

The Week Courier.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

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CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

He Wants Good, Sound, Stable Money and the Restoration of Confidence.

Opposed to Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver—No Patchwork Legislation.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—The Constitution prints a letter from President Cleveland to Governor Northen, in which the President states his position on the financial question. The letter is in reply to one written by Governor Northen on the 15th instant. The letter presented a graphic picture of the situation in Georgia and the South, and urged upon the President the expediency of more comprehensive public assistance than his recent message set forth.

The President's reply is as follows: "Executive Mansion, Washington City, Sept. 26.—To Hon. W. J. Northen, Dear Sir: I hardly know how to reply to your letter of the 15th instant. It seems to me that I am quite plainly on record concerning the financial situation. My letter accepting the nomination to the presidency, when read in connection with the message lately sent to Congress in extraordinary session, appears to me to be very explicit. I want a currency that is stable and safe in the hands of our people. I won't knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justify me in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for a shrinkage in the purchasing power of a dollar. I have reserved for a full dollar's worth of work for a good dollar's worth of product of his toil. I don't want it to be of such character as will demonstrate abroad our wisdom and good faith, thus placing us upon a firm foundation and credit among the nations of the earth; I want our financial conditions and the laws relating to our currency so safe and reassuring that those who have money will spend and invest in business and new enterprises, instead of hoarding it. You cannot cure fright by selling it foolish and unreasonable; and I cannot prevent a frightened man from hoarding it."

"I want good, sound and stable money and a condition of confidence that will keep it in use. Within the limits of what I have written I am a friend of silver, but I believe its proper place in our currency can only be had by a readjustment of our currency legislation and the inauguration of a consistent and comprehensive financial scheme. I think such a thing can only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the law on which is charged all our financial difficulties and the present policy of the United States on the subject of the public mind this law cannot be built upon or patched in such a way as to relieve the situation. "I am, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States and independently. I am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law. I don't think I am called upon by the opposition in the Senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate situation. My daily prayer is that the delay occasioned by such opposition may not be the cause of plunging the country into deeper depression than it has yet known, and that the Democratic party will not be justly held responsible for such a catastrophe. "Yours truly, "GROVER CLEVELAND."

THE LAKE SHORE ROAD.

Bondholders Preparing to Buy It in—The Interest of the C. P. R.

SEATTLE, Sept. 28.—Preparations are being made for foreclosure by the bondholders of the Lake Shore road at the expiry of the six months grace after default, which will be February 1, next. A reorganization under Canadian Pacific auspices is suggested. Those who think this is the move in contemplation say it would pay the Canadian Pacific better to put up with the present steamer connections with Seattle for a few months longer and ultimately get the road entirely into its hands than to merely have the use of it until it gets into the hands of the Northern Pacific again. Further, by buying the road through its friends the Canadian Pacific would be able to secure the cancellation of the Burrard Inlet & Fraser Valley contract, which is to let the Northern Pacific into British Columbia by way of the Lake Shore, or in some way to prevent it from benefiting the Northern Pacific. If the Lake Shore enables the Northern Pacific to invade Canadian Pacific territory, so much the better for it, and it can return the compliment by letting the Canadian Pacific into the Northern Pacific territory at Seattle. But the Northern Pacific will not lose the road without a struggle. The receivers may go to the courts and obtain permission to pay the interest in default, giving as a reason that the failure to do so will imperil what it has cost the Northern Pacific several million dollars to acquire.

MEN'S RESCUE SOCIETY.

The Once Well-Known Fanny C. Clavin Bent on Reforming the Male Sex.

New York, Sept. 28.—Lady Cook, of London, once known on this side of the water as Fanny C. Clavin, is once more attracting attention in her favorite field. With some of her friends she is about to bring into existence a Rescue Society for men, similar to the various Rescue societies established for women in the big cities of the old and new world, and the object of which is to wear the sterner sex from habits of immorality. She has also drafted a bill for an amendment to the Criminal Law Act, which will be introduced at the reassembling of Parliament, by which men convicted of either casual, occasional or frequent cohabitation with women of ill-fame, public or private, may be amenable to the law concerning "rogues and vagabonds," and by which they may be summarily sentenced to any term of hard labor not exceeding one year by the sitting magistrate, without the option of a trial by jury.

SCARCITY OF COAL.

Sufferings of Colliers and Factory Workers—Meetings of Miners—Proposed Coal Trust.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The scarcity of coal, due to the miners' strike, has led to a further rise of one shilling per ton on the London Coal Exchange. The demand is strong, but business is trifling, inasmuch as virtually no stocks are now offering. Holders of inland coal refuse to sell, preferring to await a further advance, which many believe is certain to come by Friday. Merchants in Scotland bought the poorest quality of Scotch coal at one guinea per ton, and doubtless they will retail at 30 shillings. Only Seaborne coal is available. The abundance of coal is being raised daily in Wales, Scotland, Durham and Northumberland, but transportation is difficult, and the prices asked are enormous. But little Welsh coal is expected to reach England for many days, largely on account of the demurrage of vessels. A block of empty trucks on the North-eastern railway temporarily seals up the Durham supply. The trade in Scotch coal has lately received a great impetus. Much of the coal brought from Scotland to the Thames is being sent by rail to the Midlands, where a coal famine prevails.

In the meantime the sufferings of the colliers and the factory workers are becoming intense. It is computed that there are 20,000 children and women on the verge of starvation. Many of these subsist on raw vegetables, having no coal with which to cook their food. Meetings of federations of miners were held in a number of strike districts to-day to appoint and instruct delegates to the strikers' conference to be held in Derby on Friday. At all of these meetings resolutions were adopted in favor of resuming work in all the collieries whose owners will allow the old rate of wages, provided the owners promise not to interfere with the levy of funds to be made by the federation officials on all members. These resolutions were not, however, supported unanimously, and, moreover, it is not likely that the mine owners will accede to the federation's conditions.

HAWAIIAN HAPPENINGS.

Royalists Opposed to the Restoration of Queen Liliuokalani—Election on Women's Rights.

Bark Foundered at Sea—The U. S. Cruiser "Philadelphia" Replaces "the Boston."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The steamer Mariposa arrived this morning, bringing the following Honolulu advices: It is expected that the general election on woman's rights will be held on Dec. 8. An application has been made by the New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency Co. for the appointment of a provisional liquidator in the colony.

The Norfolk Island correspondent writes: The steel bark *Girvin*, from San Francisco, foundered at sea. All hands were taken aboard the *Geo. Thompson*, bound for Pagan Sound.

Robert Louis Stevenson, the fiction writer, has arrived at Honolulu from Samoa. He represents affairs there to be unsettled and in a precarious state. The farewell reception to the U. S. S. *Boston* at Honolulu, will be held on the 25th in the executive building.

The run on the Auckland N. S. savings banks occurred on September 1. A notice was posted that the depositors would be paid in full, but the rumor continued. The bank had resources of \$250,000 and a reserve fund in excess of liabilities of \$30,000.

The United States cruiser *Philadelphia* has arrived. Admiral Skirret transferred his flag from her to the *Boston*, which is to sail for San Francisco about the 27th. Her hull is perfectly sound. During the *Boston's* stay the warmest feelings of friendship were cherished between the *Boston's* officers and crew and the citizens, the royalists' official organ to the contrary. The royalists are greatly elated over the *Boston's* arrival, which is construed to mean that an election in Hawaii will be held to determine the form of government desired by the people, and they are confident the native vote would restore the queen. The Government party deride the news as inspired by party motives. It is held that the United States can take no action without a treaty stipulation. It is still hoped President Cleveland will recommend annexation rather than a protectorate. The royalists report a number of warships on the way there to enforce quiet during the elections for the foregoing purpose. The royalist paper sold by the sheriff has been replaced by an evening paper of the same political views.

A Woman's Weakness.

DARTMOUTH, N. S., Sept. 28.—To-day John Lunn was arraigned for firing at his wife with intent to kill. She quietly left her home at Waverley, and her husband found her in Dartmouth late at night with a man named Eddie Lee. Therapson Lunn caught hold of her and pointing a revolver at her head, exclaimed "By God, I'll kill you." She escaped and Lunn was arrested. Evidence of the shooting was given by four witnesses. Mrs. Lunn then took the stand, and in an attempt to screen her husband swore that neither she or her husband were in Dartmouth on the night in question. Her perjury was so glaring that the magistrate instantly sent her to jail. Both husband and wife were sent to the Supreme court for trial. The other two witnesses in the same case narrowly escaped being sent to jail for perjury.

CHICAGO GOSSIP.

Moral Reform Congresses—Farmers, Grangers and Cotton Planters in Convention.

The Sale of Goods by Exhibitors to Be Most Rigidly Prohibited.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Two important congresses that have attracted to the city more than a thousand delegates, opened here to-day. One is the world's congress of mission societies of every evangelical denomination, and the other is the international congress of Sunday schools, which is the outcome of the international gathering on the same subject held in Paris in 1889, and over which Leon Say, the eminent publicist, presided.

Wool growers, wool dealers and cotton planters and dealers, together with farmers and members of grange organizations, are rounding up at Jackson Park to-day, two days having been set apart for representatives of the wool growers and the cotton planters, and thereby depress the price of farm products and impair the value of farms. The other day delegates will remain in the city pending the opening of the National Wool Growers' Convention, on Thursday next.

The chief of the department having control of all the big buildings began to-day to purge their exhibits of anything that is not strictly American. The department has been decided in favor of the exhibition. An exploit order was at once issued to department chiefs by the director-general, instructing them strictly to enforce the rules of the exhibition. The means that the sale of goods by an exhibitor in any department building will be permitted only when exhibitors hold a concession to do so. The department chief expects to meet with vigorous opposition from Australian, German, French, Italian, Russian, British and other exhibitors, who have been privately backing the department chief.

CHRISTIAN MURDERED.

An Armenian Loses His Life at the Hands of Mohammedan Mob.

Details of the Atrocity—The Tragedy Before Presbyterian Mission Board.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Rev. Dr. Benjamin L. Hare, Recording Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, received news from Ormeelah, Persia, to-day, of the brutal murder of an Armenian Christian in that city recently, at the hand of a mob of Mohammedans. The name of the victim of the outrage was Ajah Jon. He was a prosperous merchant in the City of Ormeelah and a prominent member of the Presbyterian church in that city, having been converted to Christianity some time ago by the missionaries of the board at that station. According to the accounts Ajah Jon acted as the agent of a Mohammedan woman who wished to purchase a piece of property. She called at Ajah's shop, and he acted as her agent on the day in question, and he reported that he had not as yet been able to make the purchase of the lands she desired to obtain so much. Annoyed by the delay in carrying out her wishes, the woman went to some of the most influential among the natives and told them that Ajah Jon had grossly insulted her.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP LOST.

The Cruiser "Roosala" Missing With Nearly Two Hundred Men on Board.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—The naval authorities have finally concluded that the warship *Rosolaka*, which sailed some days ago from Berval, on the Gulf of Finland, for Helsinki, the capital of Finland, and which has not since been heard from, has been lost. The general public has believed for some time that the vessel had foundered, but the naval authorities thought that perhaps her machinery had been disabled and that she was floating around helplessly in the Gulf of Finland.—Schooners were sent in search of her, but they found no sign of her save wreckage that had undoubtedly come from the missing ship. It is now assumed that the *Rosolaka* has struck a sunken rock and went down with every soul on board. The naval authorities state that she had a crew of 200 men all told.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that the *Rosolaka* was unseaworthy when she left Berval. She had been repaired clumsily, leaked badly and was generally unfitted for heavy weather. Her deck was but three feet above the surface of the water and her captain was ill. The total number of lives lost, says the *Chronicle* correspondent, was 173. The first news of the accident came to the *Ozar* from a foreign source.

CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

More New Cases of Each Malady—A Mail Steamer Returns to Genoa Plague Stricken.

ROME, Sept. 28.—In the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day seventeen fresh cases of cholera developed in Leghorn and eight persons died of the disease. In the same time nineteen fresh cases and seven deaths were reported in Patti, Sicily. The mail steamer *Carlo R.*, which sailed from Genoa for San Leo, Brazil, on July 23, has returned with cholera aboard her, and is in quarantine at Anisara Ansland, near Barcelona. The steamer was infected when she reached Brazil, and was not allowed to land any passengers. During the voyage fourteen persons died. Seventeen cases of cholera were reported by the ship's doctor last night.

AMERICAN NEWS.

John D. Rockefeller's Philanthropic Project—A Plague Stricken Steamer.

Congress of Young Men's Christian Associations—An Unnaturalizable Chinaman.

Cannot be Naturalized.

SEATTLE, Sept. 28.—The application of Louis King to be admitted to citizenship was denied yesterday by Judge Hanford on the sole and only ground that King is a Chinese, the court had no power under the law to grant the application. The decision comes that according to the testimony of Roger S. Green, Orange Jacobs and Thomas H. Cann, King is in all respects fully qualified to become a citizen. He took up his residence in this country before he was 18 years of age, and has lived in the state over twenty years, having been a merchant in this city for the last five years. He can read and write the English language, and he has forsaken the social and religious customs of his country, being a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church in this city. It is understood that attorney representing said King, the Portland Chinese merchant, who has charge of the Washington and Oregon Chinese for the Six Companies, will appeal the case to the United States Supreme court in order to test the validity of the law.

Plague Stricken.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Captain Black of the steamer *Hogarth*, which arrived yesterday morning from Santos, states that while at Santos on September 2, he was informed that the Italian steamer *Venezia Florio*, from Genoa, August 24, for Rio de Janeiro, loaded with immigrants, and which had been refused admission to the ports of Brazil on account of cholera aboard, had for some days been lying outside the harbor of Santos in a helpless condition. The deaths on board the plague stricken steamer were reported to be from 20 to 30 daily. The bodies of the unfortunate victims, which their clothing and bedding were thrown overboard and washed ashore near Santos, to the great consternation of the inhabitants. It was supposed that the unfortunate steamer was without medical assistance or supplies, and had insufficient provisions or coal to proceed further.

Angelo Tova Los.

SEATTLE, Sept. 28.—There will be another short delay in filing the final proofs in the Port Angeles town lot cases. Capt. C. Toole, the registrar, received a wire yesterday from Washington stating that the same for the final proof had been postponed to the 28th inst., which should bring them here about October 2 or 4. In view of this delay, all the cases before the commissioner at Port Angeles for hearing have been postponed, and no case will be heard before October 7.

W.M.C.A. Congress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The programme of the congress of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the world to be held under the auspices of the World's Congress auxiliary in the Memorial Art Palace, Chicago, Oct. 6, was completed to-day by Erskine Dill, secretary of the committee in this city. It is a somewhat extended one and embraces in its list some of the best orators and most noted Christian workers of the world.

Blown Up by Steam Gunpowder.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 28.—A special Thamesville, Ga., to the Morning News: Two negroes, Shade Lee and Gus Alexander, met last night at Lee's house to divide some stolen goods, among which was a twenty-five pound can of powder. In the scuffle the powder can was spilled on the floor. Shade threw a spoonful of this into the fire, which flashed and set off the remainder of the powder on the floor; this in turn caused the can to explode, which not only killed the negroes but also destroyed the house and the lives of the two thieves. A shot gun lying near was also discharged, the load wounding Lee's wife. Alexander was placed in jail, but he will probably die. Lee is also expected to die.

To Build a People's Palace.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The largest single transaction ever recorded in real estate up to the Hudson is about to be consummated between John D. Rockefeller and about a dozen property owners at Tarrytown. The land embraced amounts in the aggregate to a little less than 500 acres, and the cost in the neighborhood of \$750,000. Mr. Rockefeller has long had a big project in mind which would be of public benefit. The buying of the Winchester county tract will be followed by the building of a mansion which will cost over \$1,000,000. The grounds are beautifully situated, at various points commanding magnificent views of the river, and there are little hills and valleys and patches of wood here and there. It is understood that the property will be open to the public, and that Rockefeller will erect a structure for the use of the people which will live in generations to come as a monument to his memory. It will not be a temporary home, but a pleasure ground for the tolling thousands.

Washington's Valuation.

OLYMPIA, Sept. 28.—The taxable personal property of the State has been increased by the State board of equalization to over \$41,000,000. The valuation of real property was increased five millions making the total nearly \$50,000,000. The State tax necessary for current expenses for one year will be \$750,000.

A Well-Known Case.

SEATTLE, Sept. 28.—The mandate of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit in the great breach of promise suit of Mary E. Belanger against Robert H. Crandall, has been and an order made by Judge Hanford recording the mandate and entering an order vacating the original judgment and remanding the case to the Superior Court of Jefferson county, with a transcript of the papers. The judgment for \$10,000 is reversed, but the judgment for costs still stands against the defendant.

Are you troubled with a tired feeling? Try Easley's Liver Lozenges.

IN THE ARGENTINE.

Root of the Insurgents—One of the Generals to Be Shot—The Ships Loyal.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 28.—Some of the rebel sailors yesterday seized an old iron steamer, and getting up steam unobserved, steamed away to Rosario, before the government vessels could intercept the old ship. The government sent two torpedo boats in pursuit and it is believed the rebels will be captured and brought back to the port. Gen. Rosales and Artibondo are marching with strong forces against the rebels in the Province of Cordoba, San Luis and Tucuman. The national guards have been ordered to concentrate in Rosario. Gen. Espinas has been condemned to be shot. The insurgent forces in Santa Fe have been routed and the leaders made prisoners. The Argentine vessels in the harbor remain loyal.

BRAZIL'S CONFLICTS.

The Chances of a Peaceful Solution Are as Yet No Nearer.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A private telegram received here by a private bank from Rio Janeiro says the bombardment of that city is so serious that the banks of Rio, after consulting together, decided that they will probably close altogether, until the fate of the capital of Brazil is settled, one way or the other. The bombardment yesterday is said to have caused only when the foreign war vessels threatened to turn their guns on the rebels if the city was not spared. Negotiations were resumed between the government and the rebels at intercession with apparently no better chance of a peaceful termination of the struggle than some weeks ago.

LORD ABERDEEN.

He Receives Addresses From the Societies of Montreal—Embody by the Irish.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—(Special)—The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen were to-day presented with addresses by various National societies of the city. A large number of members of the St. Patrick's Society waited upon His Excellency, and Hon. James McShane, on behalf of the Irish citizens, presented an address, in which references were made to Lord Aberdeen's services on behalf of Ireland. Lord Aberdeen made an appropriate reply.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The New Quarter-Master General—Who's Who? in Canadian Military Circles.

Head Tax on the Chinese Wife of an English Missionary to Be Refunded.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—Major Lake, the new Quarter-Master-General of Militia, will, doubtless, in the next week's militia general orders, be given the local rank of Colonel of Militia, which will give him precedence over all the lieutenant-colonels in Canada. Colonel Walker Powell, Adjutant-General Goswami, A.D.C. to the Queen; Gen. Deputy Minister of Militia, and Dr. Bergin, Surgeon-General, will take precedence of Colonel Lake, they being the only officers with the rank of Colonel in Canada, and will be, of course, Colonel Lake's seniors. The Adjutant-General's colonelcy dates back to 1872, Colonel Goswami's to 1879, and Colonel Bergin's and Bergin's to 1888. Tenders for the construction of the lock gates at the Saucan canal were opened to-day. Only two were received; that of Hugh Ryan & Co. being the lowest they get the contract.

D. H. Keely, acting superintendent of Government telegraphs, has returned to the city. He says all the Government cable and telegraph lines in the Gulf and Maritime Provinces are now in good condition. Mr. Parmalee, controller of Chinese immigration, says if the Customs officers at Vancouver charged the poll tax on the Chinese wife of an English missionary the money will be refunded as the charge was illegal.

CABLE NEWS.

Hunting Spanish Anarchists.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—The police throughout Spain are hunting anarchists. Arrests are being made daily, and it is believed that every anarchist who is known to the police to be dangerous will soon be under lock and key.

Socialist Literature Seized.

PERTH, Sept. 28.—The police here seized and destroyed, this evening, great quantities of Socialist and Communist manifestoes, which had been scattered on the streets shortly after dark. The proclamations denounced the Government and the wealthy class, and called upon the people to rise and overthrow the Government. Neither the authors nor distributors of the proclamations have been apprehended.

The Record Broken.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The steamship *Furber* Bismarck arrived at Southampton this morning after a voyage of six days, 10 hours and 14 minutes. This breaks the Eastern record by half an hour.

National Laundry Exhibition.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The national laundry exhibition which has been in progress at Agricultural hall for the past three weeks, closed to-day. A large number of German and American machines were shown in operation, and the American exhibits carried off the palm.

The Kaiser's Thanks.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Emperor William telegraphed to Emperor Franz Joseph from the last station at which his train stopped in Austria, a reiteration of his cordial thanks for the welcome he had received at the review at Güns. He repeated also his words of commendation of the work of the Austro-Hungarian army in the manoeuvres.

NOT CONSISTENT.

The position which Sir John Thompson takes on the School question is simple and reasonable. The matter, he says, is before the Court, and until it decides what can be done the politician can have nothing to say. The Liberals abuse Sir John and his Government for taking this stand and say it is "shirking the question," "cowardice" and what not. Yet where is their own leader? Does he say what he would be prepared to do if he were in power? Does he give an opinion on the merits of the question? Not he. This is the position which he takes.

At the Ottawa Convention he said:—
The question is before the Court, and upon it the Liberal party is not in a position to take a stand until such time as the Government has a right to interpose. Then, air, it will be time to say whether we will or will not act. I do not care, since this question is before the Court, to deal with it, because it would appear to be prejudging the case. It is possible that this question will never come before us as a result of the Government will have no right to interpose; that will end the question forever.

The attitude of both the leaders with respect to this question is precisely the same. Yet the Liberals approve Mr. Laurier and condemn Sir John Thompson.

WILL IT BE "GENUINE"?

We are told that Mr. Laurier is the advocate of "genuine tariff reform" to distinguish it, we suppose, from the tariff reform promised by Sir John Thompson. Well, what does Mr. Laurier's tariff reform amount to? Simply a few general statements which are both ambiguous and contradictory. He says that he is in favor of a tariff for revenue. That is, he proposes to depend principally upon the revenue derived from customs duties to carry on his Government. What chance does this give him of lowering the amount of taxation? It is folly to suppose that the Liberals, when the Government falls into their hands, will initiate sweeping economies. When they were in power they spent all they could get from a revenue tariff—and more too. It is well known that were it not for the resistance which Mr. Mackenzie made to the demands for greater expenditure, the deficits would have been much greater than they were. The Liberals of to-day are of the same spirit as were the Liberals of twenty years ago. They are, in fact, if possible, hungrier, and Mr. Laurier is not made of such stern stuff as was poor old Mr. Mackenzie. It is safe, then, to say that the Liberals, if they ever get into power, will want every dollar that they can raise by hook or by crook.

Mr. Laurier does not promise his followers free trade. On the contrary, he tells them directly that his policy cannot be a free trade policy—but it is to have a free trade tendency. It is easy to see what this qualification is worth. The demand for revenue will be imperative. The will to economize will be weak and the power at best small. What prospect is there of Mr. Laurier's "genuine trade reform" lightening the burdens of the people? Then such changes in the tariff as he can make must, if he is true to his pledges, be in the direction of taxing commodities which are not produced in the country—his taxes must not protect. They must be on such commodities as tea, sugar and tobacco. The revenue raised from such articles will be a dead weight on the people, and will not be a single industry. The duties which are admitted and lowered must be on articles of general consumption, and the home produce, whether manufactured or farm, must be left to struggle with foreign competition unaided. This is the "genuine tariff reform" which Mr. Laurier promises—and the more faithfully he carries out his pledges, the more difficult will it be for the home producer to keep up the fight against the foreigner. The amount of taxation will not be lessened, and it may be increased, but the burden will be so adjusted that it will press most heavily upon those who are least able to bear its weight. Those who are charmed with Mr. Laurier's fine periods and pretty phrases do not realize this, for he takes very good care not to go into details.

NOT A NECESSARY CONSEQUENCE.

It is said that because the House of Lords rejected the Home Rule Bill it will force a dissolution. This is not why the Lords rejected that measure. They threw it out because they believed that it was a bad bill, one that they could not conscientiously approve. For precisely the same reason a very large minority of the House of Commons voted against it. It surely cannot be said that the object of the Unionist party was to bring about a dissolution. They did what they believed to be their duty at the time. It is only reasonable to presume that the Lords were actuated by the same motive. The appeal to the country may be a consequence of the action of the Lords, but it is not to be supposed that they must vote in favor of what they believe to be a bad measure, just to save the Prime Minister the inconvenience of dissolving Parliament. The Lords either have the right to reject the Home Rule Bill and other bills of that character, or they have not that right. If they have the right they are not to be deterred from exercising it because their rejection of it may be followed by consequences unpleasant to the promoters of the Bill; and if they do not possess the right, what is the use of going through the form of deliberating upon it. The question of the dissolution is one that does not necessarily enter into the issue between the Government and the House of Lords. Of course the simple and direct way in which Mr. Gladstone can settle the ques-

tion once for all is to appeal to the nation to show the Lords that they are placing themselves in opposition to the people's will. And nothing can be more certain than that this is precisely what Mr. Gladstone would do if he believed that he had the nation on his side. If he were returned with a good majority, or even with one as small as that by which the Home Rule Bill was carried, he could say to the Lords: "The nation has decided that you are wrong and I am right, and it is not for me to suppose that you intend to place yourselves in opposition to the will of the nation." The Lords would then, no doubt, withdraw their opposition to the measure, and the Irish would get the Home Rule they have been contending for so long. But Mr. Gladstone, it is evident, would rather keep on splitting hairs than to accomplish his purpose in any such straightforward way. He has interpreted the action of the House of Lords as a challenge to appeal to the nation, and he strains his ingenuity to find reasons for not accepting the challenge. This is not the course which a true Liberal might be expected to take.

WONDERFULLY OBTUSE.

The Times wishes its readers to believe that it is so intensely stupid that it cannot understand a few sentences of simple English. On Friday we commented good-humoredly on the extraordinary silliness of the Liberal press with respect to a flagrant act of bribery which was committed during the late election campaign in Brandon. We confined our remarks to the Liberal Press and to the managers of the Brandon election. We cast no reflection on the Liberal Party as a whole, and we did not so much as hint that the Manitoba Liberal Government was implicated, either directly or indirectly, in this impudent attempt to bribe taxpayers with their own money. It was the silence of the Liberal press on the subject that struck us as extraordinary, and it was to that silence that we directed attention. Yet our contemporary affects to believe that we intended to cast a reproach on the whole Liberal Party. It enters into a long explanation, not to account for the silence of the Liberal press with regard to bribery in Brandon, but to show that Mr. Adams, whom the Liberals elected to support a Liberal Government, is not a Liberal, but a Conservative. It seasons its long article with the usual amount of abuse of the Tories. Now that our contemporary has had his fill at the Conservatives, it may perhaps try to tell us why the Liberal newspapers, one and all, were silent on the subject, and why it, which has so sensitive a nose for a bribe, and which tries to show that necessary grants for public works of different kinds are intended as bribes, was as dumb as a fish about the bribery in Brandon.

STANCH AND STEADFAST.

It is very evident that if the Sherman Act is not repealed, and if confidence is not restored in the United States, the fault will not be President Cleveland's. He has done all that a man in his position can do to restore financial matters in the United States to a healthy and a normal condition. His calling an extra session of Congress when he did had of itself a good effect. His sensible message did a good deal towards the restoration of confidence, and his influence had no doubt much to do in prevailing upon the House of Representatives to act as promptly and as effectively as it did. His efforts to improve the financial condition of his country appear to be in danger of proving unavailing through the selfish and unpatriotic stand taken by a number of Senators, who do not represent more than three-quarters of a million of the population of the United States, aided by a number of Democratic Senators, who for factionist purposes appear determined to obstruct the legislation which the people want merely because it is favored by the President.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

The news from Brazil cannot be said to be satisfactory from any point of view. There is not, in the first place, much of it, and in next, what there is, is not to be relied upon. The Government has taken possession of the telegraph lines, and only such information is permitted to be sent to the outside world as it suits its purpose to impart. This circumstance gives a stimulus to the imagination of the news on which the must have the commodity they deal in, and if it does not come through the ordinary and legitimate channels, many of them have had little scruple in supplying it out of their own inventiveness.

There is very little known and very much unknown about the rebellion in Brazil. It is, for instance, known that there is an insurrection in that country, but it is not known what it is about. It is known that the navy of Brazil, or rather the greater part of it, is up in arms against the Government, but it is not known whether or not there are any on shore who sympathize with the sailor rebels and are prepared to help them. It is known that there have been some attempts to bombard Rio Janeiro, but no one is certain what damage the bombardment has done to the city, or, indeed, whether any damage at all has been done. Then there is great uncertainty as to what is the object of the rebels. Some say that Admiral Mello wants to restore monarchy in the country. Others affirm that all he seeks to do is to depose Peixoto, the President, who it is said has exceeded his power. But even about this very little is known. People who want to see reliable news from Brazil will, we fear, have to wait for some time. As it is, yesterday's news is contradicted by to-day's, and to-morrow's will very likely convince the intelligent newspaper reader that no dependence at all is to be placed upon the telegrams purporting to have been sent from Brazil.

SWEEPING DENUNCIATION.

The San Francisco Argonaut hates the daily newspapers with a hearty hatred. It has a thorough contempt for the press of San Francisco. This is what it says of that press in its issue of the 25th inst.:—"We have asserted before and now repeat, that San Francisco is now literally a den of thieves. There is no other institution on this coast so utterly abandoned, so thoroughly dishonest and so absolutely demoralized, as the newspapers of this city. Heretofore we have denounced these publications for their mercenary character, their selfishness, their vindictive, personal jealousies, their cowardice, their quarrels, their unscrupulousness, their mendacity and exposed their hypocrisy. We believe they are utterly unprincipled, and in the pursuit of unlawful gains they will stoop at nothing."

ABOUT UGANDA.

There has been war in Uganda. The reader may remember that that country is inhabited by men of different and antagonistic races and creeds. There are the native Catholics and Protestants, who bitterly hate each other and who are ready to fly at each other's throats if they are permitted to do so, on the slightest provocation. Then there are the native pagan population, who are not easy to manage. Added to these are the Arabs, who are a superior race to the natives and who are partially civilized. They are the traders of the country, profess the Mohammedan religion, and are fierce and warlike. Though greatly inferior in numbers to the natives, they are, on account of their intellectual superiority, there is a British force, composed of soldiers from the Coast and Somalians who belong to Emin Bey's colony, all under the command of Captain Macdonald.

Immediately after the departure for the Coast of Sir Gerald Portal, the British Consul, the Arabs revolted. The situation was critical and the danger great. Messengers were immediately sent to in-

form Sir Gerald Portal of the changed state of affairs. But Capt. Macdonald did not wait for his return. He opposed the revolt of the Mohammedans with all the force he could muster. Happily the native Protestants and Catholics forgot their quarrels when danger threatened, and united heartily to face the common enemy. The Somalians, of whose fidelity there had been some doubts, were true to their allegiance, and stoutly opposed their brother Mohammedans. The combined force, under the command of Captain Macdonald, defeated the Arabs, and peace was restored. Word was sent to Sir Gerald Portal that he was not needed, and he proceeded on his journey to the Coast, taking with him as prisoners Selim Bey and Mbagoo, chief of the Mohammedans. Peace, therefore, reigns—of old reign when last heard from—in Uganda. There is not likely to be an insurrection there again in the near future, for the British Governor in a position capable to quell any disturbance that may be "fomented" by the Mohammedans has proved himself to be a vigorous administrator, who knows what to do in an emergency. It is to be hoped that the peace between the Mohammedans and the Christians will last, and that they will continue to dwell together in unity.

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MASONIC circles will be interested in a new departure about to be made in San Francisco at the instance of the new Past Master's Association there. It was argued that there are not enough public meetings of Masons in which members and their families may meet one another outside of the regular lodge sessions, and that it would be of advantage to the order to hold religious services every Sunday night in the Masonic temple. The matter has been referred to a committee, who will soon report to the Grand Lodge. It is not intended to restrict attendance at the services to Masons and their families, and as these services will not conflict with those of the regular churches, local clergymen who are interested in the order may in turn be asked to conduct them.

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THE preliminary enquiry into the charge against William Lynch of robbing the seal-loader Oona Belle of a number of seal-skins, was continued yesterday in the Provincial Police court before Mr. Farquhar Macne, S.M., Mr. P. E. Irving appearing for the prosecution, Mrs. F. B. Gregory for the defence. Additional evidence was given by the witnesses, and it was held that the seal-loader was guilty of the offence. Messengers were immediately sent to in-

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EX-TREASURER KRUG arrived back at Seattle yesterday, and was set free on bonds of \$24,000, given mainly by his German friends, to secure his appearance for trial when called upon. In accordance with advice to "keep quiet," given by his counsel, he has refused to discuss his misfortunes with newspaper men or others.

VICTORIA LADIES' TRUSS BLUE LODGE No. 37, was organized last evening by D. G. M., Bro. J. E. Saint, in Temperance hall, Pandora street. The attendance was very satisfactory, and the new lodge, the first of its kind in the city, starts with over twenty members. The following officers were elected: W. M., Mrs. J. Walsh; D.M., Mrs. Braden; K.S., Mrs. Polley; E.S., Mrs. Walker; Treasurer, Caldwell; Chaplain, Mrs. Hatch; D. of C., Miss M. McAfee; Lecturer, Miss McDonald. After the business of the evening was finished, refreshments were served and a very enjoyable time was passed.

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The Michigan River Floods and Browns on the Mansfield Iron Mine.

A Casualty Long Expected—The Only Mine Running in the District.

CRISTAL FALLS, Mich., Sept. 29.—With a terrific rain the water of the Michigan river broke through a bed, weakened by mining, into the Mansfield mine last night, drowning 28 men who were at work directly under the cave in. There were 98 men in the mine when the accident occurred, but eight of them, who were working in the lower levels, managed to escape. None of the bodies have been recovered, and it is believed it will be necessary to divert the channel of the river before they can be secured.

The men at work in the lower levels were warned in time to escape. A few minutes after 9 o'clock they heard a roar; at once supposing the collapse they dropped their tools and fled for their lives. The water, pursuing as it did the devious course necessary in running from one level to another, was ankle deep in the lower levels when the men reached the shaft and were drawn up from what seemed certain death. The news of the disaster spread on swift wings throughout the little hamlet, and a wild cry of alarm was voiced by the inhabitants as they rushed from their homes and gathered about the shaft, just as the last of the eight were brought to the surface. When the cause of the accident was explained to the enquirers a cry of horror went up as they realized that the long expected and much dreaded accident had taken place at last, and that the result is long deferred by wives and mothers. The death of these twenty-eight marks the end of Mansfield, for unless the river can be forced to other channels the mine can be secured, nor can this rich deposit be worked again. The Mansfield mine is situated on the banks of the Michigan river, about six miles east of Crystal Falls, in the Ontonagon county. It has been worked between three and four years and has shipped 680,000 tons of Bessemer ore. The depression in the iron trade has practically all the mines in the Crystal Falls district, and the Mansfield was almost the only one from which any ore was being raised. The fine quality of its product enabled it to keep working.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Domestic Ministers Touring in Ontario—One or Two Forward-looking—Mr. Laurier Not Going to the Northwest.

Toronto, Sept. 29.—(Special).—The touring Ministers had large gatherings in Tara and Southampton yesterday. In the former place in the afternoon and in latter in the evening. At Southampton Sir John Thompson and his colleagues were banqueted. In his Southampton speech Sir John Thompson said he thought there was a probability of the franchise being extended to women on the same property qualification as men, though not perhaps immediately. Sir John Thompson also said his Government would introduce a protective measure in the Royal Commission now sitting reported in favor of that policy.

An order for the payment to it of all debts due to the bank had been served by the bank against the firm amounts to over \$100,000. The Empire's Montreal correspondent says the rumor to the effect that Hon. Mr. Laurier would go to the Canadian Northwest this fall is incorrect. This fall is incorrect. This fall is incorrect.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—(Special).—Sir Oliver Mowat has been advised to take a fortnight's complete rest, and has left home for a sanatorium in New York State, where he will recuperate. The city assessment figures for this year show an increase in the assessment of a million and a half dollars, as compared with last year's figures. Thomas H. Horne, machinist, of Buxton, insured his life on September 6 for \$1,000. On Thursday afternoon he died after a few hours' illness under circumstances indicating poisoning. The inquest is in progress. The post mortem indicates poison. The stomach is to be analyzed. The deceased was a member of the Victoria Rifle Club. He lived happily with his family, and was apparently in good health the evening before his death.

To Increase Its Reserve. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The directors of the Oakland Homestead Co met this afternoon, and after some discussion it was determined to increase the company's reserve fund to the amount required by law, the same having been greatly reduced owing to the recent abnormal increase of new business.

PORT HOPE'S MYSTERY.

Mrs. Hooper Buried Under Very Singular Circumstances.

Post Hope, Ont., Sept. 30.—The excitement created by the mysterious death of Mrs. Hooper on a train, culminated in the exhuming of the body, which had been buried in Port Hope, and the holding of an inquest on the remains. The inquest was held to-day by Dr. Corbett, coroner of this town. The jurymen, having been sworn, were taken to view the corpse, the face of which was considerably decomposed. The coffin was much too small and the limbs had been bent up to get them in. It was also old in the clothes which the woman had died in, even the shoes being on the feet. Dr. Douglas, of Cobourg, and Dr. R. I. Corbett, of Port Hope, were instructed by the coroner to make an autopsy of the body. Government Detective Carpenter, of Montreal, is here to-day working up the Hooper case. Hooper's wife died and was buried under rather mysterious circumstances.

MONTEBELL MATTERS.

Lady Thompson—Raising Currency—Express Messengers Will Carry Firearms.

MONTEBELL, Sept. 30.—(Special).—The s.s. Laurent, which left Liverpool on Thursday, has on board Lady Thompson, who has been visiting her youngest son at the Jesuit college at Sandhurst since the departure of the Premier for Canada. A few evenings ago a man passed what looked like a \$50 bill in a grocery store at Point St. Charles, but on presentation of the same at a bank it was found to be a raised \$5 bill.

The general manager of the Canadian Express company yesterday applied to Judge Desnoyers for permission to allow their messengers to carry firearms on the trains. These men, it was explained in support of the application, often carried as much as \$250,000 on a single journey. The request was granted.

THE CHOLERA.

It Has Appeared in the English Midland Counties.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Four new cases of cholera and one death from the disease have been reported during the past 48 hours in the village of Rowley, Staffordshire.

ANARCHIST PALLAS.

The Opening of His Trial by Court Martial—His Insolent Behavior.

He Declares There Are Hundreds to Carry on His Work—Inculcating Documents.

BARCELONA, Sept. 29.—The efforts of the police to unearth the hiding places of the anarchist Pallas resulted in a discovery of material for the manufacture of bombs and, as before stated, the police, since the attempt of the anarchist Pallas to kill General Martines Campes at the review held on Saturday last, have been searching everywhere to discover contraband explosives. In some parts of the city, where the anarchists were known to dwell, a house to house search was made, that resulted in the discovery of incriminating documents, that have proved of much service in their endeavors to arrest every dangerous anarchist.

Pallas was court-martialed to-day. He was brought into court with his hands tied behind his back, but the president ordered that the ropes be cut and gave him a seat near the President's table. Pallas was unconcerned as to his fate and diverted himself during the proceedings by playing with the inkstand before him. His appearance indicated a small amount of intelligence. His head is small and covered with thick coarse hair, his eyes are narrow, but keen. He has long white, lean hands which show no trace of labor.

VANCOUVER'S SCHOOLS.

Arrival of the British Agricultural Delegates—Lulu Island and Vancouver Railway.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 29.—The Japanese stowaways were sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment and deportation back to Japan on the next boat. The school board held a meeting last night on cases and school matters. Petitions were presented to have Mr. Spry, whose certificate was cancelled last September 30, reinstated, but half the board objected, and nothing was done. The C. P. R. has been granted the use of Lulu Island for the Lulu & Vancouver railway at a nominal rental. Dwellers on the foreshore will not be disturbed till May. The Hudson Bay Company has contracted with E. Cook to erect a three-story warehouse here. The British farm delegates reached Westminster last night.

Lord Mayor of London.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—To-day is Michaelmas day, and in accordance with custom, theiverymen of the various guilds of the city of London assembled in Guild hall to elect a new Mayor in succession to Stewart Knill, whose term of office expires on November 9. Robert Tyler, councillor for Queen Hill, was elected.

CABLE LETTER.

The Liberals and the Upper House—Proposed Demonstrations Against the Peers.

Silver in India—Anarchist Organ in London Suppressed—World's Fair Awards Criticized.

(Copyright, 1893, by the United Press) LONDON, Sept. 30.—The agitation against the House of Lords has abated. This is due partly to Mr. Gladstone's cautious attitude towards the subject; partly to the absence during the holidays of the Liberal and Radical members of the House of Commons. The pause in Parliamentary activity has given the Conservatives time to collect themselves and make a show. "Of course, Home Rule is dead forever," say the Tory newspapers. "The Liberal leaders may rave against the Upper House; but on sober, second thought, they dare not menace its existence or countenance a national movement against it." The assurance with which Tory organs like the Times and the Standard, reiterate these assertions, is not, however, well founded. Impending developments are preparing within the great organization throughout the country to shatter this confidence. The quiescence of the Liberals and Radicals is merely on the surface. Since Mr. Gladstone's speech to the Executive committee of the National Liberal Federation have received by letter and word of mouth, thousands of remonstrances against delaying or limiting the agitation against the peers. Virtually all the principal branches of the Federation have made such remonstrances, and the Executive committee, consequently, have decided to call a special conference to consider the question before the regular congress of the organization. The NATIONAL REFORM UNION, a Liberal society of great influence in the provinces, have anticipated this conference by proposing a meeting at Liverpool, Liverpool, Birmingham and other commercial centres, a series of demonstrations against the Peers. The National Liberal Club in London, meeting on Wednesday last, was active, relying on the early action of the Federation's executive committee. The members, however, are ready to subscribe a large fund with which to assist the cause. The National League, whose avowed object is the abolition of the House of Lords. The initiative in forming the league came from Workingmen's Educational Society. With all their enthusiasm, these clubs were almost without money to help them spread their ideas. They have now the assurance that the National Liberal people and that whatever money is needed to make the league a strong factor in keeping alive the fever of the working classes will not be wanting with their backing. The league now has a wide, old, gives signs of strength and practical activity, after the encouragement given them by the National Liberal Club. The National League will remain probably inactive, relying on the early action of the Federation's executive committee. The members, however, are ready to subscribe a large fund with which to assist the cause. The National League, whose avowed object is the abolition of the House of Lords. The initiative in forming the league came from Workingmen's Educational Society. 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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1893.

A CAPITAL SPEECH.

We are greatly mistaken if Sir John Thompson does not win for himself the reputation of being one of the best political speakers that ever addressed an audience in this Dominion of Canada. He speaks to the people in a plain and sensible way. He does not talk over their heads neither in order to please and entertain them, does he descend to any of the tricks of the demagogue. His language is exceedingly simple and, although he uses in the discussion his great reasoning power, his arguments are so clear and are so naturally and unpretendingly presented that many of his hearers must find it hard to realize that they are addressed by a learned man and a deep thinker. They could almost imagine that they were listening to the talk of an intelligent and entertaining neighbor at their own fireside. Such speeches as the Premier delivered at Montreal and Belleville cannot fail to make a deep impression on those who hear and those who read them.

The report of Sir John Thompson's Belleville speech appears in the Toronto Empire of the 22nd. It is a pleasant speech to read and it will be a very hard one to answer. He makes an excellent use of the declaration of Sir Richard Cartwright that the country was, when that politician was Finance Minister, like a ship laying to in a storm. To show what the effects produced by a tariff for revenue only, such as was in force while the Liberals were in power, he contrasted those effects with the beneficent changes wrought by the National policy. Five years ago the policy of the tariff for revenue brought the country to the verge of ruin, while fifteen years of the National Policy have raised the country to a condition to which Liberal writers and Liberal speakers, when they have not a political end to gain, point with pride. "I can," said the Premier, "quote to you words of patriotic men within the ranks of the Liberal party, brilliant many of them, who when the heat of political debate had passed said, like Sir Oliver Mowat said brighter things of what the country can accomplish than anything which I shall say this afternoon. I can quote illustrious men, the great journals on the other side of politics on patriotic occasions, when party politics had laid aside, speaking in as glowing terms of what Canada is and may be as it would be possible for me to do. Why is that? Is it because the ship of state is laying to in the storm, or is it on account of the great achievements of the last fifteen years, by following the statesmanlike lead and noble principles of Sir John Macdonald?"

On the trade policy which he proposes to pursue the Premier spoke with his usual clearness and openness. With respect to reciprocity with the United States, to which it is the fashion for the Liberals to ascribe the present Government is hostile, he said:

Now, our neighbors across the border line, evasions to some extent of our plank and determination to stand alone, devised the well known McKinley scheme to raise the border line higher between Canada and the United States. We went and negotiated for the removal of that barrier. We made as honest and as fair proposals as ever were made in the interest of freer trade relations with the United States. Our opponents, notably Mr. Charlton, denied this, but in order to deny it they have stated facts which have been proven in Parliament and in other places to be utterly at variance with the truth. The record shows that the efforts that we made for freer trade relations with the United States went as far as any man and lovers of Canada could go. (Hear, hear.) We told Mr. Blaine and the other American representatives that we were willing to exchange natural products with them, and would select a list of manufactures which would be acceptable with natural products for reciprocity, but that we got no more than a list of manufactures to us, these fair tariff concessions will be responded to in a proper spirit by the Canadian Government.

The announcements we have italicized are important. They show that those who assert that the Government is opposed to reciprocity say what is manifestly untrue, and that they have already received from Canada an intimation that if they are disposed to make fair tariff concessions, based on legislation to us, these fair tariff concessions will be responded to in a proper spirit by the Canadian Government.

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or expect, and they will, no doubt, be pleased to know that their Government has had the forethought to acquit the American Government of the attitude they have taken with regard to reciprocity in trade.

The principle on which the tariff revision promised by the Government is to be based is well and concisely expressed in the following sentence:—"Now we don't believe in taxation; we don't believe in imposing burdens on the people merely for the sake itself of protection; but we do stand by a tariff as a means of raising money for the support of the Government and the workingmen of the country shall have the first right to the market of their own country." If this pledge is adhered to in an intelligent and judicious way, we have no doubt that the changes in the tariff which the Government will effect will receive the approval of the whole country, from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

FLAGRANT BRIBERY.

The Liberals are all the time trying to convince the people that the Conservatives are endeavoring to bribe the taxpayers with their own money. They are ready to construct the ordinary and necessary grants of money for roads, bridges, public buildings and other work, as bids for political support. Their sensitiveness on this subject has become very remarkable; but we do not remember to have seen in any Liberal paper a denunciation of the Liberal attempt that was only the other day made by Liberals to bribe the electors of Brandon, Manitoba, with their own money.

The candidates at that election were Mr. Macdonald, leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Adams, a supporter of the Liberal Government. While the election campaign was in progress, the following card was circulated among the electors:

\$40,000. Should the present arrangement regarding our Court House be cancelled, the city stands to lose over \$40,000. It is safe to leave such a matter with an opponent of the Government?

This was a sufficiently barefaced attempt to bribe the electors. But the managers of the campaign did not think it sufficient. They issued another card, as follows:

MR. ADAMS Can help us in case an attempt is made to cancel the present Court House agreement.

MR. ADAMS Here is another:

ADAMS supports the Government, which has expended in public buildings in Brandon over \$100,000 out of the Provincial funds.

The indefatigable managers did not consider these appeals to the cupidity of the electors sufficient, so before the day of election they issued still another to be circulated in the district. Here it is:

ELECTORS OF BRANDON Want a continuance of Expenditure of Public moneys in this city.

MR. ADAMS We regret to have to say that the Liberal electors of Brandon did not spare their credit offers so openly and so shamelessly as they apparently saw nothing wrong about them but took the advice of the bribers and elected Adams.

REVOLUTIONARY.

Mr. Gladstone's last Midlothian speech is nothing more nor less than an elaborate attempt to bulldoze the House of Lords. It can, without any straining at all, be condensed into these words: "Reject my Home Rule Bill again and I will annihilate you." Mr. Gladstone also propounds the doctrine that a majority of the House of Commons, whether large or small, whether it represents the will of the nation or not, has a right to do what it likes. There is nothing to check it; nothing to compel it to seek the approval of the people. The power of the Sovereign to dismiss a ministry is so seldom used in these days that it may be said to have become almost, if not quite, obsolete, and now Mr. Gladstone denies the moral right of the House of Lords to reject measures that have been passed in the House of Commons under any circumstances, for this is what his argument really amounts to. He, we see, takes care not to call in question its constitutional right to reject measures passed by the Commons, but he evidently holds that the day has gone by when it can exercise its constitutional right with safety. If it presumes to exercise its undoubted constitutional power it does so, according to Mr. Gladstone, on pain of extinction.

The doctrine that the House of Commons is in all cases, and under all circumstances, supreme has been for some time in course of development; but it has never been expressed so plainly and with so little disguise by any eminent statesman as it was the other day by Mr. Gladstone, in Midlothian. We hardly think that the British people are just yet prepared to receive and to act upon that doctrine. To make the Sovereign and the House of Lords powerless would be to do the work of revolution. And the revolution will not be so happy a one as some extreme democrats imagine. It can be easily understood that a majority of the House of Commons, exercising its power, without check of any kind, may become as unjust and as tyrannical as any despot. There are, undoubtedly, times when the majority of the House does not represent the wishes and opinions of the majority of the people. If, when that is the case, it has the power to impose its will on the people, it is nothing more than a despot. If the action of the Government is opposed to the will of the nation, and contrary to what

the majority of the people believe to be their interests, it is but a tyrant? It is of little consequence to the people whether they are oppressed by one great tyrant or by four hundred petty tyrants.

We are greatly mistaken if the British nation will accept Mr. Gladstone's doctrine of the unlimited authority of a majority of the House of Commons. The present crisis shows, as the majority of the people of Great Britain believe, the necessity of some effective check to the action of the majority in the popular branch of the Legislature. They see that a crisis may arise in which the majority of the Commons may decide to do what is disastrous to the nation. If there were no limit to its power but that of the primitive one of revolt, the country would be in a fearful condition. The British people cannot be deluded into bringing about this state of things. They will not consent to take from the constitution of their country every check and leave it completely unbalanced. That would be to make Great Britain more democratic than the United States or any other republican country under the sun. We do not believe that even the Liberals of Great Britain, when they see Mr. Gladstone's policy stripped of all disguise will accept it. Mr. Gladstone has greatly complicated the question at issue. Before he made his Midlothian speech his opponents were contenting themselves with the integrity of the Empire alone. Now they will also have to fight for the maintenance of the constitution.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORS.

Amendments to the By-Laws to Ensure Greater Efficiency in the Nursing Staff. At the Jubilee Hospital directors' meeting Friday evening the President, Mr. J. G. Elliot, presided for the first time in several months, his absence in Australia being the cause of his non-attendance. Needless to say he was warmly greeted by his confreres. The other directors present were Chas. Hayward, President; Alexander Wilson, G. Brown, H. D. Holmson, Joshua Davies, W. M. Chudleigh, St. John Yates, I. Braverman and E. Crow Baker.

Routine business having been disposed of, a letter was read from Mr. J. G. Elliot, suggesting certain changes in the form of the By-Laws. The whole matter was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Chas. Hayward, President, Treasurer and Secretary with power to act.

An important report was received from the special committee to which was referred the report of the nursing staff, and in relation to the proposed changes in the By-Laws. The committee recommended that the matron be made lady superintendent of the nursing staff, and that certain changes be made in the By-Laws, which, as well as to give the matron increased authority so as to make her responsible for the nursing staff, and give her control over them. It was agreed to accept of that as soon as possible the graduated nurses should be dismissed with and the whole staff to be done by pupil-nurses of the training school.

A lengthy discussion took place on this proposition, various views being expressed. The report of the committee, especially in its surgical part, there should be a graduated nurse at the head, in order to take no risks; for instance, with antiseptics, policy was proposed. However, it was decided that this was a matter to which the medical profession should, and did, give his personal attention, so that an assistant nurse would be appointed to assist the matron in the discharge of her duties. The committee also recommended that the pupil-nurses be made lady superintendent of the nursing staff, and that certain changes be made in the By-Laws, which, as well as to give the matron increased authority so as to make her responsible for the nursing staff, and give her control over them. It was agreed to accept of that as soon as possible the graduated nurses should be dismissed with and the whole staff to be done by pupil-nurses of the training school.

The principle of the report was finally adopted and the necessary amendments to the By-Laws were made. Treasurer showed that the accounts were lower than those of other months in the history of the hospital—a very satisfactory showing indeed under the circumstances.

After dealing with various minor matters the Board adjourned to meet again on October 7.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD.

Allotment of the Expenses and Statement of the Assessment—Resolution of the Bural Service. An Anglican Archbishop for British Columbia is one of the possibilities of the near future, when, as is expected will happen, this is constituted an ecclesiastical province by the vesting expenses in connection with the general synod of Toronto, at which the union of the Church in Canada was arranged, were reported as \$277,000, which the diocese of Columbia and Western were responsible for \$28,000 and \$225,000 respectively, while their assessments were \$81 and \$51. The Eastern dioceses naturally paid the balance, amounting to \$225,000. The greater number of assessments, having in mind the fact that there are 1,062 clergymen in the Dominion in dioceses having over 10 clergymen, the amount required per head consequently being \$2 58.

Before the Synod was prorogued there was a short discussion on the question of having the burial service rearranged, so as to adapt it to the conditions of modern times. At the time the present burial service was adopted the burial grounds were generally adjacent to the churches, and the service in detail could be carried out with no inconvenience, but now-a-days, when cemeteries are so far away, it is frequently a hardship to have so long a service at a grave. Having in view such a modification as the altered conditions which prevail necessitate, a motion was carried in the Lower House asking the Synod to revise the burial service, and this will probably be done.

Academy Burned. LUXEMBURG, N.S., Sept. 28.—A fire broke out in the County academy here at 12 o'clock to-day. It spread rapidly and there was no chance of saving the building.

Missed by a Ball. KINGSTON, Sept. 28.—Peter Healey of Cobourg, aged 70, went out to water a 4-year-old colt on Tuesday, when the animal attacked and gored him, to the extent that he was killed. The horse tore open his body, exposing the heart and vital and disemboweling him.

An M.P. Married. MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—Charles Devlin, M.P. for Ottawa county, was married yesterday in the Parish church of St. Roch, to Miss Blanche, eldest daughter of Colonel Demography, physician of that district.

A SHAM BATTLE.

Many Citizens in Hopes That a Naval and Military Display May Be Given.

Recollections of the Enjoyable and Brilliant Event of May 25, 1889.

The suggestion of a naval exhibition made in the Colonist a few days ago has been received with great favor in the city generally, and hopes are entertained that proper steps may be taken by those in authority to endeavor to obtain such a favor from Admiral Stephenson.

Those most enthusiastic in favor of the proposition are the numerous citizens who remember with feelings of extreme pleasure a like event which, by the kindness of Admiral Heneage, then in command of the Pacific Squadron, took place at Beacon Hill Park on May 25, 1889. This was a veritable sham battle, possessing all the elements which go to make such an affair so attractive, when witnessed by thousands of people. It was participated in by detachments from the fighting forces, the Swiftsure, led by the commanding officer, H. M. S. Icarus and H. M. S. Amphion, by the officers and men from "C" Battery and by the B.C.G.A. Captain Hammett, of the Swiftsure, led the attacking force, which came round from E. quai in fifteen boats towed by the steam launches, a landing being made on the beach opposite the Dallas road. The attacking party was divided into five companies commanded as follows: No. 1, Lt. Armstrong; H. M. S. Swiftsure; No. 2, Lt. Staps, H. M. S. Swiftsure; No. 3, Lt. Rosa, H. M. S. Swiftsure; No. 4, Lt. Chad, H. M. S. Amphion, and No. 5, Lt. Hay, H. M. S. Swiftsure. They brought with them, in addition to the regular arms, a Nordenflet gun, three 9-pounders, three 7-pounders, and three Gardner's. The force consisted of C Battery and the B.C.G.A. Major Peters and Col. Prior, with the companies under Capt. Benson, Lt. Ogilvie and Capt. Gaudet. After the stronghold had been captured there was a grand exhibition march past and review, and an exhibition by the men from the navy of outland exercises and gun drill.

Routine business having been disposed of, a letter was read from Mr. J. G. Elliot, suggesting certain changes in the form of the By-Laws. The whole matter was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Chas. Hayward, President, Treasurer and Secretary with power to act.

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The principle of the report was finally adopted and the necessary amendments to the By-Laws were made. Treasurer showed that the accounts were lower than those of other months in the history of the hospital—a very satisfactory showing indeed under the circumstances.

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

Return of a Recently Appointed Bishop From the Eternal City—His Holiness and His Work.

St. JOHN, Md., Sept. 28.—Bishop Brennan, of Dallas, Tex., who was recently appointed Assistant Bishop of St. John's, arrived here last night from Rome. He met with an enthusiastic reception from Bishop Power, the clergy and the people. In an interview to-day he expressed himself as delighted with the reception accorded him. As to the Pope's health, Bishop Brennan said that His Holiness is very feeble, but that he possesses a wonderfully energetic mind, and keeps a vigilant eye upon the affairs of the whole Catholic world, and speaks highly of the progress of Catholicity in the United States, and also speaks in the highest terms of the faith of the people of Newfoundland.

WESTMINSTER SHOW. The Display in Many Particulars Ahead of Last Year—Splendid Appearances.

A Run Through the Exhibition—A Few Prominent and Interesting Features.

(Special to the Colonist.) WESTMINSTER, Sept. 28.—Rain dampened the spirits of the large crowd at Westminster exhibition yesterday. The Vancouver contingent started for home at 6:30; but it was on toward midnight before the tram company could dispose of them. The impatient people, who changed car after car by hundreds, thought seventy-five were all that were allowed on each tram. Secretary Gibson, with a couple of faithful body guards, managed the fretting crowds admirably, not one mishap worth mentioning having taken place. In spite of rain, another large crowd turned out to-day. In a hurried walk through the building, carried on ward by the merry crowds, it was noticed that the exhibit is larger and finer, than that of the exhibition of last year. In others it has fallen off. In the fruit exhibit there are three tables less than in 1892, though the apple exhibit is larger and finer. In the dairy exhibit, particularly the Royal City Planning Mills, Batchelor & Quine, flour and feed, with a fine display of samples of oats under process.

The Burrard saw-mills section was last fully arranged, while the Brockman & Ker's Milling Co.'s exhibit, as before mentioned, was particularly attractive. Other attractive displays were the Colverson Lithographing Co., Thorpe & Co., sweet drinks, Lake of the Woods Milling Co., M. R. Smith, Victoria (special diploma for display); J. Hemmings & Co., bricks and tiles of the West & Co., seeds; Pacific Saw and Door Co., Vancouver; Mr. Sharp's exhibit from the Apes and Experimental Farms is very attractive and very effective, as is also that of J. Falconer, Victoria.

The dairy produce exhibit is superior to that of last year, there are 47 entries in the prize in produce. We are in the hands of four classes. Chilliwack have fine samples of seed in garden stuff the exhibits are of unusually large size and fair quality, but the exhibit is small. Messrs. T. A. McTavish and A. Latham and others have very large and very creditable displays of flowers, which perfume the entire upper building. The exhibit of flowers is ahead of all previous years. Mrs. Hatcher, of Ladner, has the red velvet for best collection of dahlias. Mr. Joo, Saulteau, of Vancouver, has a unique and attractive display of product of his maconal factory.

In fruit some of the best exhibits were from the orchards of George Mead, New Westminster; N. Burchart, Port Moody; Theo. Bonworth, of Port Haney; H. A. Wilson, of Port Moody; John Kirkland, Ladner; Knight Bros, Pogram; Mr. C. A. Carriere's honey display was much admired.

The centre of attraction for the ladies was the fancy work department, which was far ahead of other years in arrangement workmanship and beauty. With but few exceptions the art department was not a success. Miss Seymour and Mr. De Forest exhibited were, however, enthusiastically admired. Here and there an amateur effort showed promise, especially in water-colors and crayon; but on the whole it is a relief to pass on to Campbell's display of photographs, linger among the great boxes of cut flowers and then pass out upon the field to witness the sports.

The poultry exhibit was fully abreast of the times, particularly in pigeons and Bantams. The feature of the show, the steady improvement in this branch of the exhibition being encouraging.

GANERS, from the mine near Fort Wrangel, have previously announced, that the Alaska boundary party freely this season. The Alaska boundary party freely this season. The Alaska boundary party freely this season.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Chicago day will be celebrated by the World's Columbian Exposition Company by paying off the entire bonded and floating debt as well as interest. It will take just a little short of \$1,900,000 to do this. Calculations have shown that the income of the exposition up to October 9, added to the funds already in the treasury, will reach the required amount. After Chicago day the net income of the remaining twenty days of the exposition will be devoted to the interest of stockholders. It should average not less than \$100,000 daily.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Casius Belden, who fired five shots from the gallery into the crowd in the board of trade at noon yesterday, wounding three persons, was brought into court this morning charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to murder. His case was continued until October 4 in a bond for \$10,000.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Highway Robbery Near Westminster—Cedar Hill Agricultural Show a Success.

Mining in the Similkameen—Crushed to Death in a Flour Mill.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 30.—Manager Topping of the Union Steamship Company, says he has received no official notification in the Coquitlam case, but he expected an unfavorable decision. The Coquitlam is at present lying in harbor.

A rate of 20 per cent on city taxes will be allowed until November 10. Only three-fifths are in as yet, though the time for rebate has been extended one month already.

Mr. McGill, commissioner of inland revenue, is here. He will inquire into optimum manufacture while West.

WESTMINSTER, Sept. 30.—Miss Mabel Leamy, aged 21, eldest daughter of James Leamy, died last evening. She had been ailing; but her death was quite unexpected.

A Chinaman named Tom, was held up on the South road, five miles from this city at eleven o'clock this morning by four mounted highwaymen, who relieved him of \$120, beat and kicked him brutally and left him senseless on the road. Another robbery occurred out at Surrey, near Blaine, last night, but the particulars are wanting.

H. M. S. Nympha sailed for Esquimalt to-day.

NANAIMO, Sept. 30.—Coroner Walkem held an inquest this morning at Wellington to inquire into the cause of the death of George Brown, who was killed in a mine. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The agricultural exhibition of Cedar District was held to-day. There was a good attendance; the exhibits were excellent. A dance will be given to-night in the hall in honor of the occasion.

Sailed—Steamship Romulus, San Francisco. Arrived—Bark General Fairchild.

PRINCETON, Sept. 18.—E. Allison continues to make drives to Hope for the B. C. Cattle Co., which ships some fifteen hundred head of cattle per season from the range here.

Mining matters have been rather lively, several parties having arrived lately from the Coast cities to examine and locate claims, on the benches along the Similkameen river.

The Government are extending the wagon road from Nicola towards Granite Creek. The appropriation to be expended is \$2,000, which it is expected will carry the road to within seven miles of Granite Creek.

Mr. Henriksen, a mining engineer of Vancouver, accompanied by Mr. Peables, is engaged in examining ground with a view to hydraulic working. One claim owned by Henriksen wished to get was, it is said, attacked by another party while he was walking over the ground peeping to put in his stakes.

Mr. Peables, accompanied by Sept. Scott and party from Vancouver, are here to secure hydraulic ground on the South Fork of the Similkameen river. It is understood they will make arrangements to further prospect the ground with a view to opening up the claims at an early date.

The Similkameen Gold Gravels Exploration Co. have had a force of men on the claims owned by the Princeton, Princeton, sinking shafts and a tunnel on the bed-rock where the high bank has broken off square, facing the South Fork. The bed-rock being about forty feet above the level of the river, affords ample opportunity for setting sluices, chumps, etc.

KASLO-BOCAC. (From the Kaslo-Bozac Examiner.) In the World's Fair claim of the Noble Five group a six-foot vein of exceptionally high grade ore, considerably stained with copper, was struck last week. An assay of an average specimen was made Wednesday by Bucke & Haultain, which yielded the enormous result of 1684 ounces of silver to the ton. The ore is very soft and somewhat decomposed, and contains an antimonial copper ore. At the present price of silver this ore will yield about \$1,200 to the ton.

A sample test from the Bureka group of mines, owned by McDonald and McFadden, assays 114 ounces in silver to 77 per cent lead to the ton.

J. H. Johnson and J. F. Nelson report a strike on Lake creek, a little over fifty miles from Kaslo. They discovered seven parallel ledges of galena bearing quartz, containing all grades of galena, from cube to fine steel galena and pascock. They located three claims.

VERNON. (From the Vernon News.) Grapes and chickens seem to be more plentiful than ever in these parts. Deer also are beginning to make their presence more conspicuous.

Never before were choke cherries, hazel nuts and other small fruits so plentiful in the locality more plentiful than at this season. Nearly every man you meet is nigh choked to death with choke cherries.

Last week Henry Oliver, employed at the Columbia flouring mill, was caught in the driving belt of the machinery which drew him twice around the shaft, breaking his right leg at the ankle and tearing the flesh all loose as far as the knee. Oliver died about eight hours and a half after the accident. There was an inquest held on Saturday by Dr. Clark, of Kamloops, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

ECHEMIA IN BOHEMIA. PRAGUE, Sept. 29.—An infernal machine with a lighted fuse attached to it was found to-night on the sill of a basement window in the Central Police office. Of the men who caused the disturbance on the evening of the Emperor's birthday, sixty-nine have been arrested, and all will be tried for high treason. An officer named Stepan, was arrested to-day for using insulting language to the Emperor. Minor offences are reported to almost constantly from the smaller Bohemian towns. Many persons have been arrested in Prague for disturbing the Imperial coat-of-arms.

Acquitted and Discharged. CHATHAM, Ont., Sept. 29.—Angus Pennafather, late ledger keeper of the Standard bank here, who was at the Assize charged with having robbed the bank of \$7,900 in October last, was acquitted by the jury yesterday and discharged from custody.

FRISO'S SENSATION.

An Alleged Murderer Marries one of the Principal Witnesses Against Him—This Suppressing Testimony.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The disappearance of the police at the marriage of Dr. West and Miss Stanley and the consequent suppression of her testimony has set the police hunting for the woman who claims that the doctor was previously married and divorced. These are not on record. They learned of two children born to Dr. West by the Kennedy woman, and one west East some years ago. It is believed that the money Dr. West drew from the safe deposit belonged to these children. Added interest is lent to the case by the story of Mrs. Devenell, who says the doctor for a long time has been doing his supposed wife with opium in the hopes of sending her to the lunatic asylum. He was at one time heard to say to a female caller, now thought to be Miss Stanley, his constant wife: "Oh, never mind her. I'll have her in an asylum soon."

He was then warned by a doctor that if any ill befell his wife she would announce him. The fact that Mrs. Kennedy disappeared, coupled with the further remark of the doctor's wife that a jaw bone belonging to a female had been found in the yard, is taken as sufficient. The doctor then said: "Oh, you'll find a whole skeleton."

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 28.—This morning a boy found the left foot of a woman dead in the bay down on the beach near the mole. This is supposed to be the missing foot of Addie Gilmore, the only portion of the body which had not been found before. To-day Chief Crowley sent over for the oil can from the case, and the dead girl was found yesterday, and the coroner delivered it to the officer. The above finding completes the list of the dismembered portion of Miss Gilmore's body.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Rumor Predicts a Compromise on the Silver Question in the U. S. Senate.

An Outrage by Union Sailors on a Sailor's Boarding House Master.

Silver Compromise. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—There is more talk of a silver compromise about the Senate than has been heard for some time.

A prominent Republican Senator has been engaged trying to get the Senate to agree to the proposition for the purchase and coinage of \$3,000,000 of silver per month for the next three years, but he met with many obstacles, especially from the supporters of the President, who asserted that he would accept no amendment whatever, and the silver Senator made the objection that to cease purchase at any time within Cleveland's administration would be simply to postpone the blow, and might be almost as well to fall now. Senator Faulkner was also engaged in canvassing his proposition, but with no better result than in the case of the Republican Senator. Nothing was accomplished in any direction, but events caused many more Senators than usual to assert to-day that compromise offered the only way out of the present entanglement.

Union Sailors' Outrage. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—John Farren, boarding-house master, who shipped fourteen non-union seamen to San Pedro a few days ago for the ship James McNeill, bound for Puget Sound, states that he was notified before he left here that he would be killed if he should be seen there. He arrived with the men last Saturday he was attacked by union sailors and severely beaten about the head and face. Fifty dollars in coin were taken from him. Farren will ship seventeen men to-morrow per steamer Los Angeles, under armed escort.

Fighting the Southern Pacific. OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 29.—Early this morning a gang of workmen in the employ of the Southern Pacific railway began to erect a fence on Castro street, on the site occupied by the fence torn down by the citizens a few days ago. The work had been under the mask of a line of flat cars so placed as to hide the men. It was concluded at 6 o'clock. A large crowd of citizens hastily collected and by means of ropes pulled the fence down. The railway workmen next stretched coils of fence wire. Over three thousand people are on the grounds now.

Arrest of Railway Embankment. BRIDGEMAN, Cal., Sept. 29.—The Santa Fe Railway embankment cases have been finished, and out of all the hundreds of arrests made not a conviction was secured. Employees now threaten heavy damage suits against the company. For several years the Santa Fe has been a loser to an enormous extent by the theft of freight from cars in transit. Last spring wholesale arrests began to be made of employees, mainly train crew, operators and station agents, but notwithstanding the Atchison had what it considered convincing evidence, it was unable to secure a single conviction.

Arrested at His Wedding. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Commissioner Shields issued a warrant to-day for the arrest of Chu Fong, manager of the Chinese theatre, on the charge of assisting in mung-ships. Great Britain has called its representatives for facts, and on his report will depend the action of the British war vessels there.

Sentenced to Be Shot. BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Rosario says that the insurgents have surrendered to the Government forces and the national guards having restored order, have disbanded. Colonel Espina, an insurgent leader, who incited the revolt of two regiments, was sentenced by the government and was to be executed on Saturday.

Future Disputes. LONDON, Sept. 30.—Justice John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme court, and one of the arbitrators of the recent Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration, stated in private conversation in St. James' hall at a Sunday mission meeting, that he personally believed that in any future disputes between England and the United States the intervention of strangers would not be invoked, but that an equal number of the judges of the highest courts of both countries would be appointed to settle the differences.

"L'ANARCHIE."

A Spanish Editor Arrested—Excitement in Vienna—Public Buildings Guarded.

The Chicago and New York Plotters in Communication With Those in Europe.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—General Campos is not yet considered out of danger. The arrest of Senator Prieto, editor of El Ideal, an advanced Republican paper in Madrid, and formerly an officer in the Spanish army, who is charged with complicity in the attempt to blow up the house of ex-Minister Canovas del Castillo in September last, caused a sensation here as well as in Vienna, his constant wife.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—The excitement over the discovery of the Anarchist plot is still at fever heat. Four Anarchist workmen were arrested yesterday, and more arrests are hourly expected. A large number of those known to be connected with Anarchistic societies have hastily left the city. All public buildings are carefully guarded by the police. This precaution will be continued as long as Parliament is in session. The police are in possession of facts of the greatest interest to the police of several European capitals, as well as Chicago and New York. They decline to divulge the particulars, but it is known they have established beyond doubt the connection between the Austrian plotters and the Anarchists of Chicago and New York.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Official shown the agreement for the Chicago office, now in this city, said it was well known to the Chicago secret service police that the Anarchists in Vienna, Madrid and London were in constant communication with those in New York. He declared a plot similar to that in Vienna was unearthed in Chicago by the police a year and a half ago, but nothing was said about it for fear of creating a scare and injuring the World's Fair. The "Reds" were arranged to blow up the city hall and several buildings in course of construction at the World's Fair grounds. Superintendent of Police McClaughy by vigorous action nipped it in the bud.

Delusive statements were made by anarchist meetings in Claybourne avenue and West Lake street. At the latter a woman fanatic volunteered to enter the council chamber when the city council was in session and explode a bomb among its members. She was willing to sacrifice her own life for the good of the cause. At the Claybourne street meetings arrangements were being made to blow up the World's Fair grounds. Superintendent of Police McClaughy had a number of the leaders brought to his office. He told them if any dynamite was thrown he would pay little attention to matters of this kind, but would arrest every leader and agitator, and they would take part in the biggest hanging that ever occurred in Chicago. This had the desired effect and the "Reds" became less active. In the information gathered by the Chicago police, the anarchists of Paris, London and New York, with the exception of the fact that Prince Krapotkin, the Russian anarchist residing in London, had arranged to come to Chicago, and was enabled to prevent it. The anarchists threatened to blow up the residence of Honorable Washburne, then Mayor, and he had detectives concealed about his house for months.

BRAZIL'S CRISIS. More Rebel Successes—They Capture an Important City With Considerable Supplies.

Rio's Position Critical—Her Only Hopes lie in Foreign Intervention.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Exchange Telegraph company to-day received a dispatch stating that the city of Desteno, capital of the island of Santa Catharina, surrendered to-day to a detachment of the rebel Brazilian fleet sent to operate against the place. The island lies a short distance off the coast of Santa Catharina, and will serve as a place for Admiral Mello's forces in the conduct of inland operations. The port is an excellent one. The city contains an arsenal, which will now furnish arms and ammunition for the rebels.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A private cable from Rio Janeiro from an American source denies that the rebel warships were silenced by fire from the forts, and declared that the position of the rebel ships was such that the forts could not reply without peril of damaging Rio, and that the forts' ammunition was so reduced they were compelled to resort to an attack on the forts themselves. It asserts that all the dispatches so far have been colored either in behalf of the Government or the rebels. The only hope of Rio lies in the intervention of the foreign warships. Great Britain has called its representatives for facts, and on his report will depend the action of the British war vessels there.

Sentenced to Be Shot. BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Rosario says that the insurgents have surrendered to the Government forces and the national guards having restored order, have disbanded. Colonel Espina, an insurgent leader, who incited the revolt of two regiments, was sentenced by the government and was to be executed on Saturday.

Future Disputes. LONDON, Sept. 30.—Justice John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme court, and one of the arbitrators of the recent Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration, stated in private conversation in St. James' hall at a Sunday mission meeting, that he personally believed that in any future disputes between England and the United States the intervention of strangers would not be invoked, but that an equal number of the judges of the highest courts of both countries would be appointed to settle the differences.

CHINESE DEPORTATION.

Definite Instructions to U. S. Collectors of Customs on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—This telegram was sent to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco to-day. Chinese prisoners whether convicted under the Geary Act or previous acts, must not be received by you. They must remain in custody of the marshal until deported. You are authorized to pay the actual necessary expenses incurred by the marshal in the transportation of the Chinese from inland points to San Francisco also the steamship charges for the deportation on account certified by the marshal to be paid by you in each case. You will be made a special disbursing agent for this purpose. Should any case arise before your office, you are authorized to advance the special disbursement agent's expenses may be paid from your office in your hands, to be reimbursed from the Chinese appropriation. Make the best temporary arrangements practicable with the steamship company as to rate and advise the department. (Signed) C. S. HAMILLEN, acting secretary.

DEATH, NOT SIBERIA.

A Russian Officer Shoots Himself Rather Than Suffer His Sentence.

WARSAW, Sept. 30.—Captain Tomaszewicz, of the Russian artillery, was arraigned before a court-martial here to-day to answer charges preferred against him of ill-treating a sentinel and forging documents. The evidence was overwhelming against the socialist, and the court speedily found him guilty and sentenced him to exile in Siberia. As soon as the finding of the court-martial was announced, Captain Tomaszewicz drew a revolver and shot himself dead.

SPANISH ANARCHISTS.

Pallas, the Dynamiter, Says He Alone Made the Attack on General Campos.

Amazing Extent of the Plots—Discovery of Numerous Bombs and Infernal Machines.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The excitement occasioned by the attempt of Anarchist Pallas to assassinate General Martinez Campos in Barcelona on Saturday last has not yet entirely subsided, and the police, in response to orders from high places, are putting forth every effort to nip the anarchist conspiracy in the bud. Pallas still sticks to his story that he alone made the attack on General Martinez Campos, but it is thought that the police do not believe him to tell who it was that instigated him to throw the bomb.

BARCELONA, Sept. 29.—General Clemente, injured by Pallas, the anarchist, in his attempt to kill General Martinez Campos, is in such serious condition that a leg must be amputated. The police here continue to search for arrests of persons believed to be connected with the anarchist conspiracy. From documents and confessions made by some of the anarchists, the police have become convinced that a vast and serious conspiracy was in existence and serious plots have been foisted in consequence in Kerles, Bilbao and other towns in Spain.

The anarchists are amazed at the extent of the anarchist plots and are taking the greatest precautions to protect life and property. Bombs and infernal machines have been found in various parts of the city, and Bilbao and Kerles, as well as in this city and Madrid. All the large and small towns are now being subjected to a thorough search for infernal machines, and explosives, the Government being determined to crush anarchism and anarchy in Spain.

CABLE NEWS.

Up Goes the Price of Coal. LONDON, Sept. 29.—At the regular meeting of the Coal Exchange to-day the price of coal was further advanced five shillings per ton.

The R. A. at the Vatican. LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Rome correspondent of the Colonial News says: "The report is confirmed that the Vatican has instructed Archbishop Stoll to influence Catholic members of Congress in Washington in favor of the United States sending a diplomatic representative to the Vatican."

Patriot Motor. INNSBRUCK, Sept. 29.—The Hofer monument was unveiled at Iselberg yesterday in the presence of Emperor Francis Joseph, Archduke Charles and a host of nobles. Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolean patriot, was executed February 20, 1810, by order of Napoleon Bonaparte. He had previously driven the Bavarians and French out of the Tyrol, which he governed until Austria was restored to the emperor. It was at Innsbruck that Hofer won a great victory over the Bavarians in 1809.

Charge Dismissed. LONDON, Sept. 29.—George Perkins, the American barrister, who on September 22, was remanded for trial in the Bow Street Police court on a charge of obtaining money and goods under false pretenses, was arraigned for trial to-day. Perkins claimed that the goods in question had been procured for Lord Compton. The latter gave his testimony to-day, with the result that the charge was dismissed. Perkins was then arraigned on a charge of stealing the deeds relating to property in California owned by a man named Thompson. It was charged that these documents had been sent by Perkins to the United States public prosecutor, and that he had obtained the deeds by means of a false statement. Perkins was discharged.

The Burning Deck. PORT DOVER, Sept. 30.—A fine steam yacht belonging to a party of American sportsmen from Erie, Pa., who came here to fish and hunt on the Long Point company's grounds, has been burned to the water's edge. Loss \$15,000.

There has been no more important discovery in medical science during recent years than the invention of Eesley's Liver Lozenges. Their discovery is of interest and benefit to nearly every person living.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Trade Returns for August—Boyd Gazetted as Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick.

Bridge Over Sault Ste Marie Canal—Divorce Case in Montreal.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—The trade returns for August show an increase of \$24,000 in exports, and a decrease of \$1,110,000 in the duties collected. The duty collected increased \$45,000.

To-morrow the Canada Gazette will contain the formal notice of the appointment of Senator Boyd to the Lieutenant-Governorship of New Brunswick.

The contract for a steel superstructure bridge over the Sault Ste Marie canal has been awarded to Hugh Ryan at about \$25,000.

James St. G. Dillon, of the firm of Bell-House, Dillon & Co., hardware merchants, Montreal, gives notice of an application for absolute divorce from his wife, Catherine Charlotte Adrien Barron. Mrs. Dillon is one of the joint heiresses to an estate which, among its other possessions, includes a well known Barron block, Montreal. The charge is adultery, and a titled foreigner who has been a resident of that city for some time is mentioned as co-respondent. The parties were married in 1838 in the Parish church of Notre Dame, but have been separated by mutual agreement for the past five years. Mr. Dillon is at present in New York in charge of the branch office of the firm.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK. A Very Irregular Front at the Opening, but Firmer Towards the Close.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The stock market presented a very irregular front at the opening, some of the shares showing an advance of 1 to 2 per cent, while others showed a loss of anywhere from 1 to 2 per cent. General Electric leading the decline. The bank statement, despite the fact that it showed a much heavier increase in reserves than had been expected, failed to excite the slightest effect on the market. During the week the gold institutions gained \$8,268,900 in cash, which \$8,145,100 were legal tenders. The banks are now \$24,120,550 above legal requirements, against \$4,392,400 last year. In the final trading districts displayed strength, recovering 1, and the market fell off firmer in tone. The sales were 107,445 shares. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 74; Central Pacific, 204; Wells Fargo, 130; Great Northern, preferred, 110; Missouri Pacific, 224; Northern Pacific, 61; do., preferred, 21; Oregon Navigation, 41; Oregon Improvement, 8; Pacific Mail, 142; Southern Pacific, 174; Union Pacific, 203; Western Union Telegraph, 51; Bar Silver, 74 cents per ounce.

KRUG AT SEATTLE.

He Gives Sixty-four Thousand Dollars Bail and is Released.

SEATTLE, Sept. 29.—(Special)—Adolph Krug, arrives here this morning with a suite of detectives, sheriffs, friends and reporters. He was put in a carriage on the outskirts of the city and hurried to the court house where a bond for \$64,000 was put up. He looked overcast and haggard and refused to be interviewed. His attorney says he will decide by Monday whether or not he will talk.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Ex-Premier Mercier Protests That He Believes and Practices the Catholic Faith.

Two of the Capital Lacrosse Team in the Hospital—An Old Lady's Accident.

(Special to the Colonist.) Lacrosseman in Hospital. OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—James Devine, the brilliant defence player of the Capitals, has joined Goalkeeper Crown in the general hospital. Crown's case has developed into typhoid fever, but Devine, who is very sick, is said to be suffering from injuries received in the match with the Shamrock.

Acc Factory Burned. HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 29.—Blenkhorn & Son's axe factory and coal sheds and wharf at Canimog were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$10,000.

Drowned in a Well. HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth Mahalan, aged 74, living near Port Mouton, met with her death in a strange and unexpected way. She lived with her son and daughter-in-law. On rising Sunday morning they were alarmed when they did not as usual find her about the house, and after a search were horrified to discover her drowning in the well. She had been filling a pitcher with water, it is supposed, and over-balanced herself. Though the well contained only a foot of water the fall caused death.

Mercier a Professed Catholic. MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—Le Monde publishes the text of a letter addressed by Mr. Mercier to the French citizens of Scottsville, Kansas, in reply to a communication informing him that so long as he did not repudiate the clergy and the Catholic religion, he would not be successful in his agitation for independence. Mr. Mercier declares he is believing and practicing the Catholic faith, that such are his religious convictions, and that he would rather give up hope of seeing his country independent than renounce them.

The Burning Deck. PORT DOVER, Sept. 30.—A fine steam yacht belonging to a party of American sportsmen from Erie, Pa., who came here to fish and hunt on the Long Point company's grounds, has been burned to the water's edge. Loss \$15,000.

There has been no more important discovery in medical science during recent years than the invention of Eesley's Liver Lozenges. Their discovery is of interest and benefit to nearly every person living.

Stubborn tendencies to digestive troubles in children will always yield to a mild dose of Beecham's Pills.

THE CONTRACTOR FOR THE RACKS finished up his work, everything being satisfaction of the build accordance with the contract.

MR. J. P. WALLS has found the East Indian charged with the murder of Jones, on the bark Rover to the penitentiary with his client as to the defense.

PILOT THOMPSON reports the remains of a which was shot by the house that the other day which was supposed to have brought over from the which had escaped from.

THERE ARE NOW NO BOOKS for the current month and "Wolves of New York" called their dates. Many negotiating for the "Historic Vancouver" of the great "Faded Patra", "Fedora" and "M."

A NEW INDUSTRY, which has made a more speculation in Toronto to date, is the "Historic Vancouver" of the great "Faded Patra", "Fedora" and "M."

THE SUPREME COURT'S lot has come to a close, which for two religiously bottled up, will in a torrent. Thanks to this is the first case of a permanent in British Columbia was a court holiday in any name. Now that it is over, a large number of cases are soon as possible and the months will be especially if.

APPROX OF THE SUGGESTION of the Board of Trade for meeting when he comes on mission, it is interesting to the Winnipeg Board have appointed to report to the fully and this report the declaration contained in the reliable. The Board was very bad with Costiveness, and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without them. Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Hoboken, N.J.

JUDOR BOLE, who stayed Ottawa on his way back from try, has evidently lost no making comparisons favor of his province. The case is a native of Ireland, with veneration for the "old sod," and he has no opportunity to stay in the Green Lake Canadian capital, however, to spend the province of his as his most favored spot.

DURING THE MONTH of September the total of cases on file in the City Police court, thus described in the record in possession of intendant in Toronto to before the officer 1, malicious injury assault 6, using threats for driving 1, violation of license 2, larceny 4, refusal to obey 1, Government rifle from a mill 1.

THOMAS Mayor Beavan has Nainaimo inquirer that all were carrying on business atroyans, have given up the fact is that these and kind are still the means by which any sojourners make their prior passes to and from it may see, within a couple of conspicuous sign announcing a "Life-Reader, Palmist" and there are constantly in one form and another of new reveler of things hid-dinary citizen.

MR. R. T. ELLIOTT, who h from Barkerville, had the it may be termed, of past first genuine news story of way down. He reports it Whittier has already arrived and Mr. Cox the expert once examining the value of the threatened cases of the schooner A Paul, also on trial at Sitka.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM. BURDOCK'S CURES BLOOD CONSTIPATION. BLOOD BITTERS. Constipation or Costiveness is an annoying and dangerous complaint caused by irregularity of the bowels, which produces disastrous results to health, causing biliousness, bad blood, dyspepsia, etc. B.B.B. acts positively to health, cleansing the system, and removing its effects. If you have never used it, do so now.

IT NEVER FAILS. "Was very bad with Costiveness, and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without them. Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Hoboken, N.J."

WHAT FINEER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKY.

Please see you get it with Metal BLUE - One Star. Capsules PINK - Two Stars. Capsules GOLD - Three Stars. Sole Export Bottling Agents J. J. & S. G. DAVY & CO., LONDON.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST-SUPPER. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by grocers, labeled thus JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. 168-170

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox physicians of course it must be the most singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place." Medical Journal, Jan. 1, 1893.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR CHLOROXYNE, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SCALDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

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NOWHERE.

Blow Up the Anarchists, Involving Millions.

to Be Established in Organizations in the City.

The police yesterday reported, sent out on the 23rd, of the anarchists on Steben.

The discovery of cases of explosives, coats with hooks for suspending

of the most of the anarchists on Steben.

Investigation showed that to smuggle dynamite into the city.

of the most of the anarchists on Steben.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver School Board at a Dead-End—Public Meeting at Clinton.

Heavy Gale at Westminster—British Farmer Delegates—Interior Mining News.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Oct. 2.—Trustee Wilson announces that he will not waste time by calling any more School Board meetings.

Mr. McKay, of Victoria, brother of the missionary, Rev. Dr. McKay, who objected to his treatment by the Customs here, is in the city, making inquiries into the case.

Only three-fifths of the taxes have been paid in previous years 90 per cent. had been recorded paid at the expiration of the time limit.

Mr. D. McGillivray has commenced the manufacture of cement paving tiles for sidewalks. A number of orders have already been received for sidewalks.

General regret is expressed at the news that Mr. Harry Quigley has been stricken with a second attack of paralysis. Mr. Quigley is lying in a precarious condition and is hardly expected to recover.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 3.—Rev. Mr. Duff, the new Congregational church preacher, entered upon his duties Sunday. The evening service was of the nature of a thanksgiving, and the church was profusely decorated.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 2.—A high gale and heavy rains prevailed last night. A few signs suffered and a good deal of fruit was shaken from the apple trees. No serious damage was done.

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IRELAND AT CHICAGO.

Saturday's Demonstration a Great One—Dublin's Lord Mayor Duty Honored.

Why the Proposed Convention of the Irish National League Was Abandoned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—As previously intimated some months since, representatives of the Irish race deemed they had as much right to have a day at the fair as the English, Scotch, German and other nationalities.

The council of administration agreed with them, and for over a month preparations for the event were in progress. The address received at the headquarters at the Grand Pacific hotel indicated a total out of town attendance of fully 150,000.

The celebration itself has been fully described as a success in every particular. The crowd of placid miners continues to increase, but no definite news as to probable results is obtainable.

As the strike of placer gold on the Kettle river, near Boundary creek, it is said that \$10 to \$20 a day have been made.

Negotiations are being made with a reclamation company for erecting a concentrator on an extensive scale at Nakusp.

It is feared that Cleveland and Beeton have, with their pack animals, been carried away by the torrent at Three Mile Creek and have all perished.

Work is being pushed on the new railway to Arrow Lake, a large force of men being employed by Mr. D. McGillivray, the contractor, and there is every prospect of having the line in working order before winter sets in.

The following claims have been recorded recently in this neighborhood. The claims are: Sam Bickerton; Norches, by Nels Anderson. Both are full of promise and have a remarkably good surface showing.

DUNSMUIR, Oct. 3.—Large batches of Indians arrived here yesterday and on Saturday last from the hop-picking in Washington.

Indian Agent Lomas had a field day yesterday, Monday, at the court house, Dunsmuir. The following cases were heard: Walters, a Bonnell, and Peter Ethelair, of the Hell-els tribe, Chinaman, were fined \$5 and costs each for being drunk. Jimmy Qoo-sek, another Hell-els Indian, paid in \$20 and costs for being in possession of whisky; Amy Cal-kat-zig goes up to Nanaimo jail for three months for being drunk and attempting the rescue of a prisoner and Sherman Lewis, for supplying the liquor, was committed to Nanaimo jail, six months' hard labor.

The British farm delegates, who came up the line by special train yesterday, stopped a few hours at Dunsmuir and drove round part of the settlement viewing the farms. C. Bazett journeyed to Vancouver on Saturday last. J. C. Prevost, D. McIntyre and Dr. Batis were in Victoria on Monday morning's train. M. M. Skinner, C.E., has returned from a survey of the north-west part of Vancouver Island.

A public meeting was held in the Agricultural hall on Saturday to promote the formation of a mutual insurance society among sheep owners. Capt. Barkley, as the convenor of the meeting, introduced the subject, stating his views as to the objects to be aimed at, and the advantages which might be expected to accrue from the formation of such a society.

The meeting was also of the opinion that such a society might, in a very short time, be formed in this country. The sheep industry of the province is rapidly developing, growing out of the recent action of one of the officers of the league in appending President Gannon's signature to a manifesto on the subject of the Home Rule bill, and the influence of the Home Rule bill on the sheep industry of the province.

Several men have gone out into the Vermont creek district to commence operations on the sleigh road. This work will be the means of assisting to no small extent the development of the many claims located there.

Mr. Pollock, of Wells & Pollock, reports everything looking well at the mine and over a hundred tons of ore on the dump sacked and ready for transportation to the smelter. The sleigh road will naturally help this company.

CLINTON, Sept. 29.—As had been announced in the papers, a public meeting was held at the hall here last night. Being the week of assize, quite a few of the electors were present, and the meeting was addressed by the Hon. Theodore Davis, Premier; Mr. J. C. Brown, of New Westminster; Mr. Kitchin, of Chilliwack; and Mr. Semlin, of Yale. The local members were also present. Mr. Davis, in his usual incisive style, reviewed the political questions of the day, and for one hour and a half held the attention of the audience. He showed the inconsistency of the opponents of the Government, and the ill-assorted alliance between the lieutenant of the Opposition and the ambitious, self-constituted leader of the Independents. Mr. Davis's conduct is well characterized as that of an unscrupulous demagogue. He gets credit of being a man of ability, but he certainly lacks the essential elements of a broad-minded politician. His opposition to the Provincial buildings is unworthy of a parish politician. His cry

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Text of the Convention Arrived at by Both Parties—Peace Restored.

France to Continue Her Occupation Until the Siamese Posts Are Evacuated.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The text of the new treaty between France and Siam is practically as follows: Siam renounces all claim to the whole territory on the left bank of the Mekong and to the islands of the river.

Clause 2. Siam undertakes not to maintain or employ armed vessels or boats on the waters of the Great Tonleap and Mekong, or their affluents situated in the regions specified in the article approved hereto.

Clause 3. Siam will not construct any fortified post or armed settlement in the provinces of Battambang and Zempiep, or within a distance of twenty-five kilometres from the right bank of the Mekong.

Clause 4. Within the zones fixed by the preceding clauses, police supervision will, according to custom, be exercised by the local authorities with a contingent as small as necessary will permit. No regular or irregular armed force is to be maintained.

Clause 5.—Siam undertakes to open negotiations with France within six months with a view to the conclusion of arrangements in the territories specified in clause 3 and to the revision of the treaty of 1856. Until the conclusion of this agreement no military force shall be stationed in the zones mentioned in clause 3, and reciprocity will be continued, granted by France to the products of Siam, in the said zones.

Clause 6. Since the development of navigation on the Mekong may necessitate certain works for the establishment of relay stations for barges and depots for wood and coal on the right bank of the river, Siam undertakes to give every facility for such works at the request of France.

Clause 7. French citizens, whether born Frenchmen or persons enjoying French protection, shall be allowed to trade freely and to trade in the territories situated within the zones specified in clause 3, upon providing themselves with permits from the French authorities. Reciprocity shall be observed in regard to the inhabitants of said zones.

Clause 8.—France reserves to herself the right of establishing consulates wherever they may be deemed advisable in the interest of her citizens, whether subjects or dependents, and especially at Khorat and Nang Nang, in the territories subject to France, the territory necessary for the establishment of said consulates.

Clause 9. The present treaty may be ratified within four months of the date of signing. The convention attached to the treaty provides that the Siamese military posts established on the left bank of the Mekong and on the right bank of the river, within a radius of twenty-five kilometres, shall be evacuated within a month of the signing of the present convention.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Dominion Ministers Coming to This Coast—B. C. Land Expropriations.

The Minister of Marine on the "Coquitlam" Case—Meeting of Parliament.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 2.—The Exchequer court this morning gave judgment, for \$1,100 for interest and costs in favor of Robertson, in the case of the Queen v. Robertson, in connection with the expropriation of land in British Columbia for the C.P.R.

Hon. Messrs. Foster and Angers leave for Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia to-morrow morning, to hold conferences with farmers and others on tariff matters. They will commence at Winnipeg on the 9th, and will hold meetings at Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster, and will be absent five weeks.

It is understood that Parliament will be summoned for the dispatch of business between the 15th and 25th of January. Judge King was sworn in as a judge of the Supreme court of the Dominion this afternoon by Chief Justice Strong. He will take his seat on the bench at the opening of the court to-morrow morning.

The Manitoba school case will be the first one taken up by the Supreme court to-morrow. The Department of Railways and Canals received information to-day that the masonry of the lock walls of the Soo canal was completed this afternoon. There is no doubt now that the canal will be ready for the opening of navigation next spring.

Sir C. H. Tupper said in conversation to the COLONIST correspondent to-day that the action in the District court of Alaska, condemning the Coquitlam, "has no bearing on the Behring arbitration, as the Coquitlam was not seized for sailing, but for an infringement of the United States customs laws. This offense, it was claimed, was committed twelve miles from shore, and therefore it was the contention of the British Government that it was beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. This view of the case was taken in the diplomatic negotiations which have been going on between the Imperial Government and the Government of the United States with reference to this seizure, which negotiations will not be at all affected by the decision of the court. The contention of the British Government is that the seizure was illegal because it was made outside the American jurisdiction. If it is sustained, the confiscation by the Alaska court does not amount to a row of pins, as the American Government under these circumstances will have to pay damages. It is, however, whether the court condemns the Coquitlam or not.

SPANIARDS AND MOORS. Critical Position of the European Garrison of a Town in Morocco.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Further trouble has broken out between the Moors and the Spanish garrison at Melilla, a town on the northern coast of Morocco. The Spanish authorities recently decided to add to the strength of the fortifications at Melilla, the state of the country and the acts of the natives, in their opinion, warranted such a course. The work of constructing additional fortifications was begun and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. This incensed the Moors and Monday morning a force of more than 6,000 natives, made an attack upon the town, and killed about 400 Spaniards. The Spanish troops fought throughout the day without relief being sent to them. They were forced to retreat to the fortifications, and the outlook was becoming serious for the Spaniards, when the white residents of the town, without regard to nationality, offered to assist them. They were greatly outnumbered by the Moors, however, and were finally compelled to retire into the fortress, located on the outskirts of the town, where they are still besieged. During the battle eighteen Spaniards were killed and thirty-five wounded.

MONTREAL MATTERS. British Columbia Loan—Sir Charles Tupper on the Northwest Prospects.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2.—The Star's special cable from London says: The success of the recent Victoria and New South Wales loans have induced the Province of British Columbia to announce to-day the issue through the Bank of British Columbia of £12,700 three per cent. inscribed stock at \$1, 70 cents, payable in 1914.

The case of Mrs. Michael Daly, incarcerated in the Longue Point asylum, has been brought before the court to-day. It is one in which the husband of the woman claims that she is insane, and he has medical certificates to back his claim. Her relatives claim that she is sane, has been wrongfully imprisoned, and want her released.

W. Hall Irwin, of the firm of Irwin, Hooper & Co., general mining agents and dealers in asbestos, succumbed yesterday to an attack of pleurisy. He was well known throughout the Dominion. He was son of the late James R. Irwin, founder of the firm. Sir Charles Tupper speaks highly of the harvest prospects in the West. He found the wheat of excellent quality, the farmers contented and the general outlook hopeful.

FRANCE AND SIAM. Opinion of the London Times on the Convention Which Has Been Entered Into.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Times correspondent at Bangkok says: The draft of the treaty is comparatively satisfactory and embodies the ultimatum, but the convention attached is entirely unsatisfactory. The latter contains terms exceeding and contrary to the ultimatum, stipulating that France shall occupy Chantabon after the original stipulations shall have been carried out and until the left bank of the Mekong and the reserved zone shall have been completely evacuated and the United States France faithfully fulfills the pledges given by M. De Villiers, Chantabon will long remain in the possession of the French. The press verbal, according to the contract, states that France will evacuate Chantabon as early as possible under the agreement. Siam has agreed to all, largely owing to the king's re-

McCARTHY'S RESPONSE. The Irish Leader Declares that the Final Triumph Cannot Be Long Delayed.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The following letter has been received by the Hon. Thomas B. Gorman, chairman, and Daniel P. Sullivan, secretary of the state committee of the Irish National Federation of Massachusetts, in reply to the congratulatory letter recently forwarded to the chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party:

DEAR SIRS,—I thank you most cordially, on behalf of my party and myself, for your kind and cheering letter congratulating me on the passing of the Home Rule bill through the House of Commons. I believe with you, but a question of time is all that remains to us; the democracy of Great Britain is with us; the greatest English statesman of the century, Mr. Gladstone, is with us, and will, I trust, not be spared to work for us and with us. Under such conditions what have we to fear? Very truly yours, JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

"Unoppressed" New York. New York, Oct. 2.—"Commander" Ballington Booth, who led the "His-severs-in-Cooper Union last night, said the fourteen persons who professed to have been converted had been matched from the ocean of vice and the billows of sin, upon which so many of the unrepentant are being tossed, uncertain of their haven. This rescue mission, shall be allowed to work for us and with us. Under such conditions what have we to fear? Very truly yours, JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

Train Robber Sent to Confinement.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 30.—George Sontag, the notorious train robber, has confessed to George Holmes, the Wells Fargo detective. The narrative is an extensive one—between 8,000 and 10,000 words. He told of all the train robberies in which he, his brother John and Chris Evans were implicated, including the Collins robbery. The railroad officials decline to give out the details of the confession, on the ground that it would be improper at the present time.

Business in Prices Improving. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—General business here, as shown by the clearing house transactions, is improving.

San Francisco's Exploitation. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Another theory concerning the dynamite explosion is advanced by the police. They now claim that Sunday's outrage was the culmination of a series of Union sales outrages, commencing with the attempt to blow up the foghorn and Mariani. They have been following the trail for six months. It is claimed that the explosives in both cases were stolen from contractors, a Union sailor named Anderson being the thief.

Dr. Briggs. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 30.—It is now certain that the case of Dr. Briggs will come before the Synod of New York State at its session in the First Presbyterian church in this city on October 20. When other party in a suit in a Presbyterian feels that it has been treated unjustly, it is entitled to send a complaint to Synod. Two, if not more, of these complaints have been sent by members of the Presbytery of New York for action of Synod. It is understood that one of these complaints is from New York Liberal, and the other from Conservatives. It has been generally supposed that the Synod of this city would have a strong Liberal majority, and that committees appointed to consider the case of Dr. Briggs would be composed in great part of Liberals. The Conservatives, however, are making earnest effort to send many of their number to Synod and have been so successful that there is much doubt as to the complexion of the court.

Tramway Trespassers. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Mayor Elliott to-day ordered the removal of the San Francisco and San Mateo electric road on Falcon street removed, as they had been laid in violation of the Supervisors' order.

A Striking Revival. CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2.—Rev. B. Fay Mills has been conducting revival meetings here. Feeling has become so intense that from three to five services a day are held. His general agreement business houses and saloons were closed on Saturday for a meeting between 10 o'clock and noon, and a meeting between 9 o'clock and 6 p.m. The decision was reached by a unanimous vote, which was publicly proclaimed by Acting Mayor Stevens.

The Color Line. FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 2.—All laws passed by the late legislature, 219 in all, will go into effect to-morrow, and take the place of the entire statutes of Kentucky. Among the most important is the law compelling railroads to furnish separate coaches for whites and blacks. It is feared here there will be trouble, as most of the negroes are desperately opposed to the measure. The better class of negroes are, however, willing to submit to the law until the courts shall have decided whether it is constitutional or not.

New York Stock Market Weakens. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A drive at American sugar, right at the opening of business, weakened the stock market for a time, but subsequently Distillery and Cattle feeding and Reading lost strength, and the remainder of the list rallied. The market, however, closed firm. The sales of stocks were 168,056 shares. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 74; Central Pacific, 20 1/2; Wells Fargo, 130; Great Northern, preferred, 130; Missouri Pacific, 23; Northern Pacific, 63; Northern Pacific preferred, 20 1/2; Oregon Navigation, 41; Oregon Improvement, 9; Pacific Mail, 14; Reading, 13 1/2; Southern Pacific, 17 1/2; Union Pacific, 21 1/2; Western Union, 81; bar silver, 73 1/2 per ounce.

Fatal Elevator Accident. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Edward Bolling, janitor in the Chronicle building, was killed this afternoon by an elevator crushing down on him. His head was almost taken from his body, the latter being horribly mangled. Death was instantaneous.

CLUB.

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The Colonist. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1893.

SOME ENQUIRIES.

Why is it that Cook street is allowed to remain in a disgraceful and even a dangerous condition? Why has the contractor for the surface drain been permitted to keep the street obstructed by piles of clay that are all the time sending out unpleasant and unwholesome exhalations? Access to dwellings is made difficult by these unsightly and foul-smelling mounds. The roadway, too, has been made so rough as to be almost impassable. While the weather was dry it was covered by a thick coating of dust, which almost stifled those who had the hardihood to drive along the street, and which filled the air with a blinding cloud whenever there was a breeze. The Corporation saw the contractor transforming the street into a nuisance without uttering even a word of remonstrance. It did not as much as send the watering cart to lay the dust which the contractor had been allowed to make.

Now that the rain has come, the mud will be even a greater plague than was the dust. The clay from the drain, in when wet, peculiarly slippery and adhesive. It sticks to everything that touches it. It is spread all over the surface of the street and makes the sidewalks as unpleasant to walk upon as is the street.

When the sewer was being dug through that street it was not allowed to be in the condition it has been in ever since operations have been commenced on the surface drain. Mr. McBean, the contractor, was obliged to keep the street clear. Earth was carried away as soon as it was taken out of the trench and the roadway was put in as good order as the contractor found it, at the earliest possible moment. This the contractor of the surface drain should have been compelled to do. But he has gone on without any supervision that has been apparent. No regard has been paid to the comfort, the convenience, or even the health of those who live on the street or the general public. The contractor has been supreme. His interest, it is evident, has been alone consulted. It is because he has had friends in the Council that it would be lucky for the residents of Cook street if the surface drain contractor had as many enemies at the Council Board as had Mr. McBean, the sewer contractor.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

The Times seems to think that every political meeting should be a kind of political prize fight, in which the champions of each side are required to maul each other for the amusement of the public. It surely must, by this time, see that this primitive idea of the political meeting has, in civilized communities, become obsolete. Our contemporaries must be more obtuse and altogether unteachable; if it does not learn a lesson in the amenities of political warfare from what has been lately going on, and what is now going on in Eastern Canada. When Mr. Laurier was making a tour of Ontario in order to tell the inhabitants of that province about the last changes that had been made in the Liberal programme, he was not met on every platform by Sir John Thompson. Neither did Mr. Meredith follow him from place to place in order to counteract the teachings of the silver-tongued leader of the Liberals. The Conservative leaders, both Dominion and Provincial, had the good sense and the good manners to stay at home and allow Mr. Laurier and his friends to address those who gathered to hear them undisturbed. They did not try to make a bear garden of any of his meetings.

Now that Sir John Thompson is going over the same ground the leading Liberals do not attempt to disturb his meetings. They know that it would be neither courteous nor politic to do so. The Liberals that attend the Conservative meetings listen respectfully to what the Conservative ministers have to say, and in all other respects behave themselves as civilized men. When Mr. Gladstone went to Middlethian the other day to give his constituents and the whole nation an inkling of what his policy with respect to the House of Lords was to be, Lord Salisbury did not dream of meeting him there to try conclusions with him. If any one had had the hardihood to propose such a mode of procedure to the Tory leader, he would be regarded as a lunatic. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and other leading Unionists would not consider it consistent with their character as gentlemen to interfere in any way with Mr. Gladstone's meeting. And we are much afraid that if any over-zealous Conservative should believe that he had a mission to oppose Mr. Gladstone at the Middlethian gathering the intelligent Liberal Scotchmen, zealous as they are in the cause of freedom, would have shown him what they thought of his conduct in an emphatic and not very mild way. The Times is very foolish in contending that it is not wrong, in order to keep Messrs. Brown and Kitchin in countenance. Neither of these two worthies would go a single inch out of his way to defend the Times if it should take what they knew to be the improper course.

INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

It is pitiful to read of the sufferings of the families of the English strikers. It is heart-breaking to read of little children dying of starvation. It seems to us that there is nothing to be gained by any strike worth the suffering which it causes the innocent and the unoffending. We are not surprised to find that the enlightened leaders of labor now disapprove of strikes. A strike seldom gains what is contended for, and when it is successful it is more than questionable whether what is gained is worth the price paid for it. It is now considered that everything that can be gained may be ob-

tained by amicable means, and means that will not result in a lamentable waste of money and such a dreadful amount of sorrow and suffering.

It is folly to hold that the blame of these contests is all on one side. Business in these days has been aptly likened to warfare. Competition between nations and individuals is so keen that prices are cut down to the lowest possible point. What it takes to produce any commodity is calculated with mathematical exactitude. An apparently small percentage in the cost of production makes all the difference between doing business at a profit and doing it at a loss. It can now be told to a fraction, in most businesses, how much can be paid for labor without incurring loss that must, if continued, be ruinous. When this figure is reached a strike must necessarily be futile, for no man will continue to keep his money in a business that affords him no prospect of profit. That it can be placed at that figure, if proper means are used, is evident to thinking men among both the workmen and the employers. The property of the industries almost wholly depends upon there being a good understanding between workmen and employers, between capital and labor. That such an understanding can be arrived at without having recourse to such a horrible war as that which is now being waged in England—a war in which innocent non-combatants are the greatest sufferers—is surely possible.

A WONDERFUL CRASH.

Something like an adequate idea may be formed of the dimensions of the dreadful financial crash which has taken place in the United States, when the reader contemplates the number of banking institutions that succumbed in that country between January and September of the present year. Here is the list:

Table listing failed banks in the United States by state: State, Banks, Total. Includes California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, and Scattering.

The total is 715, and they are officially divided into 560 State and private banks, and 155 National banks. When banks were breaking down at this rate it is no wonder that business was paralyzed, and that money could not be obtained for the necessary purposes of business, except at the ruinous rates. It is not surprising that have with the banking institutions in the United States, only one weak bank went down in Canada.

A PREDICTION.

A statement made by Mr. Parnell in 1888 is peculiarly interesting at the present moment. At that time Mr. Gladstone was about to appeal to the people. He, in a speech which he made in Edinburgh, asked the electors to give him a majority so large as would make him wholly independent of the representatives from Ireland. If they did not do this, those representatives would be in a position to say: "Unless you do this, and unless you do not, we will turn you out to-morrow."

Mr. Parnell did not want to see Gladstone placed in this independent position, and in an address to his supporters in Liverpool, he laid against the age in general, and against America in particular, is refuted before. Could these myriads have spent their time, their energy, neglected their business, their pleasures to be present with us, if their spirit had not risen above the petty needs and carnal desires. The spirit which dominates over matter and over mankind.

There can be no doubt that in spite of every adverse influence, religion occupies a large share of the attention of mankind every where, and the attendance at this Parliament is only one evidence among many that it is a matter of supreme interest to the inhabitants of this continent in what is considered the age of scepticism.

LABOR IN AUSTRALIA.

The cause of labor has made greater advances in Australia than it has in any other country. Not only do the working men of the Australian colonies exercise great social and economic influence, but they have gained a greater share of political power than they have anywhere else. In New South Wales they elected a large number of men to represent their views and to advance their interest in Parliament. But the result has not satisfied the advocates of the cause of labor, and it has not evidently been particularly pleasant to the leading men of the other classes.

The workmen are dissatisfied with what they have achieved. "They," one of their representatives in the Trades and Labor Council of Sydney said, "were themselves to blame for the hard conditions under which they labor. It was only by obtaining control of the machinery of the State, and they would yet have it—that they would secure their rights." The Sydney Morning Herald, commenting upon the above declaration, said that there could be no valid objection to the direct representation of labor

by honorable and competent men. "Labor representatives," it says, "if provided by the working classes out of their own ranks, are entitled to be fully representative of the country as a whole." But it does object to one class endeavoring to get control of the machinery of the State, so that they might be in a position to regulate it to serve the ends of that class without duly considering the interests of the rest of the community. It goes on to say:

But it is not well that there should be class representation in the sense of membership, for the purpose of seeing everything through the medium of class interests, and of directly or indirectly promoting those interests without due regard to the other classes. Representation of that sort is in conflict with the principles of Parliamentary Government. Every member of the House should consider himself the guardian and the advocate of the interests of the whole community. . . . The government of the people, for the people and by the people would not be attained by placing even the most numerous section of the people in charge of all affairs. . . . The workers have a right to make terms with other people, to enter into agreements and to have them fulfilled by others, but they have no right to control other people in the conduct of their own affairs.

This is all so plain and reasonable that it might be considered unnecessary to remind the public that no one class has the right to lord it over other classes, but it unfortunately happens that people who are eagerly intent upon advancing their own interests are very apt to forget what is due to others, who have as many rights as they and who esteem them as highly. "The New Union," as it is called both in Australia and elsewhere, aims at obtaining the control of the machinery of government, and it will be most interesting to observe what progress it will make in obtaining political power, and what use it will make of that power when it is obtained.

THE PROULIAR PARLIAMENT.

The most singular thing about the Chicago Parliament of Religions has been its success. Very few who heard of the project expected that eminent men of all religions, Christian and non-Christian, could be prevailed upon to meet at Chicago to discuss publicly subjects connected with their various beliefs. It might be expected that in such an assemblage misunderstandings would be sure to arise, which would make its meetings unpleasant and put a stop to them altogether, long before the time for which the Parliament had arrived. But this was not the case. Peace and harmony prevailed during the seven or ten days in which the Parliament was in session. We read of no disagreements or unpleasant scenes. This concord and this friendliness were not the result of coldness and indifference, for the meetings were well attended from first to last by people who took a lively interest in the proceedings. There were three sessions each day, and we read that the Columbia Hall, which holds three thousand persons, was filled at each session. This fact at the closing session was commented upon by the Rev. Moslemood of the Brahmo Samaj. He said among other things:

What lessons have we learned from our incessant labors from the thousands and tens of thousands of men and women who have crowded these halls for seventeen days? Firstly, the charge of materialism laid against the age in general, and against America in particular, is refuted before. Could these myriads have spent their time, their energy, neglected their business, their pleasures to be present with us, if their spirit had not risen above the petty needs and carnal desires. The spirit which dominates over matter and over mankind.

There can be no doubt that in spite of every adverse influence, religion occupies a large share of the attention of mankind every where, and the attendance at this Parliament is only one evidence among many that it is a matter of supreme interest to the inhabitants of this continent in what is considered the age of scepticism.

The success of the Parliament shows to what extent the tolerance has grown of late years. Not very long ago hundreds of Christian ministers were no more to be thought of appearing on the same platform with heathens and infidels and unbelievers of all sorts than they would think of flying. They would consider it wicked to sit and listen to what a pagan had to say in defence of his creed and his practices. But in Chicago Christians of undoubted piety occupied the same platform and spoke from it as men proudly professing the religions which they regarded as soul-destroying. And when the Parliament was closing, after the men of diverse creeds and religious systems had said their say, these good men expressed themselves as delighted with the proceedings and hoped that they would be productive of results favorable to religion.

It is needless to say that the Christian religion stood this comparison with other religions well. Even those who did not believe in it and who came from countries in which its progress is bitterly opposed had nothing to say against the religion of Christ. What they did speak against and what they commented upon with cutting and sometimes apparently unconscious sarcasm, were the inconsistencies and the vice and the crimes of those who profess to believe in that religion. Christianity recommends itself to the minds and the consciences of the heathens who possess sufficient intelligence to understand it, and who are so free from prejudice as to judge it on its merits. What degrades them is the conduct of the men who profess to be guided by its precepts. This is one of the lessons that the Parliament of Religions has taught those Christians who have minds open to receive it. The closing exercises of the Parliament were exceedingly interesting, and were most harmonious. Not a jarring note was heard. The glorious Hallelujah Chorus was its appropriate benediction.

PROTECT Your Young Child's Health against Summer Diseases by supplying them proper nourishment. After careful comparison and experiment, compare the working classes out of their own ranks, are entitled to be fully representative of the country as a whole." But it does object to one class endeavoring to get control of the machinery of the State, so that they might be in a position to regulate it to serve the ends of that class without duly considering the interests of the rest of the community. It goes on to say:

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There can be no doubt that in spite of every adverse influence, religion occupies a large share of the attention of mankind every where, and the attendance at this Parliament is only one evidence among many that it is a matter of supreme interest to the inhabitants of this continent in what is considered the age of scepticism.

The success of the Parliament shows to what extent the tolerance has grown of late years. Not very long ago hundreds of Christian ministers were no more to be thought of appearing on the same platform with heathens and infidels and unbelievers of all sorts than they would think of flying. They would consider it wicked to sit and listen to what a pagan had to say in defence of his creed and his practices. But in Chicago Christians of undoubted piety occupied the same platform and spoke from it as men proudly professing the religions which they regarded as soul-destroying. And when the Parliament was closing, after the men of diverse creeds and religious systems had said their say, these good men expressed themselves as delighted with the proceedings and hoped that they would be productive of results favorable to religion.

It is needless to say that the Christian religion stood this comparison with other religions well. Even those who did not believe in it and who came from countries in which its progress is bitterly opposed had nothing to say against the religion of Christ. What they did speak against and what they commented upon with cutting and sometimes apparently unconscious sarcasm, were the inconsistencies and the vice and the crimes of those who profess to believe in that religion. Christianity recommends itself to the minds and the consciences of the heathens who possess sufficient intelligence to understand it, and who are so free from prejudice as to judge it on its merits. What degrades them is the conduct of the men who profess to be guided by its precepts. This is one of the lessons that the Parliament of Religions has taught those Christians who have minds open to receive it. The closing exercises of the Parliament were exceedingly interesting, and were most harmonious. Not a jarring note was heard. The glorious Hallelujah Chorus was its appropriate benediction.

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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Kaiser Wilhelm Overworked—His Attitude Towards Bismarck—Government's Strength in Reichstag.

Health of the Late Chancellor—Relations Between France and Germany—World's Fair.

(Copyright, 1893, by the United Press.)

Berlin, Oct. 2.—Emperor William's deer stalking expedition in Sweden has been his only genuine holiday for many weeks. From his arrival at Gottenburg on Tuesday until he boarded the Hohenzollern again at Karlsruhe on Saturday, no official dispatches were received or sent by him. Even this respite from State cares afforded him a more complete rest than he has taken before. Even in his recreation the Emperor does what most men would not do—work. As an incident, he went by rail from Gottenburg to Herrjunga, where he left the train at 1 o'clock on Friday morning. At 6 o'clock he went off with King Oscar and Prince Charles of Sweden to hunt deer. After dinner at the King's lodge, he left Herrjunga on his return trip. Much unappreciated speculation was caused by the police order closing the harbor from the ferry to his East Prussian lodge at Reminon, where he joined the Empress yesterday. The proclamation was unprecedented and completely at variance with the usual practice of an annual number of private parties from Berlin made the impression that the authorities were acting under the influence of an anarchistic panic. The Emperor on leaving had only the customary attendants around him, and no special guards preceded him. His sojourn at Reminon will be short. His will attend the consecration of the new chapel, pass a quiet day with the empress, and to-morrow will be back to resume his usual duties. The consensus of opinion among the officials around him is that he over-exerts his body and brain and will not long bear up under the strain. He does not sleep peacefully at night, begins work in the early morning and proceeds with his day's work throughout the day. Dr. Meussner, chief of his private cabinet, finds it a feverish task to keep up with the activity of his imperial master, who openly chafes him if the business he is not pushed ahead rapidly enough.

Prince Bismarck's return to Friedrichshagen from Kissingen has been deferred until next week, as he still lacks the endurance necessary for such a long journey. The Hamburg Nachrichten, his newspaper organ, expresses the hope that in consideration of his extreme weakness he will abstain from all public demonstrations during his journey. The sooner Bismarck leaves Kissingen, says the Nachrichten, the greater must be the efforts of his family and friends to guard against everything likely to excite him. The newspaper discussion of the Emperor's return to Bismarck does not abate, although the public have been disillusioned as to the probability of their being the Emperor's return. Official opinion never ceases to be unfavorable to Bismarck, and still rife as to exchanges of messages between the Emperor, Bismarck and the Reichstag. The Emperor's return to Friedrichshagen is not a mediation between Bismarck and the Reichstag, but the Emperor nor Bismarck ever intended a reconciliation to be achieved except by the other's complete submission. With the growing strength of the Prince the Bismarckian newspapers are increasing the offensiveness of their criticisms of the government. Bismarck, says the Nachrichten, cannot be silent before the suppression of certain policies prejudicial to the empire. Accordingly the Nachrichten proceeds to advise all parties to watch the Emperor's return. Reports are still rife as to exchanges of messages between the Emperor, Bismarck and the Reichstag. The Emperor's return to Friedrichshagen is not a mediation between Bismarck and the Reichstag, but the Emperor nor Bismarck ever intended a reconciliation to be achieved except by the other's complete submission. 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RIO'S BOMBARDMENT.

President Peixoto Determined to Resist to the Last—His Government Unpopular.

Considerable Losses of Life and Property—Provisions at Famine Prices in the City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A Herald's Montevideo special, speaking of the resumption of the bombardment of Rio, says the censorship of the Brazilian government is such that it is impossible to get any telegraphic news out. Letters have been received, however, giving a story of the events up to September 22. He says that while the Government has made every effort to conceal the facts, it is known that twenty persons were killed during the bombardment, the greatest loss of life being in Nietheroy. Aside from this there was tremendous damage to property. Not much damage was done by the shelling when the ships went to Santos, and the rebels soon proceeded to Santa Catarina to establish Mello's headquarters at that point. If they succeed in effecting a stronghold there a long civil war will ensue. Peixoto's government is becoming unpopular and retains power through military force. His army is a motley force of 4,000 men, and frequent outrages on the part of the soldiers are reported. Many families are abandoning their homes to escape the villainies of the military marauders. There is a great scarcity of provisions and all kinds of supplies in Rio, and much suffering prevails. This destitution is adding to the dissatisfaction, and a general uprising is looked for. Mello is hoping for this, and is also looking for reinforcements from the South. A launch from an Italian vessel was fired on by Brazilians and a sailor killed. Peixoto paid an indemnity of 100,000 to the American boat which was also shot at, and a complaint has been lodged. President Peixoto is determined to resist until the last.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A private cablegram announces that the rebel fleet at Rio has been reported that city all day yesterday, resulting in further damage to the city and great loss of life. Details as to the amount of damage and the number killed ashore and afloat are not given, but it is presumed, from the fact that firing was kept up all day, that the loss must have been considerable on both sides. The cablegram adds that famine prices for provisions prevail at Rio. On the other hand, the Brazilian minister here furnishes the following dispatch under the date of yesterday, giving the government's side: "The insurgent squadron is still in the bay, and much weaker by desertions. Daily some of the vessels are damaged by shore artillery. The forts vigorously answered yesterday's bombardment. The two steamers which escaped have been repulsed at Santos. At Santa Catarina they have failed to land. The troops are united and loyal to the government, and public opinion is opposed to the insurgents."

THE FARTHEST NORTH.

A Question of Which Expedition Went Nearest the Pole.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The steamer Jennie, the tender of the Arctic whaling fleet, which arrived from Herschel Island yesterday, brings news that Capt. Potter, of the steam whaler Newport, reached 64 degrees north latitude. The Newport wintered at Herschel Island, and this summer the whaler, aided by open sea, particularly free from ice, worked her way northward in pursuit of whales to latitude 84, within six degrees of the north pole. There the ship was stopped by ice, but it is the opinion that, had the Newport been supplied with dogs and sledges, the north pole could easily have been reached by traveling over the ice. The Newport left San Francisco in the spring of 1892, and wintered at Herschel Island, which is 69 deg. 50 min. north, and on July 14, 1893, started northward after whales. She proceeded to Cape Eastman and cruised along the edge of the ice past Prince Patrick Island and then north. The Newport was formerly a coasting steamer, and registers only 245 tons. As a reward for her captain's daring in going so far north she took twenty-five whales. The Greely expedition in 1882 reached 83 deg. 20 min., which was up to this year held the record for penetration nearest to the north pole. The Newport will spend this winter at Herschel Island with the rest of the whaling fleet.

BIMETALLIC CONVENTION.

Proceedings of Yesterday at St. Louis—All Talk.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—It was late this morning before the delegates to the Pan-American bimetallic convention began to assemble at Army hall. It was nearly 10 o'clock when there were enough of the delegates on hand to warrant Gov. Llewellyn in resuming business. The programme for the day's sitting was announced as "Discussion," and almost all the bimetallics came prepared to make a speech. Indeed, to discuss the great problem which the league desires to clear up is the principal work of the convention. The adoption of resolutions as a result of this oratory will be the crowning work of the body. The committee on resolutions was appointed by Gov. Llewellyn, upon calling the delegates to order, read a large number of letters from prominent bimetallics who were unable to attend.

DARING EXPLOIT.

The Notorious Outlaw Garza Visits Chicago and Sees the World's Fair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Ole of Bandit Capitan Garza's latest and most daring exploits is said, is a visit to Chicago, where, under an assumed name, he and Lieut. Gen. Raul Sandoval met at the Hotel. Garza, who was in the early part of August and lived in no less conspicuous place than the Palmer house, while Mexican and American troops were scouring the land and ransacking their brains to discover the possible hiding place of the "revolutionist," he was enjoying the exposition to his heart's content. The authority for this statement is Eudolfo G. Canton, the railway king of Yucatan and nephew of the Mexican commissioner to the World's Fair. Felipe Canton knows Gen. Sandoval and

FEARFUL VISITATION.

Terrible Floods by Which Louisiana, Florida and Other Southern States Were Afflicted.

ENGLISH ANARCHISTS.

The Manchester Police Raid Their Headquarters—Result, a Lively Scrape.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 2.—A very lively and interesting fight between a number of English anarchists and police took place here yesterday. The police have long been aware that the anarchists had formed a group in this city and had been holding meetings at irregular intervals for a long time. The anarchists kept within the bounds of the law and order in so far that they claimed to be simply honest workmen meeting to discuss political from their own standpoint. The discovery of the anarchist plot in Vienna and the attempt to kill Gen. Martines Campos seemed to have aroused them to a pitch of unusual excitement, for they commenced making things very disagreeable for residents of the neighborhood of the meeting place. This gave the police the desired opportunity, and a raid upon the assembly rooms of the "Reds" was made. The raid was a success, and the anarchists were seized. They seized chairs and other pieces of furniture and defended themselves desperately. The police drew their batons and a rough-and-ready fight took place. During the battle three anarchists were so severely injured that they were taken to a hospital, and a number on both sides received less serious wounds. Several of the most desperate anarchists were taken into custody, and others managed to escape through the windows.

ANARCHIST PALLAS.

Long Before This He Will Have Been Shot Like a Dog.

BARCELONA, Oct. 3.—It is stated that the superior council of war has ratified the sentence pronounced by the court martial that tried Pallas, the anarchist who recently sought to kill Martinez de Campos by throwing bombs at him. To make the death of Pallas as disgraceful as possible the court martial decreed that he should be shot this (Tuesday) morning, early standing with his back to the firing party. The anarchists of this province have distributed through the streets of this city the names of the province, a large number of circulars calling on the people to revenge themselves on the upper and middle classes if the death sentence passed on Pallas is carried into effect. They declare that dynamite, petroleum, the dagger and the pistol should be used. An unexploded bomb was found under the palace walls, and ten others were found near or in the most prominent buildings of Vila Nova. They had been hidden, but failed to explode because of defective fuses. The police are well aware that he has a number of sympathizers among a certain class of the population, and this causes them to make the most thorough search for proofs of further outrages contemplated. On investigation the police found positive proof that Pallas had accomplices among foreign anarchists. An Italian named Mancini was arrested to-day, charged with being an accomplice.

TERRIBLE VISITATION.

New Orleans Struck by a Terrible Storm—Many Persons Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 3.—A terrific storm struck New Orleans late last night, coming from the northeast, and raged all night and part of to-day, sweeping to the south from here along the line of the Mississippi river, through the parish of Plaquemine to the Gulf. The storm was one of the worst which ever visited this part of the country and so far as can be learned 24 or more persons were killed and possibly three times as many wounded, some of them fatally. The wind had reached a velocity of 45 miles an hour at 9 o'clock last night, when the anemometer was destroyed, and it constantly increased in force until 2 a.m., when its speed was estimated at 60 miles an hour. The crash of sheds and buildings blown down, trees torn up and houses unroofed caused much alarm, and most of the population of the city remained up all night, excepting their houses to be blown down. Among the buildings destroyed were the Sarapate street market, which crushed several buildings in its fall; the Burdette street mission church, the cotton yards of the Northeastern railroad; Coleman's boiler shop, Pythian hall, besides which numbers of other buildings were unroofed. The devastation here on Lake Pontchartrain, which protects New Orleans from the overflow of the river, was washed away. The water sweeping over it 15 feet deep or more. Many of the piers there were sunk or injured. The track of the Louisville & Nashville was badly smashed for 15 miles, and it will be several days before it can be repaired. Three deaths and one person severely wounded, perhaps fatally, is the report received in New Orleans. Below the city it was far worse, especially in Plaquemine. Here the wind reached a velocity of 100 to 125 miles an hour, sweeping everything before it. At Point a la Hache not a single house escaped injury. The court house and Roman Catholic church, the principal buildings in the town, with 20 other buildings, were destroyed, and the situation became so threatening that the greater part of the people camped out in the streets all night in the heavy rain. The air was filled with debris and the wind blowing so furiously that many of them had to anchor themselves against trees to prevent being blown away. Six or seven persons are known to be killed in Point a la Hache. It is possible the mortality will be greatly increased when news is received from the Gulf coast below Point a la Hache. The orange crop was totally ruined, with a loss of \$350,000 or more. Telegraphic communication was cut off with nearly all surrounding places. This morning about 40 persons about Lake Pontchartrain who were in more or less danger. The storm came from the north and northwest, going in a southwesterly direction. The sugar fields escaped the worst of the hurricane. There is much damage to rice and sugar cane.

JAPANESE LEATHER WALL PAPERS.

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CARIBOO ELECTION.

Results of the Polling Yesterday So Far as Announced—Other Places Not Heard From.

CLINTON, Oct. 4.—Polling in Cariboo to elect a member of the Provincial Legislature to replace the late Mr. I. B. Nason took place to-day, the results as far as learned being as follow:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Percentage. Includes Adams, Johnston, Murphy, Soda Creek, 10, 9, 2; 150 Mile House, 10, 9, 2; Quenelle, 13, 23, 2; Kestley, 4, 6, 2; Barkerville, 51, 24, 14.

AGAINST THE CZAR.

A Plot to Have Been Carried Out by a French Priest—Monk Frustrated.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A despatch from Copenhagen to the News says: "Exciting reports are current concerning a plot against the Czar. It is stated that a French monk appeared at Friedensburg castle on Sunday, claiming that he was sent by the Pope on a secret mission to the Emperor. Waldemar, King Christian's daughter-in-law, who would present him to the Czar. As the Princess and the other royal persons present refused to receive him without previous inquiry, the monk disappeared. No trace of him has been found since."

PEIXOTO'S PROSPECTS.

The Brazilian President Losing Headway, But He Declares That He Will Fight.

MONTREVIDE, Oct. 4.—News has reached this city that the state of Parana in Brazil has declared in Brazil, has declared against President Peixoto. The entire state of Santa Catharina has declared in favor of the revolutionists. It is probable that Senator Barbosa will assume the presidency of the Provisional Government which will be set up by the constantly growing element hostile to Peixoto. Peixoto has issued a manifesto declaring that he will not resign, but will continue to fight. The cities of Itaquera and Guarda, in Rio Grande do Sul, are in the power of the revolutionists, who are conducting active operations from these points. LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch was received here to-day from Rio Janeiro, saying that Admiral Mello has announced the bombardment of the Brazilian capital. The rebel warships did not open fire on Monday or yesterday, and foreign ministers are making an effort to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA.

Discussion of the Petition for a New Congregation in This City.

A James Bay Church Suggested and the Idea Well Received.

The Presbytery of Victoria held an adjourned regular meeting yesterday afternoon and evening for the purpose of considering the petition for the organization of a new congregation in this city, and for other business.

Rev. P. G. Macleod's reasons of appeal against the decision of the Presbytery at the meeting on September 22 were received, and referred to the committee appointed to answer them.

The petition for the organization of the proposed new congregation was taken into consideration, those appearing in support of it being Dr. Crompton, J. H. Falconer, Howard Chapman, A. Walkley, J. Lewis, Wm. Mackay and Peter Gordon.

Howard Chapman presented a resolution adopted at a meeting held in the old Methodist church on September 25.

Those who appeared in support of the petition were heard at length, and after discussion was requested to present to the Presbytery a statement as to the ability of the petitioners to pay a minister's stipend, and the probability of the church building.

The petitioners presented their answer at the opening of the evening session, through Mr. Chapman, who stated that they would be prepared, when organized by permission of the Presbytery, to state the amount of the stipend they could pay, and as to the site, they wished to call attention to the statements in the petition, in which they expressed their willingness to be guided by the Presbytery in the matter of permanent location.

J. H. Falconer quoted the rules of the church to show that congregations were required to guarantee a stipend only on the day of organization.

Mr. Chapman took exception to this ruling, and held that the congregation could not by the rules be asked for the guarantee.

Rev. D. A. Macrae pointed out that as soon as the Presbytery consented to organization it would become responsible for the new congregation, and if the latter then came forward with the request for a certain minister, and could not make up for him more than \$600, the Presbytery would be bound to give the remaining \$300 to make good the stipend which is the least that a Presbyterian minister can be asked to take upon.

Mr. Falconer—Suppose we give you a guarantee that we will not ask anything? Rev. Mr. Macrae said that would not do, as the church provided that the minister should be paid not less than \$1,000.

Rev. D. A. Macrae thought this was a very valid reason why the petition should not be granted. He moved that the representatives of the sessions be heard.

Rev. D. A. Macrae suggested that a few minutes more be allowed for anything the petitioners had to offer.

Mr. Chapman—We do not wish for any more time. We contend that we are strictly within the law in putting this petition before the Presbytery now. We do not wish to do any more, and we do not intend to do any more. That is the long and short of it.

Rev. D. A. Macrae was then heard, on behalf of the session of St. Andrew's, whose views were fully set forth in a report which they had adopted for presentation.

Mr. Chapman—We do not wish for any more time. We contend that we are strictly within the law in putting this petition before the Presbytery now.

Mr. McKillop spoke in support of the report presented. He stated, however, that he did not believe St. Andrew's would be hurt in the least if the permission asked for were granted, especially if the new congregation located in James Bay, as St. Andrew's had once contemplated starting a branch or mission there.

Rev. D. A. Macrae asked Mr. McKillop how he would view establishment in James Bay.

Mr. McKillop answered that a resolution favoring the starting of a mission in James Bay was still on the books of St. Andrew's church, who might yet go on with that project, if no one else did. He doubted very much whether a church could yet move there; the most thought of before was a mission hall. The farthest part was a mission hall, Mr. McKillop said, was only a mile from St. Andrew's.

Rev. Dr. Campbell spoke on behalf of the First church, and read a resolution passed by the session in which the opinion is expressed that there is at present no need for services in the place where the petitioners have been holding them, and further that if a site more remote from the present churches were selected, it would be more in the interest of the cause of Christ and of the church. He added that if permission were given to locate temporarily in the place suggested, very probably the congregation would not be willing to move. He thought a congregation might with advantage be organized at James Bay, where four out of his seven elders resided, and where there were 30 or 40 families now attending his church who had to come a distance too great for convenience. He thought the Presbyterians here might well take pattern from the Methodists and the Church of England in the matter of distributing their churches.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Nanaimo Board of Trade Discuss Direct Road to China Creek—Unlucky Yachtmaster.

Kootenay Shipping Ore at a Lively Rate—Kaslo's First Civic Elections.

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 4.—The directory of the Columbian Methodist College met this afternoon, and it is understood fixed on Westminster as the permanent home of the college.

A chemist named Root, of Stevenson, was fined \$150 on Monday for selling whiskey without a license.

The first lot of salmon ova for the hatchery is expected to be sent down from Harborside Lake to-morrow.

Fair catches of coho salmon and steelheads have rewarded the labors of the fishermen since Sunday night.

Three sailors deserted from the barque Lakelock, now lying at the wharf in Seaton, on Sunday last, and managed to make their way to the American side without being apprehended.

A number of extra hydrants are to be located on the principal streets throughout the city.

Several cases of petty smuggling have been detected by the Customs officials during the past few days.

THE ARGENTINE.—The Government Gaining Ground.—Unsuccessful Revolt of Torpedo-Boats Which Were Forced to Surrender.

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ANARCHIST PALLAS. He Has Not Yet Met His Doom; But Declares He Is Not Afraid of It.

BARCELONA, Oct. 4.—Pallas, the anarchist and would-be assassin of General Martineze Campos, who, contrary to expectation, has not yet been executed, will be shot to-morrow or Friday.

The condemned man continues to maintain his perfectly composed bearing, which has shown no change since his arrest, save when he bade a last farewell to his little children.

He declares that he has no fear of death, and his manner and conversation show that he is telling the truth.

He would prefer to face the demon de la guillotina, but if that is not to be, he is content to stand with his back to the firing party, as the court-martial ordered. At any rate, he says, his death will be more honorable than that of murderers, who take life through passion or lust of gain.

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ing Republic, who arrived in last week, loaded to his faith in Kaslo by purchasing five loads of freestone and front street, while several minor exchanges took place. Altogether the outlook for the winter is cheering and hopeful.

The steamer Albatross, which has initiated a series of moonlight excursions to Alnsworth from Kaslo. They are well patronized.

Mr. Roberts has removed from the Great Northern hotel, taken the Miner's Exchange, lately occupied by Winchester & Campbell. Crook & Co., news dealers, have removed to Frank Hughes' old office, while D. Connell has given up the dining room in D. Connell's House and purposes starting a restaurant next door to the Balfour Trading Co. Adams & West, grocers, have given up business. These changes are all on Front street.

It is believed that the trouble over the steamer Idaho, which caused such a complication in Bonner's Ferry, has been satisfactorily settled.

Readers of the COLONIST will remember that about two weeks ago, mention was made of the death of a young fellow named Washburn at the dining room of the Alnsworth. It now turns out that the younger son of one of the most prominent Irish carls, several years ago Washburn, was of an evening disposition, left the parental roof and went to the States, and engaged in various pursuits. Finally he came out West and made a little money, he possessed of a good temperance and made friends wherever he went. In a few months he expected to have returned home to have settled down on the family estate.

Monday next nominations will take place for the new Aldermanic Board, and it is necessary by the city's incorporation, that a probable contest will take place for the Mayor's office, but not for the aldermen. As there are no funds on hand to commence municipal work the Government will have to make a substantial refund to enable the machinery to operate till the beginning of the new year.

One result of the incorporation is the laying of sidewalks, waterworks, etc., of which the town is sadly in need, and for which those speculators on the outside who have been buying up the town, have been their fair share. What work has been done here in the past has been paid for by a few public-spirited business men, while the rest of the town has been benefited. Now the cost will be evenly distributed.

The industry corps, every evening regularly now, preparatory to Colonel Peters' inspection, which takes place next Saturday.

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CABLE NEWS.

Murder of a French Explorer in Madagascar—Edinburgh Entertains Royal Guests.

The Sultan Suspicious of Foad Pasha—Imperial Army Appointment.

Quarter-master General Wood. LONDON, Oct. 4.—General Sir Evelyn Wood has been gazetted as quarter-master general to the forces to succeed General Sir R. Biddup, who has been appointed governor of Gibraltar.

Edinburgh's Holiday. EDINBURGH, Oct. 4.—This town took a holiday yesterday, the occasion being the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. Upon the arrival of the Duke and Duchess they were escorted to the Town hall, where Lord Provost Right Honorable James A. Russell presented to them wedding gifts prepared for them by the corporation and citizens.

A Wife Poisoner Sentenced. BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Herr Pohl, court physician in Hanover, poisoned his wife with prussic acid on Sunday. When arrested on suspicion last night he shot himself dead with a revolver.

Explorer Murdered. LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Times correspondent in Paris says: The last mail from Madagascar reports that George S. Muller, the explorer sent out by the French Government on a scientific mission, had been murdered.

Foad Pasha and the Sultan. LONDON, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople says that, by order of the sultan, the residence of Foad Pasha was recently surrounded and searched on suspicion that he was storing dynamite there for the use of the Armenian conspirators. Nothing of a suspicious nature was found. Pasha has demanded that the sultan either accept his resignation or punish the persons who falsely accused him.

AMERICAN NEWS. Bull Day at the Stock Exchange. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—This was another dull day at the Stock Exchange. The tendency of prices, however, was upward, until the last half hour of business. The total sales of listed and unlisted stocks were 145,627 shares. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 74; Northern Pacific, 20; Wells Fargo, 18; Great Northern preferred, 106; Missouri Pacific, 24; Northern Pacific, 6; Northern Pacific preferred, 21; Oregon Navigation, 48; Oregon Improvement, 5; Pacific Mail, 15; Western Union, 81; Bar silver, 72 1/2 per ounce. Money on call, 2 1/4.

Prisoners at Princeton. PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 4.—A number of freshmen were seized by the sophomores on Monday night. After suffering other indignities, the boys were thrown into the canal. It is now thought one of the freshmen was drowned. He was not missed until this morning. The name is withheld, but it is understood he is from Washington, D. C. The canal is being dragged for the body. A

SEVERE DIARRHOEA CURED. GENTLEMAN.—I was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over three years, and received no benefit from all the medicine I tried. I was unable to work from two to four days every week. Hearing of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, I began to use it. Am now all right.

JOHN STILES, Brockville, Ont.

number of expulsions are expected as a result of the hearing. It is understood also that a number of sophomores will leave next week.

Accused of Kidnapping. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Thomas Bailey, a racing man stopping at the Palace hotel, has been arrested on a telegraphic request from the Chief of Police of Detroit, Mich. The charge is believed to be Bailey's connection with the kidnapping of Joseph Perrin, a prominent capitalist of Detroit, three years ago. Perrin subsequently appeared, stating that he had been kidnapped and obliged at a pistol's point to sign checks for \$30,000.

Sailors Fined for. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The usual severity of sailors for deep water ships noticeably during the grain season is not apparent at present. It has been the rule to offer keepers of sailor boarding-houses \$40 head money for each sailor supplied, together with a liberal advance on their wages. The present supply is greater than the demand, so that ship captains now ask a bounty of \$10 from seamen for every berth given.

The Adelle Gilmour Homicide. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The preliminary examination of Dr. West, charged with the murder of Adelle Gilmour, was concluded to-day. His attorney's claim that there was no evidence to connect him with the crime, and asked his dismissal. The court denied the request and held him to answer without bail.

The Starbuck Catch. ASTORIA, Oct. 4.—The sturgeon business on the Columbia river this year has been very poor up to date. There are four firms in operation, and together they are only turning out twenty-four tons of fish a day against ninety-seven tons per day last fall. All the sturgeons from that locality is sent to New York, Chicago and Sandusky, O.

Sloop Seized. WHATCOMB, Oct. 4.—The two ton sloop, Rose of Seattle, has been seized by the customs officers for not displaying her light while lying at anchor at Fairhaven. It is supposed she brought over four Chinamen from Port Francis on Saturday night, who are believed to have been smuggled across from Huntington by "cowboy" Terry. The officers are hunting them in the vicinity of Sedro.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Annual Congress in Birmingham—An Important Meeting. LONDON, Oct. 4.—The annual congress of the Church of England opened at Birmingham to-day, with the Bishop of Worcester presiding. The attendance of clerical and lay delegates is extremely large, owing to the fact that among the questions on the programme is one looking to a vigorous protest against the proposed disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in Wales. An effort is also to be made by the Union element to secure the adoption of resolutions vigorously denouncing Home Rule for Ireland.

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upon the broad... the 'shoulder' upon... the laws of lacrosse... the game do not want... the public matches... the association... the play too sharp... Montreal Witness.



STRONGEST, BEST. 30 days after... Bay Valley, near... 20, 1893. ooc-1y.

HAN HOTEL. SKEENA, PROPRIETOR. for the Tourist, traveling in the put up and guides of the Year. Game-aull-66-wky-f.

BEANS are a new disease... THE WEEKLY COLONIST. WILL BE SENT TO ANY ONE ADDRESS FOR \$3.00.

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