

Suits

ST. VICTORIA

SCITE

gone. The excitement has been around for some time...

and Milk - 25c

per Tin - 25c

in Stone Jars

lb. Pails - 50c

Wheat and Flour

and Pancake Flour

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THE WARRING INDIANS

United States Troops Engaged With Them All Yesterday With Result Not Known.

The Regulars Were Led Into Death Trap by Blundering Carelessness. Complete Massacre at One Time Feared and the Force Yet in Danger.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Up to the close of the day the Indian department received no advice of a positive and reliable official character regarding the Indian outbreak in Minnesota.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 6.—Sounds of conflict have come from Bear Island all day but people are still in ignorance of the real situation.

AN EXCITED CORRESPONDENT. Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 6.—Arthur P. Peppie, staff correspondent of the Herald, writes from Bear Island.

Another story. Another account of the opening of hostilities is telegraphed from Walker, Minn., as follows: "About half past eleven the soldiers were drawn up in an open space near the shore of the lake and preparations were about to begin for the attack."

BEFORE THE OUTBREAK. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 6.—The Globe's staff correspondent at Walker, Minn., telegraphs as follows: "Company B of the Third United States Infantry, commanded by General Major Wilkinson, was sent across the lake yesterday."

An Indian drowned.—The body of an Indian was found on the beach at Victoria West last night and removed to the city morgue.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Yukon Officials Succeeded and Gordon Hunter Named as New Gold Commissioner.

Mr. Fielding Drops Plan to Aid Borrowers at Dominion Depositors Expense.

Prohibitions in Ontario Again Postponed—Farwell Banquet to Aberdeen.

Blanco Feels Hard-UP.—Harassed by Demands For Money—Mill Trenches at St. Gabriel—Hilda Freed.

LABOR RIOTS IN PARIS. Paris, Oct. 7.—The strike among the strikers resorted to brutal violence to make others quit work.

HOSTILE INDIANS SCATTERED. Keel of Minnesota Trouble For the Present—Approach of Winter Prevents Pursuit.

ROSSLAND EVENTS. Deer Park Mine Opens New Chapter of Progress—Welter Weight Champion in Training.

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TO SUCCEED FAWCETT.

Gordon Hunter of Victoria Appointed Gold Commissioner of the Yukon.

A despatch from Ottawa states that Mr. Gordon Hunter of Victoria has been appointed by the Dominion government gold commissioner for the Yukon district.

Mr. Hunter was at the last meeting of the Yukon committee in London, which was held on the 15th of the month.

Mr. Hunter was born at Beausville, Ont., 35 years ago, his father being Mr. J. Howard Hunter, provincial inspector of insurance for Ontario.

Mr. Hunter graduated at Toronto university in 1885, after a very brilliant course, taking the first-class gold medal and the Governor-General's gold medal.

Mr. Hunter was admitted to the bar in May, 1888, and practiced in the East until 1890, when he came West, and in 1892 he settled in Victoria.

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CHINA'S SORRY STATE.

Foreign Troops To-Day Enter the Capital as Escorts to the Ministers.

Emperor Had in View an Alliance With the British When Summarily Deposed.

Sinister Influences Control the Government Established by Empress Dowager.

London, Oct. 6.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he had had with Kang Wu Yu, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted his connection with the emperor.

Kang advised replacing the executive ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms.

On the morning of September 18, Kang received two letters from the emperor dated respectively September 16 and 17.

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SATISFACTORY ALL ROUND.

Principal Grant Observes That Such Seems to Be the Result of the Plebiscite.

Kingston, Oct. 7.—(Special)—Principal Grant was asked for an expression of opinion regarding the result of the recent plebiscite.

He was very non-committal, saying: "The prohibitionists' conviction said the result of the vote is satisfactory."

MISERY IN HAVANA. The Poor Die of Starvation and Their Bodies Left for Days Unburied.

Havana, Oct. 6.—Owing to the vast amount of rot laid required to obtain buried permits many bodies of the poor perished in huts on the streets.

Quebec, Oct. 7.—(Special)—At the banquet given by the American commissioners last night, there were calls for Lord Henschel, who, on rising, said he had been invited to give the address.

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SPANIARDS TOUCHED UP

President McKinley Intimates That They Are Too Slow About Evacuating.

While American Commissioners in Paris Compel Assent to Their Plans.

Business Men in Madrid Take Steps to Check the National Expenditures.

Washington, Oct. 7.—President McKinley has called the United States military commission at Porto Rico that the island must be evacuated by the Spanish forces on or before October 18.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Major-General Fitch has received an order from the department of the army directing him to move his command from the department of Jacksonville, Fla., to Savannah, Ga., and get it in readiness to embark for Havana by the last of this month.

Washington, Oct. 7.—(Special)—The evacuation of Cuba. The Spanish government has notified the United States evacuation commission at Havana that the Spaniards would be expected to evacuate the island by December 1, with a strong intimation that in case of failure the United States would brook no further delay.

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TROOPS ENTER PEKIN.

British, German and Russian Armed Escorts Now Installed in Chinese Capital.

Prediction That the Czar's Forces Will Be a Fixture—A Governor Deposed.

Pekin, Oct. 7.—A detachment of 66 Russian soldiers, with 7-pounders, 25 British marines and 30 German marines arrived here to-day, and marched through the city to the quarters assigned to them.

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HAWAIIAN NEWS NOTES.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani to Ask Congress for Constabulary—Fire on a Flagship.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani will leave for Washington about the middle of November to press her claims for Congress for remuneration for the loss of her throne and the revenue from the crown lands.

The United States ship Bennington has returned to the harbor at Honolulu, and the latter is now en route back to San Francisco.

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NEW ERA FOR DAWSON

Mr. Ogilvie Attempts to Raise the Standard of Public and Official Morality.

Round Up of the Gamblers—Miners Return With Money or Experience.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, Oct. 6.—The steamer Manauze arrived at Vancouver at midnight last night with 200 passengers from the North. It was a motley company. Numerous Americans, probably 90 of them, urged the reporters to take down many columns against the Canadian government and others who had encouraged them to attempt to take wagons and oxen for use over the trail from Glenora, with the result that wagons so many that the immense could not carry them. He brings news of the trail abandoned. They also census all concerned in inducing men to take the Edmonton and Ashcroft trails.

On the other hand, Geo. Findley, of Portage la Prairie, who claims to have been in the Ponce river and Stewart river country, says it is all right. He declares that the Ashcroft and Edmonton trails are not so bad that men and horses starve to death. McDonald Bros., of Manitoba, have been over the Ashcroft trail, he says, and though it is a hard one there is not the suffering talked about.

E. C. Jex, of Oak Lake, comes from Dawson with a party of six. He brings out about \$25,000 in dust. He says Mr. Ogilvie is going to rule with a rod of iron, and that the day before they left he rounded up all the gamblers in Dawson and raised \$10,000 in fines. Field Commissioner Fawcett is likely to be removed. Jex was the first to restate a claim on Dominion creek and was in the lead.

P. J. McGrath brings out \$25,000 from Dawson. He was formerly conductor on the Manitoba N. W. railway.

J. McGregor, of Rapid City, brings out \$25,000.

John Burnett brings out a can of gold nuggets and a bag of dust worth \$50,000.

Sweden with an unspinnable name brings out several thousand in dust from Salmon river.

G. H. Corke, New Zealand, is an encyclopedia of hard luck stories and is very bitter against Canada, threatening all sorts of things when he goes back to his country.

Major Wilson, of Victoria, was a passenger also, and he said he won \$25,000 in nuggets and dust, his trading having proved profitable.

MOLSONS BANK ROBBERY.

No Solution of the Mystery Yet—Numbers of Lost Bills Not Known.

Winnipeg, Oct. 6.—(Special)—Interest in the developments in the Molsons Bank robbery case were expected to be keen. These have not been forthcoming, however, and the public remains as much in the dark as before. The only persons mentioned in the case are entirely unknown. Nobody is capable of explaining how anyone could have gained admission to the well-guarded treasury, or how anyone could have carried off several hundred thousand of the stolen bank notes are not known, and this makes it difficult to detect when they are stolen, and how to calculate the money. An effort, however, is being made to get numbers of all notes of Molsons Bank that are in circulation, in the hope of ascertaining the numbers of the stolen bills in possession of the thieves.

SEALING IN THE BALANCE.

Commissioners Leave Quebec With the Bargain Undeclared Captain Cox Coming Home.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Quebec, Oct. 6.—The last meeting of the international conference sub-committee on the sealing question was held today. The basis of agreement on this question has not yet been definitely reached.

MR. MARTIN'S MISSION.

The Attorney-General Interviewed at Winnipeg on His Trip to Quebec.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—(Special)—Hon. Joseph Martin, the British Columbia attorney-general, interviewed to-night, said that British Columbia is interested in nearly all the questions before the Quebec conference. The Alaska boundary, the sealing question, reciprocity in wrecking, fisheries and reciprocity in natural products—all these are of the utmost importance to the people of this province. I laid our case before the Dominion delegates, and at the request of our desire to control affairs in the public interest.

Of the result of the arguments I laid before the delegates I can say nothing. The matter rests with the conference and I have not heard what progress the commissioners are making towards a settlement.

While in Montreal I also called upon Hon. Mr. Tarte in connection with certain public works requiring his attention in our province.

Are you satisfied with the present school system, Mr. Martin? It is a national question, but it is a national question, and as far as that goes, I am in line with your ideas. But there are a few other things that I shall suggest when the time is ripe."

NEWFOUNDLAND FISH BANKS.

Governor of Neighboring French Islands Offers Hospitality to Inquiry Commission.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 6.—The royal commission of inquiry into the French shore question has completed its visitation of the treaty coast. Sir John Branson, the senior commissioner, has gone on a visit to St. Pierre, the French governor there offering him the hospitality of the colony, and resuming the port charges against the colonial cruiser.

Admiral Sir James Escripe, the other commissioner who has been visiting St. Pierre frequently, decided not to accompany his colleague, and has returned to St. John's.

On Monday next the commissioners will begin to take evidence regarding the alleged French interference in the mining development of the coast region.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

House of Deputies Reject by Large Majorities Resolutions Adopted by the Bishops.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Morning prayer for the delegates to the Episcopal church, which is in session at the Epiphany, Rev. Dr. McKim reading the prayer service. Bishop Gilbert, of Minnesota, pronounced the benediction. When the larger portion of the delegates had assembled at the place of the next meeting of the conference. Special orders were taken up, and the first being the report on the revision of the constitution.

The amendments voted upon were those adopted by the houses of general conference of 1895, which required ratification by the next subsequent convention to become operative. The first of these affects the question of a binding or title for the constitution, canons, etc. of the church. The amendment was defeated by vote of 103 yeas to 63 nays.

The next amendment, which contemplated the substitution of article 1 for articles 2 and 3 of the old constitution and which was adopted almost unanimously by the last conference, was also defeated by vote of 103 yeas to 63 nays.

In the meantime, messages had been received from the house of bishops that they had adopted both the amendments a motion was made in the deputies that they refuse to concur in the action of the bishops, and that body was informed. At 1 o'clock the convention took a recess.

THE GRENADIERS RETURN.

London Gives a Great Welcome to a Battalion of Kitchener's Brave Troops.

London, Oct. 6.—The first battalion of Kitchener's expeditionary force, which took part in the crushing defeat inflicted on the Boers at Paardeburg, returned to London yesterday morning, and were met at the railway station by Gen. Kitchener's staff, and the British army band, where they left the train, to Wellington barracks, immense crowds of people lined the streets, and the soldiers were packed with spectators, flags were displayed on all sides and the most intense enthusiasm prevailed.

SALMON CHARTER LOT.

The Long Overdue Ship "David Morgan" Reported to Have Been Replaced.

The Chilean bark Eliza is reported to be coming to the Royal Roads from the West coast of South America. It is reported that the British bark Celtic Race has been chartered to replace the David Morgan in this year's salmon fishery. The latter being long overdue. The Celtic Race is a vessel of 1,783 tons.

The Puget Sound-Hawaiti steamship line is reaching out for Victoria trade. For the steamer Centennial, which has been ordered for the line, and which will sail on Saturday, eight passengers were ticketed in the local office, and the news of the difficulties followed close on the heels of the ship.

The Nippon Yusen steamship Yamaguchi Maru, now due from the Orient, will call at the William Head quarantine station, and will bring a number of Japanese for Victoria on her way to the Sound.

MR. MARTIN AGAIN.

Further Expression of Views on Matters Before the Quebec Conference.

(Quebec dispatch in Montreal Star.) Mr. Martin pointed out to a Star correspondent that the solution proposed would deprive of a livelihood many hunters whose interests were as worthy of consideration as those of the capitalists.

Mr. Martin is confident that no difficulty will be found in settling the Alaska boundary dispute. His idea is that the American interpretation put on the treaty during the boundary should be strenuously resisted, and that the effect of making Canada surrender to effect three million acres. Associated with it are fishing rights.

The Attorney-General protested strongly against the large and expensive methods adopted by the American customs officers in enforcing the bonding regulations at Skagway and other gateways to the Yukon. This is one of the points he will touch upon before the Canadian commissioners. The memorial favors a wide measure of reciprocity between the two countries.

British Columbians, declared Mr. Martin, are especially anxious to secure an outlet for their surplus lumber, in return for the American timber. He says no reason why a practical arrangement, suitable to the people of the Pacific slope, as well as to Eastern Canada, could not be negotiated before the conference concludes its labors. Likewise he will advocate reciprocity in towing and wrecking.

The Attorney-General said the local interests preferred the status quo. His opinion unchanged, but he considered their feelings should not be considered in a matter of such national importance. Mr. Martin mentioned that the British Columbia memorial also seeks an international arrangement for the protection of fish from wholesale slaughter. He cited the case of the use of trap nets by American fishermen in American waters adjacent to the Fraser river. These nets are not permitted by the Canadian government. Their use, however, by American competitors had a tendency to injure the preservation of salmon from total extinction.

Hon. Mr. Martin will seek the abolition of the United States duty on ore containing lead. He says the question is one involving the very future of the mining industry. Until the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the coal trade will be in a very bad way, and will be unable to smelt any products.

CHINA HAS APOLOGISED

Sorry for Recent Assaults on Foreigners—Chinamen Pilloried in Amusement.

Legation at Paris Revises the Emperor—Merchants Chafe at Eastern Usur-st.

Peking, Oct. 5.—The Tung-Ji-Yamen has amply apologized for the assaults committed on October 1 on the wife of the Italian minister and several Americans. Several regiments have been brought to the city to keep order. The scene of the attack on Saturday was enclosed by ropes, and eight offenders were pilloried in the enclosure. They wore heavy wooden collars, on which were the inscriptions "Punishment for assaulting Europeans."

Lu Hung Chang has not yet returned to Peking, and there is a rumor that the Chinese officials as to whether he will be reinstated.

London, Oct. 5.—There is a general complaint among British merchants of the unsatisfactory state of trade with China, because of the disturbances there. Recent cablegrams from the commercial centres, as well as from other districts in China, are far from encouraging.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—Prince Henry of Prussia has been appointed to command the squadron intended for the protection of German interests at Peking and elsewhere in China.

Manila, Oct. 5.—The United States cruiser Boston and the gunboat Petrel, which were ordered by the collector Nero, have gone to China.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

The spring factory of the Montreal Spring and Axle Works, owned by D. J. Couillard, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Sixty men are thrown out of employment.

Two men who tried the South Ontario election case have reported 17 men for corrupt practices. Under the law these men will be disqualified for eight years.

There is a shortage of ice in Ontario, owing to continued hot weather. A heavy rainstorm raged at Amsterdam, N. Y., for two hours yesterday afternoon, causing great damage. The West Shore railroad was washed out in two places and traffic entirely suspended. The Central railroad tracks were washed out.

Two negroes were killed outright and a third fatally wounded at a political meeting on Tuesday night at the Court Ground, in Georgia. The debate degenerated into a free fight, in which the delegates were killed and injured. A formal application for a revision of the Dreyfus case was entered yesterday morning by the defendant's attorneys.

A despatch to the London Daily News from Berlin says Her Majesty's ambassador has presented to Emperor Will 15,000 acres at Cardine, West Prussia. There is a splendid building on the estate, and it is well stocked with game.

A member of the French chamber of deputies, will be prosecuted for sending an insulting letter to General Buller during the war, in connection with the Dreyfus case.

At St. Louis yesterday, Joe Pateman won from Gentry in two straight heats, taking the first by a nose in 2:01, and the second by a length and a quarter in 2:07 1/2.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Triennial Session of the Church in United States Now in Progress.

Washington, Oct. 5.—With impressive ceremonies the triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and the West Indies, as well as the Epiphany. Notable among the lay delegates present were Fuller of the University of Michigan, statesman, \$100,000; May, 25%; 1898, \$100,000; June, 25%; 1899, \$100,000; July, 25%; 1900, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 1901, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 1902, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 1903, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 1904, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 1905, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 1906, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 1907, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 1908, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 1909, \$100,000; May, 25%; 1910, \$100,000; June, 25%; 1911, \$100,000; July, 25%; 1912, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 1913, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 1914, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 1915, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 1916, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 1917, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 1918, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 1919, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 1920, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 1921, \$100,000; May, 25%; 1922, \$100,000; June, 25%; 1923, \$100,000; July, 25%; 1924, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 1925, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 1926, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 1927, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 1928, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 1929, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 1930, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 1931, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 1932, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 1933, \$100,000; May, 25%; 1934, \$100,000; June, 25%; 1935, \$100,000; July, 25%; 1936, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 1937, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 1938, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 1939, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 1940, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 1941, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 1942, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 1943, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 1944, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 1945, \$100,000; May, 25%; 1946, \$100,000; June, 25%; 1947, \$100,000; July, 25%; 1948, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 1949, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 1950, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 1951, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 1952, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 1953, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 1954, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 1955, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 1956, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 1957, \$100,000; May, 25%; 1958, \$100,000; June, 25%; 1959, \$100,000; July, 25%; 1960, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 1961, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 1962, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 1963, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 1964, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 1965, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 1966, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 1967, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 1968, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 1969, \$100,000; May, 25%; 1970, \$100,000; June, 25%; 1971, \$100,000; July, 25%; 1972, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 1973, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 1974, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 1975, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 1976, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 1977, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 1978, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 1979, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 1980, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 1981, \$100,000; May, 25%; 1982, \$100,000; June, 25%; 1983, \$100,000; July, 25%; 1984, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 1985, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 1986, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 1987, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 1988, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 1989, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 1990, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 1991, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 1992, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 1993, \$100,000; May, 25%; 1994, \$100,000; June, 25%; 1995, \$100,000; July, 25%; 1996, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 1997, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 1998, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 1999, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2000, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2001, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2002, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2003, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2004, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2005, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2006, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2007, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2008, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2009, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2010, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2011, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2012, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2013, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2014, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2015, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2016, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2017, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2018, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2019, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2020, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2021, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2022, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2023, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2024, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2025, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2026, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2027, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2028, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2029, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2030, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2031, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2032, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2033, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2034, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2035, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2036, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2037, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2038, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2039, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2040, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2041, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2042, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2043, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2044, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2045, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2046, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2047, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2048, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2049, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2050, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2051, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2052, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2053, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2054, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2055, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2056, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2057, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2058, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2059, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2060, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2061, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2062, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2063, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2064, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2065, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2066, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2067, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2068, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2069, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2070, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2071, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2072, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2073, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2074, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2075, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2076, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2077, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2078, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2079, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2080, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2081, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2082, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2083, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2084, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2085, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2086, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2087, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2088, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2089, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2090, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2091, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2092, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2093, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2094, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2095, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2096, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2097, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2098, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2099, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2100, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2101, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2102, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2103, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2104, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2105, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2106, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2107, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2108, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2109, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2110, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2111, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2112, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2113, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2114, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2115, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2116, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2117, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2118, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2119, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2120, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2121, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2122, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2123, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2124, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2125, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2126, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2127, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2128, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2129, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2130, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2131, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2132, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2133, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2134, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2135, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2136, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2137, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2138, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2139, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2140, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2141, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2142, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2143, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2144, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2145, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2146, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2147, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2148, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2149, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2150, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2151, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2152, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2153, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2154, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2155, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2156, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2157, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2158, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2159, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2160, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2161, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2162, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2163, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2164, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2165, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2166, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2167, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2168, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2169, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2170, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2171, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2172, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2173, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2174, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2175, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2176, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2177, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2178, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2179, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2180, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2181, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2182, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2183, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2184, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2185, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2186, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2187, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2188, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2189, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2190, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2191, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2192, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2193, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2194, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2195, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2196, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2197, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2198, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2199, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2200, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2201, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2202, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2203, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2204, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2205, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2206, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2207, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2208, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2209, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2210, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2211, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2212, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2213, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2214, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2215, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2216, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2217, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2218, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2219, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2220, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2221, \$100,000; May, 25%; 2222, \$100,000; June, 25%; 2223, \$100,000; July, 25%; 2224, \$100,000; Aug., 25%; 2225, \$100,000; Sept., 25%; 2226, \$100,000; Oct., 25%; 2227, \$100,000; Nov., 25%; 2228, \$100,000; Dec., 25%; 2229, \$100,000; Jan., 25%; 2230, \$100,000; Feb., 25%; 2231, \$100,000; Mar., 25%; 2232, \$100,000; Apr., 25%; 2233, \$100,00



CASSIAR PROSPECTING.

Partis Sent Out by Railway Company Report Encouraging Finds of Quartz.

The Country Samed With Large Veins of Ore of Value to Be Determined.

After more than four months spent in prospecting the mineral resources of the great Cassiar mining country of British Columbia...

As a result of his examination Mr. Lack is satisfied that the mine exists, and that the richness is not in doubt.

Not in the Same Belt. It is understood that the two districts are not in the same mineral belt.

But in saying Mr. Lack does not wish to understand the extent of the mineral belt, it is understood that the two districts are not in the same mineral belt.

At the Northern hotel last night Mr. Baker City, Or., who made the trip with Lack and his companion...

Most of the country travelled over was a vast, open, covered with heavy underbrush and timber in places...

Hard Country to Travel In. The country travelled over was a vast, open, covered with heavy underbrush and timber in places...

Large and small game abounded. There were moose and caribou, bear of all sizes and colors, wild sheep and goats...

Itinerary of the Expedition. The expedition left Victoria on May 13 and proceeded to Fort Wrangell and up the Stikine to Telegraph Creek...

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every ten miles or so and the surrounding country thoroughly examined.

A Wonderful Placer Mine. Near the mouth of Quartz creek Mr. Lack found one of the most wonderful placer mines in some respects...

On the morning of the 29th and 30th of August Mr. Lack and Jack Mitchell, who had been working it for 20 and 14 years respectively...

At the time Mr. Lack's visit the gravel was paying about \$4 a day to each of the two men.

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of the number is that which declares that the captain of La Bourgoigne, Captain Deloche, was suffering from melancholia, and that the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique knew him to be a victim of this ailment.

It is further alleged that the crew and officers of the vessel were made up of a motley and incompetent crew.

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THE ROLE OF THE BROAD

An Interesting Point Raised Upon the Bowman Appeal Against the Magistrate's Decision.

It is Claimed That the City By Law Regulating Street Traffic Is Bad.

A decidedly interesting case on the rule of the road as set out in the city by-law came up yesterday in the shape of an appeal by W. G. Bowman from the decision of the police magistrate fining him \$50 and costs...

Mr. Bradburn, of Bradburn, Dumbleton & Innes, appeared for Mr. Bowman, and Mr. Frank Higgins against the appeal.

Mr. Bradburn at the outset took the objection that there was no offence committed inasmuch as the by-law was ultra vires.

Mr. Bradburn replied that he was quite ready to admit that his client had not turned the whole thing down, which was no offence and any one might plead guilty to what was not an offence.

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BARGAINING FOR LE ROI

Turner Faction of the Company Reported to Sell—B. A. C. Giving Better Terms.

Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The Turner faction of the Le Roi Company has agreed to dispose of the stock to the B. A. C. members of the British America Corporation at a price of \$8 per share.

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NEWS OF ISLAND BUSINESS

Sale of the Alberni-Consolidated to an English Syndicate Has Been Consummated.

A Fine Display of Vancouver Island Mineral Being Sent to Westminster Fair.

It is understood that as the result of the visit of Mr. E. B. Erlow, representing the London & British Alliance syndicate, the deal which has been pending for some time for the sale of the Alberni Consolidated property at Alberni was consummated last night.

The Willsaps brought down from Clayquot 130 sacks of gold-silver ore from Mr. Jacobson's mine, which will be shipped for treatment to the Tacoma smelter.

Today will be shipped to the Westminster exhibition a very fine collection of Vancouver Island ores. A large number of magnificent samples of gold, silver and copper were received by the Willsaps yesterday and Mr. Henry Saunders is sending them up to Mr. Carmichael, who is now in Westminster.

They were (a) that the true negro did not keep slaves in separate villages from the rest of the community, but that he had left his property in the hands of his white neighbors, and (b) that he had a regular military organization with a separate war chief and peace chief; (c) that among the true negro the cult of the law god was far more developed than among the Bantu; (d) that the true negro had not found his god as main ruler of mundane affairs as the Bantu had.

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FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Austrian Air Ship Ready in Advance of the Bottle Necked Steamers.

Vienna, Oct. 6.—The Wiener Journal states that the company has been formed with a capital of 500,000 florins to build a ship in the shape of a dirigible.

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BUDGET

Statement - Views at West-Fair.

and London Al-k. Enthusa-t at Yukon.

Correspondent.)

The balance sheet is published to list \$128,000. The receipt 50 cents on

men's day at the largest crowd on The weather was by E. G. Prior

ing and other kinship from the Masses & Co., is of the show.

is a collection that of the large East-

traged display of and Soles continues in the main

possessor of a sweet not one? The show- chocolate, candy, cigar tempting. The exhibit reflects men who guide the

interesting events of was the top-of-the- seen from the lock-

The teams were captured by King; the crowd was main- tained by John Young; arrow-head; a Can- by Jack Watson

the first heat in five row-hack team won but the Scotch team the Canadian team and English team and

contains some of the ever seen in any local Assays. Care- aranging of the arranged in groups, Herent sections, and plainly indicated. Prices of leading staples, while showing rather more irregularly, are in the main well held.

Bank clearances for the Dominion of Canada were Montreal, \$14,109,374; Toronto \$9,836,257; Vancouver \$2,066,775, increase 36 per cent. Halifax \$1,238,866, increase 14.1 per cent. Hamilton \$1,076,973, increase 1.6 per cent. St. John, \$886,575, increase 84 per cent.

TRADE OF THE WEEK

Pacific Coast Points Most Conspicuous in the Generally Favorable Reports.

Narrow Margin of Profits Reported but Prices of Staples Well Held.

New York, Oct. 7.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: "With the exception of some parts of the south where heavy storms and yellow fever with resulting quarantines check distribution, a very large business appears to be doing, though complaints of narrow margins of profit are very high. While business in the West and on the Pacific Coast, particularly at Puget Sound and Columbia river points, unseasonably warm weather is making a decided impression on the retail and wholesale demand for heavy winter goods, particularly clothing and shoes, and owing to the fact that it has imparted a better tone to this business. Accompanying the increased movement in wheat this week have come some rather better advice to collectors, particularly in the spring wheat sections. At leading Eastern markets recently favored reports are fully maintained with business in the textiles, particularly cotton and woolen goods, least favorably situated, is in the woolen trade. The situation is a very favorable one. Marked activity continues to be a feature of the iron and steel trades, and the immense rate of production at present, in the absence of immediate new demands, has caused a shading of some few grades of pig iron and steel. Movements in an upward direction, however, are reported from the West.

For the first time this month, the bank clearances, those for September, showed a total smaller than that of a year ago, but it is to be remembered that the comparison is with a period of exceptional activity, speculative and otherwise, one year ago. The decline in reduced crop movement this year gains in the West and Northwest are not enough to bring the total of business at the East and South. Prices of leading staples, while showing rather more irregularly, are in the main well held.

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SHORT DISPATCHES.

Small Bev, civil governor of Crete, has informed the Mussulman notables that the Sultan will withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete, in accordance with the demand of the powers, France, Italy, and Great Britain, which on Wednesday presented to the port a collective note, asking the powers to send troops, and requiring an answer within a week of that date.

The British steamer, the "Brooklyn Chess club to a cable match for the prize money, to be played early next year.

Hon. Sherman Hoare died at Concord, Mass., last evening, at the age of 84 years.

The Dutch captain, Sieving, who was arrested at Ichi, Upper Austria, about six weeks ago, for neglecting to salute a priest who had visited him in the town through the streets, has been sentenced to three days' imprisonment for the offence.

MORE SOLDIERS FOR ORBETE.

Powers Take Action Without Waiting for Further Parley With the Porte.

Canea, Oct. 7.—The French, Italian and Russian governments have complied with the request of the admirals to send reinforcements to Crete, France sending 80 men. This action is taken without waiting for the reply of the Porte to the note of the admirals.

The council of the foreign admirals has taken the necessary measures to insure the enforcement of the collective note presented to the Porte by the representatives of the powers demanding the immediate evacuation of Crete. The presentation of the note and the action of the admirals have caused great rejoicing among the Christian population.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Canadian and United States Representatives Exchange Good Wishes.

Washington, Oct. 7.—At the Episcopal convention today in Macedonia, the lay representative from Canada, said the stirring war events of the last few months had served to draw together the two great English nations. In the recent struggle sympathy and common feeling was always apparent. It was now being expressed in another form through the meeting of the Anglo-American high commission at Quebec. He closed by quoting the words of Lord Hershman, chairman of the British commissioners, had firmly convinced him that never again could there be a war between the two great people speaking the common English tongue.

Rev. Moran, Dix, of New York, chairman of the house of deputies, closed the exchange cordially wish well wishes for their church in Canada. He noted how the progress of events was bringing together two who speak the glorious English tongue in an inseparable union of heart and hand.

BELLE ADAMS TRIAL

Another Adjournment for a Day Owing to Illness of Counsel for the Defence.

There was another adjournment in the Belle Adams murder trial yesterday, this being due to the fact that Mr. Geo. E. Powell, counsel for the prisoner, was unwell and quite unable to attend.

When the court met at 9 o'clock yesterday Mr. S. D. Schultz stated that Mr. Powell was unwell and had completely lost his voice, so that it had been found impossible for him to appear.

Upon the court resuming Mr. Schultz explained that Mr. Powell was quite unwell to attend and asked for an adjournment till this morning, so that in the event of Mr. Powell still being unwell, another adjournment might be made.

Mr. Justice Irving while expressing his regret that the jury should have to spend another night under the sheriff's charge, said that under the circumstances when the trial was so serious a nature, no adjournment was to be granted and adjournment will on this morning at 9 o'clock, conduct the case for the defence today, for though Mr. Powell may be able to attend in court he will not be in a condition to defend his client.

CANADA AND ENGLAND.

The Times and the Yukon Scandals—Sir Charles Views the Plebiscite.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—Following is a special cable dispatch to the Evening Telegram, Toronto, Oct. 6.

The Times yesterday remarks, in connection with the alleged Yukon investigation, that the Dominion government might be better advised to abstain from carrying out the question of official malfeasance.

The Financial Times, referring to the recently issued report of the Grand Trunk railway, says that in granting a Canadian, and in the Intercolonial, its territory competition which would give more trouble than it bargained for.

The Daily News today publishes an interview with Sir Charles Tupper, who, referring to the result of the plebiscite in Canada, said it was a serious blow to the prohibition movement.

Portland to Vladivostok. Three Steamships Secured For Temporary Service—The First Cargo.

The Portland Oregonian says: "W. B. Townsend, purchasing agent for the Portland Steamship Co., and manager of the Siberian steamship line, returned last night on a visit to Vancouver, B. C., where he met the steamer Ragnar. This is the first steamer to arrive here since the beginning of the season.

While in Vancouver, Mr. Townsend closed a deal with the Canadian Pacific railway company for the use of two extra steamers, the Tartar and the Gull, for the route to Vladivostok, and then came to British Columbia for the charter of the steamer Ragnar, to take a cargo of railway timbers to New Chwang, Manchuria. After this deal was concluded, Mr. Townsend returned to Portland for a miscellaneous shipment for Vladivostok, and remain there for the Portland-Siberian line.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

New York, Oct. 6.—The little influence governing the stock market has been confined to developments in the specialties, which affected a general effect on the status of the war in the Sugar trade, and on the gold market.

DOCTORS TESTIFY.

There's a strong testimony by eminent physicians of wrong treatment made by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies—particularly Dr. Chase's Ointment.

A SMART RUN TO PORT

Canadian-Australian Steamer Warimoo Reaches Port Ahead of Her Time Table Date.

After another smart run from the South Sea colonies, the R.M.S. Warimoo, Captain William Hay, arrived here yesterday afternoon, well twenty-four hours in advance of her time table date.

She left Sydney at 2:10 on the afternoon of September 10, and had moderate to strong westerly winds to Wellington, reached at 5:50 p.m. on the 14th. This port was left at 5 the next day, unsettled weather and northeast winds holding with the ship until Suva, Fiji, was reached.

From there the liner proceeded on a voyage at 7:45 the following morning, the dinner was served through the Fiji group which cleared the same evening. Thence to Honolulu the trades were variable and unsteady, the equator being crossed on the afternoon of September 24 and Honolulu made on the 29th.

The Hawaiian trades continuing until the 3rd inst., when the wind hauled to the northeast with fine weather all the way to Flat-terly, reached at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The most important incidents of the voyage were the speaking of the Governor of Portland Island, N.Z., on the morning of the 16th September, and of the Miowara on September 30, six hours out of Honolulu. On the 20th inst. a large waterspout was observed in latitude 8 north, longitude 165 20 west.

Of the passengers the most notable was Miss Marsden, who has been making a tour of the world, and is now in the leather portfolio in connection with which she has more recently been speaking some time at Molokai. The freight cargo consisted of 1,320 tons of sugar for Canadian ports, or 3,328 tons in the Canadian shipments being: 1,086 cases preserved meats, 700 carcasses mutton, 280 cases fruit, 280 cases fruit, 10 cases frozen hares and 8 cases frozen rabbits (an experimental shipment for the American market).

The department of marine and fisheries has issued the following notice to mariners: Captain Walby, of Seattle, a colored steamer, left for the coast of the United States, on the 10th inst. The vessel is of very small extent, has a depth of 10 feet on the keel, and is marked with the number 143. The master of the Quada also reports that a certain number of men were found on the island, and on the starboard side of the dotted track in Tempah channel, Clayo-quet, where the vessel was wrecked.

INFORMATION ON NAVIGATION.

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TO RELIEVE CONGESTION.

In consequence of the interruption in the service caused by a general strike of the Kinshiu Maru it is probable that an extra ship will be placed on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line for a trip or so. There is already a cargo awaiting at Yaman-guchi Maru in Seattle and it is feared that long before the next regular sailing another cargo will have accumulated.

MISHAP TO THE MONA.

Victorians, who came down from the North on the steamer Monna, had a different story to tell about the accident to the river steamer Mona, on the Skitike than has already been chronicled. According to their version of the news the Mona left Glenora on the 26th inst. on her last trip down stream for the season.

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TO RELIEVE CONGESTION.

DOMINION NOTES.

Temperance Without Prohibitory Law—Explosion of Acetylene—Dearer Beer.

Rev. R. W. Rayson, rector of All Saints' church, Kingston, has issued an appeal for the prohibition of alcohol, if not for good and all, at least for the present, for he feels convinced that 85 per cent. of the population do not vote for it will give it sufficient support to make the abolition of bars and saloons possible.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts left Quebec yesterday for Boston by special train over the Quebec Central, after having spent the night at Montreal.

Some of the polling subdivisions in the outer parts of Toronto, city are in East York, and the election on Monday morning, which are only just made from these, show that every ward in the city is a majority against prohibition, the total vote being 42,828.

By the explosion of an acetylene gas generator, E. H. Moran, a prominent diver, received injuries which may prove fatal. The American commissioners gave a band concert at F. C. Crowe's residence, last night, at which 85 ladies and gentlemen were present.

Commissioner Erchemer, of the Northwest mounted police, is still very ill with typhoid fever. Senator Temple, of York, N. B., is in Winnipeg.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIVORCE.

Ill Considered Marriages Bear Their Natural Fruit in New South Wales.

Divorce is becoming so increasingly prevalent in New South Wales as to be regarded as an epidemic of the most serious nature, and the cause of the trouble would seem to be the result of ill-considered marriages, and what is being felt in the divorce market, as well as in the matrimonial market, is the result of ill-considered marriages.

ROSSLAND'S ORE DEPOSITS.

Mining men who visit the Rossland camp for the first time are prone to shake their heads in an opinionated way and say that there are no veins here.

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BELLE ADAMS SPEAKS.

The Prisoner Voluntarily Enters the Witness Box and Gives Her Evidence.

Her Story of the Killing Is That She Acted in Self Defence.

The expectations that the Belle Adams trial would close last night were not fulfilled, for at 5:30 there still remained rebuttal evidence to be called, and the addresses of the counsel to the jury could certainly not have been finished.

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Provincial

COLUMBIA VALLEY RANCHING.

J. L. Mackay arrived in Golden last week with four carloads of cattle which have been sent for stocking the valley which they had taken over in the Columbia valley. The stock included four pure-bred Hereford bulls, three pure-bred Durham bulls and 21 thoroughbred heifers, of which seven were Herefords and 14 Durhams. There were also 60 calves and a number of breeding cows, nearly all of them pure-bred.

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Current Comment

BRITAIN'S VITALITY.

We are sometimes told that the British race is deteriorating. The fact that British Empire has passed its zenith, and is commencing its decline and fall. Needless to say, these statements issue only from the mouths of our enemies, and that the wish is father to the thought is not for a moment doubted.

Yet, in the face of the fact that the reputation of these pessimistic prophets, if any evidence were needed, of Britain's vitality it has surely been produced during the last few weeks. During the last eighteen months Great Britain has passed through a period of almost unexampled strain and difficulty. A period more trying than that which she has ever encountered since the long war.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1898.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

It is alleged that the question of the Canada-Alaska boundary will be settled by the surrender to the United States of territory claimed by British Columbia. We do not deny the right of the Imperial government to make such a surrender. The Crown can by treaty cede all of British Columbia to a foreign power, and the only remedy the people would have would be in the way of armed resistance to their new masters. Our point is that the Dominion government has no authority to speak for British Columbia and consent to the cession of any part of the territory claimed by this province.

Whatever territory in Northwestern America, south of the 60th parallel of north latitude, became vested in the British crown by virtue of the treaty of 1825 with Russia, is as much a part of British Columbia as Toronto is a part of Ontario or Halifax a part of Nova Scotia, and neither the Dominion government nor the Dominion parliament has any authority, direct or implied, to consent to its cession to a foreign power. The crown may cede any portion of British Columbia to the United States of America, but if it is thought necessary to secure legislative assent in Canada to such a cession it must be obtained at Victoria and not at Ottawa. Hence it follows that there is no member of the Quebec Conference entitled to give consent on behalf of this province to the surrender of any territorial rights under the treaty of 1825.

We need hardly say that the Imperial government would not undertake to cede a part of Ontario, Quebec or New Brunswick to the United States without consulting the legislatures of those provinces, and this being the case, we do not see why different treatment should be accorded to British Columbia.

All territorial rights in Canada, excepting those in the Northwest Territories, are provincial, not federal. If both sides of Portland Canal, for example, belong to British Columbia under a fair interpretation of the treaty, the Dominion government has no more authority to surrender one side to the United States than the other. The legislature of British Columbia has the unquestioned right to be consulted by the Imperial government on any legislative or administrative body in regard thereto. We do not say that the Dominion government might not properly be questioned as to whether this province was willing to accede to would be in the interests of Canada as a whole, that is, in an advisory capacity; but we insist that when it comes to having a right to speak only the Imperial government and the Imperial parliament and the legislature of British Columbia possess it.

It is worthy of note that the alleged settlement of the boundary contemplates the exchange of a part of what is claimed to be British Columbia for the right of access to a part of the Dominion outside of the borders of this province. In the territory to be thus ceded to the United States there are undoubtedly valuable mineral deposits and timber, which are now vested in the crown for the use of the people of British Columbia. We protest that this right ought not to be extinguished without the assent of the province being asked and without such compensation being made as would reasonably be demanded.

We concede, however, that what we have in mind is not so much the question of compensation as the right of the province, as an independent and sovereign government subject only to the paramount authority of the Crown and the Imperial parliament, to deal with matters of a territorial nature affecting the Dominion parliament by the terms of confederation, and that it ought to be definitely and positively asserted at the earliest possible moment.

BRITISH PRECEDENTS GOVERN.

Sir Oracle, of the News-Advertiser, emits one of his belated incursions on a provincial question. The Royal Commission is the subject. Before dealing with the principal point made in our contemporary's article, it seems proper to make an observation in regard to the News-Advertiser's method of treating its contemporaries. It is one of studied and labored insult, which does not even consider the obligations which newspapers of standing feel in regard to the truth of their statements. For example, it printed a very insulting reference to the Colonist, based on an alleged quotation from the Colonist describing the newspapers supporting the present government as "the hiring press," an expression which the Colonist never employed. Any one can see how easily it is to be severe upon an opponent, if falsehood and insult are to be recognized as legitimate weapons in journalism. But enough of this. The public are not concerned as to whether the Colonist or the News-Advertiser can say the more severe things, the one about the other. What they are interested in is the principles represented by the papers. Here we find a vital difference—one that affects our whole system of provincial government. This, and this only, we propose to discuss, leaving to the News-Advertiser a monopoly of its favorite weapons.

The sentences in the News-Advertiser's article to which we take the greatest exception are the following:

"As is frequently the case with those who have only a superficial knowledge of the constitution and powers of the executives of the province and the Dominion, (i.e. the Colonist) assumed that what was proper and legitimate for the highest executive of the Empire must be equally applicable to the executive of a province of the Dominion."

To this follows a reference to the editor of the Colonist, which has no bearing upon the question in issue, and then this sentence:

"It never should be forgotten, in discussing the administrative methods of the Imperial and Colonial governments—whether the latter be what may be called supreme in their own sphere—such as those of the different Australian provinces or those of the Dominion—or subordinate like those of the various provinces in Canada, that while those of the Imperial government are based wholly on precedent, those of the latter are based almost entirely upon statutory enactments."

It is difficult to conceive of a more mistaken idea of the character of the provincial governments of Canada, or of one more likely to tend to the destruction of responsible government than this view put forward by the News-Advertiser. It is the view that one would naturally expect from a person who formed his conceptions of the British Constitution as applied to the colonies from a brief experience at a subordinate desk in the Imperial service, or from the class of Englishmen, happily growing less every year, who regard the colonies as something a little above penal settlements, but not quite up to the level of petty African sultanates. Those of us who have had the advantage of being born in Canada and of being familiar with the manner in which our provincial legislatures have been built up—who may have had the opportunity of learning the principles of responsible government at the feet of its great champions, and who can remember how all the chief questions involved in it were discussed in the years when confederation was first talked of—and we do not now mean the union of British Columbia with the Dominion, but the original confederation, will have no other feeling than one of amazement that such ideas should be advanced at this late day in Canada.

It is doubtful if the constitution of the province ever received a more thorough analysis in the courts than in two cases which originated in the province of New Brunswick. One of these involved the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act, the other the right of the provincial governments to rank as Crown creditors against an insolvent bank. If Colonist readers will pardon a short personal reference, the editor of the Colonist will say that he had special opportunity for noting what took place in these cases, as he was lending counsel on one side in the first case, and in the second case was the chief journalistic supporter of the view of the constitution, subsequently adopted by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the Canada Temperance Act case, the most learned and exhaustive review of the provincial constitution was made by Jan. J. Kaye, Q.C., of St. John one of the most scholarly men ever connected with the bar of any of the Canadian provinces, with a reputation extending to the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Kaye devoted several months exclusively to the investigation of this subject and his argument occupied upwards of a day. Neither in his argument, nor in any of the other arguments, nor in the judgments of the five judges, nor in the judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada, nor in those of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was it ever suggested that the British constitution was not in full force and effect in all the provinces of Canada.

The News-Advertiser may object that its reference is to "administrative methods," but this will be simply to beg the question. Most of the "administrative methods" in use in the United Kingdom are statutory, but the statutes are always interpreted in the light of the constitution. Take the matter of commissions; statutory authority is necessary in order that commissioners may examine witnesses under oath. An ordinary royal commission has no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and take sworn testimony. The Lieutenant-Governor of any of the provinces may at any time issue a commission of inquiry into any question, that can be properly examined into by commissioners under constitutional usage, but the attendance of witnesses would be wholly voluntary.

The point on which we join issue with the News-Advertiser is its denial of the application of the principles of the British constitution to the government of the provinces. This we claim is novel and dangerous, but we were not unprepared for it. The News-Advertiser and the Ministry for which it speaks must take this position or stand condemned before the people. The action of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes in dismissing Mr. Turner was an assertion of personal government. The appointment of Chief Justice McColl as a commissioner to investigate acts of the provincial government was in direct violation of constitutional usage. The suggestion of the Times that a roving commission should be appointed to investigate the lands and works department would, if acted upon, be a gross stretch of the statutory power vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, and to cap it all comes this claim of the News-Advertiser that what is proper and legitimate in Great Britain is not applicable here. The importance of the principle for which we are contending, namely, that the precedents in force in Great Britain have equal force in this province, will be seen by reference to "The Constitution Act," which is a piece of legislation with a very misleading name. In this act there is not a word said about ministerial responsibility. Read as the News-Advertiser would have it read, the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint ministers whenever he sees fit. They need not be members of the legislature when appointed and they need never become members. He may dissolve the legislature when he pleases, but in addition to his right to do this, the Crown has the right reserved to it also to dissolve the legislature. All the talk that has been indulged in since 1872 in this province about ministerial responsibility and questions of this nature, has been a mistake, if the News-Advertiser is right in its contention. If we are to look to the constitution act for guidance and are not to be governed by the principles of the British constitution, then it is idle to speak of Mr. Semlin as premier and as entitled to remain in office if he can secure a majority of the legislature. He is simply one of five executive officers, who hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor. If the News-Advertiser is correct the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has no advisers, nor are the persons whom he appoints to the executive council responsible to the legislature. But the News-Advertiser is not correct. It is indeed wholly wrong, for the principles of the British constitution apply to British Columbia and its constitutional statutes must be interpreted in accordance therewith.

MR. MARTIN'S TOUR.

Mr. Joseph Martin is a healthy man to all appearances. Hence his trip East was not for sanitary purposes. His interests are all in the West. Hence the alleged private business which toots him away was not especially urgent. Mr. Martin's real business was, however, private in one sense, since, though it had reference to public matters, its chief object was the promotion of the policy of the pugacious politician from the prairies. When Mr. Martin went East the Colonist said:

Mr. Martin has gone to Ottawa on private business. When Mr. Martin visits the capital of the Dominion, and consults with the cabinet upon private business, it would be a good idea for his colleagues to keep their eyes peeled. It will be recalled that Mr. Martin was careful in Winnipeg to express doubt as to the ability of the present government to secure a majority in the house. This opinion does credit to Mr. Martin's diagnosis of the situation. The present government will not have a majority in the house. In view of this the nature of Mr. Martin's private business may be guessed. Lieutenant-Governor McInnes is the creator of the present political situation here. He is also the creator of a rather embarrassing question with which the Dominion government will have to deal. There is also a very clearly defined intention all round to run the next provincial election on federal lines. Now it is very obvious that, if when the inevitable defeat of the government comes, the Liberal party will be able to see his way clear to call upon Mr. Martin to form a new government out of Liberal elements, pure and simple, and appeal to the people through the office and patronage at his disposal, he may escape having to answer for his conduct in the next appeal to the people, which may be set down as certain.

When Mr. Martin reached Quebec, the most easterly point of his pilgrimage, he was very much in evidence, and from such proofs of the nature of his mission as were available, the special correspondent of the Montreal Gazette sent his paper the following:

The event of the day was the arrival in Quebec of Mr. Joseph Martin, formerly of Manitoba, but now by the grace of the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Col. Innes, attorney-general of British Columbia. Of the many talents which Mr. Martin possesses astuteness is not the least. His explanation of his explanations in connection with his present visit to the Ancient Capital. During his stay in Montreal he worked hard, and his best way to satisfy them, Mr. Bostock naturally wants this position. It would be another step towards the goal of his ambition. But would it be to the benefit of the Province to have as its cabinet representative a man so little qualified to fill the place? Decidedly not. Under the present condition of affairs, however, Mr. Bostock would be the man to receive the appointment, and the "Hon. Hewitt Bostock, M. P., Minister of Mines, Ottawa, Canada," would read well in the London Times, and would to a certain extent give that young man the desired prominence socially, and so accomplish the desire that caused his removal to the rotunda of the Legislature of the Liberal party that it is possible for such a result to become an actual fact, for whatever political party citizens may support, they certainly expect that known ability and not wealth shall guide the leaders of the party in their selection of men to fill the trusted and responsible offices of ministers of the crown. If such a course had not been followed in the past, notably by the Liberal-Conservative party, the grand results which have been achieved in Canada within the last generation would not yet be in evidence.

MR. BOSTOCK'S AMBITION.

It is stated that Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M.P., the recognized Liberal political boss of British Columbia, has undertaken to finance the New Westminster Columbian so that this newspaper will continue on its course. Looking at it from a business standpoint the Messrs. Kennedy are to be congratulated on the arrangement. They have worked hard to establish their business and deserve success, of which they had attained a fair amount, when the labor of years was undone in an hour by the great fire. Whether the country is to be congratulated on the new influence behind the Columbian is a debatable question. It is well understood that Mr. Bostock's removal to British Columbia from England was for the purpose of obtaining political recognition so that he might shine later on as a colonial statesman, and in this effort he has so far been very successful. It was not through any special business or intellectual qualification that Mr. Bostock hoped to achieve his end, for he has not so far been discovered in the possession of either. But he is largely possessed of that which the late Hon. T. B. Humphreys aptly described as "influence of a metallic character," and this "influence" directed into various channels under advice of others, has up to date been productive of satisfactory results so far as Mr. Bostock's ambition is concerned, if not from a financial point of view. Is it an advantage to this Province for this young man to have a strong political "pull" through his newspapers and the "influence" of the alleged private business which toots him away was not especially urgent. Mr. Martin's real business was, however, private in one sense, since, though it had reference to public matters, its chief object was the promotion of the policy of the pugacious politician from the prairies. When Mr. Martin went East the Colonist said:

Mr. Martin has gone to Ottawa on private business. When Mr. Martin visits the capital of the Dominion, and consults with the cabinet upon private business, it would be a good idea for his colleagues to keep their eyes peeled. It will be recalled that Mr. Martin was careful in Winnipeg to express doubt as to the ability of the present government to secure a majority in the house. This opinion does credit to Mr. Martin's diagnosis of the situation. The present government will not have a majority in the house. In view of this the nature of Mr. Martin's private business may be guessed. Lieutenant-Governor McInnes is the creator of the present political situation here. He is also the creator of a rather embarrassing question with which the Dominion government will have to deal. There is also a very clearly defined intention all round to run the next provincial election on federal lines. Now it is very obvious that, if when the inevitable defeat of the government comes, the Liberal party will be able to see his way clear to call upon Mr. Martin to form a new government out of Liberal elements, pure and simple, and appeal to the people through the office and patronage at his disposal, he may escape having to answer for his conduct in the next appeal to the people, which may be set down as certain.

When Mr. Martin reached Quebec, the most easterly point of his pilgrimage, he was very much in evidence, and from such proofs of the nature of his mission as were available, the special correspondent of the Montreal Gazette sent his paper the following:

The event of the day was the arrival in Quebec of Mr. Joseph Martin, formerly of Manitoba, but now by the grace of the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Col. Innes, attorney-general of British Columbia. Of the many talents which Mr. Martin possesses astuteness is not the least. His explanation of his explanations in connection with his present visit to the Ancient Capital. During his stay in Montreal he worked hard, and his best way to satisfy them, Mr. Bostock naturally wants this position. It would be another step towards the goal of his ambition. But would it be to the benefit of the Province to have as its cabinet representative a man so little qualified to fill the place? Decidedly not. Under the present condition of affairs, however, Mr. Bostock would be the man to receive the appointment, and the "Hon. Hewitt Bostock, M. P., Minister of Mines, Ottawa, Canada," would read well in the London Times, and would to a certain extent give that young man the desired prominence socially, and so accomplish the desire that caused his removal to the rotunda of the Legislature of the Liberal party that it is possible for such a result to become an actual fact, for whatever political party citizens may support, they certainly expect that known ability and not wealth shall guide the leaders of the party in their selection of men to fill the trusted and responsible offices of ministers of the crown. If such a course had not been followed in the past, notably by the Liberal-Conservative party, the grand results which have been achieved in Canada within the last generation would not yet be in evidence.

THE ASHCROFT TRAIL.

Some of our contemporaries think that too much has been said about the difficulties and dangers of the Ashcroft-Sitkine trail, and witnesses are cited to prove that there is a good trail to Hazelton. No one has ever disputed this. It is the country between Hazelton and the Sitkine which presents the obstacles to travel. These, doubtless, can be removed; but they have not been, and until they are, the trail should be avoided by travellers. But why should any man spend months in walking to Hazelton when he can get further ahead in as many days by steamer? If it were cheaper to walk, that might explain it, but it is more expensive.

The trail from Quesselle to Hazelton has been used every year for a long time

in connection with the business of the Hudson's Bay company. Formerly there was a trail all the way to the Sitkine, and it was fairly good; but it grew up with the bushes years ago. All this was explained nearly a year ago in the Colonist, and Alderman Humphreys, of this city, who cut the trail, was quoted as authority. Everything we then said has been fully borne out by the events of the past season.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The publication of the annual trade statistics has renewed a discussion of the so-called "balance of trade." On no single subject is there more misunderstanding than upon this, and perhaps it is a country's prosperity is responsible for more erroneous fiscal legislation than all other causes combined. The balance of trade is reached, as everyone knows, by comparing the exports and imports, and the time-honored fallacy is that an excess of imports means general prosperity, and an excess of exports of imports, general depression.

It ought to be apparent to anyone, but unfortunately it is not, that as business does not regulate itself according to the dates adopted by governments for the making up of their accounts, any balance struck between the exports and imports of a single year would necessarily be inconclusive for any purpose whatever, except to show the value placed by shippers upon the goods exported, and by importers upon the goods imported during the preceding twelve-month period. It would leave untouched altogether the question of outstanding credits. At the risk of going over familiar ground, we will give a few illustrations showing the utter uselessness of such comparisons.

A British Columbia merchant ships on speculation \$50,000 worth of salmon to Great Britain in June, 1898. This will appear on the exports of the year ending June 30, 1898. A good many things may happen before the salmon. Being good luck attended the venture, and he will not be able to draw against it until its arrival. Being of an extremely speculative turn of mind, he omits to insure the salmon; the vessel carrying it is lost at sea, and the merchant loses his \$50,000. But, according to the balance-of-trade faddists, as here is an export of \$50,000, not offset by any import, the country gained \$50,000 by the shipper's account. But, on the other hand, let us suppose that good luck attended the venture, and not only did the cargo arrive in safety, but it found the market empty, so that, after paying freight and commissions, the merchant had coming to him \$60,000, which he forthwith invested in goods and brought them to British Columbia. These goods would not reach here until some time during the next fiscal year, so there would be no export to offset them, and the balance-of-trade faddists would say that the country had lost \$60,000, whereas as a matter of fact the profit on the transaction was \$10,000. If the merchant sold his salmon for just what it cost to deliver it in Great Britain and had the cash sent to him, the faddists would insist that the country had made \$50,000 by the transaction, although in point of fact not a dollar had been made.

The result is just the same if the case of one thousand shipments instead of one are taken. No inference in regard to the prosperity of a country can be properly drawn by a comparison of its exports and imports. Speaking generally, we should say that an increase of imports is a good sign in a country, as in an individual, as it indicates an increased purchasing capacity. Increasing exports in the same way are a good sign, just as increased sales by an individual are a good indication in his case. They show a demand for the products of the country, and that is what we all want to see. The reason why we cannot accept these things as certain signs is because there is no means of telling how each individual venture turned out.

Another fallacy that is based upon the trade returns is due to the habit of comparing our exports and imports to and from any particular country. We see, for example, that we increase our exports to Great Britain, but not our imports from that country. If that fact were taken by itself, it would warrant inferences prejudicial to our trade relations with the Mother Country. But no fact in the commerce of a country stands alone. The difference between our exports and imports from Great Britain may be made up by imports from China made through Great Britain. Thus the British Columbia merchant who sent his \$50,000 worth of salmon to Great Britain and sold it for \$60,000 net, may decide to invest his money in Chinese goods. So he buys in China and draws on London for his \$60,000. The London house pays the draft, but it does not send the money to China. The money stays in London, and goods go out to China instead. The fact that the British Columbia merchant was able to sell his salmon in Great Britain enabled him to buy goods in China, and thus enabled the Chinese merchant to buy goods in London. Thus we see that commerce is an endless chain, and that we will inevitably be mistaken if we attempt to draw conclusions from the particular links which happen to be under our eyes at the time.

For our own part, we do not think that minor changes in duties have very much effect one way or the other upon the commerce of a nation. The so-called British preferential tariff is little more than a sentimental affair, benefiting no one in particular, except perhaps Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who gained a good deal of lustre from the association of his name with it. Commerce is influenced by causes, which in the great majority of cases are too subtle and too deep to be reached by legislation.

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TRIED FOR

Belle Adams Put for the Murder King

Court Room Crow to Hear the

The long-deferred trial for the murder of Charles Kincaid, was Mr. Justice Irving, fact that a human life a crowd of spectators a number of women these women somewhat of the witnesses when tell some foul words were material to the court remarked, the case out, no matter people who attend a expect to hear such a "Thirteen jurymen the defence or stood a before a jury was following twelve men to Baner, J. Fraser, V. Lawson, F. Hensky, Moore, W. T. Hurdall, H. Penketh, J. E. Fullerton, foreman.

Mr. Justice Irving to bench sharp on time and the haste in being to be unnecessarily by Mr. F. B. Gregory, Crown, who had been for the defence.

In opening Mr. Gregory over the circumstances of the story of the trial. The prisoner broke down the recital, but was restored after a short interval how the prisoner lay together at the the man had fallen on a sequent after coming to the hotel with his throat following him with her hand. The motive Gregory ascribed to the one who feared that Kincaid would be another witness. Some times of the trial as exhibits plans of the Mr. W. Ridgeway V who was called as a witness.

After Mr. A. P. Briggs the Empire had been that Kincaid had occupied the Empire and some by the prisoner and Kincaid ordered by him to leave their quarters in the house to visit the scene of the crime. The prisoner was arrested by the police and taken to the police station. Fred Bevan told how Williams had been standing of the Empire on the day when Kincaid came along went up stairs, shortly after going down with his throat cut. The witness said in her hand and said "I the witness had some of the prisoner and a woman fighting in the house of the other woman of a man. Witness said he would make a statement and on one occasion saw the woman into a room, do for her." Another witness had separated the pair had caught hold of her, a kill her. On still another had met prisoners on early in the morning and she said she was would hit her. The witness would serve her right "nigger." He had warned that not to hit her the would get punished on her.

In re-examination Mr. why the witness had not police all that information. The witness admitted given it to the provincial level he gave it in a of the city part. The witness said whether it was twenty fifteen minutes between them went up to the room a few minutes after the preliminary hearing he had about three minutes.

The witness was asked Fraser, who showed this from the razor cut, and Kincaid who said that after Kincaid's death he had thrown herself on her Kincaid: "You drove me to do it."

S. Hardman testified to the stained razor from the Constable Anderson and that she saw on her up the prisoner had admitted killed Kincaid. The admission was made at the location by the court as some to have been obtained through the.

The trial was then adjourned at 9 o'clock.

DIDN'T LIKE THE DATIONS

I remember once riding Francisco or so. I was on a day coach that was lit fire, the month being August in the Chicago Record station of the city of O who looked poor but proud, making poor but proud the two seats which we back.

Some poor devil who wants to beat his way out of country, one of the said, "Let's hear him out."

So when the conductor one of us found something his ticket and complained official angrily busy for longer than his usual time, to bolt without waiting looking for stewards.

We began to hear labored under the seat, and twenty there was an eruption, a volcano of overturned our hidden protest.

"Gentlemen," he said, sentenced to forty years in I thought it was a tough first chance I broke. I reach Sacramento I'd have friends there. B. Shiloh Bill. Fine the I'm safe in saying Sacramento two hours distant. I have bagatelle of thirty-six years the prison, and I'm considering the whether more hours under them. It up here like a gentle Sheriff Bill. Fine the aboard and go back to the prefer the thirty-six years hours."







