolled to K. Campbell, the latter scoring at close range.

The third game lasted but two minutes, P. Peele and McQuarrie scoring for Westminster.

No. 4 started briskly but this of so long duration that after 28 minutes' play the visitors became demoralized through exhaustion, when D. Smith passed to K. Campbell, Campbell to Quigley, and Quigley to Hawman, who shot on goal. The rubber bounded from the goalkeeper's body, placed to receive it, but before the goalkeeper could recover Hawman again secured and scored.

In the final game Wright secured the ball from B. Peele who unsuccessfully attempted some grand stand dodging; it was passed to Quigley and received by Williams, who scored, time four minutes.

There was thirteen minutes to play, but Westminster failed to score. The victory is important as the result of the match makes Vancouver tie with Victoria for first place. Vancouver is jubilant to-night over the result.

SUMMARY.

Game.	*Won by*	*Scored by*	*Time.*
1	Vancouver	Quigley	11 min.
2	Vancouver	K. Campbell	13 "
3	Westminster	Peele & McQuarrie	2 "
4	Vancouver	Hawman	28 "
5	Vancouver	Williams	4 "

THE RACE FOR HONORS.

Team.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*To Play.*
Victoria	4	2	2
Vancouver	4	2	2
Westminster	1	6	1

BASEBALL.

MAPLE LEAVES DEFEAT THE STARS.

NANAIMO, Aug. 15.—(Special)—To-day's baseball game resulted in a second win for Victoria, the Nanaimos being outbatted and outfielded at every point of the game. Greenwell, the Nanaimo Star pitcher, was knocked out of the box in the fourth inning and Hardy, who was substituted, fared no better. Holness pitched a strong game for the Maple Leaves and was well supported by Proctor; the infield work was also of high order. The score:

Maple Leaves	1	3	1	2	5	0	1	0	—13
Nanaimo Stars	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	1	—8

CRICKET.

VICTORIA V. FIFTH REGIMENT.

The return match between these clubs was played at Oak Bay yesterday, and ended in a win for Victoria by 75 runs. The following are the scores:

FIFTH REGIMENT.

A. McLean, b Gooch	5
T. R. Futcher, b Morley	1
J. E. Martin, b Gooch	9
F. A. Futcher, b Gooch	9
L. B. Trimen, b Morley	0
R. C. Trimen, b Gooch	5
J. A. McTavish, c Lobb, b Gooch	0
B. G. Goward, st Warden, b Morley	1
W. Williams, b Morley	7
R. H. Johnston, st Warden, b Morley	3
H. J. Martin, not out	2
Byes	4
Total	46

V. C. C.

C. E. Pooley, b McTavish	1
A. G. Smith, b Goward	27
S. F. Morley, b H. J. Martin	28
W. A. Lobb, l. b. w. Futcher	9
W. Gooch, b H. J. Martin	16
A. T. Goward, b B. Goward	8
Q. D. H. Warden, b H. J. Martin	10
F. W. Thomas, b McTavish	0
A. Scroggs, b McTavish	6
C. Frost, not out	10
A. N. Other, to bat	
Byes	6
Total	121

THE OAR.

THE V. B. C.'S STALWART REPRESENTATIVES.

The senior four of the Vancouver Boating Club, who expect to win in the forthcoming regatta, are: Salsbury (stroke, J. H. Senkler (2), A. H. Alexander (3) and Charleston (bow). The crew as seen on the water look in the pink of condition and are pulling a pretty, even stroke. No fault has ever been found with the style and general purpose stroke of the Vancouvers, but whether that stroke will give them the lead in the coming struggle, or whether some of the more awkward looking rowers will pass them, is something that the oldest veterans of the oar cannot foretell. The junior four of the Burrard Rowing Club who are to take part in the regatta have been chosen as follows: Muir (stroke), E. Coyle (2), F. Springer (3) and Boult (bow).

PREPARING FOR ANOTHER REGATTA.

The Y.M.C.A. Rowing Club will have an important meeting in the association rooms on Tuesday evening at eight. Business of an important character is to be transacted and arrangements made for the final club regatta. All members and all intending to enter for the races at the next regatta are requested to attend.

HANLAN REFUSES TO BE RETIRED.

BELLEVILLE, Aug. 15.—Hanlan beat Durnan by half a dozen lengths in 4:21 in the three-quarter mile dash yesterday afternoon. Bulear did not like the water and would not start. The big race of to-day was that between the professional fours of England—Haines (bow), Barry, Gibson and Bubear (stroke)—and of Canada—Durnan (bow), Hanlan, Rogers and Hackett (stroke). It was a hard struggle, but the Englishmen won by three seconds in 18:58. Hanlan has issued a challenge to row any man in America from one to five miles, for $1,000 a side.

THE RIFLE.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL MEETING.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—At the province of Quebec Rifle Association meeting the Carslake trophy was won by the Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, with the Victoria Rifles of Montreal second, and Thirteenth Battalion of Hamilton third.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TEAM.

The team to represent British Columbia at the great competitions at Toronto and Ottawa leave for the East to-day, by C.P.R. It consists, in the order of their choice, of Gunners J. C. Chamberlain and W. J. Sloan, Westminster; Mr. W. H. Wall, Nanaimo; Corporal A. S. Hunter, Victoria; Gunners G. Turnbull, W. Miller and R. Wilson, Westminster; and Mr. C. H. Barker, of Nanaimo. The last named, who was the first waiting man, takes the place of his fellow townsman, Mr. Geo. Pittendrigh, who at the last moment found he could not take the place he had won. The team go by the lake route, and will reach Toronto on Saturday next, so that they will be well rested before the commencement of the Ontario matches there, on Tuesday the 25th. The Dominion matches, at Ottawa, commence on the following Monday and continue for five days. At Ottawa the team will be captained by Gunner J. L. Beckwith, who though not one of the representative eight this year will be a competitor, and from his long familiarity with the routine of the Dominion meetings will be able as captain to be of great service to the team. It is expected that Senator McInnes and Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M. P. elect, will also be competitors at the Toronto and Ottawa meetings, so that British Columbia will have eleven representatives all told.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE TOURNAMENT AT TACOMA.

TACOMA, Aug. 15.—(Special)—There was a great surprise in store for the enthusiasts to-day and Seattle's contingent is jubilant as a result, George Hurd having at last succeeded in lowering the colors of J. F. Foulkes. It happened in the final of the open singles, one of the finest exhibitions of tennis ever played in the Northwest, and which the Seattle player carried off 6-2, 3-6, 6-0, 6-3. The novelty of playing on the hard earth courts, of course, told against Foulkes, as it has against all the Victoria players, accustomed as they are to the grass courts, but few, if any, expected that the match would result otherwise than in another victory for Foulkes. In the ladies' singles for the Pacific Northwest championship, Miss Kershaw defended her honors against Miss Rigg, also of Tacoma, whom she defeated, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4. Combe and Miss Goward of Victoria, take back to Victoria the championship mixed doubles, defeating Hurd and Mrs. Howell of Seattle in the final, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2. In the ladies', Miss Goward and Mrs. Burton were defeated by Miss Kershaw and Miss Rigg, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3, while in the open doubles Hurd and Pelley of Seattle secure the honors, defeating Foulkes and Card, 6-1, 7-5, 6-3.

HERE AND THERE.

BRIEF NOTES OF CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

The cycling championship of the Northwest territories will this year be decided at Medicine Hat on the 7th of September.

Victoria horsemen will hold themselves in readiness for the coming Jockey Club meet at Vancouver's Hastings track. It will surely come off during two days of the carnival week. The Jockey Club will be encouraged by the carnival committee.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

It has been for some time understood that a number of those who lost relatives in the Point Ellice bridge disaster had been considering some means of jointly bringing a test case to place the responsibility for the accident where it belonged and recover damages for the heavy loss sustained by those whose parents, children, husbands or wives were killed on May 26. Now definite action has been taken and, uniting their means to meet the heavy legal expenses, a number of people will make a joint appeal to the courts. A few nights ago a meeting was held at the Spring Ridge Oddfellows' hall at which were represented Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Adams, E. C. Shepherd, E. Hooson, G. I. Post, W. Heatherbell, Mrs. McConnan, (formerly Miss Carmichael), J. H. Adams, Mrs. Bowness, Capt. Smith, G. W. Biggar, E. O. Nathan, B. W. Murray, James Jackson, Mrs. Woolcott, W. F. Fullerton, W. J. Creel, C. A. Bossi, and T. Pearson. These were relatives of about 30 of the victims of the disaster. Mr. James Jackson was elected chairman and it was decided to retain as legal advisers Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C.; Mr. D. G. Macdonell, of Vancouver; Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., and Mr. E. B. Osler, Q.C., of Toronto, the two first named lawyers to take the matter into the courts here, the two other lawyers, who are among the most eminent in the Canadian bar, to act as counsel. An executive committee was chosen, consisting of Messrs. B. W. Murray, chairman; H. G. McConnan, G. W. Biggar, A. W. Fullerton, J. H. Adams, James Jackson and Captain Smith, treasurer, to see about securing funds to carry on the legal fight.

This executive committee met last night, and it was found that ample money was forthcoming from those interested, and to-morrow morning the retainers to the Eastern lawyers will be wired.

As one person expressed it: "We are going to fight this thing through to the bitter end. If we are defeated in the courts here, we will carry it to the Supreme court of Canada, and if needs be to the Privy Council. I would spend my last cent to see justice done and the responsibility placed where it belongs, and the others feel just as I do about it."

CATTLE FOR HONGKONG

Inaugural Trip of the Steamship "Tees"—Discouraged and Disheartened Alaskan Miners.

Injuries to the Steamer "Beechley"—The "Walla Walla's" Passengers—Entered—Cleared.

The Northern Pacific steamship Victoria called yesterday afternoon on her way to Japanese and Chinese ports, to which she proceeded at 4 o'clock with a full cargo and nearly eighty passengers, those in the first saloon being: E. S. Whealler, from Tacoma for Hongkong; Miss Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Turley, for Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. Lindholm, two daughters and child, T. Yukino and wife, Mr. Takeo Noya, Mrs. Foulder and child, Joseph Varise, Mr. and Mrs. Pollack and Mrs. Lubers, for Yokohama. O. W. Lindholm, who is another of the Victoria's passengers, is president of a large steam flour mill company at Vladivostock. He is returning home from a long visit to Russia, where he went to attend the coronation of the Czar. He is on confidential terms with the representatives of the Russian government at Vladivostock and has gathered a great deal of information about the Pacific Coast during his stay. He has made close inquiries as to the wheat growing country of the Northwest, including Oregon and Washington, and has investigated the transportation question thoroughly. The fruit industry has also interested him, and his inquiries as to Washington apples lead to the belief that if possible the exportation of fresh fruits to the Orient will be gone into by his company. The Victoria carries close to 4,000 tons of cargo. Included in this is a large amount of flour, besides big consignments of cotton, cotton drills and condensed milk. There is one shipment of twenty-one milch cows for an English dairy at Hongkong. They come from Clarke county, Wash. On the last trip of the steamship Tacoma there was a similar shipment of cows, and from their milk en route there was made almost enough butter to supply the ship. The animals aboard the ship yesterday were loaded by being driven into a portable box stall, after which, being inclosed at the rear end, it was lifted high in the air and lowered into the vessel after the ordinary style of hoisting freight in and out of a ship's hold.

THE MERRY AND THE SAD.

The excursion steamer Queen, Capt. Carroll, yesterday completed her last Alaskan trip of the season, arriving here in the morning and passing on to the Sound in the early afternoon. She had her usual full complement of holiday makers, including a C.P.R. tourist party who disembarked here, and in addition a small company of discouraged and disgusted Cook's Inleters. These have the same story to tell that has been related by those who before them have returned from the Northland. The country they say is overrun with miners of little experience and miners who have practical knowledge. The latter arrived early on the ground and naturally monopolized the claims out of which money is to be made, while the others, many of them now reduced to absolute want, are awaiting an opportunity to get back to civilization. Those who came down yesterday obtained a passage to Sitka from Cook's Inlet on the bark Merry, and caught the Queen at the Alaska capital. Others who had not the price of a passage remained at the camp of disappointed hopes to fight with the mosquitoes, forest fires and starvation. The U. S. government has been asked to send the cutter Pinta to their relief, and will in all probability comply with the request. The Queen, after landing her Puget Sound passengers, returns to San Francisco for alterations and repairs involving an outlay of $50,000 to $75,000; while these are in progress Captain Carroll will pay a holiday visit to the East, and Purser Rogers will find employment on some of the other passenger steamers of the company.

THE "TEES'" INITIAL TRIP.

On Friday next the C.P.N. Co.'s fine steamer Tees, which replaces the Maude, makes her initial trip to Alberni and the West Coast. The Tees will be commanded by Captain Roberts of the Maude, but her list of officers will not be decided upon until a meeting of the directors is held to-morrow. The Tees will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf at 8 p.m. on Friday. The passengers will be well looked after on the new steamer as she has ample accommodation and is fitted up with every comfort to make a trip on her enjoyable.

LONG VOYAGE ENDED.

The Lorne arrived in yesterday evening with the ship City of Adelaide in tow, that well-known Australian craft having just completed an uneventful 40-day passage from Suva, Fiji, for orders. Another long voyage was completed last evening by the ship Blythewood, which comes from Capetown, S.A., also for a charter. She was towed in to Royal Roads by the Pioneer.

THE DANUBE SAILS.

The steamer Danube sailed last night for Northern ports, and in addition to her usual route will call at Kitameat, Clew and Skidegate. She took back to their homes a number of Indians returning from working in the canneries. Her cabin passengers from Victoria were Miss K. Lawford, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Robillard and Mrs. J. Clayton.

MARINE NOTES.

Here are the Victoria passengers for San Francisco by the direct steamer Walla Walla, sailing last evening: P. T. Patton and wife, Mrs. C. Burchall, Mrs. Savannah, Mrs. Woiff, Mrs. Mertheimer, Mrs. Jones, Rev. W. E. Copeland, D. D., S. A. Greening, W. R. Wilson, Mrs. Garnsey and daughter, Mrs. S. McNaught, E. Burleigh, J. E. Elliott, Chief Justice Taylor and wife, J. Haggerty, Miss Strong, Mrs. Strong, William Vallance and wife, Miss M. Rock, and Miss M. Shaefer.

D. Cartmel has returned from Vancouver where he examined with Capt. Hallet of the steamer Beechley the steel bark Bolivia, which touched the rocks at Active Pass on her way inward to Vancouver a short time ago. Though the vessel was found to be only slightly injured it was thought best to direct her to be brought down to Esquimalt to be hauled up on the ways for further examination.

Baby was troubled with sores on head and legs. I tried "Palmo-Tar Soap." In a very short time the sores disappeared, skin became smooth and white, and the child got perfectly well.
MRS. HOLTZMAN, Crediton

Only 25c. Big Cake.

The steamer Joan completed a pleasant voyage to her usual ports of call yesterday, bringing the following to Victoria among her passengers: H. M. Hills, George Bushby, Mrs. Anthony, Captain Butler, C. A. Wright, F. Lawson, Mrs. Northey, and Messrs. Smith, Young and Cardon.

Private advices from Bebring Sea bring the good news that the prospects for a good catch of seals are excellent. The weather is said to be of the most favorable description for the sealers' operations, and the seals are plentiful. The contention of the United States that the present regulations are rapidly leading to the extermination of the seals, is not it appears to be strengthened by this year's experience. All the schooners that sailed from Victoria for Behring Sea are reported to have safely arrived at Ounalaska, the average passage being made in eighteen days.

THE CITY.

THE good news was received by the Joan yesterday that free gold has been struck in Texada's promising mine, the Van Anda, while the ore in the shaft is widning out and constantly improving in quality.

THE regular review of the Victoria Hive, No. 1, of the Ladies of the Maccabees, will be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as important work is to be taken up.

THE new fire whistle which is to call into action the Victoria West brigade of volunteers has arrived and been placed in position on the Excelsior brewery. A fire-alarm box is also to be placed in a central part of the suburb.

Two of the bluejackets of H.M.S. Imperieuse are reported to have quarrelled on Thursday evening, and one of them used a knife in the scuffle that followed. The wounded man is now in the hospital and his assailant under arrest.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MOORE, who has the contract for taking the mails into the Yukon country, leaves by the Topeka to-day with the second letter mail of the season for that district. He will land at Juneau and make his way inland from that point.

THE death occurred at the Jubilee hospital yesterday of Mrs. William Appleby of Foul Bay road; the deceased being in but her 38th year and leaving an affectionate husband and three children more especially bereaved by her untimely demise.

A TUG-OF-WAR is announced as an additional attraction at the lacrosse match between the workmen of the Provincial and Dominion government new buildings, to take place at Caledonia park next Saturday in aid of the Protestant Orphans' home.

A LARGE party of Victorians, numbering perhaps 500, visited Wellington yesterday, taking advantage of the excursion arranged by the Foresters, whose annual fete was the attraction. There were sports of many kinds to make the day pass pleasantly, and everyone appears to have had a thoroughly good time.

OVER 300 people sailed away on the steamer Rithet yesterday afternoon to enjoy the St. John's church excursion to Ganges harbor. A delightful time was spent and the steamer stayed long enough at Salt Spring Island to allow the party time for a short ramble ashore. Lunch and supper were served on board the steamer, and on the return trip a concert helped to make the evening pass away pleasantly.

A LETTER received from Rossland dated August 11, states that on the Georgia mine the drive is seventeen feet into the vein in No. 2 tunnel and the wall not yet in sight. The ore is constantly improving, and an assay made on the 11th gave $14.40 in gold per ton. A sample of this ore as well as ore from the Evening Star, adjoining the Georgia, was yesterday received by Mr. Joshua Davies. The two are apparently identical. The ore is from the pay chute in the Evening Star and assays from $30 to $80 per ton. The Georgia will soon be one of the best properties in the camp.

A FISHERMAN at work in Esquimalt harbor yesterday captured a genuine lobster in a condition showing it at least to have taken kindly to Western water. It will be remembered that the government recently received a number of Eastern lobsters and planted them near Nanaimo. The specimen netted at Esquimalt is evidently one of these, though how it made so quick a trip from the Coal City is a mystery; fishermen are in consequence requested by the marine department to restore to the water any which they may succeed in taking in the course of their operations.

FREDERICK FISHER, who was honorably discharged from the U.S.S. Monterey a few days ago and was waiting in Victoria with several companions to sail by the Walla Walla last night for San Francisco, complained to the police yesterday that he had been robbed of $90 of his savings by a woman named Lizzie Martin an inmate of a notorious house kept by Mrs. Ferguson. Constable Macdonald arrested the girl and on making search of a room she had been in found $50 concealed. The case came before the police magistrate yesterday morning and was adjourned till to-morrow. It is only a little while ago that Mrs. Ferguson was herself charged with stealing a considerable sum of money from a man, but the case was dropped for lack of prosecution. The sailor claims that both Mrs. Ferguson and the other woman invited him into the house.

Women who are weak and nervous, who have no appetite and cannot sleep, find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

REMARKABLE MEETING

Explorer Nansen Found in the Far-Off Northland—Wonderful Experiences.

A Fortunate Meeting and an Interesting Story—Where Is the "Fram"?

VERDOE, Norway, Aug. 14.—The captain of the Windward, the British steamer which has just returned from Franz Josefland after taking supplies to the British north pole expedition, commanded by Capt. Jackson, and known as the Jackson-Farnsworth expedition, filed a telegraphic message here yesterday describing the accidental meeting between Jackson and Dr. Nansen, forming one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of Arctic exploration. The Norwegian explorer had been living in a hut quite close to one of the English explorers' stations for a long time previous to the meeting of the two men, yet neither of them was aware of the other's presence. Jackson describes his accidental meeting with Dr. Nansen, while the latter was traversing the ice pack. It was a lucky meeting for the Norwegian explorer, as he had been misled owing to an inaccurate map drawn by Payer, the discoverer of Franz Josefland, and also because Dr. Nansen's chronometers and watch having stopped he was unable to establish his position. Jackson, after meeting Nansen, conducted the latter to Elmwood, the headquarters of the British expedition, where the doctor awaited the arrival of the Windward, which left the Thames on June 10 and Vardoe on June 28 to take supplies to the Jackson expedition, and not to bring them back as currently reported.

Captain Jackson, in the dispatch filed by the captain of the Windward, says: "On June 17 I met Dr. Nansen three miles out on a floe, S.E. of Cape Flora. He had wintered in a rough hut within a mile or two of our northern limit in 1895, and this spring we unwittingly came within a few miles of his winter quarters. Dr. Nansen left the Fram with one companion (Lieut. Segard Scott Hanson, a lieutenant in the Norwegian navy and director of the astronomical meteorological and magnetic observations), and reached latitude 86.14, travelling northeast from where he left the Fram, which was in 84 north, 102 east. Dr. Nansen expressed the greatest surprise and the liveliest satisfaction at meeting with us."

Jackson then describes his own experiences in exploring the western parts of Franz Josefland, telling how he has drawn extensive accurate maps and has discovered new regions, adding: "When the Windward left in 1895, we went on a month's expedition to the northwest in a little boat, the Mary Harmsworth, and discovered a large tract of land to the westward of hitherto unknown limits and a magnificent headland, composed of ice from its summits to its foot and having at its bases a huge, unnegotiable rampart of ice. We named it Harmsworth Cape, and only approached the base of the headland with the greatest difficulty. This spring has been phenomenally mild. Although we marched north a great distance, using sixteen dogs and a pony, we met after a fortnight open water, reaching from the face of a huge glacier east to the precipitous end of another huge glacier west. Advance by sledges was thus cut off. We then struck southeast down Markham sound, and added greatly to our discoveries of 1895. But we were again stopped by the open water. During April terrific snowstorms, coupled with rises in the temperature, entirely broke up the ice and prevented our marching, but we took a number of valuable photographs."

Dr. Nansen, in describing the winter of 1895-6, said: "Myself and companions started in the direction of Spitzbergen on May 19. After that we occupied six weeks on snowshoes, dragging sledges and kayacks (the Arctic canoes) loaded on sledges after us. We went partly over land and partly over sea ice. We reached Jackson's winter quarters where we found all in good health. We remained there about six weeks, till the steamer Windward arrived. I left the Fram in good condition and drifting, locked in the ice."

Professor Mohn says that the scientific results of Dr. Nansen's observations are magnificent, and that several islands have been discovered.

The Aftenposten learns that Dr. Nansen has no misgivings as to the fate of the Fram. He has the fullest confidence that Lieutenant Sverdrup, her commander, who proved himself most capable, is en route to Franz Josefland. Nansen had a narrow escape with his life when a walrus furiously attacked and smashed his kayak.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The story by the explorer himself of Dr. Fridjof Nansen's Arctic expedition and the adventures of his party, together with the scientific results obtained, the first of which is his success in penetrating to the highest latitude and hitherto not trod by the foot of men, namely, 86 degrees 14 minutes north, are given to the world by the Chronicle. Dr. Nansen says:

"The Fram left Jugor strait on August 3, 1893. We had to force our way through much ice along the Siberian coast. We discovered an island in the Kara sea and a great number of islands along the coast to Cape Cheljuskin. In several places we found evidences of a glacial epoch, during which Northern Siberia must have been covered by an inland sea to a great extent. On September 15 we were off the mouth of Olenex river, but we thought it was too late to go in there to fetch our dogs, as we would not risk losing a year. We passed the New Siberian islands on September 22.

THE "FRAM" IN THE ICE.

"We made fast to a floe in latitude 78 degrees 50 minutes north and in longitude 133 degrees 37 minutes east. We then allowed the ship to be closed in by the ice. As anticipated, we were carried gradually northward and northwestward during the autumn and winter. During weeks the mercury was frozen. The lowest temperature was 62 degrees below zero. Every man on board was in perfect health during the whole voyage. The electric light generated by a windmill fulfilled our expectations. Every one made pleasure his duty, and a better lot of men could hardly be found.

THE POLAR SEA NOT SHALLOW.

"The sea was up to ninety fathoms deep south of 79 degrees north, where the depth suddenly increased, and was from 1,600 to 1,900 fathoms north of that latitude. This will necessarily upset all previous theories based on a shallow polar basin. The sea bottom was remarkably devoid of organic matter. During the whole drift I had good opportunity to take a series of scientific observations, meteorological, magnetic, astronomical and biological, soundings, deep sea temperatures, examinations for the salinity of the sea water, etc. Under the strata of cold ice water covering the surface of the polar basin I soon discovered warmer and more saline water, due to the Gulf stream, with temperatures from 31 degrees to 33 degrees.

"We saw no land and no open water, except narrow cracks, in any direction. As anticipated, our drift northward was most rapid during the winter and spring, while the northerly winds stopped or drifted us backward during the summer. On June 18, 1894, we were in 81 degrees 52 minutes north, but we drifted then southward only. On October 21 we passed 82 degrees north. On Christmas eve, 1894, latitude 83 degrees north was reached, and a few days later 83 degrees 24 minutes, the farthest north latitude previously reached by man.

"On January 4 and 5 the Fram was exposed to the most violent pressures we experienced. She was then firmly frozen in ice of more than thirty feet of measured thickness. This floe was overridden by great ice masses, which were pressed against the port side with irresistible force, and threatened to bury, if not to crush her. The necessary provisions, with the canvas kayaks and other equipments, had been placed in safety upon the ice. Every man was ready to leave the ship if necessary, and was prepared to continue with the drift, living on the floe. But the Fram proved even stronger than our trust in her.

NANSEN LEAVES THE SHIP.

"As I anticipated that the Fram would soon reach her highest latitude north of Franz Josefland, and would cross the unknown polar basin, I decided to leave the ship in order to explore the sea north of her route. Lieut. Johansen volunteered to join me, and I could not easily have found a better companion in every respect. On March 3 we reached 84 degrees 4 minutes north.

"Johansen and I left the Fram on March 14, 1895, at 83 degrees 59 minutes north and 102 degrees 17 minutes east. Our purpose was to explore the sea to the north and reach the highest latitude possible, and then go to Spitzbergen via Franz Josefland, where we were certain to find a ship. We had twenty-eight dogs, two sledges and two kayaks for possible open waters. The dog food was calculated for thirty days, and our provisions for 100 days. On March 22 we were at 85 degrees 10 minutes north. Although the dogs were less enduring than we had hoped, still they were tolerably good. The ice now became rougher and the drift contrary. On March 25 we had reached 85 degrees 19 minutes north, and on March 29 85 degrees 35 minutes. We were now evidently

DRIFTING TOWARDS THE SOUTH.

Our progress was very slow. It was fatiguing to work our way and carry our sledges over the high hummocks. On April 3 we were at 85 degrees 50 minutes north, constantly hoping to meet smoother ice. On April 4 we reached 86 degrees 3 minutes north, but the ice became rougher, until on April 7 it got so bad that I considered it

UNWISE TO CONTINUE

our march in a northerly direction. We were then at 86 degrees 14 minutes north. We then made an excursion on skis further northward in order to examine as to the possibility of a further advance. But we could see nothing but ice of the same description, hummock and hummock to the horizon, looking like a sea of frozen breakers. We had had low temperature. During three weeks it was in the neighborhood of 40 degrees below zero, but soon sank again to 48. When a wind was blowing in this temperature we did not feel comfortable in our too thin woolen clothing. To save weight we had left our fur suits on board the ship. The minimum temperature in March was 49 and the maximum was 24; in April the minimum was 38 and the maximum 20 degrees. We saw no sign of land in any direction. In fact, the floe seemed to move so freely before the wind that there could not have been anything in the way of land to stop it for a long distance off. We were travelling rapidly northward.

THE RETURN TO FRANZ JOSEFLAND.

"On April 6 we began our march toward Franz Josefland, and on April 12 our watches ran down, owing to the unusual length of the day. After that date we were uncertain as to our longitude, but hoped that our dead reckoning was fairly correct. As we came south we met many cracks, which greatly retarded our progress. The provisions were rapidly decreasing. The dogs were killed one after the other to feed the rest.

"In June the cracks became very bad, and the snow was in exceedingly bad condition for travelling. The dogs and the ski and sledge runners broke through the crust and sank deep in the wet snow. Only a few dogs were now left, and progress was next to impossible. But unfortunately we had no line of retreat. The dogs' rations, as well as our own, were reduced to a minimum, and we made the best way we could ahead. We expected daily to find land in sight, but we looked in vain. On May 31 we were in 82 degrees 21 minutes north, and on June 4 in 82 deg. 18 min. north, but on June 15 we had been drifted to the northwest to 82 degrees 26 minutes north. No land was to be seen, although, according to Payer's map, we had expected to meet with Petermann land at 83 degrees north. These discrepancies became

MORE AND MORE PUZZLING

as time went on.

"On June 22 we had at last shot a bearded seal. The snow became constantly worse, and we determined to wait. We now had a supply of seal meat until it melted away. We also shot three bears. We had only two dogs left, which were now well fed upon meat.

"On July 22 we continued our journey over tolerably good snow. On July 24, when about 82 degrees north we sighted unknown land at last, but the ice was everywhere broken into small floes, the water being filled with crushed ice, in which the use of the kayaks was impossible. We therefore had to make our way by balancing from one ice piece to another, and we did not reach land until August 6, at 81:38 north and about 43 degrees east longitude. This proved to be entirely

ICE-CAPPED ISLANDS.

"In the kayaks we made our way westward in open water along these islands, and on August 12 we discovered land extending from southeast to northwest. The country became more and more puzzling, as I could find no agreement with Payer's map. I then thought we were in longitude east of Austria sound, but if this was correct we were now travelling straight across Wilzcock land and Dove glacier without seeing any land near us.

"On August 26 we reached a spot in 81.13 north and 56 east, evidently well suited to wintering, and as it was now too late for the voyage to Spitzbergen, I considered it wisest to stop and prepare for winter. We shot bears and walruses and built a hut of stones, earth and moss, making the roof of walrus hide tied down with rope and covered with snow. We used the blubber for cooking, light and heat. The bear meat and the blubber were our only food for ten months. The bearskins formed our beds and sleeping bag. The winter, however, passed well, and we were both in perfect health. Spring came

WITH SUNSHINE AND MUCH OPEN WATER

to the southwest. We were obliged to make new clothes from blankets, and a new sleeping bag of bearskins. Our provisions were now bear meat and blubber. On May 19 we were at last ready to start. We came to open water on May 23, in 81:05 north, but were retarded by storms until June 3. A little south of 81 degrees we found land extending westward and open water which reached west northwest along its north coast. But we preferred to travel southward over the ice through the broad sound. We came on June 12 to the south side of the island and found much open water trending westward. We sailed and paddled in this direction in order to proceed across to Spitzbergen from the most westward cape, but Payer's map was misleading."

Dr. Nansen's account concludes as follows, after touching upon the details of his meeting with Jackson, which have already been cabled to the Associated Press:

"We left Franz Josef land on the steamer Windward on August 7, and had a short and very pleasant passage, thanks to the masterly way in which Capt. Brown brought his ship through the ice, and thence in the open sea to Vardoe.

"NANSEN."

DOCTORS GAVE HER UP.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF MRS. SALOIS, OF ST. PIE.

La Grippe, Followed by Inflammation of the Lungs, Left Her on the Verge of the Grave—Her Whole Body Racked With Pain—Her Husband Brought Her Home to Die, But She is Again in Good Health.

In the pretty little town of St. Pie, Bagot county, is one of the happiest homes in the whole province of Quebec, and the cause of much of this happiness is the inestimable boon of health conferred through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Eva Salois is the person thus restored, and she tells her story as follows: "Like a great many other Canadians, my husband and myself left Canada for the States, in hope that we might better our condition, and located in Lowell, Mass. About a year ago I gave birth to a bright little boy, but while yet on my sick bed I was attacked with la grippe, which developed into inflammation of the lungs. I had the very best of care and the best of medical treatment, and although the inflammation left me I did not get better, but continually grew weaker and weaker.

I could not sleep at night, and I became so nervous that the least noise would make me tremble and cry. I could not eat and was reduced almost to a skeleton. My whole body seemed racked with pain to such an extent that it is impossible for me to describe it. I got so low that the doctor who was attending me lost hope, but suggested calling in another doctor for consultation. I begged them to give me something to deaden the terrible pain I endured, but all things done for me seemed unavailing. After the consultation was ended, my doctor said to me, 'you are a great sufferer but it will not be for long. We have tried everything; we can do no more.' I had therefore to prepare myself for death, and would have welcomed it as a relief to my suffering, were it not for the thought of leaving my husband and child. When my husband heard what the doctors said, he replied, 'then we will at once go back to Canada,' and weak and suffering as I was, we returned to our old home. Friends here urged that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills be tried, and my husband procured them. After taking them for some weeks, I rallied, and from that on I constantly improved in health. I am now entirely free from pain, I can eat well and sleep well, and am almost as strong as ever I was in my life, and this renewed health and strength I owe to the marvellous powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in gratitude I urge all sick people to try them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines have failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Visitors to Halifax Carnival Robbed on Their Way—Incendiarism at New Glasgow.

Interesting Phenomenon—For Walking on the Water—A Distressed Sea Captain.

NOVA SCOTIA.

While going to the Carnival at Halifax several parties were robbed at the railway station, Truro, and a number of crooks were arrested at Halifax as suspects. A. F. Naftan, of Goderich, Ont., lost $25. Another passenger lost a deposit receipt on the Government Savings bank at St. John for $4,200; a deposit receipt Bank of Montreal for $2,000; a deposit receipt Bank of Nova Scotia for $1,800; a deposit receipt Bank of New Brunswick for $2,000, and also $125 in cash. The names of the suspects are Robert May, and two females who said their names were Hermina Norton and Florence Cooley. Both women were released on their own recognizances. On Friday two more men giving their names as Martin and McCormick were arrested.

Shortly after midnight recently the store of Alex. Grant, M.P.P., Stellarton, at New Glasgow, was discovered on fire. An alarm was given, and soon the boys were hard at work to extinguish it. Under Chief Gray they did good work; in fact, were it not for the great efforts they put forth the entire block would have been destroyed. The fire was undoubtedly started by some person, for the back door was pried open and some wood saturated with oil. There is a great deal of talk, and many suspicions are heard on the street. There was $900 insurance on the building and $900 on the stock in the British American office.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Rev. P. J. O'Brien, the Newfoundland priest whose patented plan for the construction of ships' hulls was recently described, is also the inventor of a water-walking apparatus which he has about completed and had tested before he left Newfoundland. The apparatus consists of shoes or skates, one for each foot, and may be used on rough as well as smooth water. It is claimed they may be used for life saving in cases of shipwreck.

An interesting phenomenon was witnessed in the sky about midday at St. John on the 6th inst. A circle of rainbow color was around the sun which was reflected in the sky in a direction opposite from the sun. This circle was again reflected upon the sky in other circles until there were four circles visible, those farthest from the sun being larger than those nearer and without color. The explanation seemed to be that there were light rain drops falling from some fleeting clouds, and that as the sun was almost directly overhead, the reflection was thrown upon the sky around the sun in brilliant colors, almost in a circle. The circle was again reflected upon the sky just as we sometimes see two or even three rainbows. The brightness of the sun probably prevented the colors from being reproduced to the eye on the other and larger circles. As the sun was clearly visible and no rain could be seen there was much speculation as to the cause.

The St. John police were recently informed of a hard case of destitution and sickness of an old man who was living in the cabin of a partly built vessel at Kelly's Eddy on the river bank just above Stetson's mill at Indiantown. Sergeant Caples went to the scene, and there observed a saddening sight. Lying on a pile of old, filthy bed clothes was Captain Weldon, half starved, in a destitute condition and very sick. The captain, who is about 75 years of age, has a mania for building vessels, and a few years ago built one that upset as soon as it was launched. Alongside of the wreck the captain has been endeavoring to build a new vessel of smaller dimensions. The new craft is planked in, and it has a kind of a cabin built on it in which he has been living alone since last spring, and the only care he is said to have received was from some neighbors. It is said that Captain Weldon has a couple of brothers living up the river and a son, who is a sea captain sailing out of this port, but that he would not accept support from them.

THE PRECIOUS METALS CASE.

From the London Times of July 30 last is taken the following with reference to the decision by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of the appeal to them in E. & N. Ry. Co. v. Bainbridge, more commonly known as the "Precious Metals Case":

"This was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia of August 7, 1895, affirming a decision of Mr. Justice Drake. The case was recently heard before a board consisting of Lord Watson, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Davey, and Sir Richard Couch.

"Mr. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C., and Mr. W. H. Clay were counsel for the appellants; Mr. Bigham, Q.C., the Hon. D. M. Eberts, Q.C. (Attorney-General of British Columbia), and Mr. Charles A. Russell for the respondent.

"The question at issue was the validity of a claim by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company to the exclusive right to the mines of precious metals within the belt of land granted to them by the Crown, as represented by the Dominion of Canada, for the construction of their line. The respondent, Bainbridge, is a free miner under the British Columbia Gold Mining Acts, and, having duly fulfilled all the preliminary requirements of the law for the purpose, he took up, recorded, and worked a gold mining claim, called the Blue Ruin Placer Claim, within the company's belt. The company, on that, ejected him as a trespasser. Thereupon he obtained an injunction against them. Mr. Justice Drake held that the precious metals and gold and silver in and under the land in question had not been conveyed by the Crown to the company, and that the respondent had therefore the same right to mine and work a placer mine for gold within the company's belt as he had in other private lands in the province. The Supreme court, on appeal, unanimously affirmed Mr. Justice Drake's decision in favor of the respondent, holding that mines of gold and silver and precious metals would not pass by a grant from the Crown without express words granting them. They also cited the decision of the Judicial Committee in the "Attorney-General of British Columbia v. Attorney-General of Canada" (14 App. Ca.), in which Lord Watson observed that "gold and silver mines, until they have been aptly severed from the title of the Crown and vested in a subject, are not regarded as partes soli or as incidents of the land in which they are found." From these decisions the present appeal was instituted.

Lord Watson, in delivering their Lordships' judgment yesterday, said the main, if not the only, question arising for decision was whether the company had right to the mines of gold and other precious metals which might exist within their lands. The circumstances in which the title of the company to gold and other precious metals was asserted were as follows: In 1871 the Province of British Columbia was admitted into the Federal Union of Canada and among the articles of union was an undertaking by the Dominion to construct a line connecting the Canadian Pacific railway with the sea board of Vancouver Island, in consideration of which British Columbia granted to the Dominion a belt of land 20 miles in width on either side of the new railway across the Mainland and a large area in Vancouver Island. The railway was made for the Dominion government by the appellant company. Section 3 of the grant by British Columbia to the Dominion government had reference to the area in Vancouver Island and included "all coal, coal-oil, ores, stones, clay, marble, slate, mines, minerals and substances whatsoever thereupon, therein, and thereunder." In 1883 an agreement was made between the company and the Dominion to construct the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, and the government conveyed to the company all the land and minerals in Vancouver Island which had been granted to the Dominion by section 3. In the "Attorney-General of British Columbia v. the Attorney-General of Canada" (14 App. Ca., 295) it was held by that board that section 2 of the British Columbian act, which related to the lands comprised in the 40-mile belt, did not give the Dominion government any right to gold and other precious metals in those lands which were held by the crown under its prerogative title. The second section made no mention of, and did not profess to grant, any subject other than "public lands." The appellant company, whilst admitting that apt and precise language was necessary in order to alienate the prerogative rights of the crown, relied upon the enumeration of minerals which was coupled with the grant of lands in section 3 as sufficient to show the intention of the provincial legislature to transfer to the Dominion government their right to administer the precious metals in those lands. The words relied on were—"including all coal, coal oil, ores, stones, clay, marble, slate, mines, minerals, and substances whatsoever thereupon, therein, and thereunder." The only expressions which could possibly aid the argument of the appellant company were, "mines, minerals and substances." Not one of these expressions could be rightly described as precise, or as necessarily including the precious metals. According to the usual rule observed in the construction of the concluding and general items of a detailed enumeration, they might be held to signify alia similia with the minerals or substances previously enumerated; and it appeared to their Lordships to be sufficient for the decision of the present case that they might be aptly limited to minerals or substances which were incidents of the land and pass with the freehold. Being of the same opinion with the learned judges in both courts below, in whose reasoning they concurred, their Lordships would humbly advise Her Majesty to affirm the judgment appealed from. The respondent's costs of the appeal must be paid by the appellant company."

HOW HE MADE THE MONEY.

Harry Noad, who has been arrested in New York for the alleged theft of $5,500 from the Canadian Pacific railway, while he was assistant paymaster on the line, and who has had frequent examinations before Commissioner Shields in extradition proceedings, the other day got a chance to tell his story. The object of his examination was to hear from him how he managed to accumulate the $3,000 or more which he gave to the Cleverly woman, who came here with him as his wife, and who, when arrested, surrendered the keys to the vault, where the money and papers were kept, to the police. The prosecution has sought to prove that this money was part of the proceeds of the alleged theft, while the Cleverly woman testified on Tuesday that Noad had given her $3,000 several years ago, which she afterwards returned to him. Noad testified that he had been thirteen years with the company and was in the receipt of $65 a month. He said he had for some years bought and sold horses, traded with natives along the lines of the railroad, sold and bought furs, and made money in other ways. "I might state here," he said, "that I made a good bit of money playing poker on the pay car."

"How much did you win?"

"Well, once I won $60, a gold watch and chain and a diamond ring. I was a pretty sure winner."

"What did you lose usually?"

"Usually I did not lose at all. The most I ever lost at one sitting was $13."

Noad then detailed how the money for the pay-car was drawn from the different banks by himself and Saulsbury. He said that business was done very loosely. He says that they would draw as high as $30,000 from the bank in Montreal, of which he had the custody, when they would meet Saulsbury's friends, who drank with them. "I never drank any liquor on those occasions," said Noad, "as I knew I would be responsible. I also want to state," he said, "that there has been carried on the books since 1894 a shortage of $669."

Noad said he also made money by loaning amounts. Noad told his story in a straightforward manner, being at times too anxious to talk, and was stopped by his attorney. He answered the questions put to him promptly, and seemingly made no effort to conceal anything. At the conclusion of the testimony the case was closed, and Commissioner Shields said he would announce his decision as soon as possible after the testimony was written out.

Big ads. are needed to boom bad medicines. **Manley's** Celery-Nerve Compound has merit alone to commend it.

Dear Sirs:—I cannot praise Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound too highly, and I think its tonic and restorative qualities cannot be surpassed. I was feeling poorly for some time through overwork and before I had taken one bottle of your medicine, I felt completely better. Yours truly,

247 Yonge St., Toronto. K. McNabb aus

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, liver 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. Ball, 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 sample case:

"My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Wills, 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."

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When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic cold. 25c. jy10-dy&wy

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This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

HUDYAN is purely vegetable.

Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

HUDYAN cures debility, nervousness, emissions, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night stopped quickly. Over 2000 private indorsements.

Send for circulars and testimonials.

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood due to serious private disorders carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then comes sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for 'Blood Book' to the old physicians of the

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., SAN FRANCISCO, California.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, London. Sold at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. seq F

The Colonist.

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LI HUNG CHANG.

Li Hung Chang, who is to pay Victoria a visit before very long, is China's ablest and most enlightened statesman. He has shown himself to be a reformer, but the difficulties by which he is surrounded are well nigh insuperable. The Chinese are, perhaps, the most conservative people under the sun. They have the greatest reverence for what is old, and the deepest mistrust for what is new. They are, too, as a nation exceedingly well satisfied with themselves. They believe that they are the wisest and the most learned people in the world, that what they do not know is not worth knowing, and that their methods—social and political—are the best possible. In consequence of this very high opinion of themselves and all that belongs to them they have a very low opinion of the men of other nations, whom they regard either as barbarians or devils.

A little reflection will show the reader how difficult it must be for a Chinese reformer to prevail upon his countrymen to adopt the ideas and the inventions of the despised barbarians. The prejudices of the common people might in time be overcome by a sagacious and astute statesman like Li Hung Chang were they not confirmed in their bigotry and hatred of change by a body of men high in authority to whom every scheme for the improvement of the nation must be submitted for approval. This body is called the Censors. These Censors, it seems, consider any departure from the old ways as wrong if not ruinous, and look upon the arts and the conveniences of progress as devices of the Evil One. "In the first place," says a writer in the July number of the Century Review, "no real progress can take place in China so long as the Censors retain the power to judge every proceeding of the Government by the light of Confucian ethics and to veto every reform because it is opposed to the apothegms of classical writers of the fossil age of China's existence. Will Li Hung Chang or his Imperial master have the daring to abolish by a decree of the Vermilion Pencil the Board of Censors, and put an end for ever to their absurdly antiquated but none the less fatal strictures on every suggestion of practical reform? I ask this question because, while the measure is radical and drastic, it is well within the compass of Imperial authority, and would not entail that serious interference with the elaborate civil service system of China that must follow any sweeping attempt to provide her with a new form of administration. Yet it is absolutely necessary for the success of any remedial measures in China that on the threshold of their being undertaken, a strong and, if possible, a fatal blow should be dealt to that literary class which has been supreme in China, and which has used its influence and position to prevent progress and to exclude all useful knowledge. It can only be reached in the first place through the Board of Censors, and no reforms will have any chance of success nor can the good intentions of the Chinese Government itself be carried out, as long as that conclave of impractical and bigoted pedants is able to obstruct every act of the administration and to pervert where it does not prevent every beneficial measure."

From this it is to be inferred that the Emperor of China is not such an absolute monarch as he is represented to be, for it seems that it is in the power of the Board of Censors to thwart even his will. But it might be supposed that the disgraceful defeat that China suffered at the hands of little Japan would have shaken the conviction of even the Censors in their infallibility. But it seems that it has not had the slightest effect on them, or for that matter on the Chinese nation at large. The terrible lesson of the Japanese war while it had the effect it might be supposed to produce on the members of the Central Government, "did not affect nine-tenths of the Chinese people, who are still lulled in a sleep of fancied superiority and security." The chances of Li Hung Chang being able to give his country the benefit of any lesson he may learn from his visit to the civilized nations of the West do not seem to be very great or very many. Every attempt he may make to introduce the Western civilization will be met by appeals to the prejudices, the superstition and the national vanity of the masses. Such appeals have so far been effectual in preventing the introduction of reforms which the great Chinese statesman has believed to be necessary to arrest the downfall of the nation, and there is no reason to conclude that they will be less effectual when he returns to his native country.

INJURIOUS TO BUSINESS.

The free silver agitation is already having a deadening effect upon business in the United States. Times are hard in every part of the country, and are every day becoming harder. Business men are very unwilling to make long time contracts, and when they do they take very good care to stipulate that money payments shall be made in gold coin. We were, the other day, told of a Chicago banker who refused to enter into an engagement to pay a proposed deposit in gold on demand, but who would not discount notes to a considerable amount, allowed to be good, unless the customer wrote on the back of each note a promise to redeem it in gold coin of the United States. This banker wanted to deal according to a rule that did not work both ways. The instability and distrust which the free silver agitation is causing are doing immense harm to business in the States, and may at any moment precipitate a panic.

ENGLISH EDUCATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The British settlers in the Transvaal have at last been granted the right of having their children taught in the public schools in their own language. It seems a privilege which ought to be easily gained, but it has been a great bone of contention, and the making of this concession will help the Uitlanders to hope for other things. We are more than surprised to see "Oom Paul" credited with generosity for having extended this very small measure of justice to the men who pay the taxes of the Republic, and who are enriching it and making it important in many ways.

THE SITUATION CHANGED.

The editor of the Toronto Globe is beginning to feel that there is a good deal of difference between being the denouncer of a Conservative Government and the defender of a Liberal Administration. At a meeting which was held lately in North York he said: "It is easy to profess virtue in opposition; it is not so easy to practise virtue in office. It is easy to condemn waste when the enemy is in possession of the treasury; it is not so easy to practise economy when the children of one's own political household are profited by the expenditures. It is easy to cut down the offices when we do not cash the monthly checks; it is more difficult when our friends are on the pay roll."

BADLY SOLD.

We have not learned that the Patrons, the P. P. A.'s and the McCarthyites propose to hold a convention to ascertain what they have gained or lost during the late election, but we think it would be wise in them to do so. They might invite Mr. Clarke Wallace and a number of the most zealous anti-coercionists to take sweet counsel with them. If those men do not by this time see that they have been playing into the hands of the men they profess to hate, and adding to the strength of a race which they declared it was the object of their lives to weaken, they must be as blind as bats. Never were men more badly sold than they have been.

A WISE COURSE.

Burke Cockron, one of the most gifted of the leaders of the Democratic party of the United States, has declared his intention to vote for McKinley, and he advises all patriotic Democrats to do the same. He says that the whole free silver movement is a "conspiracy against wages." There is not the slightest doubt that if the currency of the United States is to be debased the workingmen will be the first to feel the bad effects of the vitiation. Trade will be dull and employment hard to get. The man who will be lucky enough to get work will find that his wages will not rise so quickly or in the same proportion as the price of everything which he will have to buy.

THE SEVENTY-MILLION MARKET.

The market of seventy-millions does not seem to be of any very great advantage to the Western American farmer. Potatoes at eight cents a bushel (sixty pounds), oats at seven cents and barley at eleven cents are not calculated to make the farmer rich in a hurry. The more Canadian farmers see and hear of the condition of farmers across the line the more reason have they to be contented with their own country and their own lot. The United States has ceased to be in the eyes of Canadians the farmer's paradise.

A FAR-REACHING QUESTION.

The anti-Mongolian agitators in this province seem to think that the Government of the Dominion, if it comes to the conclusion that the Chinese and Japanese are not desirable immigrants, has nothing to do but impose a head-tax which will effectually prevent them settling in any part of the Dominion. But this is a mistake. There is much to be considered before the Government of the Dominion takes measures to exclude the citizens of any state or the subjects of any monarch with whom Great Britain has diplomatic relations.

It will be seen by the attention that is paid to Li Hung Chang, the leading statesman of China and the trusted servant of the Emperor, that the British Government is most desirous to maintain friendly relations with the Empire of China. If Count Ito or any high officer of the Japanese Government paid a visit in his official capacity to Great Britain he would be received with equal honor and would receive the same attention from everyone connected with the Government. There are reasons of state why the representatives of these two Asiatic nations should be received in Great Britain with every mark of respect. Leaving the laws of hospitality out of the question, it is to the interest of Great Britain to remain on friendly terms with China and Japan, and it follows that it is against her interest to treat the official representative of either nation with discourtesy. For the same reason it is against the interest of Great Britain to treat either the subjects of the Emperor of China or the Emperor of Japan in a manner which the Governments of the two countries may have good reason to look upon as unfriendly.

If the Government of China or the Government of Japan enacted a law requiring every British subject who went to China or Japan for the purpose of residing there or doing business there to pay a tax of fifty or five hundred dollars, would the Government of Great Britain look upon this as friendly treatment, and would it feel disposed to grant China privileges and favors in matters of trade. Would it not be natural for the British Government to say to the Government of China: "You have discriminated against the men of our nation in the matter of immigration and you must consequently not think it hard if we discriminate against you in this and other matters." It must not be forgotten that nations have feelings as well as individuals, and that it is not their habit to return good for evil. If, then, it is to Great Britain's interest to remain on friendly terms with China and to have the intercourse between the two nations as mutually profitable as it can be made, is it probable that Great Britain would like to see the subjects of the Emperor of China treated in any British colony in a way which she may have good reason to believe to be prejudicial to her interests?

But it will be said that in this matter Canada is independent of Great Britain and can make what laws she pleases with respect to the admission of Chinese immigrants. This is not so clear as some of our friends think it is. It must be remembered that Great Britain is held responsible by foreign governments for the treatment that their subjects receive in the colonies. If a Frenchman, or a German, or a Russian is injuriously treated in Canada the French, or the German, or the Russian Government will apply to the Government of Great Britain for explanation or reparation. And so it is with the Chinese Government. It will be the Government of Great Britain and not the Government of Canada that will be required to account for any laws enacted by the Dominion Parliament which the Chinese Government may regard as injurious or offensive. This being the case are not Canadians, we ask, bound to consider the interests of the Mother Country in their treatment of foreigners?

"If such is the position of Canada," some of our anti-Mongolian countrymen may say, "the sooner we cut our connection with Great Britain the better." But a little reflection will show our friends that becoming independent of Great Britain will not, so far as the matter of Chinese immigration is concerned, mend the matter in the least. Canada independent will have to keep up friendly relations with China and Japan, or it may suffer loss and inconvenience. A Canadian Government would think twice before it offered China or Japan what either of them might consider an insult. We have a notion that if Canada were independent the Mongolian grievance would be greater than it is now instead of less.

Then there is a third alternative. We might join the United States. In that case Canada would be powerless. It would have to submit to any policy which the United States Government might consider it expedient to establish. The United States is quite as anxious to be on friendly terms with China and Japan as is Great Britain, or as Canada would be if she were independent. If those countries insisted upon being treated by the United States as the United States treats other countries, as China might and, as Japan certainly would, if the Japanese were discriminated against, the United States, would perhaps reluctantly, find it expedient to acknowledge the justice of their claim, and the anti-Mongolians in this part of the world would be in precisely the same position as regards the Mongolians as they are now.

The question as our anti-Mongolian friends see is a difficult one to handle, and in discussing it there are many things to be considered that were apparently lost sight of by the gentlemen who discussed it so warmly the other day in Nanaimo. When intelligent men discuss an important question of this kind there is no use in looking at one side of it only. Let it be viewed in all its aspects, and then, when a conclusion is arrived at, it is likely to be a reasonable one.

MR. FIELDING'S SPEECH.

The speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Fielding at Shelburne, N.S., was a neat, pleasant and politic deliverance, but there was nothing distinctively Liberal in it from the first word to the last. If the Hon. Mr. Foster had been the speaker there is not a Conservative in the Maritime Provinces who would have regarded it as singular or inconsistent. On the subject of the tariff, with which the Finance Minister has more to do than any other member of the Government, Mr. Fielding was particularly cautious. Every statement regarding it was studiously indefinite and carefully qualified. He said, as reported by his own organ, the Halifax Chronicle:

Any revenue tariff that could be framed to meet the present circumstances of the country would probably afford incidentally a considerable measure of protection to manufacturing industries. So far as this incidental advantage might go, the country would be satisfied to have the manufacturers enjoy the benefit of it. But manufacturers should be advised to rely less on tariff aid and more on their intelligence and enterprise, and on the skill and industry of their workmen. It would be the duty of the present Government, while guarding to a reasonable extent the interests of manufacturers, to frame the tariff in the interests of the masses. That, however, did not mean that the manufacturing interests were to be sacrificed. Such a tariff policy was not only in the interest of the consumers, but in the interest of legitimate manufacturing industries as well. The best thing the government could do for the permanent success of manufacturing interests was to endeavor to frame a policy which would give a better chance of prosperity to the masses of the people engaged in developing the natural resources of the Dominion. If this foundation of prosperity could be laid there would arise upon it strong, healthy and prosperous manufacturing industries. These were the general ideas to be kept in mind in revising the tariff. But care must be taken that, while aiming at the carrying out of these views no rash or ill-considered measure should be adopted. We have to deal with present conditions of business, and great care must be taken to see that the desired changes shall be brought about with the least possible disturbance. The interests involved were not those of manufacturers only, large and important though these were. The affairs of manufacturers and laborers and merchants and bankers were interwoven into a business fabric which required very careful handling in order that there might be maintained that business confidence which was so important an element in the prosperity of the country.

This very careful and conservative utterance contrasts strikingly with the pre-election promises and professions of Grit politicians. Their denunciations of the National Policy were unqualified, and the leader himself declared that every vestige of protection was to be eliminated from the tariff. Yet we have the new Liberal Finance Minister talking of "incidental protection" and of revising the tariff in the interest of manufacturers. It is evident that Mr. Fielding does not contemplate any very wide departure from the trade policy pursued by the Conservative party during the last eighteen years. The tariff will, no doubt, be revised by the present Government, but we venture to predict that the changes which will be made will not be so important, and will not effect so considerable a reduction of taxation as the change made by the Hon. Mr. Foster when he took the duty off raw sugar. It is clear enough that Mr. Fielding and his colleagues have not the courage of their opinions as expressed a thousand times during the last ten years or so in their speeches and their writings.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

In the matter of the Manitoba school question the time for promising has passed, and the time for performing has come. Mr. Laurier during the election campaign promised to restore to the minority of Manitoba their schools. He found fault with the Government's remedial bill because it was not strong enough. His supporters echoed his promises, and denounced the Government's measure on the same grounds. When the mandement of the Bishops appeared the Laurier candidates said that it suited them to a T. They were ready to do all that it required. On the strength of these promises and professions they were elected. The time has now come for them to fulfill their promises. Mr. Laurier asks for six month's grace. The object of this evidently is to give him a valid excuse for not bringing down a remedial bill which is not "a half-hearted measure" at the first session of the new Parliament. The promise to effect a settlement in six months has done its work. Mr. Laurier is not expected to introduce a remedial bill during the coming session. But six months will soon pass and then the day of reckoning will arrive. A gentleman who speaks with authority said in Winnipeg the other day:

The school question is not settled by any means. Some of our public men are treating this important question very lightly, I consider, and before many months they will discover, that it cannot be settled by mere assertions from public platforms. In my opinion the school question is the most crucial issue that our Governments have to contend with to-day. I do not believe that the church will move one jot from the attitude it has all along taken in the matter, and the only way a final settlement can be reached is by both parties making very liberal concessions to each other.

There is evidently trouble ahead of the promising Premier.

THE NORTH WARD SCHOOL.

It is impossible to say how narrow was the escape of the children of the North Ward School. The building in which they assembled on Monday was evidently in an insecure condition. No one appears to have been aware of this. At the close of the last term the City Building Inspector had reported the assembly room insecure and advised the Trustees not to use it, but he said nothing that would lead them to believe that the other parts of the building were unsafe. Nevertheless, we are surprised that the Trustees during the recess did not do what the Inspector advised to have the Assembly room made safe. They should have taken no risks in such a matter. As it turns out, making the changes advised by the Inspector would not have strengthened the structure where it most needed strengthening. The examination of the whole building, instituted by the Trustees, revealed a state of things which neither they nor as far as we can learn anyone else even suspected. The building is now being thoroughly overhauled, and everything is to be done that is required to be done to make it perfectly secure, so that when the school is opened again no parent need have the slightest misgiving as to the safety of the children.

A SINGULAR STATE OF THINGS.

It has been not a little annoying to those who know the true inwardness of the late general elections to find Mr. Laurier and his organs prating about the way in which "the people of Canada" have approved of the "policy" of the Liberal party. They know very well that the present Government were not put in their place by "the people of Canada," and the great majority of those who did vote for them did not do so because they approved of the Liberal or any other policy. The official returns of the late election make it abundantly clear that the Parliamentary majority supporting the present Government do not represent the majority of the people of Canada who cast their ballots on the 23rd of June last.

It is shown from the returns received by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery that 890,711 votes were cast at the late election. The number of names on the voters' lists is 1,353,735. So as many as 463,023 persons qualified to vote, for one reason and another took no part in the election. Of those who did vote 413,006 cast their ballots for the Conservative candidates, 397,194 voted Liberal, and 80,511 for the Independent candidates. These figures show that the Liberals, who represent themselves as being the people of Canada, are actually in a minority of 15,812. And here is where the absurdity of our electoral system becomes apparent. Although upwards of fifteen thousand more votes in the aggregate were polled for Conservative members of Parliament than there were for Liberal members, yet the Liberals have 25 more members than the Conservatives. The Conservatives polling 413,006 votes returned 88 members, while the Liberals, who polled only 397,194 votes, returned 113 members, and the 80,511 independent votes are represented in the House of Commons by 12 members. There were polled for Liberals and Independents combined 477,705 votes, for the Conservatives alone 413,006 votes, giving the Liberals and Independents a majority of 65,698, yet this insignificant majority of votes is represented in Parliament by a majority of 37 members. More singular still, although the Liberals as compared with the Conservatives and Independents are, when the aggregate vote at the polls is considered, in a minority of 96,423, they have in Parliament a majority of thirteen over Conservatives and Independents combined. This is minority representation with a vengeance.

These figures, making all allowances for elections by acclamation, prove that it is possible for a minority of electors to return a majority, and a large majority, of members. This is hard enough for those who belong to the majority to bear, but when they see the men elected by this minority, in season and out of season, declaring that they legitimately represent the people of Canada, the situation to the majority becomes exceedingly trying. The figures that we have quoted from the official returns prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that Mr. Laurier and his Liberal following do not represent, taking the voters' lists as a standard, even one-third of the people of Canada. The number of the voters of the Dominion according to those lists is 1,353,735; the number who polled their votes for the Liberal candidates at the late election was 397,194. Yet Conservatives are expected to cheerfully acquiesce in the monstrous fiction that this insignificant minority of the people of Canada are "the people of Canada." It is, we admit, a convenient fiction to allow that the majority in the popular branch of the legislature represent the whole people, yet considering the circumstances under which the present majority have been elected, it is the veriest mockery to make such an admission.

We trust that Mr. Laurier and his supporters in and out of Parliament, before they again declare that they represent the views and the wishes of the people of Canada, will go over the figures furnished by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and see what an outrageous demand they make on the credulity or the courtesy of their hearers or their readers when they make such a claim. Yet we see that Liberals complain of the electoral system that favors them so unduly, and threaten to change it in such a way as will give them a better opportunity of governing the country by means of a minority than they now enjoy. They talk of a Tory gerrymander as if in the face of the statistics of the last general election any gerrymander that could be made could be more unfair to the Conservative majority than the disposition of the constituencies now existing.

A GOLD EPIDEMIC.

The last place that has been smitten with the gold fever is French Guiana. The British consul in a report on the trade of the country gives an account of the effect on the people there of the discovery of gold in the territory in dispute between France and Brazil. He says:

One Demba was the discoverer of the existence of gold there. He went without exciting suspicion; but when his provisions ran out he sent to Cayenne for more, and incautiously wrote to his correspondent that he had secured 200 kilos of gold, and would not return until he had got 100 kilos more. The news soon spread through the town, which has about 11,000 inhabitants, of whom 7,000 were soon on their way to Carsevene. The only people who did not go were those tied to the town by their position, those who were too old to bear the hardships, and the women and children. "Every one who could run abandoned everything; commercial enterprises were left at a standstill; clerks left their offices; even government officials and the editor of the only privately-published newspaper flocked to the land of gold." The news was carried by the monthly steamer to the West Indies, and the gold seekers soon flocked in from there. Carsevene had no administration or authority, and accordingly the law of the strongest prevailed. The mortality was abnormal, and as the fields were twelve miles from the landing place, it was very difficult to get transport for the sick. Each miner had just as much land as he could hold by brute force.

POLITICS VS. BUSINESS.

Business transactions are a good test of the sincerity of an apparent fanatic in either politics or religion. We have heard of a preacher who went about the country declaring that the end of the world was at hand, naming a year and a month in which there would be an end of all things here below. Yet this same gentleman when bargaining for a piece of land declined to take it because its owner refused to give him a lease for a long term of years. In the same way ex-Governor Pennoyer, who is a loud and uncompromising advocate of free silver, has, in all his contracts, a provision requiring his debtor to pay in gold coin of the United States. When taxed with this inconsistency Pennoyer says that it is all a mistake, that the instruments were on a printed form, and that the provision to pay in gold had escaped his notice. It is said that Altgeld, another red-hot free silverite, follows the same practice, and makes exactly the same explanation for the existence of a gold clause in his leases. Both Pennoyer and Altgeld are keen business men as well as active Populist politicians, but they are too shrewd to allow their politics to get mixed up with their business transactions.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 13.—George H. Miller, builder of the capital dome, is dead. He left behind one of the most conspicuous monuments on this continent and a sample of architectural skill famous the world over. He entered the office of the architect of the capital in 1872, and continued there until his death. He was a native of Baltimore. As first assistant to the architect of the capitol, Miller had charge of much important and responsible work.

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