The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1887. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 13

OUR CABLE LETTER.

The State of European Politics Briefly Discussed.

Bulgaria's Position Defined—Germany and Austria Are Friendly in Their Relations—The Failure of the Government On the Irish Question.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—It seems to be generally conceded that the government made a miserable failure in regard to its policy in Ireland. Leading tories who are able to speak with a show of authority state that the government will drop the notice of the appealing of T. D. Sullivan, lord mayor of Dublin and Dublin Castle. The officials have received notice to be more careful in the future in attempting to carry out the provisions of the coercion act. The ministers are blamed by their friends quite as much as by their political adversaries. The government has been unlucky in Ireland, and home rulers are encouraged to believe that the ministry will pass from one failure to another until the public discredit of their policy shall make it ripe for rejection in the general election everywhere. Even in reactionary south of England the common expression is to the same effect that the people are coming round to view that the establishment of some form of self government in Ireland is the only possible remedy for the condition of affairs which the government is unable to deal with. As to Mr. Bright, it is of course out of the question that he should even sit with a tory party as one of themselves. But it is otherwise with Lord Hartington, who has himself no objection to coalition, but he does not believe the government policy will prove successful, and many of his friends are determined at all events to continue to be liberals. It is understood that overtures have been made to Harrington recently on the part of the government as to his joining the administration. The time for any movement of that sort will not have arrived until the close of the year when the government will frame its measures for next session. Then it is almost certain that Lord Hartington will be informed of the general policy of the government, and asked to once more consider whether he prefers to remain aloof or assume a share of the responsibility. Just now there is no doubt that Hartington, while quite ready to advise with the government as to their bills, would represent that he could do better service to the unionist party from his present place in the house of commons. Some politicians next say that Hartington will never again be a candidate for a seat in the house, and that in any case he will pass to the house of lords before the next general election.

One of the oldest diplomats in London, in an interview to-day regarding the European situation, said: "The threat of Count Von Taaffe, the Austrian premier, to resign unless the nationalists moderate their demand for federation, has greatly weakened the effect of the triple alliance respecting the peace of Europe. It has confirmed the assertions of able correspondents who have for the past year maintained that Austria was not prepared for a war of any magnitude owing to internal strife and the possibility of rebellion in her own government in Hizgovini and Bosnia in the event of a breaking out of hostilities. An agreement of some kind has long existed between Germany and Austria on one hand and Italy on the other, and Bismarck, one may reasonably suppose, has lately revised the agreement with a view to the dangers now actually in prospect. The magnitude of the threatened danger is hard to realize, because it has hitherto been happily averted. We do not realize the power of the strain placed upon an arch until it breaks, and only the do we perceive how great were the forces which it had successfully resisted. In the same way the amount of effort required to preserve the peace of Europe is apt to be unnoticed, but a retrospect of the shifts to which Bismarck, with all his profound prescience and gigantic tenacity of purpose, has been obliged to have resource, must have convinced any one that he has been subject to no small pressure. At the beginning of 1885, Bismarck was able to speak of "sure and intimate relations" between Germany and the two eastern powers—two empires—and to say that this connection formed in itself a strong roof and strong vault, supported by which each of the three empires could sustain much that might come from any direction at the same time. The chancellor described the relations between Germany and France as better than they had been since the period before 1866. The relations thus set forth at the beginning of 1885 were supposed to be still existing when the Philippopolis revolution astonished the world. This event seems to have acted upon the three empires like the apple of discord on the Olympian goddess, and war between Servia and Bulgaria was permitted as a lesser evil, than to open a breach between the empires. The opposition of the Prussian and Austrian policy was concealed by a sacrifice of the peace of small nationalities in the following summer, however, the action of Russsa against Prince Alexander revealed the real issue. The Ozar and the Russian national party hold that practical suzerainty over Bulgaria belongs to Russia. They will not abandon the claim for a moment, and only bide their time for a favorable opportunity to assert it. Austria, on the other hand, came to realize that their mission in the East was incompatible with the handing over to Russia of the mouth of the Danube and the shores of Bosphorus. Bismarck, with great coolness, managed to prevent this opposition from leading to military action. He first of all cooled the agitation of public feeling in Germany caused by news of the conspiracy, and then seems to have persuaded Russia that her aims would be best obtained by waiting, while at the same time he induced the Austrian government to minimize its opposition to Russia, in the hope that Russia would be temporarily satisfied. Russia has waited in vain, while Austria has used the respite thus given her to push forward to the extent of her ability her defensive preparations. The irritation of Russia has lately increased, and has turned as usual against the peacemaker, that is against Germany. The growing separation between Russia and the two central empires was made use of by the party in France to try and bring about an understanding between Russia and France. Bismarck met the French movement with a direct menace, and with an immediate and considerable increase of the German army. The French movement subsidized, and danger was temporarily stopped by the disappearance of Gen. Boulanger from the cabinet when the Bulgarian difficulty again became apparent, the Russian view of it was to promote the solution in Russian interests by every peaceful means. These various attitudes adopted by Bismarck during the last two years appear to be the natural outcome of a policy which aims at peace at any reasonable price. On the other hand the policy of Russia appears to be to have Bulgaria at any price, and peace only so long as there is a prospect of obtaining supremacy in Bulgaria without a war. If Salisbury is correct, nothing can avert the commission between Germany and Austria except a certainty that Austria has so many backers as to make it dangerous to attack her. The different adhesion of Italy to the defensive alliance of central powers would help bring about this certainty. The Italian army is so strong that no French government could be so insane as to run into a war with both Germany and Italy at the same time. The adhesion of Italy to the central powers would greatly modify the balance in favor of Germany and Austria, and the adhesion of England for the sole purpose of keeping peace. This central alliance would probably yield the complete certainty already described, but England will have to settle the Irish question and place her Indian possessions in better shape before she can at all be considered in the matter. It will be seen, in spite of the hopeful sign, the situation of Europe is far from being one of assured peace. I am disposed to regard the present situation, or rather present time, as [illegible] another way. The word "war" does not convey the magnitude of the calamity with which Europe is threatened. The waste of force in case of a conflict must necessary be so great as to throw back at least a generation of progress and of civilization. To realize what this means, we must remind ourselves that it is impossible for the world to pause at a certain part of the highway of improvement, to throw away time and the best men of a generation in a ruinous internecine struggle, and then to resume the work of progress at a point where the road was left. The more material prosperity of the civilized world is at this moment incomparably higher than it has ever been before, and gives for the first time in history a possibility of grappling with a number of social problems never before possible. A well known economist has just pointed out, the effectiveness of the productive energies and distributing arrangements of civilized people are well shown by the unprecedent losses of property by the war in other words, the supply of the necessaries of life is everywhere abundant beyond all previous record. Upon this material basis mankind has in recent years approached the solution of problems hardly dreamed of generations ago. The demand is made with increasing vehemence, and not in England alone that every child in the community shall have an education such as will give it morally, physically and intellectually a fair chance in the battle of life. Everywhere it is urged that society should try to secure for everyone of its members healthy homes and the material conditions of a happy life. Doctrines like these have found in past ages a place among the speculations of philanthropic dreamers. To-day they have found their way into practical politics, and influence the discussions of parliament and town councils, but let the whole population of Europe spend a year or two in the distruction, the impoverishment of the world will, in all probability, be such that the working population will once more be compelled to forget in the struggle for life, all those aspirations which are now idly cherished of living well. It needs but slight reflection to perceive the incalculable injury which a reaction would inflict upon mankind, but the evil cannot be circumscribed. Europe of the present day is an organ united by a single circulation, and the wounding or atrophy of any part will inflict corresponding suffering on the whole. That England from her insular position may be able to avoid the acutest evils of a war in which she should decline to participate is possible, but that she can escape by keeping by a gainer, or escape from the demoralizing consequences of a great war in Europe, no thinking man of the present day will believe. For this, among other reasons, may be urged that it is incumbent upon any and every English government to settle its internal troubles at once, and to throw into the scale on the side of peace the whole of England's influence.

MADE PUBLIC.

American Correspondence Relative to the Behring's Sea Seizures Given to the World.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The correspondence between the department of justice and its officers in Alaska in regard to the release of the British vessels seized during the summer of 1886 for alleged violation of the seal fishery laws was made public to-day. The following is the text of the telegram directing the release:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1887.

Judge Lafayette Dawson and M. D. Ball, United States Attorneys at Sitka, Alaska:

I am directed by the president to instruct you to discontinue all further proceedings in the matter of the seizure of the British vessels Caroline, Onward and Thornton and discharge all vessels held under such seizures and release all persons that may be under arrest in connection therewith.

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED.

This was followed by a letter from Barton Atkins, United States marshal at Sitka, dated September 20th, 1887, in which he acknowledged the receipt of the above telegram, but says it was considered a fraudulent dispatch, notwithstanding which, however, Judge Dawson had delayed further proceedings in the cases, and had written to the department for further instructions. Judge Dawson's letter has not been received at the department.

ANOTHER TELEGRAM.

Under date of October 12th, 1887, the attorney-general sent a telegram to Marshal Atkins at Sitka granting him a leave of absence to go to San Francisco for the purpose of selling about two thousand furs which were condemned and ordered sold by the court of Alaska last year, and which are now reported as being in a perishable condition. The telegram concluded as follows: "Let the vessels Caroline, Onward and Thornton be released, as ordered in my telegram of the 26th of January." Then, under date of October 15th, 1887, the Attorney-General mailed a letter to Marshal Atkins, in which he said: "That there may be no misunderstanding as to the meaning of my telegram of the 12th inst. to you, I repeat the instructions to release the vessels Caroline, Onward and Thornton, ordered to be released by my telegram to Judge Dawson and Attorney Ball on January 26th, last."

Worth Knowing!

It has long been the study of chemists to produce an article that, while it would beautify the complexion, would also have the merit of being harmless, but these two important qualities were never brought together until combined in Wisdom's Robertine, the newest and best preparation science has yet produced for beautifying the complexion. $1000 is offered for every grain of poisonous substance found in it. D. E. Campbell, chemist Victoria, B. C., Agent. †

FROM THE ORIENT.

One Thousand Victims of a Fire.

A Murderer's Sentence—In the Track of a Typhoon—Japanese Cabinet Changes—Corean Changes.

Hongkong news to September 20th and Yokohama advices to September 28th are as follows:

CHINA.

The Shanghai *Courier* says: By the arrival from Hankow in Shanghai of the Pekin we have been enabled to glean a few additional particulars with regard to the loss of life and the damage done by the late conflagration. It has been established as a fact that the number of junks which were burnt amount to 512, besides some 2,000 sampans. The total loss of property, afloat and ashore, destroyed, is estimated at fully 2,000,000 taels. The number of lives lost is given in round figures at 1,000.

A shocking accident is reported to have occurred a few days after the fire. It appears that three large godowns at Hanyang (situated on the shore opposite to that on which Hankow lies) and containing vegetable oil were burned during the conflagration. Shortly after the fire had burned itself out, several hundred coolies were seen busy digging out from beneath the debris some oil tubs which had escaped total destruction. On a sudden one of the brick walls which was left standing, came down with a crash, burying beneath its ruins a large number of coolies. Eighty dead bodies were afterward recovered, and the number of those who are more or less seriously injured, is said to be considerable.

As to the origin of the fire, the following is given as coming from a trustworthy source. We reported previously that on the fatal morning ex-Toatai Wo was to start by junk for his home in Shantung. In order to prepare a treat for his retinue, he ordered several hundreds of cakes to be made on his premises, which were near the creek in which the junks were lying. The cook who was charged with preparing these dainties could, seemingly, not get the fire to burn quickly enough, and in order to hasten its blazing up poured some kerosene on the firewood, with the result that the cookhouse caught fire, the flames spreading with furious rapidity to the neighboring buildings and the junks moored in the creek. Ex-Toatai Wo lost all of his personal property.

A later report says that from five to six hundred bodies have already been recovered among the victims to burning or drowning in the Hankow district.

The Japan *Gazette* says: The decision of the court has been given in the trial of John Kernan for the murder of Albert Halverson on board the Arctic in Hakodate harbor. The consul-general and three associates found Kernan guilty of manslaughter and sentenced him to two years and six months' imprisonment; the other assessors found him not guilty, on the ground that he was suffering from delirium when he committed the crime. The case has been referred to the United States minister. The crime took place on the evening of August 27th, on board the otter-hunting schooner Arctic, now in the harbor of Hakodate. It appears that shortly after 8 p. m. the mate, Albert Halversen, who, during the captain's absence at Yokohama, had been left in charge of the vessel, Kernan, hunter, and the cook, Van Hoogen, turned in for the night and went to sleep. About 10 p. m. the cook was suddenly awakened by the report of a gun; and, jumping out of his berth, caught Kernan in the act of turning around, after having just shot Halversen dead as he lay in his berth. The cook shouted for help, and the crew came and secured Kernan, also taking the rifle out of his hands. Kernan was taken on shore and handed over to the police, and a doctor instantly went on board, but too late to be of any use. Kernan had been drinking heavily ever since the vessel came into port, and it is supposed the cause of the shooting was drink and jealousy.

The *North China Daily News* says: "We daresay it will strike most people as strange that Lord Salisbury should have said that the establishment of an American-Chinese bank in China was outside the limits of those matters on which the British representative should think it worth the expense of telegraphing. Ordinary people will think that it was just one of those things which the British representative should have telegraphed home at once. The scheme of the bank and its affiliated concessions involved the greatest change in Chinese affairs which has as yet been proposed, in fact, it comprehended everything necessary to make China as nearly the equal of European countries as she can be made. But in this instance we believe that our minister at Pekin knew nothing of the doings of Count Mitkiewitz until they had been reported from Shanghai to Tientsin, and thence to the capital. But the consul-general should not have lost a moment in reporting the matter to the foreign office, that is, if he has authority to spend a few dollars in important affairs like this, and if he has no authority for so doing, the sooner he obtains it the better for the credit of the foreign office."

A big typhoon passed over the China sea on September 17th, narrowly missing Hong Kong. The typhoon reached Annam on the 19th, but what damage it did had not been learned.

The steamship Thales arrived on September 17th at Amoy from Taiwanfoo bringing Captain Rubarth and crew of the German schooner Niederhof, which was lost at Taiwanfoo last Sunday. It appears that during the typhoon the vessel dragged her anchors and drifted broadside on to the rocks, becoming a total wreck in a short time. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The great hailstorm which swept over Kaingai and Kuangsi seems to have traveled from Mongolia straight across the Chinese empire, for a most destructive storm of the same nature is reported from Kung-ch'ang Fu in Kansu. The city of Nan-ning Fu in Kuangsi is almost covered with water—by native correspondents described as an inroad of the "sea," which is impossible—and great damage has been done by floods at Fayune (Hwa Hsien), near Canton.

There has been a riot in the city of Yuan-chiu (South Shansi), owing to an attempt to levy *lekin* on native opium. The mob broke into the district *yamen*, and gave the magistaate a sound thrashing.

In conformity with the usage followed by the Emperors of successive dynasties, we hear that His Majesty the Emperor is taking advantage of the present time of comparative leisure to practice archery. On the 21st inst. his majesty proceeded to the imperial pleasure grounds at Peihai where he bent the bow with assiduity for five successive days, besides spending much time in witnessing the contests in archery of his personal attendants. After resting two days he will resume his exercise on the 29th inst., which will last for another five days. By such systematic training it is expected his majesty will acquire great skill in archery, an art by the means of which the ancient sovereign of China conquered dominions and subjugated tributaries.

According to the Japan correspondent of the *Shen Pao*, "bi-Asian" children by Japanese mothers, of Chinese, are liable to military conscription; but this rule appears to refer to unions not sanctioned by marriage rites; and it is added that the mother is liable to three years' imprisonment if she hides away her son.

The Governor of Formosa has addressed the Governors of the Continental Provinces, bespeaking their aid in favor of Formosan sulphur, the mines of which are now in full working. The Canton authorities have their own sulphur mining monopolies, and special arrangements will have to be made to prevent the two interests from clashing.

There has been severe faction fighting in Shuntak, near Canton. One "army" laid a mine and powder train in order to blow up the other, but fortunately for the latter a shower of rain interfered with the enterprise." Troops have gone to the spot.

A coal mine has been discovered in a mountain range running along the western coast of Amasemura, a village in the Uma county, Iyo province. Miyake Choji, residing at the same village, has obtained the permission of the Government to open the mine. After a short examination of the pit, it was found that the resources of the mine were likely to be almost inexhaustible.

JAPAN.

The delay in treaty revision has led to a change in the Japanese Cabinet, Count Itoi being gazetted temporary minister of foreign affairs. It is thought that Count Inouye's retirement from the head of the government is not permanent.

Seventy-two milch cows, ordered from America by Maeda Kiyomatsu, have arrived in the capital. The price of the stock is about 250 yen per head.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that a new life insurance company, with a capital of 100,000 yen, half of which has been already subscribed, will shortly be inaugurated in Tokio.

The agitation got up recently on the subject of a cruel method of punishment in vogue in Japanese prisons has had the satisfactory effect of causing the brutality complained of to be absolutely abolished. The *zaiseki*, as this particular description of inhumanity was styled, consisted, we believe, in strapping a wooden frame containing a heavy stone upon the backs of prisoners and then compelling the offender, male or female, to carry the load hour after hour until they fell down exhausted. This barbarity has now been done away with, and that the government have acted so promptly in the matter is evidence they are determined to prevent the reproach that anything resembling the old tortures is retained in Japanese jails.

Since the commencement of September the waters around Awaji have been visited by enormous shoals of sardines, and the fish have been captured in large quantities, the take in one night recently being valued at 1000 yen.

COREA.

The *Chinese Times* says: The crisis in the affairs of Corea, which has been apprehended for nearly twelve months, appears now to be drawing near.

The departure—whether a capture or an escape—of Prince Min-Yonk-ik in a Russian gunboat to Chefoo may be taken as the opening of the new chapter. It has been followed by the withdrawal from Seoul of the Chinese Resident, Yuen, who left the capital by stealth in the dead of night and who was last heard of at Chemulpo. Of the various intrigues which fill up the middle space between these two visible points we have only the most imperfect information. There are very different accounts of the cause of Yuen's disappearance from the court. One represents him as fleeing from assassination, the other as coming to confer with the Chinese government as to the action to be taken in view of the recent proceedings of the Corean Government. The departure of the Chinese minister is equally serious under whatever explanation it may be covered. Yuen has never been a favorite at the Corean capital, and he has been long in conflict with the queen, who seems to be the only masculine person in the royal household.

The substantial cause of disagreement between China and Corea is, however, no doubt the recent appointment of ministers to represent the kingdom at five of the European courts. The sending of a legation to Japan alone was not a step which by itself would have excited the alarm of the Chinese government, but the dispatch of missions to the west is an assertion of independence which is incompatible with the essential interests of China, and might constitute quite sufficient reason for the Chinese resident to quit his post.

REPORTED MURDER.

An Indian Woman States That a Sailor Was Murdered by Indians and Buried.

The Nanaimo *Free Press* states that a few days ago the police received information from an Indian woman to the effect that a sailor wearing a thick red shirt with a crescent of large buttons in the front was most foully murdered about three years ago at the Indian camp on the Newcastle reserve. From the statement of this woman it appears that the sailor in question went into the camp and got into a drunken row with the Indians and a fight ensued, in which the odds were so greatly against the sailor that his life paid the forfeit. The matter being reported to Superintendent of Police Roycroft, he arrived here on Monday and instituted an inquiry into this report. Yesterday the woman who had made this statement, in company with M. Bray, government agent, Dr. Walkem, coroner, and Constables Stephenson and O'Connell proceeded to the fords of the Departure Bay road, and there pointed out the place where she had seen the body partly buried. The party found that there had apparently been a trench about eight feet long and two feet deep, with a little loose dirt at each end. The most diligent search, however, failed to disclose any signs of a human being having been buried there. The place pointed out by the woman and where the trench is cannot be more than a couple of rods from the main Departure Bay road. The woman said she was certain that was the place she had seen the body of the man, which was then in an advanced stage of decomposition. The body had on a red shirt as above described, and at the time an aged Indian man was with her and took a stick and poked some silver coins out of the pants pocket of the dead man. Parties in the habit of passing along that road remember that a strong stench emanated from this place several years ago, but at that time it was thought to be dead dogs. We understand that a further search will be made, and perhaps the mystery may yet be solved.

FROM THE YUKON.

Dr. G. M. Dawson, the Explorer, Returns to Victoria.

An Extended Trip Through Unknown Northern Lands—They are Found to be Habitable and Productive.

Early last May an exploring party, with Dr. G. M. Dawson, assistant director of the Dominion Geographical service, at its head, left Victoria to "do," both geographically and geologically that portion of an almost unknown land up the Yukon river from the coast to the 141st degree of longitude. In this trip he was assisted by Messrs. R. G. McConnell and James McEvoy, who are both gentlemen of much experience in this class of work. Since the party left here news of them has been very scanty, although at times word came down that they were safe and well, but no extended report of their progress could be obtained. Yesterday morning, however, Dr. Dawson arrived here by the Geo. W. Elder from Port Townsend, he having reached that place by the steamer Ancon, which arrived there on Friday from the north. Dr. Dawson is now a guest of the Driard, and from him a short *resume* of the trip has been obtained.

He says that his party and the Ogilvie exploring party arrived at Fort Wrangel together, and from that point they proceeded up the Stikeen river to Dessar. Mr. Ogilvie's expedition was in connection with the Dominion land's branch to make an instrumental survey of the country. The Dawson party then continued up the Stikeen river till Dease lake was reached, where a halt was called till three boats were built. On the 16th of June the ice broke up, and launching their boats the party went

DOWN THE RIVER

till the forks of the Liard and Dease were reached. Mr. McConnell here left them to survey down the Liard and Mackenzie rivers. The doctor then went up the Liard and Francis rivers to Francis lake, and found that the lake drains into the Liard instead of the Pelley river, as shown by many of the maps published. After surveying the lake they crossed a portage of fifty miles to the Pelley river. Discharging the Indian porters here, the doctor and Mr. McEvoy, together with Messrs. Lewis and Johnston, of this city, embarked on the river in a canvas boat.

At the junction of the Pelley and Lewis rivers, Mr. Ogilvie's party was met. Working together, sufficient lumber was whip-sawed out to build a boat to ascend the Lewis river, already surveyed by Mr. Ogilvie. The doctor geologically surveyed the country through which the river flows. The party then crossed Chilcoot portage to the head of Lynn canal, and from there a canoe brought them on to Juneau, from which port the Ancon was taken, landing the weary wanderers in Port Townsend.

The party under the charge of Mr. Ogilvie continued on down the Yukon, going on with survey work, and they will most likely winter on the river, and in the spring go on with the work of surveying the Mackenzie, proceeding to Winnipeg by it, and the Hudson Bay Co.'s route to Carlton and the Saskatchewan. The McConnell party will remain for the winter at Port Simpson, resuming their work in the spring.

This expedition will certainly be of

GREAT BENEFIT,

As a large amount of information concerning this unknown land, both geographically and geologically, has been obtained. It has been found that the country is not altogether frozen and snow, as when over a thousand miles north of Victoria the flora was much the same as that in the interior of the province along the Fraser. An abundance of timber was also found, with much open and grass-grown country bordering the streams which empty into the Yukon. There was also no absence of frozen morass which are found in the interior of Alaska. Not much of an Indian population was met with, but plenty of fur-bearing game was found, especially so the smaller animals, such as the fox, beaver, etc.

The Cassiar country could only receive a passing glance, but it was found to be interesting, being rich in minerals. Speaking of the gold-bearing districts the doctor said that gold mining was originally started on the Lewis river, where the Cassiar and other rich bars were found, some of which are still being worked. Last summer, though, the principal mining was done on Stewart river, but this year, in consequence of the discovery of coarse gold in Forty Mile creek, most of the miners had gone there, and some of them had done very well. Forty Mile Creek is near the supposed position of the eastern boundary of Alaska, and may yet prove to be in Alaska when the boundary line is defined. The gold mining, so far, has almost entirely been confined to the river bars, but it is probable that coarse gold will eventually be found in many places when the headwaters of the numerous streams are properly prospected. The greatest immediate necessity of the country is means of access, as owing to the distance of the scene of the mining, whether by the mouth of the Yukon or over the Chilcoot Pass, to reach it is most difficult. The working season available is also very short, and provisions are scarce and dear.

The explorers will be in a position, with Mr. Dawson's and Mr. Ogilvie's work, to make a reasonably correct map of the upper part of the Yukon territory, which has so far been only mapped in the most vague style, from sketches supplied by miners and others. The new and more correct map will be of the greatest service to prospectors and others exploring and endeavoring to develop the country.

Doctor Dawson says that the party have been in good health during the whole trip, and he is even better than when he left here last spring. After a stay in Victoria of a few days he will proceed to Ottawa to prepare a detailed and extended report. He will also have maps published soon, and until they are ready the doctor will not attend to other work.

The country is to be congratulated upon the success of the explorers, as by their labors a new and hitherto vaguely known tract of land has been looked at by a geologist and geographer who are eminent in their professions, and whose report should certainly carry weight. If this vast area of country has resources of mineral and forest wealth it will now be less of a sealed book to prospectors in search of such wealth, and in all probability next season a number of parties will enter and work in this "Land of the Midnight Sun."

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Prairie fires are raging around Los Angeles.

Malignant small-pox is devastating Pubeos, Arizona.

The steamer Great Eastern has been sold for $105,000.

The mountain district of Calistoga is suffering from bush fires.

Important discoveries of relics have been made in Jerusalem.

The military garrison at Fort Canby, Astoria, is to be withdrawn.

A printer in Waco, Texas has fallen heir to an estate worth $3,000,000.

The import duty in Russia on English goods has been reduced 20 per cent.

Fourteen missionaries left San Francisco on Thursday for China, Japan and Siam.

Two trains collided at Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, and ten people were killed.

Michael Davitt was received with enthusiasm on his return to Dublin after his American tour.

A farmer named Gragg, of Walla Walla, aged 45 years, has run away with a little girl of 14 years of age.

European shops in Constantinople are being closed on the ground that they demoralize the Turks.

Hanlan the oarsman, is disabled by a carbuncle on his wrist. His race with Beach has been postponed.

Mrs. W. C. Carpenter, aged sixty years, was run over and killed by a railroad train in Oakland on Thursday.

Reports are to hand of a fight in the Indian Territory between vigilantes and outlaws in which fifteen men were killed or severely injured.

Hon. Lewis Walbridge, Chief Justice of Manitoba, died Thursday morning at Winnipeg, aged 75. He was speaker of the Dominion Parliament in 1883.

The Chinese consul at New York has been denounced by his countrymen, because he would not countenance a mass meeting to answer the speeches of Dennis Kearney.

Advices from Mexico say that Dickerson, a San Francisco capitalist and manager of the Santa Nicola mine, which cost $200,000, has been murdered by bandits. The case is supposed to be similar to the Baldwin crime.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

QUEBEC.

Willis Russell, Quebec, proprietor of the St. Louis hotel, is dead.

The trial of Vaillancourt, the Charlesbourg fiend, charged with manslaughter of his wife by starvation and brutality, ended in a verdict of not guilty.

Benj. Trudel, chief of the Quebec water police, was arrested and the grand jury found a true bill against him for perjury in the Langelier-*Mercury* libel suit last term. Trudel was admitted to bail. The whole case is one of political prosecution.

Preparations for the interprovincial conference, which opened on Monday, are complete. Some sensation was caused by Cardinal Taschereau deliberately snubbing the whole idea and refusing an invitation to Madame Mercier's conversazione on the ground that the conference will lead only to evil.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Willie Larkin, aged 21, of Upper Woods harbor, met with a frightful death. He had been out duck shooting and in getting out of his boat he caught hold of his gun by the muzzle. Its trigger caught in the thwarts and the gun exploded. He was shot through the head, his brains being scattered in every direction. The father was lost in the fishing fleet this spring and he was the only support of his widowed mother.

Of the crew of 14 on the Gloucester schooner Thomas L. Tarr, missing since September 3d, when she was seen on the Newfoundland banks, nine belonged in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

Judge DeWolf, of Windsor, revising barrister for Hants county, and Capt. Grey, of the Salvation Army, were married at the residence of the bride's parents. Miss Grey was one of the most promising officers in the Salvation Army, having abandoned her intention to become a Baptist missionary in India to join the army. She made a valiant war on sin but became a victim to the blandishments of the judge.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Halifax, has extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Knox church, Winnipeg.

ONTARIO.

Montague was unanimously renominated by the Haldimand Conservatives.

The Baptist convention at Toronto accepted the McMaster bequest to the university after a long debate.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Moncton has another elopement. This time it is a husband who runs away with a young woman of unsavory character. They took the train for the U. S. and it is said are now in Bangor. The female paid the "fare" for both.

Simon Collet, who lives on the main road to Shediac, found, what is supposed to be a grave, in the woods on his farm. It was in swampy ground about 100 yards from the edge of the woods, and a quarter of a mile from the road. William Mooney dug down about two feet, when the water gushed up so fast that the hole was soon filled. He feels confident that somebody is buried there. It is conjectured that Perry, a French Canadian, who disappeared mysteriously about two years ago from the house of Anthony White, is buried there.

A passenger train on the Intercolonial left the track yesterday. The accident occurred through a washout. The engineer and firemen were seriously injured. No passengers were hurt.

MANITOBA.

Cecil Baring, a son of Thos. Baring, of the financial firm of Baring Bros., London, England, who was reported lost near Lethbridge while out hunting, has turned up there all right.

Nelson Razotte, a well-known citizen, was killed in the C.P.R. yards at Winnipeg by the train running him down.

ARCHBISHOP SEGHERS' REMAINS.

Cardinal Gibbons to Decide Where the Body Shall be Interred—The Dead Martyr Still at St. Michaels.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—When the revenue cutter Bear left St. Michaels in September, Capt. Healey was not able to bring the body of the murdered Archbishop Seghers to port for burial, owing to the fact that permission had not been obtained from the treasury department. That obstacle has now been removed by a cipher dispatch from Secretary Fairchild directed to Captain Healey. The secretary authorizes the conveyance of the remains to any spot which may be designated for burial. Prior to the departure of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, the matter will be laid before him and his views ascertained as to whether the body will be interred at Victoria or elsewhere. At present the remains are encased in a coffin covered with sheet iron and deposited in an old Russian church at St. Michael's. Captain Healey thinks that either the Bear or Thetis will bring the body from the north next fall.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Quebec Rouge Journals Mad at the Hon. John Robson.

He Denies He was Influenced by the Dominion Ministers—Judge Angers Appointed Lieutenant Governor of Quebec—"C" Battery Appointments.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—The *Rouge* journals of Quebec are very mad because the Hon. John Robson has not gone to the inter-provincial conference. They say he has been dissuaded by the Dominion ministers. Mr. Robson in a letter to the local press emphatically denies that the ministers have made any attempt of the kind.

Judge Angers was to-day appointed lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

Major Peters, Capt. Benson and Lieut. Ogilvie will be gazetted to "C" battery to-morrow.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Jury Bribers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct., 21.—At the afternoon session of the trial of millionaire Morrow to-day, Daniel J. Quirk, who was juror in the Wright case was called to the witness stand. The prosecution asked him: "Did any one approach you after you had been impanelled as juror in that case?" He answered: "Yes, D. J. Creighton. He said, 'we don't want a verdict for more than $1,500.'" Frank H. Allen, who was also a juror in the Wright case, testified to having been approached. Morrow's name was not mentioned at either of the conversations. The grand jury this afternoon indicted Frank Northey, Jr. It is reported that Chris Buckley the Democratic boss, has also been indicted.

From Panama.

The Nicaraugua, the second steamship of the Delcampo line to reach this city, arrived to-day from Panama and way ports. She was twenty-five days *en route*, leaving Panama on the 27th of September.

Rewarded.

Wells, Fargo & Co. to-day sent a check for $2,000 to messenger Smith at Houston, Texas. Smith killed two train robbers who attempted to rob the train on the 14th inst.

Colton's Letters.

The United States circuit court dismissed a motion, made by C. P. Huntington's attorneys, restraining Mrs. Ellen Colton from showing to the Pacific Railroad commissioners letters written by her husband to Huntington. Mrs. Colton was recently subpœnaed by the commission to produce the letters, but before she had done so the motion was brought by Huntington to personally enjoin her from so doing.

Mill Burned.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Oct. 21.—Rider's mill above Cavilitos was burned this morning. One hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber burned. Loss fifteen thousand dollars.

May Cause a Row.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 21.—The coal miners strike at this place may culminate in a riot. Coal operators have brought in sixty Swedish laborers and many more are expected. It is the determination of operators to run their mines in spite of the labor revolt. The miners are thoroughly organized and determined to defeat the operators.

Died Together.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—At an isolated place on the Amite river in Livingstone parish, Tommy Speers (colored) quarreled with his wife and threw her into the river, pushing her under the water repeatedly as she rose to the surface. While thus engaged he was fired upon by Tom Early, the woman's brother. Speers fell forward near his drowning wife, and both were drowned. Early was exonerated from blame.

Murdered by Mexicans.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—It is believed that the murder of the American capitalist, John Dickerson, which is reported from Chihuahua, is similar to that of Leon Baldwin at Durango a few weeks ago. Mexican bandits have been the murderers in both cases. Mr. Dickerson was largely interested in mines at Chihuahua. He leaves a wife and three children in this city and a daughter who is at college in Germany.

A Family Poisoned.

FINDLAY, O., Oct. 22.—Hon. Nathanial Fredericks and two children died this morning from the effects of Paris green eaten on cabbage. Mrs. Fredericks and two other children are lying at the point of death.

Dropped to Death.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 22—By the falling of a scaffold at the barbed wire mills to-day, Samuel Mebus was instantly killed and Titus Sterner fatally injured.

Cattle Disease.

HIGHTOWN, N. J., Oct. 21.—The government veterinary surgeon has killed nineteen head of cattle this week on a farm two miles from here. They were afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia.

Blown to Atoms.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 21.—The boiler of a portable sawmill exploded this afternoon instantly killing A. W. and John Kelly, and Joseph McCann. The mill is a total wreck.

Murdered for Three Cents.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—Jos. Jacques, 76 years of age, stabbed his son-in-law, Adolphe Lathe, aged 52, in the abdomen. The wounded man, with the knife sticking in him, chased his assailant a block before he fell dead. Jacques has not since been seen, and he is thought to have committed suicide. The dispute arose over three cents for sharpening a knife.

Steamer Ashore.

CHATHAM, Mass., Oct. 21.—The steamer Alleghany, from Baltimore for Boston, is ashore at Chatham. A heavy gale is blowing.

Late information concerning the Alleghany states that eight passengers remain on board expecting the vessel to be floated. The life guards are at hand, but their services will probably not be required. The steamer lies in a protected position from the gale, which is abating. It is thought she stands a fair chance of being saved. The gale to-day has been very severe all along the coast. Many minor mishaps to vessels are reported, but no bad wrecks thus far.

Gone in Smoke.

STERLING, Ky., Oct. 21—A fire to-day destroyed a planing mill, two dwellings and five freight cars. Loss, $15,000; insured.

Will Get Bail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Counsel for C. G. Franklyn are going over his affairs with a view to making a public statement to-morrow. They stated to-night several persons offered to go bail for him including a bank president, and millionaire. Counsel also stated that Mr. Franklyn would not go back to jail to-night but would remain in the custody of the deputy sheriffs with whom he was out looking for bail to-day.

Good for Canada.

Dunn's agency reports total failures for the past week in the United States, 122; in Canada, 29. Corresponding week last year, United States 162, in Canada 16.

Steamers Collided.

The ferry boat Secancus, plying between New York and Hoboken, collided with and sank the tug boat Hawley this evening in North river. The crew of the tug were rescued. A panic arose among the passengers on the ferry boat, but only one man was injured and he received only bruises. The Secancus is not seriously damaged.

Important Case.

A suit was entered to-day in the United States circuit court against the Holy Trinity church for violation of a contract to pay and made argument in its favor. Capt. Black, Mr. Solomon, B. F. Butler and J. Randolph Tucker will also be present. The principal points made by Mr. Tucker were that they challenge the validity of the Illinois law under which the jury was selected, on the ground of repugnancy to the constitution of the United States. The decision of the Illinois state court, it is asserted, was against the constitutional right of trial by an imperial jury. Also, that upon their trial the anarchists were compelled by the state court to be witnesses against themselves, which is contrary to the constitution of the United States. The anarchists being all confined in jail when the sentence was passed they were not allowed to be present nor was their counsel notified to be present, so no opportunity was offered to move in the supreme court of Illinois for arrest of judgment and sentence. At the conclusion of Pryor's argument, Chief Justice Waite held that the court be furnished with those portions of the records showing that the points raised were really on record. This Mr. Pryor agreed to do, and the court said that decision would be ready to be announced Monday next.

Attached for Wages.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—A special from Bessemer, Mich., says: The Sunday Lake, Phœnix, George Washington, West Presque Isle and Florence mining properties have been attached by miners on account of wages. The claims against the two first companies are said to amount to $10,000. There is considerable suffering among the miners. It has

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1887.

From the DAILY COLONIST, October 25.

Freight from the River.

The steamer R. P. Rithet arrived down yesterday morning with fifty-five head of cattle for Van Volkenburgh Bros., and 3,494 cases canned salmon from Ewen & Co., consigned to Robt. Ward & Co., for England.

The Three Pictures.

The three gems of the celebrated artists M. and Mme. de L'Aubiniere will remain a few days on exhibition at M. W. Waitt's music stand. Admission 25 cents; all proceeds will be given to the British Columbia Benevolent society.

From the Sound.

The steamer Olympian, Capt. Roberts, arrived here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with a large freight list consisting principally of flour and coal oil. Her passenger list was correspondingly large. She will arrive hereafter at nine o'clock and leave one hour later.

Still Seaworthy.

The steamer Beaver, which has, for a time past, been lying waterlogged on the bank at the north side of the harbor, was floated yesterday, and is again in a condition to do good service in spite of the fifty-five years she has passed in buffeting the storms of old ocean.

Due To-day.

A party of forty of the Raymond excursionists will arrive to-day from the east, and will register at the Driard, where accommodations have been secured for them. These parties have been quite popular during the past season, and it is expected that next year their numbers will be largely increased.

An Early Session.

Orders have been given by the ministers of the different departments at Ottawa to prepare the annual departmental reports and get the work in shape as an early session had been decided upon. The supporters of the Government complained bitterly last spring because of the lateness of the session, and the Government promised it would not occur again. The House is sure to meet pretty early in January.

He Took the Time.

A sneak thief entered the office of Mr. A. Toller, corner of Broad street and Trounce alley, yesterday, and stole a clock. The thief evidently thought he would "take time by the forelock," and the pleasant tick of the horologe is no longer heard. It is really about *time* these sneaking thefts were stopped. The police should make a *minute* of it. This is the *second* one that has lately occurred.

A Car Party.

A party of eight gentlemen came over in the Olympian yesterday and took dinner at the Driard. They came through to Tacoma by the palace car "Minnewauka," of the Northern Pacific R. R., from Chicago, and after doing the cities of the west they will return. They expressed themselves as surprised at the brisk and business-like aspect of this city of the far west. The party consisted of Messrs. E. R. Wadsworth, L. G. Fisher, J. H. Brady, F. T. Wheeler, J. Parsons, C. C. Moeler and J. C. Knickerbocker, all of Chicago.

Attractions Coming.

Among the companies booked so far for performances at The Victoria, by Messrs. Junett & Farron, are Milton Noble's great dramatic piece, "From Sire to Son;" Edwin Thorne Bishop, the mind-reader; Horace Lewis, in "Monte Christo;" Neil Burgess' comedy company, Maud Granger, Reilly & Wood's variety show, Gus Williams, the favorite comedian; Barrett and Booth, and Mrs. Langtry in her latest play, "As in a Looking Glass"—a varied selection of amusements which will be sure to please all classes. Victorians will not be denied an ample opportunity to see good plays and actors.

Baptist Mission Grants.

The Baptist convention sitting in Toronto have made the following grants to missions in British Columbia:

Vancouver, B. C., Mr. J. B. Kennedy, salary $1,000. The board to be credited with any amounts paid by the charge itself.

Lulu Island, near Fraser River, W. C. Steenes, (student), sent to do mission work for five months.

The board also contributed $200 towards the erection of a new chapel in New Westminster and $125 towards the Spring Bridge mission, under the care of the church at Victoria.

A Perilous Adventure.

Late on Friday night says the *News-Advertiser*, the steamer Senator was returning to the city with a scow, loaded with granite from the mine on the North Arm of the Inlet, lashed alongside. When nearly opposite the city hospital the scow was observed to be canting over a little and before anything could be done it got worse and worse and catching underneath the guards of the steamer threatened to capsize both. The captain just had time to cut the forward lashing when the scow gave a sudden lurch and all the valuable cargo of granite, some of which had been dressed, slipped off and sank deep below the waters of the Inlet. The scow suddenly released from its load, canted violently in the opposite direction and balancing for a moment in the air fell with a crash on the side of the steamer, smashing the rail and guards and demolishing the cook's galley and engine room, one of the steam pipes being broken. The steamer was thrown violently from side to side and it was only by the greatest good fortune that it did not capsize. Fortunately the damage did not prevent them putting into Moodyville, where the steamer is now being repaired. No one on board was injured but all were, of course, badly scared.

A Nova Scotian With a Career.

Captain William Grant, of Victoria, British Columbia, is in the city sojourning at the Halifax hotel, says the Halifax *Chronicle*. He has just purchased the fishery cruiser L. Houlett, just out of commission, and is fitting that vessel out for the Alaskan seal fishing business. The Houlett will be commanded by Capt. Kerr, of Sidney, C. B., who has also an interest in her. She will sail in about three weeks. Capt. Grant is a native of Cape Breton, and is well known in the United States, having at one time been captain in state of Maine clipper ships. During the American war Capt. Grant's vessel, hailing from Rockland, Maine, was seized by the Alabama, the captain and crew put in irons and their vessel burned before their eyes. Subsequently, when the Alabama claims were being settled, Capt. Grant and the other owners of the vessel destroyed, received $90,000 indemnity. Later the captain sailed in Nova Scotian vessels, built at Maitland. He is largely interested in the barque George (a Maitland built vessel) now trading between British Columbia and China; he commanded that vessel for some time, but afterwards gave her up to take command of the Thomas E. Kenny, which was lost while on a foreign voyage. About eight years ago Capt. Grant bought a lot of land in Victoria while real estate was low, which became valuable after the boom there. He recently built a magnificent residence on a commanding site in that city. He returns overland shortly.

A Destroyer.

Eddie Dwyer of the Club Theatre was arrested last night on a warrant charging him with having "wilfully and maliciously destroyed property belonging to Joseph Riley to the amount of $10." The case will come up this morning.

Mercier's Allies.

A meeting, supposed to be one of citizens, but which proved to be composed of all Grits, decided, after the manner of the Tooley street tailors, that the people of Montreal should give a banquet to the delegates of the provincial conference on Monday next. Peter Mitchell presided. A committee composed of hard-shell Grits is appointed to carry out the scheme.

The Seabird Murder.

In the Provincial court yesterday Quacloskum and Sicamoos, the two Indians charged with the murder of Capt. Henry Moore and the crew of the schooner Seabird, were committed for trial at the next assizes. The evidence was read over to the prisoners and commented on by the magistrate.

From the North.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz, Capt. Williams, arrived from Rivers Inlet yesterday afternoon. Her passengers were J. L. Mallory, wife and children, Rev. A. J. Hall, H. Mallory, F. Kaye, W. Murray and J. Flewin. As freight the steamer brings 4,000 cases and 520 bbls of salmon consigned to T. Shotbolt, H. Saunders, F. Kaye, and Cowan & Shaw. Police Officer Flewin came down from Alert Bay with the Indian witness who escaped from the steamer Skidegate at Port Simpson a short time ago to be examined in the matter of the late mutiny on board that vessel. At Rivers Inlet bears are now plentiful. Harry Mallory counted fourteen one day, but did not secure any as he was only hunting for ducks.

Mayors and Mayors.

The mayors of Victoria and Vancouver seem to be forever getting themselves or others into hot water. The latest break of the Vancouver mayor was to get himself fired off the steamer Premier. At the last council meeting the mayor of Victoria refused to put a motion and left the chair. This has become a habit of his. While at Nanaimo the other day he took some exception to the tea and coffee to be supplied from his Victoria store. There is a by-law in Nanaimo imposing a license fee on commercial travelers, so the city collector, very properly applied to mayor Fell for that fee. The mayor, however, declined to pay, and the collector threatens him with an action.—*Columbian.*

"Children and Fools."

There is something ludicrous about the free and easy style with which rifles are fired in and around Victoria. The other day two gentlemen while strolling around Beacon hill had their reverie rudely interrupted by the whizz of a bullet from a rifle in the hands of some lads who were shooting at a mark. Last Sunday, while a resident of Spring Ridge was walking in his garden, he heard a report and directly afterward a leaden missle went humming past within a few feet of a little three-year-old son, who was in the garden with his father. These narrow escapes are getting to be as monotonous as the excuse, "didn't know it was loaded," and all minors at large with fire arms in their possession ought to be promptly locked up.

The Inter-Provincial Conference.

At the inter-provincial conference an official copy of Mercier's speech was handed to the reporters. In it he denies that his Government is hostile to the Federal Government proposing a conference for the same object, being the removal of difficulties existing between the provinces and the Dominion. He wished to be understood as declaring that Federal institutions be maintained, and asked the conference to adopt means to relieve all possibility of conflict. He expressed sincere regret that the Federal Government refused to participate. He hoped the deliberations would result in the formation of a true Canadian spirit, which remark is understood to have been received chillingly by the Nova Scotia delegates. Mowat, as the oldest politician present, took the chair. It is understood that Mercier will be vice-chairman. The congress sat two hours discussing matters of routine and then drove to Spencerwood, the lieut. governor's residence. It is understood that Norquay has prepared an elaborate statement on Manitoba's case, but will not talk on the subject.

Provincial Entomologist.

It is with much pleasure that we have just learnt of the appointment of the Rev. George W. Taylor, of Victoria, Vancouver Island, B.C., as honorary provincial entomologist of British Columbia. Mr. Taylor has been an active member of our society for some years, and has done much good work, not only in entomology, but in general natural history, by working up the little known but exceedingly interesting fauna of Vancouver Island. He is one of the best conchologists in the Dominion and has the finest collection of British Columbian shells extant. His knowledge of ornithology and botany will materially enhance the value of his work as provincial entomologist, and his appointment cannot but result in great benefit to the farming community of the province. We tender our sincere congratulations, not only to Mr. Taylor, but also to the minister of agriculture and the provincial legislature, for the wisdom that has been displayed in the choice of an incumbent for this important office. There are many "first class posts" which require attention in our Pacific province already, and doubtless, now the Canadian Pacific railroad is completed, many others from the east may be expected to be introduced by that means, and it is only by having the services of a trained scientific student at their disposal to identify the marauders and give information concerning the habits and best means of remedying their attacks, that the farmers can hope to protect themselves against the injuries yearly inflicted by insects.—*The Canadian Entomologist for Sept., 1887.*

Episcopal Mission.

Canon W. H. Cooper, F. R. G. S., who has lately arrived in Kamloops to take charge of the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel Mission, has just concluded his first tour through the southern part of his extensive district. During his trip he rode upwards of 400 miles, visiting Grand Prairie, Spallumcheen, Enderby, Priest's Valley, the Okanagan Mission, Penticton, Keremeos, Granite Creek, Nicola, and the Stump Lake mining Camp. Arrangements were made in all these places for regular Church of England services. Canon Cooper is now engaged in organizing a series of services along the C. P. R. line, which runs 400 miles through his mission, viz., from Donald to Spence's Bridge. In the work amongst the employés of the C. P. R. and the large number of men working on the road, the Rev. H. Irwin is also engaged as assistant missionary. Canon Cooper has been deeply interested in immigration work for several years, and he is about to visit Victoria to present letters of introduction to the Lieutenant-Governor from the Marquis of Lorne and Sir Charles Tupper. The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has requested the Dominion officers in British Columbia to give the Canon every facility for becoming acquainted with the resources of the country to enable him to prepare a series of articles for a leading English newspaper, and to provide him with matter to furnish information to the Church Emigration Society of which he was the founder and hon. secretary.

Port Angeles Colonists.

There are forty excursionists from the east for the Port Angeles colony who will arrive at Vancouver on Wednesday next and will be taken from the latter point to Port Townsend by the steamer Premier.

Runaway.

Two horses, attached to a large van, bolted on Douglas street yesterday and tore down that street into Chatham at a lively pace. They were stopped near the foundry and driven back to their stables none the worse for their smart dash.

The Rock Creek Mines.

Mr. R. L. Cawston, who arrived last evening from Similkameen, reports having met Tom Curry, who has been working for the Alice and Emma Company on Rock Creek, and that the Eureka Company at a depth of about 60 feet had struck very rich ore. Mr. Douglas, who has charge of the Eureka, is vigorously prosecuting the work and will continue during the winter sinking on different parts of the ledge to the depth of from 200 to 300 feet. The other locations on the main ledge all look well, and the greatest confidence is expressed by all parties interested in the camp.

A Tough Yarn.

The Walla Walla *Journal* of Wednesday tells the following good story: "A traveler reports that about 5 p. m. Tuesday the engineer of the westbound passenger train, running near Spokane Falls, saw a large pine tree lying across the track ahead. The discovery being made too late to allow stoppage of the train, the engineer turned on full steam and the engine cut through the tree without accident and with such slight jarring as to be imperceptible to the passengers. The *Journal's* informant avers that the stick was two feet in diameter and was parted with a swath the width of the trucks."

From the DAILY COLONIST, October 23.

B. C. Garrison Artillery.

Notice has been posted, ordering parades of the three batteries at headquarters every Monday evening for battalion drill. This is preparatory to the annual inspection, which takes place about the end of next month.

A Rumor.

A report was current last night that a steamer bound to China or Australia had picked up the boat containing hunters which was lost off the sealing schooner Pathfinder during the season. No authentic news, however, has come to hand.

In Honor of Robson.

Sir John Macdonald's dinner at Earnscliffe in honor of Hon. John Robson was attended by the following guests: Sir Chas. Tupper, K. C. M. G., the Hon. Mrs. Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, K. C. M. G., the Hon. Mr. Costigan, Hon. Mr. White, the Hon. Mr. Thompson, the the Hon. Mr. Clemow, Col. Baker, M. P. P., British Columbia, and Mr. J. M. Courtney.

Cruelty to Animals.

A summons has been served on George H. More, a builder and contractor, for cruelty to animals. The offence alleged to have been committed is that Mr. More allowed a horse that was in an unfit state to be worked. The case will come up for hearing to-morrow.

The Sound Steamers.

The steamer Geo. E. Starr arrived from the Sound at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a large number of passengers and considerable freight. After discharging she returned to Port Townsend at 6 o'clock. The Olympian will come on Monday and make daily trips during the winter.

Serious Accident.

A Chinaman who was working on Mr. Gilmore's new building on Yates street, fell from the upper storey, a distance of thirty feet, yesterday morning. A fractured arm and a broken leg were the result of the fall. Mr. S. T. Styles, the contractor, took the injured man to St. Joseph's hospital, where he is being cared for. He will recover.

Freight for San Francisco.

The Geo. W. Elder, which sailed for San Francisco yesterday, carries the following complement of freight: Two hundred and fifty tons wheat, oats, flour and salmon from Tacoma; 150 tons merchandise from Vancouver; 200 tons oil and salmon from Port Townsend; about 200 tons promiscuous freight from Sound ports, and 280 sacks of walnuts shipped by Hall, Goepel & Co. of this city.

"Protest too Much."

It would have been well had Messrs. Orr and Ladner, in their fierce hate of the Hon. Mr. Robson, waited until they heard directly from him what he really did say at Ottawa with reference to the Westminster Southern Railway. They have acted like a pair of school boys in framing their fearfully and wonderfully made protest and will be roundly laughed at in their puerile attempt to injure the Provincial Secretary. The telegram in another column expresses Mr. Robson's true sentiments.

"Sobs Up Serenely."

The resignation of Mr. Stenhouse leaves Comox without a representative, and for the vacant seat Mr. Thomas Basil Humphreys has made a sudden break. Mr. Humphreys seems to think the country will never amount to much without his services, and he never sees a vacant seat without experiencing a consuming impulse to occupy it. He is just the sort of a politician whose services the country should shun, and we hope Comox will not for a moment listen to his advances.—*Columbian.*

Outgoing Passengers.

The following passengers left for San Francisco on the Elder: Mrs F Farley and child, E Everett and wife, S L Hicks, John Hargraves and wife, Miss Gosnell, Mrs Gosnell, Miss Lizzie Leach, G B Henry, Thos W Garde, W H Hill, Mrs Jas A Hill, Vigor Austubur, C H Carborcan, E K Levitt, Miss Doyle, Hy Burke, Walter Blackie and wife, Mrs CaptSmith, Mrs R Croft, Geo W Campbell and wife, Mrs S L Hicks, Miss E Burton, A J Bannerman, C E Haines, wife and three children, Chas Willington, E J Boyes, J A Shearer, Miss Orton, Capt J Keith, and fifteen steerage passengers. In addition to the above are many through passengers who took passage at the Sound ports and C. P. R., and consequently staterooms were at a premium.

The Salvationists.

Special service was held last evening by the Salvation Army in honor of the presence from the east of Commander Coombs and Capt. Young. The usual procession, somewhat swollen by recent conversions, marched at 8 o'clock, and Capt. Young added to the interest by accompanying the voices with an harmonicum. As vocalists, the army does not shine, but as bass drum and tamborine beaters they display much muscle. About twenty officers and privates occupied the platform. The exercises consisted of singing, praying and testifying. The latter consists in the officers and soldiers shortly relating their experiences since they become converted. They were requested by the commanding officer to be "short and sweet." The commander sang "Sammy was a Drunkard and Swearer too," and afterwards delivered a stirring address which was attentively listened to. There will be special services to-day.

A Good Appointment.

Mr. Chas. Todd's appointment to the Indian agency at Metlakahtla is an excellent one. He will endeavor to do his duty fairly by all parties, and it is hoped that as a result of his labors much of the friction now prevailing will cease. We have no hesitation in endorsing the government's choice.

The Enterprise's Machinery.

The machinery which was taken out of the old steamer Enterprise when that vessel was wrecked over two years ago, has been sold to Messrs. Jacobs and Moran the owners of the steamer Eliza Anderson, who will place it in that vessel. The arrangement, it is said, was made when Captain Irving was on the Sound on the understanding that the Anderson is not to run in opposition to the Premier.

Comox Politics.

The good people of Comox, says the Nanaimo *Free Press*, were somewhat surprised to learn that Mr. Stenhouse had resigned his position of member to embrace the Mormon faith. The advent of Thomas Basil Humphreys was not received with any enthusiasm, although the oily "hack politician" promised them if they would only elect him that he would secure them daily trips of steamer, including Sunday, and further, if they will elect him he will see that Comox will have no less than $50,000 spent each year on the roads and bridges of that flourishing settlement; also a telegraphic line and railway line; in fact, anything so long as they will return Thomas B. Humphreys to parliament.

Launch of a New Tug.

A steamer was yesterday launched from the ways at the Rock Bay ship yard, which will be quite an addition to the local fleet. She has been built by Messrs. Watson & Bennett, from designs by Mr. P. H. Gray. The vessel is 78 feet 6 inches over all, with a beam of 14 feet, moulded, and a depth of hold of 7 feet 6 inches. She has been thoroughly built, and is of a good model. As she left the ways she was named the Muriel. A party of ladies and gentlemen who were present as she gracefully slid into the water, expressed themselves as pleased with her appearance. The work of fitting up her engines will be proceeded with at once by Mr. Gray, and when ready for sea the Muriel should prove a good boat for her owner, Mr. L. G. Dumbleton, who is, it is understood, to keep her in the local trade.

Police Court.

Scot, an Indian, was charged with being in possession of an intoxicant. Prisoner pleaded guilty to having been drunk, and his honor said as he had learned that prisoner bore a good character and had been working he would only fine him $5 for being under the influence of liquor.

Ah Leet, on remand, charged with stealing the till, containing $93, from the Colonist hotel.

Supt. Bloomfield asked for a remand, as the people who were to give evidence had been away but were expected on the Sound steamer.

Mr. Gamaway, who appeared for the defense, objected to a remand and said if such was granted he hoped his honor would not extend the bail but allow the Chinaman out on his own recognizance.

His Honor decided to extend the bail and set the case for hearing on Tuesday next.

Blue Ribbon.

The Blue Ribbon Club held another successful meeting last night. President Samuel Gray occupied the chair. After opening the meeting with prayer the audience joined in singing "Rescue the Perishing" and "Only an Armor Bearer." President Gray delivered a solid temperance speech, which was replete with sound advice to the younger members of the congregation. Mr. W. B. Nicholls recited "The Horseshoe," which received an *encore*. A piano solo by Mr. E. A. Sharpe was a real musical gem and the gentleman received an ovation. After recess, Vice-President Roper spoke on the terrible effects of intemberance. The vice-president alluded to the "canteen" to be used by the soldiers, to be opened at the agricultural hall, and the gentleman severely criticised the government for allowing this place of business. The president alluded to the Sunday law and the large number of Indians charged in the police court with being in possession of intoxicants. Miss Jennie Rudge recited "Nobody's Child." The young lady's recitation received loud applause. During the evening the band played several selections in a most creditable manner.

Disposal of Mineral Lands.

An order-in-council has been passed on the recommendation of the minister of the interior, and under the provisions of the "Act respecting public lands," cancelling the regulations of the 7th of March, 1884, with respect to the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands in Manitoba and the Northwest territories, and of such mineral lands in British Columbia as are the property of the government of Canada. Generally it may be said that the few changes in the mining regulations have for their object the assimilation of the system of administering mining lands within the railway belt in British Columbia with the mining laws of that province, adhering, however, to the principle that the purchaser of mining lands shall acquire the right to such mines, minerals and substances as may be found within the boundaries of his claim, produced vertically, but not the right to follow the lead or vein of gold or silver bearing quartz which originates in his own claim outside of those vertical lines, as in the case under the ledge or California system which prevails in the province.

Football.

A game of football was played at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon between sides picked by Mr. Holland and Mr. Ward, the former winning by 4 to 3. Ward won the toss and chose the upper goal. Mr. Holland then kicked off the ball, which was quickly returned and after some brilliant play on both sides, a try was secured by Holland after a splendid run, but which he failed to convert into a goal. The compliment was soon returned by Ward, who shortly obtained a try, but the kick failed. Some splendid playing on both sides ensued, during which Rogers, Ward, Scriven and Crease especially distinguished themselves. Ward obtained a second try, but Rogers failed to score a goal. Half time was called by Mr. Vaudin, the accommodating umpire. Play was resumed after a brief interval, and a series of scrimmages then ensued which Scriven brought to a finish by securing a try by a smart run, but was unsuccessful again in the kick. Ward's side were not to be beaten, however, as a try was soon after made by Treeper, but Ward, to whom the kick was entrusted, failed as before. Shortly after the kick out Scriven scored another try but did not score. This was quickly followed up by another try by Hawthornthwaite. Time was then called and the game ended. Besides those above mentioned the following distinguished themselves: Reeves, Swinarton, Houghton, Barnard, Hibben and Lambert. The teams were as follows: W. A. Ward (capt.) ¼, H. B. Rogers (back), Swinarton (¼), Barnard and Treeper ¼. Forwards—L. Crease, Haughton, Raymond and Bolton.

Mr. Holland's: C. A. Holland (capt.), Hawthornthwaite and Scriven ¼, Lambert and Reeves ¼. Forwards—H. Bolton, Fawcett, Hibben, Robson, Rashdall.

Full of Music.

North's Philadelphia Musical Journal for October comes to us brim full of brilliant features interesting to all lovers of the art divine. The music number include "Musical Box Echoes," by Gustave Lange, "Constitutional Centennial March," by Fred. T. Baker, "Buds of Promise Redowa," by A. Webster, and a choice vocal selection, "The Stream," words by B. F. Sawyer, music by Adam Geibel. These selections are all new. In addition to this, the letter-press portion of the *Journal* contains portraits and sketches of Mlle Edice, a soprano singer of eminence, and the renowned violinist, Tereanis Tua; correspondence from Boston, New York, Wheeling, Chicago, Pittsburg and other leading musical centers; foreign and domestic musical news; educational articles on church music, teaching, etc. Altogether the *Journal* is the best of our musical exchanges, and we heartily commend it to music pupils and the members of the musical profession.

I. O. G. T.

The Provincial Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, met this afternoon in the Baptist church at 2:30 o'clock, for the transaction of business. The attendance was fairly large, and outside lodges were well represented, as will be seen by the following list of delegates present: Messrs. Losee and Mable, and Miss Cummings, of Victoria; C. Wilson, S. Gough and Miss Bertram, Nanaimo; S. F. Holt, A. Hamilton, C. S. Keith, and Misses Grant, French and Gilley, Westminster; John Bickle and D. Moffat, Wellington; Wm. Halliday, Comox; Rev. J. Dowler and A. Walter, Salt Spring Island; A. J. Bell, Somenos; J. McAllister, —Mashiter and Miss Bell, Vancouver; W. H. Rowling, Richmond; Rev. R. B. and Mrs. Hemlaw, Maple Ridge. Rev. R. B. Hemlaw, P. G. C. T., occupied the chair. The session is now in progress.—*N. W. Columbian.* 18th inst.

The second annual session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. is now in progress in the Baptist church. A great deal of business has been transacted and the reports of the delegates have been handed in. The different representatives all reported very favorably from their respective lodges. The reports from the subordinate lodges are all very encouraging and indicate improved financial standing and a steady increase in membership.—Nanaimo *Free Press.*

From the DAILY COLONIST, October 22.

The Mexico's Passengers.

Following are the names of the passengers who are on the Mexico for this city: Miss J. Wilkins, W. Brice, S. Hoffman, E. W. Shaw, Mrs. H. B. W. Aikman and daughter, W. Filmore, Miss Innes, K. C. Wedge, G. Simmons, Mrs. C. W. Jenkenson, Capt. White, Mrs. Sanderson.

Applications for the Principalship.

The Board of Trustees will have a difficult task in selecting a principal from among the several applicants. Among the twenty-one who have applied are many who have high scholarly attainments, and whose credentials are most flattering.

From the River.

The steamer Western Slope, Captain Leech, arrived down from the canneries at 2 o'clock yesterday with 2,710 cases of salmon from the Delta and 405 from the Harlock, all for the Coldstream. The steamer also has 2,012 cases from the Wellington Packing Co. for the bark Argyleshire.

Should Have Paid.

Mayor Fell made a trip to Nanaimo. He sold some of his teas and coffees and was very much surprised when he was asked for the usual commercial travelers' tax. "The boys" always pay up promptly, and the only excuse for His Worship is that he combined business with pleasure—attending to the Nanaimo relief fund and selling off some of his old stock.

Indignant Boys.

The Central school boys feel indignant over a local which appeared yesterday morning accusing certain youths of having broken windows and disfigured the premises of Mr. Keller. The Central school boys say it was not they, but boys who frequent the skating rink. They feel aggrieved that it should be thought that they would commit any such breach of good behavior.

The Bell Organ.

The firm of C. A. Lombard & Co. have just closed a contract to supply a church in this province with one of W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated organs. It is to be chapel style with nineteen stops, will have seven complete independent sets of reeds, with sub-bass, organ coupler and grand organ. The organ will be provided with Scribner's patent qualifying tubes and will cost $300. The firm, which is sole agent for these organs, says it will be one of the best in the province.

Provincial Police Court.

In the above court yesterday Charley, an Indian, was charged with maliciously cutting timber on the property of Capt. McCallum.

Mr. M. W. T. Drake, Q. C., appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Chas. Wilson for the prosecution.

The evidence of Capt. McCallum, Mr. W. A. Robertson and J. A. Hawthornthwaite was taken, after which Mr. Johnson dismissed the case, each party to pay his own costs.

I. O. O. F. Social.

The social at Odd Fellows' Hall last night was a most pleasant one, and although not so largely attended as these entertainments will be later on, was still a success. A goodly number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and a well-selected programme of sixteen dances was enjoyed, the music being furnished by Haynes' band. A lunch and refreshments were provided, and a very enjoyable evening was passed. This is the first of the season's socials, which are to be given monthly during the winter season.

Beautiful Wood.

Messrs. Goodwin & Jordan, piano makers, Fort street, have just mounted some very fine specimens of burl maple, which grow along the line of the E. and N. railway. The wood is splendidly marked and veined, and presents a most beautiful appearance and in a piano case would be something splendid. Messrs. Goodwin & Jordan intend to have a lot of this wood cut in veneers and use it in the manufacture of pianos, and no more magnificent timber for this purpose could be procured as it takes a very brilliant and hard polish. This shows that there are resources in timber on the Island which may in the future become of great importance, for a woods of the kind shown have always a ready market.

Immigrants from Portugal.

By last night's steamer from Vancouver there arrived ten Portuguese travelers, who are on their way to San Francisco. They are unable to speak a word of English, and are the first of a class which the C. P. R. are endeavoring to bring to the coast. Near Medicine Hat one of the party, a young lad, lost his hat. The train was going about fifteen miles an hour, but, without the slightest hesitation, the boy jumped off the car, and in so doing broke his leg. It was only by chance that he was seen, and the train being stopped, it was backed some distance and the venturesome youth picked up. He was badly hurt, but was kindly cared for by the officials, who had his leg attended to. The party will take passage on the Elder to-day.

The Ancon's Delay.

A telegram from Port Townsend last night says that the Ancon had been delayed by bad weather and having had a great many places to call in at for freight. She will leave Port Townsend to-day for Victoria.

Victoria Foot-ball Club.

A meeting of the Victoria Foot-ball club was held last evening in the office of Mr. H. B. Crossdaile. Mr. Holland who has filled the post of Captain for the past year was unanimously re-elected and Mr. Ward was also re-elected secretary and treasurer. The following were elected committeemen: Messrs. Drake, Martin and Crease.

The question of colors for the club was brought up when it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the committee, who will hold a meeting at an early date.

A practice will be had at Beacon Hill at 3 o'clock this afternoon when it is hoped all the members of the club will attend.

Cayoose Creek.

A gentleman who arrived down from Lillooet on Thursday was interviewed by a reporter, who was shown some rock taken from a ledge on Cayoose creek, and in every piece free gold was observable. The ledge is situated immediately on the creek, is from six to ten feet wide and can be traced 800 feet on the surface. The creek is principally taken up by Chinamen, who are placer mining, and they report that last year about $52,000 was taken out. This year they are working with nearly thirty wheels, are wingdamming the creek and putting in any amount of work. Up to six weeks ago the Celestials reported about $15,000 as the result of this year's prospecting and before the winter sets in it is expected that twice that amount will have been taken out. The weather has been very favorable, but for the last month slightly cold, with a prospect of an early winter.

New Books to be Written.

A short time ago, says the Port Townsend *Call*, Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, a writer of wide reputation, formerly connected with the Smithsonian Institute, and at present editor of the Canadian Pacific railroad publications, visited Puget Sound on business connected with that road, and during the time made a stay of several days in Port Townsend in consultation with James G. Swan, Esq., on matters relative to the fisheries, agriculture, Indian manufactures, etc., of British Columbia, and engaged Mr. Swan to write a series of pamphlets for the railroad company to have illustrated and published for distribution among emigrants and tourists desirous of visiting British Columbia, either for business or pleasure.

Last week Mr. Swan met Hon. Mr. Davie, Premier of British Columbia, who was on his way to Southern California for his health, and the two gentlemen went together as far as Seattle. Mr. Davie entered very warmly into the matter of immigration to British Columbia but admitted that thus far British Columbia had done but little to encourage emigrants, and requested Mr. Swan to give him some suggestions which he will lay before the next legislature for its action. One suggestion of Mr. Swan was that a concert of action should be had between the United States Commission, when the steamer Albatross reaches here next spring, and the Dominion authorities, who propose sending a vessel next April to commence a search for fishing grounds, and the Colonial authorities, who should aid emigrants by donations of land at suitable places where they can build up fishing villages along the coast. Mr. Swan assured the Premier that such concert of action conducted in a friendly manner without the jealous action which characterizes the fishery question on the Atlantic, would result in demonstrating among other benefits that winter fishing can be profitably conducted in all the deeps waters in the fiords, bays and inlets of British Columbia, and particularly in Chatham Sound, Cross Sound and other deep waters in Alaska, which are natural codfish banks during the winter.

When it is remembered the great loss of lives and property which annually take place among the fishermen on the Grand Banks of New Foundland, George's and other places in Atlantic waters, and particularly during winter months, it will be a great boon to the fishermen of this Territory and Alaska as well as of British Columbia, if Mr. Swan's views shall be found correct. British Columbia is sandwiched between Washington and Alaska, and the interests of the whole coasts are identical. A concert of action by the authorities, as suggested by Mr. Swan is for the public good and should be so considered and adopted. We think it a compliment to Port Townsend that the authorities of the Canadian Pacific, and the Premier of British Columbia should have selected one of our citizens to give them information about this new country, and they have selected one who has undoubtedly given more attention to the questions alluded to than any other man on the northwest coast.

CITY SCHOOL BOARD.

The trustees met in the City Hall at 7:30 o'clock last night. Present:—Chairman Hayward, Secretary Walker and Trustees Ferguson, Milne, Heisterman and Harris.

The minutes of the previous meeting read and adopted.

Accounts for the month were passed to the finance committee and ordered to be paid if found correct.

Communications were read from Mr. Muir in reference to some charges he made at the last meeting, asking that they be reopened.

Trustee Ferguson thought as the matter had been fully ventilated at the last meeting, the affair should be dropped.

The chairman said that as Mr. Muir was asked to state the case in full, which he did, and as no objections arose from Mr. Muir until after the verdict was given, he considered it unnecessary to have the matter entered into again.

Trustee Milne did not think it in the interests of Mr. Muir or any one else to have the matter reopened, as it had been fully considered at the last meeting. The communication was received and filed.

There were twenty-one applicants for the position of principal of the high school, among them one lady. The applications were chiefly from the eastern provinces.

After some deliberations in committee of the whole, the board adjourned till Monday afternoon, when an appointment of a teacher will take place.

Among the Indians.

"While my husband was trading in furs he came across an Indian who was taken to his lodge to die. He had inward pains and pains in all his limbs. He gave some Yellow Oil internally and applied it externally, and cured him. It also cured my husband of rheumatism, and I find it valuable for coughs and colds, sore throat etc." Mrs. A. Besaw, Cook's Mills, Serpent River, Ont.

Beyond Dispute.

There is no better, safer or more pleasant cough remedy made than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cures Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

FROM London direct. Large assortment of ladies' jersey jackets and ulsters will be cleared at cost. Russell, McDonald & Co.'s cheap variety store, opposite Iron Church, Douglas street.

CAPT. L. M. STARR.

Expires at His Home in East Oakland, Cal., After a Long Illness—A Pioneer of the Coast.

Hon. Dr. Helmcken received a telegram from Oakland yesterday informing him that Capt. L. M. Starr had died there on Thursday afternoon. The news was not unexpected here, as deceased had been seriously ill for over a year and death was looked for at any time.

Mr. Starr was an old settler on the Pacific coast, and for many years was one of the most prominent capitalists and bankers in the city of Portland. In 1870, Mr. Starr and his brother, Capt. Edward, who died several years ago on the steamer North Pacific of heart disease, became interested in steamboating on Puget Sound through peculiar circumstances. It seems that a man by the name of Nash secured the mail contract between Olympia and Port Townsend, at a good round figure, but he had no boats or any money to build any. The Finch & Wright Company was all powerful on the Sound at that time, but had lost the contract by bidding a little too high. Nash started in to build the Alida, and secured the funds from the Starrs, and after advancing him considerable money they took the steamer and mail contract of his hands. They at once built the North Pacific in San Francisco, at an expense of $125,000, and with her ran a stiff opposition with Finch & Wright's steamer Olympia, now the Princess Louise, for about one year, when the Finch Company sold out and withdrew the Olympian and Anderson, leaving the Starrs in the ascendency. For several years, and up to the time that they sold out to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, they held in almost undisputed sway the traffic of Puget Sound. While steamboating, Mr. L. M. Starr resided here, but after selling out he moved to San Francisco. He had large sums of ready cash, and he loaned and invested $200,000 in Seattle. Last year he bought property of Mr. Yesler and put up the Starr block on Front street, Seattle. He was about 64 years of age, and leaves a wife and a small family. Mr. Starr had many friends in this city who are pained to hear of his death. The deceased visited Victoria about this time last year, and it was after he returned to San Francisco that he was stricken down. The remains of his brother, Capt. Ned, of whom mention is made, are buried in Ross Bay cemetery.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

A Torch-light Parade Followed by Presentation of Colors at the Barracks.

The Salvation Army people were out in force last night and many more than usual were in the ranks as they marched from the barracks on Fort street to Campbell's corner. Their parade was quite brilliant, a number of torches throwing a lurid light over those who marched to the music of the concertina, tambourines and bass drum. When Campbell's was reached a halt was called and a short open air service was held. Commissioner Coombs then invited all to follow, and the line of march was taken up towards Fort street. On arrival at the barracks, the meeting was opened with a song by the congregation from the special song book. Addresses were then made by officers from Seattle, after which Commissioner Coombs then addressed the meeting, giving a history of the rise and progress in Canada of the Salvation Army, the work and the good it was doing, and statistics showing its numbers.

After his address, Commissioner Coombs, in a neat speech presented the new colors to the Victorian section of the army. These were received by Captain Mary Hackett, who replied on behalf of herself and the soldiers, trusting that the colors would be borne bravely and well. Staff-Captain Young, of Winnipeg, assisted in the services. He will remain here a few days more, and will conduct a meeting next Sunday.

A large audience was present, and as a small admission fee was charged, no doubt the meeting was a success financially.

FROM ALASKA.

The Ancon Delayed Seven Days—Fight Between Miners and Indians Reported from the Yukon.

The steamship Ancon, seven days late, arrived Friday afternoon at Port Townsend from Alaskan ports. The delay was caused by the Ancon making numerous stoppages on the way down for freight from the various fisheries and stormy and thick weather necessitating the stoppage of the steamer at nights. Eight hundred and fifty tons of freight was brought down. Over

...CAN AND HIS INDIANS.

...E EDITOR: Certain writers in ...he papers here seem particularly ...f bringing odium on those who ...r. Duncan an introductory letter ...ited States authorities, which, ... aided him not a little in ... for his Indians a landed heritage ...ous freedom, both of which— ... to say—were virtually denied ...his country. ...hat, Mr. Editor, prevented these ... from obtaining the rights of ...men in our midst? The working ...uch men as these writers, the ...d supporters of ecclesiasticism ... at the bottom of the whole ...

...he Anglican bishops and their ...s not been working, sometimes ...and at others in an underhand ...to crush Duncan, and that from ...commencement of the trouble, ...he thousand Indians would to... ... been living peacefully and prox... in their old home, and their ...one hundred thousand dollars ...f trade would not have been lost ...ty. ...n labored in every conceivable ...btain justice for his Indians, as ...are acquainted with the history of ...ince for the last few years know ...t the machinations of these miser... ...rs of ecclesiastical intolerence, ...nd tyranny, thwarted him on ...nd, and only when it was perfect... ...that neither land nor justice were ...tained for his *proteges* here, he ...nd obtained both for them from ...hbors. ...ow that these miserable supporters ...ny have succeeded in driving from ...dst that indomitable spirit and ... has been instrumental in raising ...rbarism to civilization, they turn ...hoble few of our leading men who ...red to aid in obtaining justice and ... for the oppressed. But these ...le sycophants of "my lord bishop" ... to raise in our midst any substan... ...ling against these men, as, thank ...ere is among the masses an innate ... freedom and justice which will ...hem rather applaud than condemn ...rse taken by the signers of that in... ...ory letter. ...ors! They brand these men who ... uphold justice in our midst as ... But who are the traitors to our ...wealth? Those who would deny ...in our midst the right of religious ...s and the power to own a home ...f their own. ANGLO-SAXON.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

...L. S. Triumph leaves for England ...tonight from this date.

...steamer Premier, Capt. Ferguson, ... from the Sound early yesterday ...g and will not go out again until ...row.

...steamer Yosemite has been placed ... New Westminster route in place ...Rithet. The Louise does the Vic... ...ancouver business temporarily.

...ie McTavish of Saanich has gar... ...an excellent crop of cereals and ... These are well known through... ... province and will gain fresh no... ...in the Dominion.

... steamer R. P. Rithet yesterday ...longside the bark Argyleshire and ...rged 2,000 cases of salmon into her ... The steamer left again for the ...or another load of fish and after dis... ...g this will be laid up for some ...r repairs.

MARINE.

...mer Walla Walla has sailed from ...rancisco for Vancouver.

...vessels are expected at Moodyville ...l lumber for southern ports.

...amer Geo. W. Elder will leave for ...rancisco to-day at 1 o'clock p. m.

...ks Dilhhur and Vikar are expected ...ve shortly at Hastings for lumber.

...k Coldstream took on 700 cases of ...n from the Western Slope yester...

...bark Sarah S. Ridgeway has been ...teaed to load another cargo of an... ...te coal at Port Moody.

...k Arabella, now undergoing repairs ...e commanded by Captain Williams, ...rly of the brig Percy Edwards.

...k Craigwhinnie Bradford, was towed ...the outer wharf yesterday to Welch, ...t & Co.'s wharf at the foot of John... ...reet.

PERSONAL.

...Mowat, inspector of fisheries, is at ...riard.

...O. Shannon came down from the ...and last night.

...t. McAlister returned from Van... ...r last night.

...v. Mr Davis (Episcopal) will preach ...anich to-morrow morning.

...Gordon and C. Wilson came down ...the mainland last evening.

...s. and Miss Frith and Miss Fielders ...return to Calgary to-morrow morn...

... H. Mead, of the Royal Route cause ...from the Sound yesterday on the ...ier.

...s. H. B. W. Aikman and daughter ...n the Mexico which sailed from San ...cisco yesterday morning.

...ss M. Rogers, of New Westminster, ...has been visiting friends in this city, ...ned home yesterday morning.

... S. Davys, M. E., arrived down ... Lilloaet on Friday night and is stay... ...at the Oriental. He will not return ... the spring.

...v. E. P. Flewelling, of Brandon, ... over to Vancouver this morning. ... remaining there a few days he will ...rn home.

...rnelius Booth, government assesor, ...has been laid up for sometime with ...njured leg, is out once more and able ...tend to his duties.

... E. Rand, of Vancouver, has gone on ...siness trip to Montreal, New York, ...London, England. He wil be absent ...five or six months.

...miral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, ...mander Simpson and Flag-Lieuten... ...Garforth returned from the interior ...night on the steamer Princess Louise ...went aboard the Triumph on the pin...

... A. Sandeman, representing Messrs. ...A. Small & Co., wholesale clothiers, ...treal, is at the Driard. Mr. Sande... ... is one of the most popular travelers ...ning out of Montreal and has many ...nds in British Columbia. It will be ...embered that he was the recipient of ...touching address and handsome, ...gh unique, bouquet on the occasion ...is last trip to the province. He will ...ain here for some days.

... C. Shaw returned last evening from ...g trip to his native place, St. Cather... ... He went as far as New York, where ...viewed the great yacht race, but didn't, ... a true Canadian, *volunteer* a cheer. ...s not built on American lines, and the ...kees *yacht* to have known it. This'll ...em know he was a good Victorian. He ... a grand time and is delighted with ...trip. It is needless to say, however, ... like all residents of the west, he is ...d to get back again to "the land of the ...ng sun."

...CHBISHOP SEGHER'S MURDERER

...er is Committed to Stand Trial Nov. 14.

...Frank Fuller, who murdered Arch...hop Seghers, was up for examination ...ore U. S. Commissioner Brady at ...ka. After the examination of several ...nesses he was committed to stand his ...l on November 14.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1887.

From the DAILY COLONIST, October 26.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Importing Llamas.

Col. Baker, M. P. P., proposes importing Llamas from South America, and will try so propagate them in the Kootenay valley.

"C" Battery.

Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D.A.G., telegraphed to Ottawa yesterday that all was in readiness for the reception of "C" Battery. It is expecred the officers and men will start at once and be here in a week's time.

Death of a Marine.

J. Mitchell, a marine belonging to H. M. S. Triumph, who had been ill at the Naval hospital Esquimalt, expired on Monday night. The remains will be buried to-day in the cemetery at Esquimalt, and will be followed to the grave by an escort of his late companions.

"What's in a Name?"

The *Columbian* objects to our calling Victoria the "land of the rising sun." Surely it does not imagine, as some of its mainland contemporaries would like to believe, that her sun has set They can't see that they are "morning." People are sometimes stricken that way.

The Champion Wrestler.

Jack McKeown, our champion wrestler is in Victoria, where, it is reported, he is to be matched by some ambitious athlete belonging to the Island City. Quite a number of our Vancouver sports have gone over. They have unbounded confidence in Jack's ability to down any man on the coast.—*Vancouver Herald.*

Our Horses Abroad.

Mr. A. McConnell, of Kamloops, says the Winnipeg *Sun*, arrived from the west this morning with the sorrel gelding Chuck, a noted one-quarter and one-half mile performer, and Ribbon, a chestnut gelding and long distance horse. Mr. McConnell is at Hinman's Palace stables, and is ready to meet any flyer in the city for any amount up to $500 a side.

Wad-el-Ward.

This converted Israelite is in trouble at San Francisco. An old woman of 87, who calls herself a "Pilgrim," and is stone deaf, complains that W.-E.-W. induced her to place a valuable collection of *curios* which she made personally in Jerusalem in his hands for the purpose of illustrating his lectures, and that he now refuses to return the articles.

Capt. Grant Contradicts.

Captain Wm. Grant wishes to contradict the statement in yesterday morning's papers, concerning the schooner L. Houlette and his private affairs. He has simply purchased the schooner and intends having her taken to British Columbia, but at present has not decided what trade she will be engaged in.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

Vancouver Weather.

The *Herald* makes the following announcements:

"A few flakes of the "beautiful" fell this afternoon. The first of the season.

"The ground was covered this morning with hoar frost."

Come down frends and enjoy the "Italian skies" of this lovely Island. Leave the frisid for the torrid.

A New Schooner.

Mr. A. Wasberrg of Plumper's Pass, took a quantity of gear away in his sloop yesterday, which is to be used in rigging a schooner now being built by him at the Pass. The vessel is to be seventy feet in length, and will register about thirty tons. Mr. Wasberrg was the builder of the ill-fated Active which was lost off the west coast last season. It is hoped better luck will follow the new vessel.

Coming to British Columbia.

A number of provincialists are about going to British Columbia. The schooner Arawanah has been purchased by Capt. Seward, of Lunenburg, who intends taking her to British Columbia. She is shipping a crew at Lunenburg, and will leave early next week. The schooners Pioneer and Annie C. Moore will also probably leave here shortly and go out. The voyage from here is expected to occupy four months. One of our town residents is in Halifax this week in connection with the matter of getting a vessel to go out there.—*Sydney Herald.*

Discordant Indians.

Yesterday afternoon a group of Indians near Porter's wharf were doing their best, or worst, to make life a burden to any one within earshot. They had evidently got well primed with fire-water, and were just in the condition that demands noise to gratify the overflowings of their spirits. With arms locked around one another several of the bucks were chanting songs that may have been musical to them, but to ears uneducated to such sounds the row was awful. A bevy of squaws were squatted around, and from appearances seemed to enjoy the whole business hugely. Whether the concert finished in a row or not is unknown as the reporter was unable to stand the terrible racket long enough to see the end.

Return of the Nimrods.

A party of hunters returned on Sunday evening from a month's trip in the interior, hunting cariboo. The nimrods consisted of M. C. Pike, W. A. Pike, B. Drake, Sir R. Musgrave, and N. P. Snowden. The train was left at Kamloops and they proceeded by pack horses to Priest's Valley, and from there on to the summit of the Gold range towards Kettle river, the highest altitude reached being 8000 feet. They were fortunate in securing big game, and brought back with them as trophies of the chase the heads of twenty-three cariboo, one grizzly bear and five deer. They also bagged quantities of grouse and. During a portion of the trip the party ran short of provisions, having to put up with bear's grease and beans, but they all returned with every evidence of having greatly benefited in health by the trip.

It Slipped Away.

An amusing incident occurred on Turner's wharf yesterday afternoon. A long length of half-inch chain was to be put aboard a craft which was lying alongside. The tide was out, and the vessel was several feet below the level of the wharf. One end of the chain was lowered down to the boat and it was being "payed out" from the wharf. The man in charge evidently thought this a slow method, so he told those who were coiling the chain away to "stand clear," and he would let it run down itself. All being ready the chain was let go, but just at that moment the vessel took a slight sheer off from the wharf, and instead of going into the hold, where it should have gone, the chain ran overboard at a lively rate, and all efforts to stop it were useless. It whizzed over the edge of the wharf, and rattled down into the water till the whole length of some 150 feet had disappeared in the waters of the harbor. Then the man who had charge lifted up his voice, and the air was rent with nautical expressions of disgust. The crowd smiled audibly, and the newspaper man stole away, thinking it better not to interview that seafaring man till the storm had blown over.

Another Party Coming.

Two C. P. R. colonist cars have been sent to Chicago for the transportation of another party of American farmers to Port Angeles colony, in Washington territory.

Victoria Rifles.

The Victoria rifles have received new caps and leggings, which will be served out this evening at weekly drill. A full attendance of the members is desired as the company is preparing for annual inspection.

The Onderdonk Claim.

Mr. A. Onderdonk, of New York, and Mrs. Onderdonk were in Ottawa recently on their way home from Detroit. Mr. Onderdonk says he is not concerned in the dispute between the Dominion government and the Canadian Pacific Railway company regarding the condition of the section of railway built by him in British Columbia. He completed his work according to contract and under the inspection of the government engineers. The road was taken off his hands by the government and handed over to the C. P. R. He was relieved of all responsibility in connection with the road as soon as it was taken off his hands.

St. Joseph's Social and Literary Society.

The membership of this society has increased to such an extent that the old Philharmonic hall on Fort street has been leased for its use, and is now being completely renovated. At the regular meeting, held last evening, which was largely attended, several new members were elected, and David F. Fee, jr., was chosen president for the ensuing term. This society is for the advancement of young men. It is to be hoped that in their new quarters they may attain the aim for which it was organized. It must be borne in mind that this society is nonsectarian, notwithstanding the name by which it is known. "*Fides, Amicitia, Veritas*" was proposed as a motto for the society, and was unanimously accepted.

The Fasted Calf.

A fine fat calf was brought down by one of the steamers yesterday and landed on the wharf. In a short time a couple of boys put in an appearance and proceeded to lead the youthful ox away. The animal went quietly for a short distance along Wharf street, and the youngsters thought an easy job was in hand. Vain delusion! The wretched little brute made a sudden bound, capsizing the lad who held the rope, and pulling it from his hand started off at a gallop, with tail up and head down. It dove down on to the Central Coal wharf, pursued by the boys, and rushed into a shed, where it tore round and round at a terrible gait, scattering lumps of coal, wheelbarrows, shovels and coal sacks in wild confusion, bleating meanwhile with all the power of its bovine breath. It at length tried to climb up a heap of coal, but the footing being insecure, it fell, when both youngsters got hold of the rope and by hanging on like grim death succeeded in bringing the unruly beast's wild career to an end, and the captive animal was again led away, but this time the boys were very careful and kept a tight hand on the tether.

Indian Industrial Schools.

Several Naas River Indians, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Tait, Indian missionary, and Rev. J. E. Starr, N. Shakespeare, M. P., Sheriff McMillan and David Spencer, of Victoria, met Mr. L. Van Koughnet, deputy superintendent general of the Indian department, at the Driard yesterday forenoon and held a conversation in regard to the Indian industrial schools soon to be established—two on the island and two on the mainland. The chief point elicited was that it was the intention of the government to make them entirely non-sectarian, Protestants and Catholics being alike admitted. An adjournment was made to the Indian office at 2 o'clock. It was decided here that it would be unwise for the Naas Indians to make their statement in the presence of other than the officials of the department. Rev. Mr. Tait thought this unfair, but Mr. Van Koughnet ruled that it was entirely a departmental matter and he could not consent to any persons other than the Indians being present. The deputation withdrew, the Indians laying their case before Mr. Van Koughnet and Dr. I. Powell, provincial superintendent of Indian affairs.

Band of Hope Concert.

One of the pleasantest juvenile entertainments ever held in our city was given by the Band of Hope in the Temperance hall on Monday evening, and was attended by a large and appreciative audience. From the advertisement we expected something rather novel, but the entertainment far surpassed our expectations. It was thoroughly temperance, was laughable, yet touching, and each part was so well sustained that it was difficult to say which did the best. Master Frank Jewel represented the Government, Miss Hattie MacIntosh, Fair Canada; Miss Jennie Rudge, Mother Goose; and some of the family were: Miss Josie Spencer, who sang very sweetly "Red-Riding-Hood"; The Cruel Wolf who reamsabouts being intemperance (Miss Nettie Luney); The Old Woman Who Lived in the Shoe, (the veritable shoe was there and seated conspicuously in it looking as sweet as a picture) was Mabel Clark, while the rest of her children came forward and gave the audience a song. Miss Lucy Rowon as Goody Two Shoes was very touching, and Master Willie Grant as Jack the Giant Killer was excellent. Two instrumental pieces are specially worthy of notice, one by Miss Eva Haughton on the piano, and the other by little Willie Coates on the concertina. Altogether it was thoroughly successful and at the close of the evening the wish was expressed that Mother Goose would soon again invite the public to spend an evening with her temperance family.

The MacLean Libel.

The following is taken from the *News-Advertiser's* report of Monday evening's meeting of the Vancouver city council under the sub-head of "Communications:"

From Theodore Davie as follows: "I am instructed by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company to bring to the attention of the council the extraordinary conduct of His Worship Mayor MacLean on Friday last, when that gentleman gave public utterance amidst a large concourse of people, to the false and defamatory statement that the company's steamer Princess Louise, which was licensed to carry 500 passengers, was an unsafe conveyance for the passengers at that time embarked and about to embark in number far below the vessel's licensed capacity. I am instructed by the company to enquire whether the council affirm or disavow the slanderous utterances complained of, as upon the answer to this question will depend the form of proceedings which the company intend to institute for redress in respect of this malicious calumny."

Ald. Mannion asked if the report of His Worship's utterances was correct.

His Worship replied that under the circumstances he could say nothing.

Ald. Humphries asked to have the letter read again.

The letter was read a second time.

Ald. Humphries wanted some further explanation. He thought it would be well to refer it to the city solicitor. As for the letter he suggested it should be framed in a big gilt frame.

On motion of Ald. D. Oppenheimer, seconded by Ald. Mannion, the letter was filed.

B. C. Tea Plant.

We note the following home news from abroad in the Ottawa *Free Press:* Experiments on a small scale are being made with the British Columbia tea plant which grows in abundance along the coast of the province. The Indians and Chinese gather the leaves and after drying them in the sun use them for making tea. The leaves have a strong resemblance to the Chinese tea leaf, though a little coarser, and the flavor is not unlike that of some grades of Indian teas. Should the experiments prove that the leaves will produce a good tea, a new and valuable industry will be developed in the province.

Home.

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

A COLONIST reporter was strolling around the suburbs yesterday morning when his attention was attracted to an expressman busily engaged in transferring from a humble house a variety of household furniture to his vehicle, under the superintendence of a woman whose face bore many marks of care and sorrow.

But clinging to her skirts was a child, yet too young to realize how hard it is to sever the associations of a life time, and whose countenance beamed joyful anticipation.

The reporter learned that the husband and father had removed to Portland where his family were about to meet him.

"We'll soon see papa?" said the little one.

"Yes."

"And Uncle John?"

"Yes."

"And Aunt Mary?".

"Aunt Mary is in Heaven."

And the mother's tears fell fast as she caught the child in her arms and carried her away.

Poor little one! She knew nothing of the tenacity of the grasp of home on human hearts. She knew nothing of the visions that floated before the mother's eyes of the old farm where her childhood had been passed, of the old church where she worshipped in her girlhood, of the old graveyard where her father and mother and many of her young companions lay buried. Heaven has many mansions, but on earth the weary spirit finds but one, and that is known by one of the sweetest words in our language—home.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.)

The Attorney-General of British Columbia against the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and others.—This is an action brought by the Attorney General on behalf of the government against the Canadian Pacific railway to recover damages for breach of an agreement dated the 23rd day of February, 1885, a bond for $250,000 conditioned for the due performance of the agreement having been executed the 26th November, 1885.

The plaintiff in their statement of claim set out the bond and the agreement and assigned breaches. The defendants in their statement of defence pleaded, among other things, that they were prevented from performing their contract by certain injunctions issued by the court, restraining them from proceeding with the work. To this portion of the defence the plaintiff demurred upon the ground that the injunction of the court was no excuse for the non-performance of a contract, and the demurrer came up for argument yesterday.

Mr. Charles Wilson, for the plaintiff, argued that a defendant will be excused from the performance of a contract when he has been prevented by the act of God, the Queen's enemies, the passing of an act of parliament subsequent to the agreement making the performance unlawful, or overwhelming force as a declaration of war. The present case came within none of these exceptions. The mandate of the court, although entitled to obedience, was obtained on the motion of a stranger, and the court but declared the law as it was, and the parties must be taken to have contracted with reference to the law existing at the time of the contract, that the defendants had created a charge or duty on themselves, and were bound to make it good or answer in damages, as they might have provided against it in their contract, that the case was one of those where the performance had become impossible in fact by reason of the particular circumstances. The difficulty here was not so much the act of the court as the act of the party obtaining the injunction, and it was clearly within the contemplation of both parties that lawful entry on the lands between Port Moody and Vancouver should be made, and it was no answer to the plaintiffs' claim for damages to say that they were prevented by a stranger from doing the very thing they had contracted to do. A man may contract to do difficult things; difficulty of fulfillment is no excuse, and where one contracts to do one of two things he is not discharged even when one of the two things becomes impossible. Here the defendants had contracted to do a certain thing by a certain time, or pay a sum of money, and he submitted that these paragraphs of the statement of defense demurred to were bad in law. He further contended that the plea were bad in not negativing default on the part of the defendants, as it was consistent with the plea that the defendants assented to the issuance of the injunction.

Mr. Drake for the defendants contended that the injunction of the court had the force of, and was equivalent to, an act of Parliament, and it having been subsequently dissolved by a higher tribunanal he defendants were not liable, and the defense was good. An injunction prevented time from running, and that was the defense here. The defendants were bound to render obedience to the court and should not be held responsible in damages for not doing that which the court had declared unlawful. After hearing Mr. Wilson in reply, his Lordship reserved judgment.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.

That, "Bridget, you are never in the kitchen when I want you. How is it?" "Sure, mum, it's for the raison there's no telling when you're a-wantin' me."

That it was very late and Brown was steering Robinson homeward. "What will you say to your wife?" Brown asked. "Not a (hic) word," said Robinson. "Why not?" "I won't have a (hic) chance."

That an Alsatian woman goes to confess. "Father, I have committed a great sin." "Well?" "I dare not say it; it is too grievous." "Come, come, courage." "I have married a Prussian." "Keep him, my daughter. That's your penance."

That according to the Rev. Dr. Frank L. Norton, of Lynn, Mass., the converted heathen give much more liberally to missionary objects than home Christians. And so he suggests the following paraphrase of the familiar missionary hymn as very apropos:

"The heathen in his blindness
Bows down to wood and stone.
The Christian in his wisdom
Bows down to gold alone."

BAYARD AND GARLAND

Have a Rupture Over the Behring's Sea Seizures—The Result Favorable to Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 22.—It is believed here that the reported rupture between Secretary Bayard and Attorney General Garland over the Behring Sea seizures, and the former's tacit admission that Canadian sealers were wrongfully seized, will enable the Dominion Government to obtain compensation for their owners without difficulty.

THE HIGH SCHOOL CLOSED.

Strange Conduct of the ex-Principal—He is Dismissed and the School Closed.

The late principal of the high school, Mr. J. N. Muir, has recently been acting in an incomprehensible manner, his eccentricities being the subject of considerable comment. However, as his engagement expired on the 1st November no notice was taken of these by the board. Yesterday morning he seems to have overstepped the dictates of common sense, sent Mr. Offerhaus, second master, home, and merged the two classes into one. A letter from the secretary had been forwarded to the ex-principal, instructing him to remove private clippings of various letters sent to the press which he had posted up in the room for the benefit of the scholars; it is presumed they were written by himself. Mr. Muir not only neglected to carry out the wishes of the board, but posted up the secretary's letter also. The board heard of this intentional insult, and four members proceeded to the school yesterday morning and requested Mr. Muir to come into another room than that in which he was presumably teaching. He gruffly declined and the board summarily dismissed him from his position and informed the scholars that the school would remain closed until the arrival of the new principal. The actions of Mr. Muir are certainly without precedent in the school history of the city, and could only have been brought about by a somewhat disordered imagination. The trustees have simply done their duty in the matter, and the ex-principal has in every instance been accorded courteous treatment, and is now unworthy of the slightest sympathy.

MARINE.

Schooner Wanderer will go to Saanich this morning for a cargo of salmon which she will take to Vancouver.

Bark Robert Kerr was towed to Departure Bay yesterday by the Pilot, which returned to port early this morning.

The ships now at Nanaimo awaiting and loading cargoes of coal are the M. P. Grace, Bohemia, Harland and Berlin.

Am. ship Joseph Spinney is overdue at Seattle from Liverpool with 2,750 tons of railroad material, being out now 187 days.

Br. bark Argyleshire will probably finish loading her cargo of salmon on Saturday and have quick despatch for London.

Yesterday the harbor presented a lively appearance as there were no less than fifteen vessels at the wharves and in the stream.

Ship Royal Alice, Fletcher, sailed from Liverpool for Seattle a week ago, with 1,857 tons of railroad iron for the Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Co.

Steamer Premier, Ferguson, left for Vancouver at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon and will take on at that port for the Sound, a large consignment of freight.

Following are the names of the vessels loading and awaiting cargoes of coal at Departure Bay: Ships—Frank Pendleton, Commodore, T. F. Oakes, Robert Kerr and several scows.

It is reported that the pilot sloop Ariel, of Port Townsend, is missing, as she left that port over a week ago to look for a vessel at the Cape and nothing has been heard of her since.

Schooner Lottie Fairfield was taken alongside the barkentine Constitution yesterday and will discharge a part of her ballast into the latter vessel, which will leave for Chemainus in a day or two.

Ship Cape Verde, Mitchell, is now out 91 days from Marryport, Eng., with 2,500 tons of steel rails for the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern R. R. She is expected to arrive about the middle of November.

Br. bark Clairmont was brought around from Esquimalt yesterday afternoon by the Alexander and berthed at Welch, Rithet & Co.'s wharf, where she will load salmon under charter to Turner, Beeton & Co.

Bark Coldstream, Kendall, has completed her cargo of 22,250 cases of canned salmon and was yesterday hauled from her berth at Welch, Rithet & Co.'s wharf, alongside of the bark Craigwhinnie. She will sail for Liverpool at noon to-morrow, the tug Woodside towing her to the cape.

POLICE COURT.

(Before E. Johnson, Q. C., S. M.)

Ah Leek, on remand from the 22nd, charged with stealing the cash drawer in the Colonist Hotel, containing $97.

Mr. Gannaway appeared for the defense.

E. H. Henly, sworn, said that he was barkeeper of the hotel on the 19th and had charge of the place; the defendant was general servant; took the money upstairs every night, and on the day of the robbery brought the money down at 10 o'clock a. m.; paid a bill and put the money in a desk in a room on the ground floor; the amount in the box was a little over $90; the box also contained papers and bills; did not look for the cash box until 10:30 o'clock p. m., when he found it gone; defendant was the only man in the house and he went to his (the Chinaman's) room and found him in bed partially dressed; told him to get up and went with him to the room where prisoner opened the desk and said "all gone"; telephoned for the police and the Chinaman went to bed again; the next day witness saw a strange Chinaman with the cook in the kitchen and when he made his presence known the stranger went into the garden and disappeared; Ah Leek wanted to go to town on Thursday and acted queerly; telephoned for the police again and Officer Robb came out and talked with him; the officer left; Officer Thomas came out in the night and arrested the Chinaman.

Cross-examined—The hotel is a public house; there are three doors leading into the dance hall and four entrances to the room where the cash box is kept; about a dozen persons called at the house the day of the robbery; Mr. Cameron is the barkeeper. Witness was there for a fortnight; a woman with her husband was there on the day of the robbery and a woman from New Westminster with a child stayed at the hotel for five days.

To the Court.—The man and woman were in the bar-room and were in no other part of the house; no person was in the other portions of the house on the day the cash box was stolen; the man and woman had no food or anything to drink; the man was sick.

Supt. Bloomfield here asked that the case be adjourned until the 31st and His Honor granted the request.

E. Dwyer was charged with maliciously injuring property at the Club Theatre, valued at $10.

Mr. W. Whittaker, who appeared for the prisoner, denied the charge and after the evidence of J. Reilly had been heard the case was dismissed.

Give Them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger airpassages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrhal consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend on this for certain.

CABLE NEWS.

A Dynamiter Dies in London, and Important Disclosures Will Result.

A Dark Horse Wins the Cambridgeshire Handicap Against Long Odds.

Beach and Hanlan Are to Pull on the Date Set for the Race.

A Dynamiter Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A man died suddenly to-day in South London, and a subsequent search of his apartments disclosed the fact that deceased was an American, and that he was a member of a dynamite conspiracy. The police have been unable to arrest any of the conspirators, as no overt act has been committed by them. An inquest will be held to-morrow, when full disclosures will be made.

Gladstone Speaks Again.

Gladstone arrived at the seat of the Marquis of Ripon, in York county, to-day. He made speeches at several stopping places *en route*, including Leeds, which was greeted by immense crowds. In response to the demands of the people for a speech Gladstone said that events were occurring each week showing conclusively that the policy of the government in Ireland was going from bad to worse. The tide was flowing in powerful currents and would quicken, he ventured to hope, thus relieving him of any anxiety he had formerly felt respecting the length of the Home Rule struggle.

Still Fearsome.

The authorities at Scotland yard had almost completed the evidence against a man necessary to enable them to arrest him when he suddenly died. The circumstances of his death were so suspicious that the detective officials ordered the coroner to hold an inquest, which promises sensational revelations. It has transpired that the practice of patroling the river in front of the palace of St. Stephens at Westminster (the house of commons), which was abandoned some time ago, was recently reassumed by the police, and still continues.

Getting Better.

Mr. Gladstone is rapidly recovering his strength.

A Dark Horse Wins.

The Cambridgeshire handicap was run at Newmarket to-day. Distance one mile and 240 yards. The race was won by Mr Vynor's Gladiator; H. F. Barclay's Bendigo, second, and Quicksand, third. Odds against the winner were 40 to 1.

Trouble Ahead.

The unemployed thousands who frequent Trafalgar square are quiet and orderly. Trouble, however, is likely to soon arise as their numbers are daily augmented.

Royal Paupers.

The fecundity of Princess Beatrice is a general topic of comment, and suggests the possibility of strenuous opposition on the part of the radicals, at next session of parliament, to further grants to members of the reigning family. There is nothing in this to be sure, but it is only twelve months since Beatrice gladdened the heart of her mother by ushering into the world her first pensioner upon the bounty of the people of England. The time seems to have arrived when it is necessary to formulate stipulations limiting the frequency and number of children to be provided for, or curtailing the usual allowances for such a purpose.

Chamberlain Appointed.

At an immense meeting held at Islington to-night, at which a resolution expressing satisfaction with the government's appointment of Mr. Chamberlain as chief of the British fisheries commission was offered, Chamberlain replied to the resolution, saying he fully appreciated the reference to the honorable and important mission upon which he embarked in a few days. He read a telegram, stating that the Toronto *Globe* had referred to some of his words and construing them into an insult to all Canadians. There seems to be great misapprehension in his meaning. What he said was that there was a part of Canada seeking commercial union with the United States, implying free trade between Canada and the United States, while it was proposed to continue to impose protective duties on imports from the mother country, thus Canada was to give preference in every article of manufacture to the United States over Great Britain.

A Steamer Burned.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The steamer Hinderblan, which arrived at Marseilles yesterday from New York, was totally destroyed by fire. All the merchandise was also destroyed. The Hinderblan was a French steamer.

Nations Ally.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The *Figaro* this morning says the Copenhagen visit of the czar of Russia was taken with a view of acting decisively in the Bulgarian matter. The paper also says an anti-German alliance has been formed by the czar between Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and Holland. It is expected other powers will join the alliance.

Public Meetings Forbidden.

CORK, Oct. 25.—A Queenstown magistrate has forbidden the holding of any meeting by the people at Middletown during the time the recorder of Cork hears appeal of O'Brien from the sentence imposed at Mitchellstown. The Cork police have taken possession of the Middletown court house so as to prevent a meeting of citizens. The mayor has convened a meeting to protest against the recorder of Cork trying Mr. O'Brien. John Dillon is expected to arrive to-day.

Treated Equally.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25. — Crown Counsellor Woodfird has announced that the government intended to treat English and Irish agitators in Ireland alike.

An Editor Imprisoned.

Mr. Walsh, editor of the Wexford *People*, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labor on another charge.

They Will Pull.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Oct. 25.—The backers of Beach have refused to allow Hanlan to postpone the race arranged for between them. Hanlan, however, is much better now, and adheres to the original date.

LAIRD BROS., OF BIRKENHEAD.

Arrival in Victoria of a Member of the Great Ship-Building Firm.

Messrs. William and M. Laird, of Birkenhead, Eng., arrived on the Princess Louise last evening and registered at the Driard. The former gentleman is a member of the firm of Laird Bros., ship-builders, who rank among the first in England. To a representative of THE COLONIST Mr. W. Laird stated that their trip over the C. P. R. to this point had been one of pleasure, and they had thoroughly enjoyed the many interesting points of the journey, and especially the grandeur of the mountains of British Columbia. The firm of Laird Bros. have constructed in the course of its existence vessels for nearly all the large merchant steamship companies and for many of the navies of the world. For the Imperial government they have built numerous vessels, the largest of which was the "Agincourt" now somewhat out of date, though it recently took a prominent part in the great naval review on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. The latest vessel they constructed for the English navy was the "Rattlesnake," a combination of torpedo and gunboat. It is of 500 tons displacement, has a steaming capacity of 3000 horsepower, and attains a speed of twenty knots an hour. Several others of this class are being constructed in the government dock yards. Laird Bros. built the "Huascar" for the Peruvian navy, which did good service in the Chilian-Peruvian war. It was very badly battered up by the victorious Chilians, by whom it was taken and again fitted up and placed in service. It was the first iron-clad that entered the Pacific ocean. The firm have recently built a number of the latest class of gunboats for the Portuguese, for service on the African coast. The latest merchant steamer of special note constructed was the "Ireland," built for the royal mail service between England and Ireland. This is a side-wheel steamer and attained the extraordinary speed of twenty-two knots an hour, and is the fastest in the service. There are numerous other vessels of note which might be mentioned as having been constructed by this firm, among them the celebrated privateer "Alabama," which played such an important part in the late American war.

During a busy season, Laird Bro.'s employ from 2,000 to 2,500 men. At present they are not very active, there being very little ship-building in progress. This state of affairs is chiefly accounted for by the fact that there is a feeling among ship-owners that there is about sufficient tonnage now existing to do the carrying trade of the world and they are inclined to rest from investing for a season. Constant changes are being made in modern ideas of construction, and investors are deferring expenditures until there is a definite settlement as to which is the most useful and economical style of vessel to construct. There was a belief when the first steamship was built to China that it was quite a speculation as to whether it would be profitable, but since then steam has to a great extent superseded sail, although sailing vessels of a very large type are still being built and are said to be profitable. A great saving has been made of late years in the consumption of coal on steamers, from one-fourth to one-half now being consumed in a voyage compared to that formerly required. The latest class of engine used is the triple-expansion, they being placed in all steamships of recent make. Engineers consider that while a pressure remains at 150 pounds, no further economy in using steam will be needed, but should it be increased to 200 or 250, then probably quadruple-expansion will be required.

Mr. Laird thinks that there will soon be renewed activity in ship-building in England. During the life of his firm they have altogether built 550 vessels, a record which they may well regard with satisfaction.

The Messrs. Laird will remain in Victoria for a brief stay, and will return east *via* the C.P.R.

OUR MINES.

The Director of the Geological Survey's Tour—Future Prospects of the West.

Dr. Selwyn, C. M. G., director of the geological survey of Canada, has just returned from a trip of inspection. The work gone over in that now being carried on by parties composed of the staff of the survey from Ottawa to Vancouver, B. C., including the Sudbury copper districts, the Port Arthur iron and silver mining district, the Banff and Lethbridge coal districts and the various copper, iron, gold, and lead mining districts in the Selkirk and Rocky mountains. Dr. Selwyn in conversation among other things said: "Proceeding on to the Banff mines I examined the extent and quality of the coal taken out, and found it to be a fair anthracite, perhaps a little inferior to the best taken out in Pennsylvania. The Banff Coal company are shipping large quantities of coal over the C. P. R. to Vancouver, and by boat to San Francisco where a lucrative market has been opened for it.

"The demand in the Northwest is so small that very little is shipped east, but as the country becomes better populated the Banff coal will be, no doubt, universally used. The extent of the vein upon which are the Banff and Lethbridge coal mines is almost unlimited, and there is sufficient to supply the entire Northwest for many years to come, as well as a healthy export trade.

IN THE SELKIRKS.

"I then visited the silver mining districts in the Selkirk range, where promising outputs of argentiferous lead have been made from the veins opened, and, according to assays made, the ore taken out contains 800 ounces of silver to the ton with a large percentage of lead. Should these veins prove as fruitful as the present indications tend to show, it is very probable that immense quantities of this valuable ore would be taken out annually. The mines are situated between the first crossing of the Columbia river going west and the summit of the Selkirks. They have been opened up on a small scale, about 3,000 feet above the level of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the side of a very precipitous mountain, just about the limit of timber growth, and consequently all the ore and supplies have to be taken up and down on the backs of horses and mules. Of course if the ores turn out well, inclined tramways could be built to convey the ore to the level of the railway.

"While at Vancouver I obtained a fine specimen of the Canadian panther which will be placed in the museum here.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"The gold mining operations in British Columbia are being carried on on a small scale, owing to the exceeding difficulty of transportation. I believe that as soon as the country is opened up and the means of transportation made easier, large quantities of gold will be taken from the mines in British Columbia. One of the future industries of that country is, however, the cultivation of fruit. The land and climate are admirably adapted for the raising of such fruits as apples, pears, and other fruits, but at present the cost of labor is so great that it is impossible to cultivate fruit to advantage."—*Ottawa Journal.*

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Perkins,

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1887.

From the DAILY COLONIST, October 27.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

The men whose rights were trampled under foot last year and this in Behring's sea are not dependent upon Canadian opinion alone as to the false position taken by the American government. In a brief, pointed article the San Francisco *Chronicle* puts the case very tersely. It says: "Washington dispatches state that it is asserted that the Alaska Commercial company has a contract with Russia identical with that of the company with the United States for the exclusive privilege of taking fur seals from the two islands lying just beyond St. Paul and St. George, and on the Russian side of the line dividing Behring's sea. Reports have been recently received of seizures by Russian officers of sealers engaged in seal-hunting in so-called Russian waters. There is no doubt that, by the sale of Alaska, Russia undertook to convey to the United States the eastern half of Behring's Sea, and that if Russia's title was good, ours is equally good. But the trouble is that Russia, under the commonly received law of nations, never possessed exclusive jurisdiction over Behring's Sea, even when she was in possession of the territory on each side of it. Behring's Sea is nothing but an arm or extension of the Pacific Ocean which would be entirely open were it not for the chain of the Aleutian islands running out to the west. But these islands in no sense form an enclosure so as to make Behring's Sea an inland sea, or even such a body of water as Puget Sound, where the entrance is only a narrow strait. From the most western of the Aleutian islands to the Kamtschatkan peninsula the nearest point of the Asian mainland is some six hundred miles—rather too long a distance to support the claim of an inclosed sea. It does not appear up to this time that the United States Government has definitely decided to support the claims of the Alaska Fur Company to a monopoly of Behring's Sea. The State Department has waived nothing; but it cannot be presumed that the United States will, if the question is diplomatically discussed, assert control beyond the marine league, or three miles from the shore. The case as presented so far is the case of the Alaska Commercial Company; and whether the United States will support that corporation in its pretensions to the exclusive control of the eastern half of Behring's Sea is a very different proposition. We think not. We are of opinion that upon a proper case made, the State Department will limit itself to the marine league, and not attempt to assert exclusive jurisdiction over such an open body of water as Behring's Sea undoubtedly is."

A LONDON BLUNDER.

The recurrence of the word "Vancouver" in the press telegrams with reference to the China and Japan mails has led to a very general misunderstanding of the proposed service. As every Victorian who has had any business connection with Great Britain knows this city and Island have always been confounded to such a degree that Victoria is generally known as "Vancouver." The reasonableness of those who wished the name of the "terminal city," so called, changed to Granville or anything else so as to avoid confusion is every day being seen. The old title will cling for many years to Victoria, resulting in detention to letters and annoyance to ship masters. It is not singular that the London *Times* falls into the same mistake and so misleads the public. In a recent editorial it informs its readers that it has the satisfaction to announce "that the Cabinet have determined, in conjunction with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, to grant a subsidy for the establishment of a monthly mail service between Vancouver and China and Japan, thus completing an alternative line of communication between this country and the far East." The reference here is *not* to the "City of Vancouver" as the writer's succeeding remarks abundantly testify. After expressing the opinion that it was a pity that while they were about it the Government did not aim at the establishment of the fortnightly service pressed for by the Dominion, the writer goes on to discuss this phase of the matter. Comparing the route with the Suez canal the *Times* says:

"The canal has developed a special type of steamer strong enough to navigate enclosed waters, but not strong enough to round the cape with safety. The new westward route to the East lies across the high seas, on which, if anything, we can hold our own, and across the safe territory of the Dominion. No enemy can blockade that route, and it will be the fault of ourselves alone if any can seriously harass us either in the Atlantic or the Pacific. What we now want to complete the route for strategic purposes is a telegraph wire across the Pacific with both ends under our own control and with a branch to Australia. Only when that is constructed shall we be certain of uninterrupted communication in time of war. The bargain made by the government presumably resembles that sketched in the House of Lords in the debate already referred to. In that case it will be difficult for the most stern economist to deny that the nation gets a most substantial return for the subsidy. The steamers which the Canadian government is to place on the North Pacific are to have a speed of fourteen knots and are to be built under admiralty supervision to serve as armed cruisers in case of need. *As Vancouver is the only good coaling port in the North Pacific*, the importance of such auxiliaries to our navy can hardly be overrated."

If anybody doubted that our London contemporary has confounded Vancouver Island and Vancouver, he will find his answer in the words we have italicized. Everybody knows that the city on the mainland has no pretensions to being termed "the only good coaling port in the North Pacific." She has no coal deposits, and "stumps" will never become a substitute for the black diamond. Vancouver Island is, as every Englishman familiar with the matter knows, the seat of the great collieries which have made it famous. The article concludes:

"Unless things go very badly the speed we have named will very shortly be greatly increased; indeed, it may be doubted whether it will not be increased from the first. Modern improvements enable much higher speed to be obtained for the same outlay that a very few years ago would only give a lower one, and up to a certain point considerations of economy are all in favour of rapid voyages. At any rate, it is improbable that that there will be much shipping in the North Pacific which these armed cruisers could not upon occasion either overtake, run away from, or fight, as circumstances might require. Another part of the bargain was that all troops and military stores shall be conveyed across the continent by the Canadian Pacific at absolute cost and at a high rate of speed. On the Atlantic side private enterprise and competition have produced vessels of extraordinary speed, but the Canadian government offers the further guarantee of its own efforts to procure yet greater acceleration. Thus, supposing the excellent programme to be carried out in a business-like way, the Empire is on the point of being provided with a new and most efficient line of communication binding together its remotest parts, and rendering it entirely independent of shipping and telegraph routes dominated by its rivals and possible enemies. *At Vancouver every facility exists for the construction of a base of operations alike for the fleet and the army, which may defy attack.*"

The final sentence settles the contention which we make, but which for interested motives some will anxiously reject, that the *Times* has no reference whatever to the *city* of Vancouver. The North Pacific station of the British squadron is at Esquimalt, on Vancouver Island, a suburb of the political, commercial and social capital, Victoria. There a costly graving dock, the finest on the Pacific Coast, has just been built, capable of holding very large vessels. The harbor is a magnificent one free from dangers to navigation and in it the monsters of the British fleet can easily ride at anchor. Lt.-Col. O'Brien, R. E., has made a survey for "a base of operations alike for fleet and army which may defy attack." The drawings were sent to the war office last December. Again Lieut. Lang, R. E., is conducting surveys and other operations entirely independent of the fortifications. He has been at work since last December, assisted by three royal engineers and experts, and expects to bring his labors to a close in June next. In a recent interview with a COLONIST representative he said:

The centre of the plan is Esquimalt and the ground included is a radius of four miles and takes in Victoria and Albert Head, at a scale of six inches to the mile, with contours at twenty-five feet intervals, the datum of mean water level being that of the dock; which is the result of a series of observations extending over a number of years. The method of survey is the same as that followed out by the ordnance survey of England, which with points consists of a skeleton, accurately fixed by triangulation, from a measured base, which in this case is on the spit of the Lagoon at the mouth of Esquimalt harbor, which is more than a mile long. The sheets, when completed, will be sent home to the school of military engineering, to be printed, and they will probably be out in a year.

The winter months will be spent in surveying Victoria. "C" battery, too, will be established here next week on Vancouver Island, our big London contemporary would say Vancouver, and so lead people astray as it did when it spoke of the completion of the bridge between Montreal and St. Louis. Surely no further evidence is needed to prove that there is "confusion worse confounded" generally in England with reference to the geography of British Columbia, or that the *Times'* references do not relate to Vancouver town, which is of a few years' growth and never hopes to be, even in its wildest imaginings, "a base of operations alike for fleet and army" for which it is given credit in the extract quoted. Esquimalt and Victoria are naturally the points to which the remarks are directed. It is evident there is no intention whatever to make the little city on Burrard Inlet "the postal center under the new arrangements, and all foreign mails coming east and destined for points in the United States and Canada will be distributed from there." To speak of our postal facilities as compared with Vancouver would be superfluous; one has only to look to see. The point we wish to make is that it was an unfortunate thing that some other name was not given "Vancouver." The nuisance arising therefrom in this city is of daily occurrence and is exceedingly annoying to merchants and others; to strangers whose destination is Victoria and who find themselves landed in Vancouver it is intolerable. It has, too, caused many newspaper readers to lie under the false impression that Vancouver was to be made "the base of operations" of the mail service.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, replying to the charge that he shirked the prohibition issue last session, has taken the opportunity to place himself right on the temperance question. He says he was prevented from voting by severe indisposition, and adds, "I regard the suppression of intemperance by every possible means as so vitally important that I had no hesitation in pledging myself to sustain whatever measures were introduced in parliament calculated to attain that end, and I do not hesitate to say that if returned as a representative of Cumberland the friends of temperance and prohibition may confidently rely upon all the aid I am able to give them in carrying out their principles. I may add that should the time come when I am unable to support in parliament the wishes of the friends of temperance I will resign my seat and give them an opportunity of electing my successor."

AN ABSURD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—A *Female's* letter in last night's *Times* is supremely silly. She is not, perhaps, aware, though she should be, that the inspector of schools is making a tour of inspection on the mainland, and that even if he was not, it would be an unheard of thing to ask him to step down from his position and take a temporary place in the high school. It would be well if *Female* would read the daily papers, inform herself of the facts and then write COMMON SENSE.

IRELAND AND METLAKAHTLA.

TO THE EDITOR: The *Times* man takes exception in strong language to my suggestion about Irish emigration, but if he had considered the question on its merits, he would have discovered how infinitely better is the lot of the laboring and small farmer class who have emigrated to the Colonies and the United States, than is the lot of those who still cling to the "old sod."

He evidently prefers that they should continue to starve, to murder, to "moonlight," to maim inoffensive cattle, to annoy, threaten, and shoot neighbors, than that they should leave their homes to better their condition and end unholy strife and warfare.

Perhaps the *Times* would prefer to have our Indians imitate the Irish, and instead of quietly turning their backs on the scene of their wrongs, take up arms, kill, slay and destroy in redress of agrarian wrongs. I feel sure that every common sense person will fully approve of the peaceable (though much to be regretted) course pursued by the Metlakahtlans, and no doubt the Indian Department will look at it in this light. If Duncan and his Indians were considered troublesome and disloyal the country is rid of them. If questions of a semi-religious character were mixed up with their grievances which the department was afraid to settle lest it gave offence to the one side or the other, it is now relieved of that disagreeable alternative. Time and not the *Times* has come to Sir John Macdonald's aid in the happy solution of a difficult problem.

SPECTATOR.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Probably by Acclamation.

Pipes, the Reform candidate against Tupper, has been retired.

Left Ottawa.

A telegram was received yesterday from Ottawa, which stated that the officers and men for "C" Battery had left for this city.

Embezzlement.

Benjamin Webster was arrested on a warrant yesterday afternoon charging him with embezzling money from his employers, the Victoria Transfer Company. The case will come up this morning.

Illegal Traders.

A number of baskets of vegetables were seized yesterday by the police, the owners of them being Chinese vendors without a license. The contents of the baskets will be sent to the hospital.

Vagrancy.

Riley Robbins and David Cragie were arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of vagrancy. The boys are young, one being 17 and the other 14 years of age. Robbins had twelve keys in his possession.

The Interprovincial Conference.

The greater part of the time of the provincial conference on Saturday was taken up in the discussion of the disallowance question. Norquay and Hamilton delivered elaborate addresses on the disallowance of Manitoba railways.

Going Forward.

Work on the extension of the E. & N. railway is rapidly going forward. Yesterday morning piles were being driven, and the piers for the bridge will soon be put in; after which the superstructure will be pushed to a quick completion. From all appearances the line will be through to the city before the winter weather sets in.

A Drifting Boat.

On Monday night a boat containing some beef, a pair of gloves, a man's coat, and five letters addressed to the Bon Accord Fishing Company, was found drifting at the head of Lulu Island. A man named Leopold Kurzanck, *alias* Old George, it is supposed was the occupant of the boat, and it is feared he has been drowned.

The Olympian Delayed.

The steamer Olympian did not arrive here from the Sound until 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning owing to the hands having struck at Seattle. It seems that on her trip over Tuesday, she took on 6,000 cases of Alaskan salmon at Port Townsend. The men thought they were being imposed upon and adopted the course already mentioned.

A Mounted Police Forger.

Jos. Farrell, an ex-member of the Mounted police force, has been committed for trial at Calgary for forgery. By forging the superintendent of police's signature he secured a number of C. P. railway tickets, selling them at low rates, but had only got rid of three or four tickets when arrested. It is said that others in the city are implicated.

The Victoria Rifle Company.

The regular weekly drill of the above company was held last evening, and the new caps, which arrived from Montreal a few days since, were given out to the men. They are a vast improvement on the Glengarry, and set the uniforms off to great advantage. The leggings will be handed out at the next meeting, and all the members are expected to attend, as company drill will be gone through from that evening until the inspection, which will take place about the end of the coming month.

Foot Ball.

A foot ball match between the midshipmen of H. M. S. Triumph and St. Paul's School, Esquimalt, was played off at the Naval Canteen ground on Tuesday last, instead of yesterday, as previously arranged. The midshipmen, who had the best of the weight and strength, kept the school backs well employed, but with no results beyond several corner kicks, though the goal had one or two narrow escapes. The school forwards, however, got away with the ball once or twice, and on one occasion Springer managed to kick a goal shortly before time, and as no other score was made the school were left winners by one goal to nothing.

Incorporated Mining Company.

The Alice and Emma Consolidated gold quartz mining company will be incorporated to-day. Mr. H. Nicholson, one of the principal owners of the mine, will in a few days proceed to Rock Creek and at once let contracts for sinking on the ledge to the depth of 100 feet. He expects within four months to have the mine open to that depth. We understand that some of the stock has recently been disposed of to our enterprising cousins across the line, who have a keen eye on the Rock Creek mines. Victoria, so far, leads the list of subscribers to the stock, and recent orders from the mainland for shares add considerably to the majority held in the province.

Handsome Pianos.

One of the finest pianos ever imported into Victoria is now on view at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s music store. It is from the well known factory of J. & C. Fischer, of New York, and fully sustains the high reputation this firm possesses for turning out first-class instruments. It is a "cabinet grand," 7½ octaves, overstrung bass and copper bass strings, with improved French grand action. The tone is unequalled for purity, sweetness and volume. The case is most elegant, being made of burled walnut, and beautifully finished. Altogether this is a splendid instrument, and those who contemplate buying a piano should call and examine it.

"Call off Your Dogs."

The *Times'* attack on two visitors to Victoria, Messrs. W. and M. Laird, of "Alabama" fame, is not calculated to assist in the tide of tourist travel to this city. The Alabama affair is a matter of ancient history, familiar to every school boy in the land, and cannot be said to be interesting reading in conjunction with abuse of two harmless individuals. The old story has, however, been rehashed in a truly wonderful manner and embellished with all the little exaggerations possible in order to "get in a dig" at the Messrs. Laird. If our contemporary wishes to dispel the prevalent idea that it is not in harmony with the future progress of Victoria we would advise it to cease making scurrilous references to distinguished strangers.

The Accident on the C. P. R.

It is very difficult to learn the particulars of the accident that occurred last Friday on the C. P. R. at Qu'Appelle station as the place is not on the Pacific division and no report is sent to the officials here, who are unable therefore to furnish any information. As far as can be ascertained the accident was caused by a freight train breaking in two and the cars at the rear end of the train running violently down a steep grade until they collided with an engine coming in the opposite direction. The cars immediately piled on top of one another and the engine, demolishing the cab of the latter and killing the fireman, the engineer escaping by a miracle. The name of the unfortunate fireman could not be learned, but he was a brother-in-law of Engineer Robertson of Gleichen, N. W. T.—*Vancouver News-Advertiser.*

The Salvationists.

A few statistics of the Salvation Army may be of interest. From a published statement by them it is seen that in Canada, from August 1st, 1886, to August 1st, 1887, 82,962 open air meetings have been held, 139,545 hours have been spent in visits, 3,330,725 has been the attendance at meetings, and that 21,153 persons registered at the penitent's form. The Army has 778 officers in Canada, and 5,000 in the world. It started in 1865, and its progress since that time has been enormous. The work of their Rescue Home in Canada has been good, nearly 50 fallen women having been raised from a life of sin. The Home has only been opened eight months. The Training Home for officers in the Army has turned out over 40 efficient leaders, and the whole work of the body has been carried on with spirit and success.

Sophia-Adelaide.

We are in receipt of a publication entitled "Sophia-Adelaide," written by Mrs. Kent. Of her the New York *Sun* says: "There is living now in a very quiet way in a boarding-house at —— street (in New York), a middle-aged lady who is known to the people of the house and to all who meet her as plain Mrs. Kent. In Paris she was known as the Countess de Lundi. In the most solemn and emphatic way she asserts that by right she is Victoria-Adelaide-Maria-Louisa, Princess Royal of England and Duchess of Saxony, and that she was born in Windsor Castle on November 21, 1840; that her father was His Royal Highness Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel, Prince Consort, etc., and that her mother is Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Empress of India. Mrs. Kent (Sophia-Adelaide) is not insane. On the contrary, she is apparently a woman with a very clear head, strong will and excellent business judgment. She (Sophia-Adelaide) preserves a freshness of complexion which in youth must have been very striking. Her hair is brown without a touch of gray, and is combed smoothly back from a wide parting line in the middle of her forehead. Her face is broad as to cheek bones, and drops away to a rather small and undecided chin. Her eyes are large, light gray the color, and set rather wide apart. Her face in general is oval. It bears an unmistakable resemblance to the commonly accepted portraits of Queen Victoria." The work will, no doubt, have a large sale.

It Smelt High.

The police of the city are always on the alert to capture any Indians who may have intoxicants in their possession, and in such cases the liquor is forfeited and the Indian imprisoned, such capture, of course, redounding to the credit of the argus-eyed constable who did the "running in." The other day a native of the forest went to one of the Wharf street ship chandlery stores, and procured a quantity of fish oil, which was put into a suspicious looking case bottle. The untutored savage was calmly carrying his purchase towards his home, when he was spotted by one of the ever-vigilant police, who immediately pounced upon the bearer of the bottle.

"What yez got there?" queried the constable.

"Halo cumtux," responded the copper-colored Indian.

"Gimme it," said the bobbie, as he reached for the bottle.

The native responded in choice Chinook, which was evidently Sanscrit to the officer, but passed over the bottle.

The officer clutched it, and with one eye on the Indian, to see that he did not run, began to uncork the bottle. After a moment's work, out came the stopper, and the vicious defender of the peace placed the bottle to his nose, and took one long sniff.

"Oughcuch," he yelled, and dropping the object of his suspicions, he gasped for breath, and spasmodically inhaled the fresh revivifying ozone.

The disgusted searcher after unlawful things cast a look of loathing on the innocent denizen of the forest, and turning on his heel, marched off with a much injured air.

A SONG OF REST.

O weary hands! that, all the day,
Were set to labor hard and long,
Now softly falls the shadows gray,
The bells are rung for even song.
An hour ago the golden sun
Sank slowly down into the west;
Poor, weary hands, your toil is done;
'Tis time for rest! 'tis time for rest!

O weary feet! that many a mile
Have trudged along a stony way,
At last ye reached the trysting stile;
No longer fear to go astray.
The gentle bending, rustling trees
Rock young birds within the nest,
And softly sings the quiet breeze;
"'Tis time for rest! 'tis time for rest!"

O weary eyes! from which the tears
Fell many a time like thunder rain—
O weary heart! that through the years
Beat with such bitter-restless pain,
To-night forget the stormy strife,
And know what heaven shall send is best;
Lay down the tangled web of life;
'Tis time for rest! 'tis time for rest!

POLICE COURT.

Mrs. Eastman Again in the Tolls—A Catapult Case Before the Magistrate.

Annie Eastman charged with being a vagrant.

This woman was arrested by Officer Graham, who said she was raising a row on Humboldt street at 12:30 a. m., by screaming and swearing.

"That latter statement is entirely false, your honor," said the woman. "I might have been singing, but I am not in the habit of swearing except when I get mad, and then I swear, you bet. I'm too proud to beg and too honest to steal, and I pay for everything I get. If I'm not wanted here you'd better pay my way to Mexico."

His honor told the woman that she had been before him so many times, that he was forced to believe the officer's statement and would sentence her to one month's imprisonment.

Moses, an Indian drunk, was fined $10 or three weeks' imprisonment.

Jimmy, an Indian, was fined $5 for the same offense.

Geo. Tite appeared on a summons, charging hire with using a catapult on Sunday, contrary to the street by-law.

Defendant acknowledged using the slingshot, but was not aware that he broke a window.

The by-law was read over to the defendant by his honor, after which the boy was discharged at the request of Supt. Bloomfield.

MR. ROBSON DISCLAIMS.

The following letter appears in the Ottawa *Free Press* of the 20th inst:

EDITOR FREE PRESS:—I notice a paragraph in this evening's issue of your paper, wherein I am made to say that the people of New Westminster district "are not interested in the disallowance of Provincial railway charters." Permit me to say, through your columns, that I never made such a statement, or anything approximating to it.

I also observe a paragraph copied in your columns from *La Patrie* in which it is stated that the Dominion ministers are trying to dissuade me from identifying myself with the inter-provincial conference now about to meet at Quebec. In justice to the "Dominion ministers" and myself, I beg to say that no attempt of the kind has been made either directly or indirectly. JNO. ROBSON.

[This is about as flat a disclaimer as could well be penned. We can imagine the chagrin of the Provincial Secretary's enemies.—ED.]

AMERICAN NEWS.

Strange Theories of a San Francisco Detective About the Bowers Murder Case.

More News of the Missing Steamer Sydney Wright—Supposed to Be Lost.

Terrible Storms in Chinese Seas Accompanied With Great Loss of Life.

Fatal Wrecks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Steamship Gaelic arrived to-day from Hongkong and Yokohama. She reports the loss of the Chinese transport Waylee, and drowning of 280 Chinese and five Europeans in the Pescadores, Sept. 15th. The British bark Oxford stranded on the Baloon coast, Sept. 19th, no lives lost. The Gaelic also reports of the steamer Anton, that twenty-four Chinese and the second officer of the steamer were washed overboard during a typhoon. Nearly all vessels arriving at Hongkong before the Gaelic left reported having suffered more or less damage from typhoons.

Day for Trial.

Judge Sullivan to-day set Friday as the day for pleading to the indictment by the grand jury for bribery in the case of Frank T. Northey.

Good Catch.

The whaling bark Cape Horn Pigeon arrived in the port early this morning from Okhotsk Sea, bringing news from that whaling region which, coupled with that from the Arctic received yesterday, makes complete the news of the season's catch. The Pigeon had a long voyage—thirty-six days from Okhotsk—and when she left the five other whalers of the fleet they were about leaving. The total catch of both the Arctic and Okhotsk fleet foot up over three hundred whales.

The Chinese-American Bank.

The Gallic brings Chinese papers containing the printed text of the Mitkiewitz contract. It provides that the Chinese-American Bank, with a capital of $10,000,000, shall be subscribed to and safely guarded by China and the United States. It is declared in the third article of the text that Mr. Vanderbilt will act as president in the United States, but that the vice president will be sent to China to attend to business there. The Shanghai *Courier* speaks of the concession as an accomplished fact.

Big Contract.

A report is in circulation in Hongkong to the effect that Jardine, Matheson & Co. had concluded a contract with Viceroy Li Hung Chang for the supply of $3,000,000 worth of war materials.

Discharged for Incompetency.

It is stated that the anti-foreign president of the foreign office of Corea has been dismissed for incompetency and corrupt practices.

Naval Officers Feted.

The King of Corea recently gave a banquet in honor of Admiral Chandler and officers of U.S.S. Brooklyn.

Sensational Developments.

There were a number of sensations in the Benhayon mystery this afternoon. While Mrs. Higgson, proprietress of the house where the young man was found dead, was testifying at the inquest, a man named Lowenstein appeared in court, and was identified by witness as the second individual who came to her house and rented a room for Benhayon. Lowenstein was placed on the stand and stated he believed he was at the house on the evening of the 18th for a few minutes. Toward the end of his examination Lowenstein became very nervous, and appeared greatly excited when taken in charge by the Captain of Police. The case is more mysterious than ever, and a belief now prevails that the young man was murdered and compelled to write the statement that he poisoned his sister, Mrs. Bowers, so that Bowers would be able to keep out of the danger of the gallows.

Butler Speaks.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—General Butler has written a letter declaring he will support Lovering (Democrat) for governor. In defining his position General Butler says, that in the state election, issues which divide parties in national politics should cut no figure. He thinks a change in the present state of government desirable.

A Doctor Suicides.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 26.—Dr. Coulton, of Danbury, this county, killed himself yesterday by placing a gun to his head and discharging it by means of a string attached to the trigger. The doctor is an old and respected physician, and has a family of grown-up children. The deed is attributed to a scandal originating in an alleged attempt to commit abortion on Miss Weidsell a domestic in the house of a Danbury family. The doctor denied the girl's story.

Heavy Loss.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—A Portage, Wis., special says: A fire this morning totally destroyed the Portage Flouring Mill. Loss $10,000, and no insurance.

Killed by the Train.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 26.—John Glass, of Loretto, Pa., while driving over a railroad crossing at Lilly's station this morning, was struck by the express and fatally injured.

Destructive Blaze.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—A fire this morning destroyed half a dozen rookeries, among them Schuylin's electric light establishment and Harrison's stable, causing a loss of $50,000.

An Epidemic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The marine hospital bureau is informed that thus far there have been about 250 cases of yellow fever at Tampa. Fourteen new cases yesterday, and eighty now under treatment. The hospital will have to be enlarged. Employment of additional nurses has been authorized.

Self Sustaining.

The third assistant postmaster general will show in his annual report that the postal service is getting to be self sustaining, notwithstanding the reduction in the amount of postage, and before another four years roll round, the receipts will be greater than the expenditures.

The Anarchists.

It is understood that if the United States supreme court shall limit the argument in the anarchists' case to-morrow to two speakers on each side, General Butler and J. Randolph Tucker will make the argument for the anarchists, and Attorney General Hunt, of Illinois, and States Attorney Grinnell, of Chicago, will speak against granting the writ of error. If the court has decided to impose any restrictions in the matter of argument, it will not be made that decision public.

A Missing Boat.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Steamer Sidney Wright, concerning which a message was found in a bottle picked up on Sandy Neck beach near Barnstable, Mass., yesterday, and which stated that the vessel had broken her crank pin and was floating about at the mercy of the sea, was a small iron propeller used as a ferry between Philadelphia and Lacony, Pa. She was recently sold to parties in Florida, and sailed from Philadelphia for her destination about September 14th, with a crew of six men, since which time no tidings of her have been received.

Kilrain vs. Sullivan.

Richard K. Fox has cabled to the *Sporting Life* offering to match Kilrain against John L. Sullivan, London prize ring rules, for any sum from $5,000 to $10,000 a side, within three months from January 3rd, 1888. He will send the forfeit of $500.

Y. M. C. A.

Lord Kinnard, president of the London Young Women's Christian Association, and Mr. Dashwood, secretary of the same, addressed an audience of the Young Women's Christian Association to-day, and expressed surprise and gratification at the success of associations of this kind in managing their own affairs. In England they are managed by men less successfully.

A Defaulter.

Martin Jackson, cashier in the U. S. sub-treasury here, has fled to Canada. His accounts show a deficiency of $10,000.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The regular weekly meeting of the city council was held last night at the City Hall at 8 o'clock. Present: His Worship the Mayor, Couns. Higgins, Harris, Barnard, Styles, Braden, and Vigelius.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From T. R. Smith, assistant commissioner Hudson Bay Co., calling attention to the dilapidated condition of Wharf street, near the company's stores. Referred to street committee with power to act.

From M. McTiernan, asking for permission to plant shade trees on Pandora street. Granted under the supervision of the street committee.

From residents of Bridge street, asking that repairs be made. Referred to street committee to report.

From Welch, Rithet & Co., enclosing a bill for $18,000 and informing the council that the water pipes were on the wharf, and asking that they be removed. Moved and seconded that the account be paid if correct, and that the water commissioner and water committee attend to the carting away and distributing of the pipes.

From Redon & Hartnagle for permission to open a portion of Broad street to clean out a drain. Referred to street committee with power to act.

From M. W. T. Drake and Theo. Davie, informing the council that the money voted under the waterworks bylaw could be spent as the council thought fit in improving the waterworks of the city. (Applause.)

His Worship said that this was all right, but perhaps other legal opinions would not agree with this one.

Coun. Barnard—The city barrister was spoken to to-day on the subject, and he coincides with the opinion of the two gentlemen who have given their verdict.

Moved and seconded that the communication be received and spread on the minutes.

From Mr. T. C. Keefer, asking for payment of the sum of $250 for services rendered in connection with his report on the city water service.

His Worship—Where's the money to come from?

Coun. Higgins called for the question, and names were taken, all the councillors voting for payment.

REPORTS.

From the street committee, recommending a sidewalk be built on Oswego street. Adopted.

From waterworks committee, recommending that Sing Lee be not paid for the damage by breakage of the main, as they considered he was not entitled to damages. Report adopted.

The clerk then read a summons, taken out by Sing Lee's counsel, demanding the appearance of the city representatives in the county court to answer the claim. The summons was referred to Mr. Theo. Davie, who will act.

Coun. Barnard's motion that $200 be donated to the band-master and bandsmen of H. B. M. ship Triumph, was carried on the following division: In favor—Couns. Barnard, Harris, Braden and Higgins; against—Couns. Vigelius and Styles.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Coun. Higgins gave notice that he would introduce a by-law at the next meeting of the council to amend the cruelty to animals by-law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coun. Braden called attention to the fact that the Chinese still continue to light fires in the cemeteries, and wished the police to receive instructions to arrest anyone so doing in the future.

His Worship considered the city had no power in the matter, as the old cemetery was under the control of the Provincial Government.

Coun. Higgins disputed this, and did not consider that the city fire department should be constantly kept on the *qui vive* over the dangers arising from these Chinese fires.

His Worship—It is not in the power of the council to act.

Coun. Higgins—Have you legal advice, your worship?

His Worship—I do not need legal advice. The council has had lots of it, and has had to pay for it.

Coun. Higgins said that as chairman of the police committee he would issue orders to the police to arrest any Chinese who made fires in the cemeteries in the future.

The meeting then adjourned at 8:45 o'clock.

MILLIONS FOR THE MONROES.

A Big Scotch Estate Soon to be Divided.

NEWBURYPORT, Oct. 12.—Another one of those big Scotch estates is soon to be divided, and parties in Newburyport and Marblehead are interested parties. The matter came out by the death of a large land-holder by the name of Monroe. Among the effects of the deceased were documents relating to the estate in Scotland, Nova Scotia and this country, all of which were held in trust. The property is valued at $1,000,000. At the millionaire's death, a lawyer having charge of his money in Scotland went to Nova Scotia to consult with his heirs in regard to its disposition. Judge Monroe, of Nova Scotia, was engaged to look after the interests of the heirs in his section, and Mrs. Moses A. Stevens and the Misses Lucy and Nancy Monroe, of this city, were notified of the windfall by one of the Nova Scotia heirs. The Marblehead heirs are a father and two sons, and the latter being the Messrs. Monroe, prominent shoe manufacturers of that town. It is estimated that Mrs. Stevens and her two sisters will receive $30,000 each, while Messrs. Monroe will get $100,000 each. Judge Monroe will sail for Scotland in a few days. The heirs feel satisfied that the estate exists, and that they can prove their just claim to it.—*Boston Herald.*

Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, is still in very bad health.

CABLE NEWS.

A Dead Dynamiter in the City of London Causes a Lot of Trouble to the Police Officers.

Things Are Still Rather Vague and Mixed Up in the French Political Circles.

The Never-Ending Question of Home Rule is Still Puzzling the English Statesmen.

The Dead Dynamiter.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At the inquest to-day on the body of the suspected dynamiter who died yesterday his name was found to be Joseph Cohen, but he was known by an *alias* which was Brown. The landlady, Mrs. King, testified that Cohen had resided with her on Lamb road for the past four months. He was an invalid and never went out. He received many visitors, apparently friends. Cohen suffered from bronchitis and had been very sick. On the 19th he had a friend sitting with him. After a while the friend came and asked Mrs. King to go to the sick man and then left the house. Mrs. King went up to Cohen, when she found the latter dead, the body still warm. Commissioner Monroe, of the detective department, asked permission to examine the witness. The commissioner explained that he believed Cohen to be an agent of the Clan na Gael, the head of which was General Miller, who was in London during the Queen's jubilee. The London agents name, the commissioner said, is Melville. Commissioner Monroe produced a photograph which the landlady recognized as her lodger, whose keys another man named Brown had removed from the room. The man called Brown then testified. He was surprised that the landlady should call him Brown. He declared that he worked at Islington in a grocery shop, and his home was in Philadelphia, and he had come to England under the name of Escott. He said he met deceased a month ago in a tavern and visited him afterwards. He acknowledged taking the keys and said they were now in the possession of the police. Commissioner Munro questioned Hawkins at length with a view to proving that deceased at connection with Melville, of London, Burchell, of Philadelphia, and with Stack and O'Mally, members of the Clan-na-Gael. The witness admitted the ownership of a newspaper cutting found about him, which was an announcement of a meeting at Birmingham on November 4th, at which Balfour, Irish secretary, was to speak. He also admitted that the revolver and cartridges, similar to those found in the room of the deceased, had been taken from him. The commissioner believed the evidence pointed most clearly to a plot to kill Mr. Balfour.

"Stack" O'Malley testified that he had no acquaintance with the deceased, and knew nothing about him apart from the fact that he had tried to get him into the hospital at the request of Hawkins. Melville's landlady testified that the deceased had frequently visited Melville at her house, and it was proved by the testimony of several policemen that Cohen had repeated meetings with other suspected persons. Chief Detective Munroe stated he was unable to carry evidence to identify Cohen further. The doctors who were called to examine Cohen, certified that the man had died from natural causes, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. Detective Munroe's evidence confirms the genuineness of the dynamite scare raised during the jubilee week and shows also that another fortnight's work on the part of the police would have enabled them to arrest the whole gang. The wisdom of the police, however, in forcing the inquest is doubtful, since it has resulted in the disappearance of suspected persons, and the nullification of all the work done by the detectives in ferreting them out. Hawkins' address is 1,939 North Second street Philadelphia, Pa., and that of Burchell, *alias* Phillips, postoffice box 36, Philadelphia, Pa.

Believe in Home Rule.

Arrangements have been completed for holding a National League Convention of three days' duration at Cardiff, Wales, beginning Saturday, at which Thomas P. O'Connor, John O'Connor, O'Reilly, Folley and Biggar, Irish members of parliament, and a number of Welsh commoners will speak. Resolutions will be offered declaring the convention, representing two millions of people, believes that Ireland will never be peaceful and prosperous until it controls its own affairs, and will stand with the people at home until their rights are won.

The Next Yacht Race.

GLASGOW, Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the royal yacht club to-day, it was resolved to challenge for America's cup next year in the name of Charles Sweet, who will build a boat to enter the contest. The new yacht will be a cutter.

Balfour a Witness.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—At Woodford to-day, the solicitor for the defense in the case of the prisoners accused of holding and participating in an illegal meeting, formally swore out an information in support of the application to summon Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, as a witness.

French Politics.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The French Cabinet pays no heed to its defeat in the chamber of deputies yesterday on the vote of the urgency of recognizing the fact that the adverse sentiment of the chamber displayed, but the rejection of Mr. Rouber's motion was aimed at the executive, and not at the ministers. President Grevy's resignation is almost certain to follow, and indeed it is difficult to surmise why it is not already forthcoming. He has been in consultation with his most intimate friends for the last four hours endeavoring to decide upon a proper course to pursue, but whatever his personal opinion may be be at the end of the conference as to the propriety of his retaining office, it is believed the public demand for his withdrawal will prevail.

The budget committee of the chamber of deputies to-day rejected the government's demand for credit to establish and maintain an embassy at the vatican by a vote of eight to five. Upon the announcement of the result the chairman of the committee resigned.

Forger Caught.

An Englishman was arrested here to-day for forging certificates of the Southwestern Railway.

A Hale Old Man.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Emperor has returned to Berlin to-day after a most successful hunting trip at Worneigerode. Besides driving, playing billiards and indulging in other forms of exercise, which would have taxed the endurance of a man of half his age, the emperor with his own hands shot four deer and eleven boars.

Shocking Fatality.

DOVER, Eng., Oct. 26.—An explosion occurred in a large petroleum refinery at Dunkirk, France, to-day, blowing to pieces one end of the building and igniting the remaining portion, before the workmen could escape. Several persons were killed by the force of the explosion, or perished in the flames. Seven were sent to the hospital suffering from burns, some of whom cannot recover.

Brigands and Regulars.

BELGRADE, Oct. 26.—A party of Albanian brigands attempted to make a raid in a small town on the frontier of Servia to-day. They were met by a force of the frontier guard, and an engagement took place. Twenty brigands and ten guards were killed. Reinforcements for the guard have been sent to the frontier.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Trouble is being had with Indians in Texas.

During a typhoon in the China s

mes. Seven were sent to the uffering from burns, some of not recover.

Brigands and Regulars.

ADE, Oct. 26.—A party of Albanids attempted to make a raid in own on the frontier of Servia to-ey were met by a force of the guard, and an engagement took Twenty brigands and ten guards lled. Reinforcements for the ve been sent to the frontier.

DENSED DISPATCHES.

le is being had with Indians in

g a typhoon in the China sea a r steamer foundered and 30 lives t.

on the Nicaragua canal is to be ced shortly. The work will cost ,000.

rp fight has occurred on the fronervia between brigands and the troops.

ge grain warehouse in Fresno, longing to Prescott & Pierce, was on Wednesday.

ors are current that the C. P. R. northern American roads are to e to keep up prices.

an in Des Moines, Iowa, run a he other day, and shot two men, g by shooting himself.

berlain will leave London for gton early in November, and the question will then be gone into.

McGlynn is still speaking in the s of politicians. Bishop McQuaid, York, is very bitter against him. Wilson, of Paris, son-in-law of Pre-Grevy, is in hot water on a charge g the president's name in franking. s has again been received from the explorer. He is in good The natives show signs of dis-g the party.

Lick telescope, the largest in the which was designed and built by r & Swansey, of Cleveland, Ohio, hed, and will at once be shipped to mstown, at Mt. Hamilton, Cala. it will be placed in the Lick Ob-ory.

NANAIMO NOTES.

(Free Press.)

balance of the machinery for the entilation fan for Vancouver Coal any, arrived by the steamer Amelia evening.

jury in the inquest on the body of em, a Chinaman killed in the Wellington collieries last Saturday evening by of timbers, returned a verdict of ental death.

e board of examiners under the Coal s Regulation Act have received notfrom two residents of this city that wish to enter the examination for managers' certificates. The examin will take place in a few weeks'

L. T. Davis, hospital and marine pon, has kindly consented to deliver es each week to the boys' and girls' rtment of the Nanaimo public schools e subjects of hygiene, anatomy and iology. The first lecture of the series delivered last week and proved interg and instructive.

H. Peterson, of Gabriola Island, Sunday last, discovered the new iron which was recently anchored on riola reef about four miles from Ence Island light. He towed it to the at Berry Point, and on Monday telehed Capt. Lewis of his find. Capt. is instructed Mr. E. Quennel, harbor ster, to receive the buoy and place it secure place.

he directors of the Nanaimo water ks have decided to construct the secdam on Chase river by day labor, and k was commenced on Monday. The n, under Foreman Stevens, are now aged in laying the pipes along Haron street. It is expected that by the of December the company will be in osition to supply water to consumers the principal portions of the city.

Mr. E. Pimbury, J. P., of E. Pimbury Co., chemists and stationers, has commenced the erection of a commodious bating brick building on Commercial et. The lower portion will be used as store and warehouse of Pimbury & , while the upper story will be used by . Pimbury as a private residence. Mr. ore, of Victoria, has the contract for s work, and is now engaged in erecting foundation.

The Odd Fellows of Nanaimo and Wellton held a memorial service on Sunday t, at Wellington. Rev. James Christie livered a memorial address on the death Thos. Wildey, the founder of the der, under the auspices of Harmony dge, No. 6, at Institute Hall, Nanaimo. similar address was delivered by Rev. nen Millar, under the auspices of ack Diamond Lodge. Both lodges asnbled in the afternoon and proceeded the various cemeteries, decorating with wers the graves of departed brethren. The missionary steamer Glad Tidings rived in this harbor yesterday and reted that the steamer Douglas, with the as River commission was passed on her y to Naas River a week ago Sunday. large number of Indians were detained Seymour Narrows owing to the strong nds blowing. On Sunday a canoe capzed at Cape Mudge and an Indian child longing to Kanock drowned. The other had a very narrow escape from a milar death. All was quiet along the ast and no news to report. The Rev. hos. Crosby, superintendent of Methodt missions, will come down on the return the steamer Douglas.

NO KICKERS THERE.

I hope to go to the realms above, when lie down to die; I hope that choirs all nd in white will greet my wandering eye.

I know that I'll be filled with joy, in egions free from care, for angels tell me n my sleep, there are no kickers there.

Though rugged be the jasper pave, no ool will dare complain; though sunlight lines the ages through, no spirits call for ain; though crowns be half a size too mall, no seraphs tear their hair, and all a joy above because there are no kickers here.

The music may be out of tune, no one vill hold their ears; the robes may not be ailor made, there'll be no moans or tears; the sandals may be often worn, none ask better pair, for glory to the Lord of Hosts, there are no kickers there.

And when the celestial council call for paving on the street, the man who gets he contract may work onward swift and fleet; no spirit with injunctions bring, nor ranks or croakers swear; the realms above are free from chumps, there are no kickers there.

Then take me from this vale of tears, where cranks come to the front, where men who never work or toil, still lie around and grunt; I long to wear celestial robes and climb the golden stair, for well I know that in those lands, there are no kickers there.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The owners of the Barnard Castle have not abandoned her to the mercy of the waves, but will strip her of all valuable gear, including, if possible, her engines.

The presence of so many sea-going ships and numerous coasters and steamers in the harbor at present, gives the appearance of a "forest of masts."

Bishop, the mind reader will arrive at Portland this week from San Francisco, and after an engagement will visit the Sound and Victoria.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1887.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, October 28.

A DISHONORABLE INSINUATION.

Perhaps our esteemed evening contemporary will not object if we bring to his notice the fact that the Provincial Secretary has denied in the most positive manner possible that his absence from the Inter-Provincial Conference was due to the entreaties of the Federal Government. We submit that in conjunction with the letter of the Hon. John Robson, addressed to the Ottawa *Free Press*, and reproduced in our issue of yesterday, the following from the *Times* is dishonest and exceedingly unfair: "It is not to be wondered at that a hint from Sir John should deter the Provincial Secretary from going to Quebec." The only supposition we can arrive at is that the Opposition organ believes Mr. Robson to have been guilty of a falsehood, a supposition which is hardly in keeping with that courtesy which usually prevails among gentlemen. The fact that one occupying the important position that Mr. Robson does in British Columbia has denied that any attempt was made either "directly or indirectly," by the Dominion ministers to induce him to absent himself from the Quebec conference ought surely to be a sufficient answer to the contemptible insinuations of the Riellite press.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

The new phase in the Bowers case transcends even in interest the announcement that his brother-in-law's confession had made him a free man. It is now thought Benhayon was murdered through the doomed man's instrumentality, and the written document forced from him while not in his sound mind. Those conversant with the trial and the wicked life of Dr. J. Milton Bowers have no hesitation in lending themselves to believe that the whole is a deep plot on the part of the prisoner to save his neck from the gallows. It is the opinion of the attorneys who have read the testimony and watched the proceedings in the trial that the supreme court will affirm the judgment of the lower tribunal. To forestall any such unfavorable decision it is believed that Bowers, who has had nothing to do for the past two years but to study out a plot to save himself, is at the bottom of the mysterious case. "My idea," said a detective "is that Benhayon was chloroformed and taken to a room in a semi-unconscious condition by the murderers. When he returned to consciousness he complained of feeling ill and was advised to take a little whisky to strengthen him. Cyanide was mixed in the glass with whisky and given to the deceased." It must, however, be confessed that very grave doubt has been thrown on Bowers' guilt, and it is not improbable, be it *ruse* or not, that he may escape the awful sentence passed upon him by the law. As "a mysterious case" this will hold front rank in the criminal annals of the country.

THE LEGALITIES OF THE QUESTION

"As leaf by leaf the roses fall," so point by point the objections of the objectors to Mr. Summerfield's easy, efficient, and inexpensive system for increasing the water supply, come fluttering like wounded birds to the grounds. A week ago the report of Mr. Keefer, C. M. G., Vice-President of the Society of American Engineers, knocked the bottom out of a plan which, had it been adopted, would have lessened instead of enhanced the supply, and made four-fifths of the property in this lovely town uninsurable. The town has just emerged from the presence of a great danger. Its imminence was so present that a single step in advance would have precipitated the municipality into an abyss of hopeless debt and insecurity. Professional men, and those ratepayers who have read Mr. Keefer's report, appreciate the situation and understand the magnitude of the disaster that impended. Every day the wisdom of the majority of the council in resisting the unconstitutional course of the mayor and insisting on their right to be heard and to have their commands respected and obeyed is becoming more apparent. When the bottom tumbled out of the dual-reservoir scheme his worship and his one supporter reserved a plank. They believed that that plank was broad enough and thick enough to float them into the supreme court. But the opinion of Messrs. Drake and Davie, read on Wednesday evening, tore that support from their clutch and they are left to flounder, as his worship elegantly expressed it, "in the mire." With the new main scheme endorsed by the highest authority on the continent and the legality of the council's course sustained by the leading Queen's counsellors, the public would naturally expect to hear that the mayor gracefully capitulated—that like Mr. Shelley he sang,

As the earth when leaves are dead,
As the night when sleep is sped,
As the heart when joy is fled,
I am left alone, alone.

And extending the right hand of fellowship, promised to work in harmony with the council henceforth. It was true he was "left alone, alone," but like the old lady who was drowned because she persisted in saying "scissors" when her husband insisted she should say "shears," he continued obstinate and unregenerate to the last. Now it is quite in order for Mr. Fell to differ with his councillors on questions of expediency, utility or economy, but when he asks the public to accept his judgment on an important engineering matter as superior to that of Mr. Keefer's, or his opinion on a grave legal question as more entitled to weight than that of Messrs. Drake and Davie, he really goes too far. The Mayor's vagaries and idiosyncracies are well known. He is odd in many ways, and the public have long ceased to wonder at anything he may say or do out of the common. But who was prepared to find our worthy chief magistrate, who is neither a lawyer nor the son of a lawyer, demanding that his *dictum* should rule the council rather than the judgment of gentlemen learned in the law! The rate-payers will now understand more clearly than they did before the difficulties the council have had to contend with through the stolid obstruction the Mayor has offered to the will of the majority. It is doubtful if there is another citizen of Victoria who would venture so dogmatically to thrust his views forward in opposition to common sense and the legalities of the matter as Mr. Fell has done. We have before referred to his worship as acting from good, though mistaken motives. But what can be said or thought after Coun. Barnard's *expose* on Wednesday evening? The councillor stated that he had been informed by the city barrister that he (the city barrister) had advised the mayor to the same effect as Messrs Drake and Davie had advised the council. The mayor, then, must have consulted Mr. Johnson and because that gentleman's legal opinion was not in keeping with the lay opinion of his worship he did not lay it before the council! What right, it may be asked, has the mayor to consult the city barrister at all, if he is not prepared to accept his advice? Three legal gentlemen can not be wrong and Mr. Fell right. We have now no hesitation in saying that we believe Mr. Fell to be wrong—wilfully wrong—and there can be no reason to doubt that it is the duty of the city corporation to push the works to a speedy completion on the lines laid down by Mr. Summerfield and approved by Mr. Keefer. The council cannot be accused of undue haste. On the contrary, from a feeling of consideration for the water committee's chairman they have tarried too long. What the ratepayers now want is immediate action so as to secure early next spring a constant and abundant supply of pure, wholesome water from Elk *Lake* instead of from Beaver *Swamp*. It is no longer in order to heed the mayor's ravenlike croakings; and as for his legal opinion—who will venture to assert that it should be accepted in preference to that of Messrs. Drake, Davie and Johnson?

COWPER AND CRABBE ON THE NEWSPAPER.

Two poets of the present century, Cowper and Crabbe, gave some attention to newspapers of their time, and their writings on this subject are, in these days of newspaper development, not an uninteresting study. Newspapers were in every sense but in their infancy at the middle of the last century, and it is not a little surprising to find that even then the germs of almost every feature that has a place in the journals of to-day had begun to show their gathering force. Cowper's charming picture of a winter evening begins with the postman's horn, and the eager interest with which the family circle receive their letters and newspapers. The cheerful fire, the closed shutters and drawn curtains, "the cup that cheers not to inebriate," are but preparatory to the intellectual feast that follows. Here we get one of the best descriptions of the newspaper that is afforded in the whole range of literature:—

This folio of four pages, happy work!
Which not e'en critics criticise; that holds
Inquisitive attention while I read,
Fast bound in chains of silence, which the fair
Though eloquent themselves, yet fear to break:
What is it but a map of busy life,
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns?

The newspaper is now, more than ever, aptly described as a "map of busy life." Now, as in Cowper's day, its pages tell of the politician in whose eyes the seals of office glitter still; of the demagogue who ascends close at the heels of his, for the moment, more prosperous rival, and with a dexterous jerk soon twists him down, and wins the seals to lose them in his turn, and the reported speeches whose currents flow in rills of oily eloquence. Nor are there wanting to the newspaper of to-day the cataracts of declamation, the forests of no meaning, or the fields of pleasantry, of which Cowper wrote. And the advertising and local columns still set forth in a wilderness of strange but gay confusion:—

Roses for the cheeks
And lilies for the brow of maiden age,
Teeth for the toothless, ringlets for the bald,
Heaven, earth and ocean plundered of their sweets,
Nectarious essence, Olympian dews,
Sermons and city feasts, and favorite airs,
Aetherial journeys, submarine exploits,
And Kalufolto, with his hair on end
At his own wonders wondering for his bread.

All this might have been written to-day of the newspapers of to-day, and in fact the poetry of this country has given no such complete and pleasing picture of the newspaper of our times. Turning from the pages of Cowper to those of Crabbe, an author much less read and still worth reading, we find a more detailed, but less favorable picture of the newspaper. Crabbe viewed the daily journals as the mortal enemies of the poets. The newspapers of which he complained were even then a daily swarm, whose reading condemned the poets to be unread.

For these the town forsakes us, for our foes,
The smoothest numbers for the harshest prose.

To Crabbe the newspapers were vapid sheets which made their appearance, *Heralds*, *Posts*, *Gazettes* in the early morning, and in the evening *Ledgers*, *Chronicles* and *Posts* again, like bats appearing when the sun goes down. Even the common names of newspapers have little changed since then. There were Sunday newspapers, too, in Crabbe's day, and he complains that Nor Sunday shines a Sabbath on the press. The Sunday newspaper was even worse than the rest of the vile brood, garnished on the outside pages with moral essays, but within filled with carnal business, fresh coined lies and whispered secrets. Most of the newspapers then, he tells us, were dailies, though some were tri-weekly and others appeared but once a week, but all were baneful herbs, or, like idle flies that dropped their maggots in the trifler's brain. Some were always in the wrong, others right and wrong by turns; some willing to be bought, others first on one side and then the other,—

A traitor crew, who thrive in troubled times,
Feared for their force and courted for their crimes.

Evil and wicked in themselves, the newspapers were accepted as guides with the most lamentable results. They stirred up strife; set peaceful people wrangling; they took men away from honest trades and made politicians of them, and made factious tools of pious persons, but with all their baneful efforts they could not lie so fast as people would believe them! They raised idiot hopes, maimed honest speeches, caused discontent among the poor, and even set nations at war with each other. They spread moral plagues and influenzas, bred Whigs and Tories, and made the forty shilling farmer swell with pride and imagine himself a prop and pillar of the state. They even set men to abuse the government! They were the very sewers and gutters of national life, mediums through which fraud, falsehood, slander and scandal effected their most deadly and devastating work. Bad as were the newspapers in Crabbe's mind, everybody read them, even those who abhorred books and would not read the Bible. They were like public inns where every body sat down to eat, furnishing something to all men, and to some men all. Changed from verse to prose, such are a few of the Crabbed comments and censures of a last century poet on the newspapers of his time. Some of his strictures are applicable to-day, but on the whole his view is a most distorted and ungenerous one. And we venture that those who have, or who think they have just cause of complaint against the newspapers, will find expression for all their grievances by turning up the pages of this rather neglected poet, and reading Crabbe on the newspaper.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Generous.

Ex-Mayor Finlayson and the trustees of the Work estate have generously consented to donate the right-of-way for the new main through their properties. It is believed that the Tolmie heirs and other landed proprietors will act in a similar spirit.

Dr. Trew's Illness.

Dr. Davie, who returned from New Westminster last night, where he had been summoned by telegram to see Dr. Trew, says that gentleman's condition is very dangerous and his recovery will remain a matter of doubt for several days to come. His disease is typhoid fever, with copious hemorrhage.

The Swedish Consul at Tahiti.

The Hon. H. F. Joras, Swedish consul of Tahiti, on his return from a recent visit to the continent, at the request of his friend, H. W. C. Meyer, barrister, Wingham, came to Canada to take the Canadian Pacific Railway to Victoria, thence to San Francisco, and from there by one of his own sailing vessels to Tahiti. When at Toronto he was the guest of H. W. C. Meyer. He is much pleased with the climate and also our fine country. He will in the future possibly form a commercial business with Canada at Victoria for his line of vessels.—*Toronto World.*

Intimidating Witnesses.

Supt. Roycraft, of the Provincial Police, caused the arrest, a few days ago, of an Indian woman named Pontlass, a relative of Quamlet, the Indian awaiting trial at the coming assizes on the charge of murdering Dring and Miller. It seems that she has been threatening witnesses with death if they do not change their evidence in the higher court, and the superintendent, getting wind of it, sent orders to the Fraser river, where the woman was living, to have her arrested. She was before the provincial court yesterday, but the case was remanded for one week in order that witnesses can be secured to prove her guilt.

A Distressing Case.

There is at present residing in the immigrant sheds a Norwegian woman and two children who are in the most straitened circumstances—in fact, almost in a condition of starvation. The poor woman came here in search of her husband, who was employed as a baker in this city, but up to the present she has not discovered his whereabouts. Being unable to speak English her wants have remained unknown, and it is stated that for two days she and her children have existed on *seven potatoes!* We feel sure that it is only necessary to mention this lamentable case for the Benevolent Society and charitable ladies to take the matter in hand and provide a suitable lodging and sufficient nourishment for the unfortunate.

Medical Register.

We have to thank Dr. Milne, the obliging secretary of the medical council of physicians and surgeons of British Columbia, for the *Medical Register*, published under the direction of the council. It contains the names of all the members who have been admitted to register as properly qualified medical practitioners in this province, and who are entitled to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery in the province of British Columbia; also, the British Columbia Medical Act, 1886, with amendments for 1887; an alphabetical list of all members to date; rules and regulations for conducting the proceedings of the council, and is published by order of the council for general information.

The Verandahs.

Since Victoria has become a place of considerable size and importance, the question whether or not the unsightly awnings should be removed from the buildings on the principal streets has been raised, and although many Government street merchants have signified their intention from time to time of removing them, nothing has been done in that direction. Last winter, during the long rainy season, water poured through the cracks which age has caused, and any idea that the verandahs were useful in keeping off the rain, was dispelled entirely. The wet weather this season has started in with some vigor and the sidewalks which are covered, or rather ought to be covered, are almost as wet as the streets. A wise step was taken by the council when it passed a by-law prohibiting builders from erecting any more, and it has had the desired effect.

OUR EXPORTS.

B. C. Exports Far in Excess of Puget Sound for the Past Week.

The commerce of British Columbia is indeed growing to immense proportions, the past week having surpassed that of the whole of the Puget Sound district. The following is the official statement of the exports of both districts:

DEPARTURE BAY.	
7,380 tons coal valued	$ 36,900
NANAIMO.	
2,550 tons coal valued	12,250
VICTORIA.	
24,000 cases salmon, 200 sacks walnuts	181,400
VANCOUVER.	
181 tons miscellaneous freight	1,125
Total	$232,575
PUGET SOUND.	
TACOMA.	
800,000 feet lumber, value	$10,400
2,500 tons coal, "	12,500
2,004 tons wheat, "	49,937
250 tons produce, "	6,250
Total	$79,087
SEATTLE.	
450,000 feet lumber valued	$ 5,850
7,304 tons coal	36,720
200 tons miscellaneous freight	1,500
Total	$44,070
Port Blakely, 1,935 m. feet lumber	$25,840
Utsalady, 292 " "	4,087
Port Gamble, 850 " "	11,050
Port Madison, 619 " "	7,930
Port Townsend, 200 tons salmon	2,925
Total	$51,832
Grand total for Puget Sound	$174,489
" British Columbia	232,575

CABLE NEWS.

General Miller, the Dynamiter, Causes Flurry in London Detective Circles.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria Says Peace is Strongly Wished for by Him.

The Chicago Anarchist Sympathizers are Howling for the Blood of Officials.

A Notorious Dynamiter.

LONDON, Oc. 27.—The police state that General Millen, the head of Clan na Gael, never set a foot in England, and deny the statement made at the Cohen inquest yesterday that Millen was in London during the Jubilee. They claim he resided in Boulogne and Paris. A detective says he called on General Millen in Boulogne before the jubilee and warned him not to come to London, and that the police had information concerning the dynamite plot. Millen fled immediately to Paris and from there to Brussels and Rotterdam and thence to Amsterdam, from which place he sailed for New York with his wife and daughter on the steamship Eliam. The detectives say when Melville arrived in London he lodged in mean quarters on Gladstone street, as he was impecunious. Melville, a detective says, visited Mr. Jos. Nolan, the nationalist member of parliament. The steamer Eliam, on which Gen. Millen is, is expected to reach New York in a few days. Hawkins, the Islington grocer, accompanied Melville when the latter visited Nolan. They were seen in Cohen's company. Melville afterwards went to Paris where he saw Donnelly and Maloney, who sailed to America on the 17th of last August. The detective goes on to state that Donnelly is a member of the Clan-na-Gael, and resides in Brooklyn. Melville, he says, returned to London with plenty of money. He lived in Hotel Metropolitan and spent money freely. In company with Miss Kennedy he traveled through Ireland and then went with her to Paris, where they lived in grand style. He called on Millen at Hotel Paris, and finally sailed from Havre on September 17th with Miss Kennedy, who was arrested in New York on a charge of smuggling. Burchall's address is given as 2261 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. The police have proof against him and Hawkins. It is not known what the police will do now Melville has fled from London. His address in America is given as: "Care Moroney, 925 Tenth avenue, New York."

Denies It.

Jos. Nolan, member of parliament, whom Melville, agent of Clan-na-Gael, is alleged to have visited, emphatically denied in an interview this evening all knowledge of the dynamiters or the dynamite conspiracy, and expressed his belief that the connection of his name with the Cohen case was an attempt to implicate him in the crime, as a means of placing him in the hands of the officers of the law. Moreover, he expressed the opinion that the proceedings of the coroner's inquest on Cohen's body were designed to assist the nefarious policy of the government.

Coercion a Failure.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, speaking at Portsmouth this evening, denied that it was possible to shelve the Irish question, which he said when thrust aside always came back with renewed power. Lord Randolph Churchill had told them that the struggle would all be over in six months, though the medium of coercion, but he (Harcourt) wouldn't take that "Ghost's" word for a thousand pounds. The coercion act was already a dead failure. Other governments had failed after trying coercion, but the present government had failed before it began trying.

Another Sentenced.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—Mr. Roche, the poor law guardian, who was arrested at Woodford at the same time that Sir Wilfred Blunt was, has received a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment. He was not sentenced to hard labor.

Appealed.

Notice of appeal has been given in the case of Sir Wilfred Blunt.

Prince Ferdinand Speaks.

SOFIA, Oct. 27.—Prince Ferdinand, in his address to the Sobranje at its formal opening, said that the government was working for the prosperity and greatness of Bulgaria. Since his accession to the throne, order, tranquility and security had been restored, and the people flew happily occupied peaceful pursuits, have the sympathies of the sultan of Turkey and sovereigns of other great powers.

A Failure.

ROME, Oct. 27.—The Pope is disappointed at the failure of Mgr. Persico to accomplish his mission, he having only obtained vague declarations, entirely useless in furthering the holy father's desire to pave the way for the renewal of the vatican's relationship with England.

AMERICAN NEWS.

No Cholera.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Health Officer Smith, in his formal report to the quarantine commissioners, says there is no cholera on the steamship Britannia, and all the immigrants on Hoffman island are well. There has been no case developed since Oct. 24th. The patients on the Swinburn are also doing well.

Chinese-American Bank.

The Chinese Consul said to-day his latest advices were that the so-called Mitkiewitz agreement was still in abeyance. He could confirm the report printed in the morning paper that a bank would be established in Pekin with a capital of $100,000,000 with Vanderbilt as president and a vice president in China. He was of the opinion the original agreement will be modified in its powers.

A British Club.

The papers for the organization of a British exchange in America have been filed. The exchange will be a sort of mercantile club, to which British subjects will be eligible for membership. It will be used as a general exchange and place of registration for Englishmen in America.

A Break for Liberty.

YUMA, A. T., Oct. 27.—A desperate but unsuccessful break for liberty was made at the penitentiary at 10 o'clock this morning. As Superintendent Gates was passing through the north part of the prison, he was seized by a convict and marched out, followed by seven other convicts. One of the convicts rushed into the office, wrenched open a doorway secured a pistol. The superintendent called upon guards to shoot the convict holding him. Riggs, a life convict, secured the pistol from the escaping codvict and killed the convict who held and was stabbing the superintendent. Two prisoners were killed, one mortally and two seriously wounded. The superintendent was badly wounded, but there were no escapes.

A Strike of Laborers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Two days ago a general strike occurred on the sugar plantations throughout a large portion of the sugar belt of the state. The negro laborers, under the leadership of Knights of Labor, had demanded an advance of 25 per cent. per day, the present price being $1 and rations. This being refused, the negroes became violent and refused to let others work. To-day Governor McEnry received a dispatch from J. J. Schaefer, a planter, stating that his plantation hands had struck and asking for assistance, the parish authorities being unable to protect him. Thereupon the governor ordered a detachment of the militia to the scene of the trouble, to act under orders of the civil authorities. A detachment of artillery will leave this city in the morning for Terrebonne with a Gatling gun and a three-inch rifle.

McGlynn Again.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Dr. McGlynn, when shown a dispatch from Pittsburg stating that Father Brennan, of Newark, N. J., had asserted that McGlynn was suing for forgiveness from the church, and would denounce George, said emphatically the statement was false from beginning to end, and if any such was made to the press reporter he was imposed upon. He never heard of Brennan, and believes no such man exists.

An Ex-M. P. Suicides.

PHŒNIX, Ariz., Oct. 27.—News reached town yesterday of the suicide of Thomas S. Reily, a prominent citizen of Mass City, this county. An empty laudanum vial was found by his side. No cause for the act, beyond despondency, is known. Reily was at one time a member of the Canadian parliament.

They Want Blood.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—"Oh! I have grown almost indifferent to the result," remarked A. Parsons to ex-Judge Barrett, who talked with the condemned man this morning. "I hope and fear they have worn themselves nearly out, and I have become quite callous." "So have I," murmured Mrs. Parsons, who was by his side. "The capitalists and their courts demanded blood, and they will no doubt have it November 11th. The workingmen and their friends will demand blood for blood and they will no doubt have it afterwards," continued Parsons. "Blood for blood," whispered Mrs. Parsons. "What hope is there from a United States supreme court that sends for state officers and counsels with them as to questions of jurisdiction; that is what our supreme court has done in this case. Did it ever do so in any other case. The judges with their solemn mummery are put there to decide questions for themselves," and with a wave of his hand signified that the interview was at an end.

Race Postponed.

MARANACOOK LAKE, Me., Oct. 27.—The race between Gaudaur and Teemer has been postponed on account of rough water.

Gone Across.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Steamship Cephalonia sailed for Liverpool this morning with Jno. L. Sullivan and party on board. A large crowd of sports paid their parting respects on the wharf.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

More trouble with Ayoub Khan is on the tapis.

A great body of discontented Knights of Labor are endeavoring to form a new organization at Chicago.

Bitterly cold weather is reported from Montana, the thermometer going down 15 degrees below zero.

Jefferson Davis has received a welcome at Montgomery, Ala., that discounts the one given to Cleveland.

The difficulties between France and England concerning the Suez Canal are in a fair way of settlement.

News still come in of the late fearful storms in the east, and great losses on the lakes and coast are reported.

Bandits wrecked a train near Ledbetter, Tex., yesterday, but the passengers showed fight and no robbing was done.

While John Carroll, of Walla Walla, was at church with his family last Sunday, his house and barns were burnt by an incendiary.

Cardinal Gibbons was tendered a reception at Hazard's pavilion, Los Angeles, on Tuesday evening. Four thousand persons were present.

J. Griffith, freight conductor, and J. Berchmel, freight brakeman on the S. P. R., have been arrested at Tuscon for train robbery.

William Graham, barrister, has been instructed to defend the London *Times* in its libel suit, in which O'Donnell claims $50,000 damages.

Since Buffalo Bill's Wild West show has been on in London, thousands of boys have run away from home hoping to become cowboys in the Far West.

Captain R. G. Shaw, of the United States army, acting by orders, has commenced to evict the settlers from the Round Valley, California, Indian reservation.

The renewal of the trial of the bogus butter cases at Portland have all been postponed by the consent of all parties. These bogus butter cases have attracted much public attention.

The body of Erhardt Zapf, a sailor, was found in the bay at San Francisco Tuesday afternoon. Zapf achieved much notoriety a few years since by claiming he was a former husband of Lotta.

The latest development at the inquest into the great loss of life attending the burning of the Opera Comique, Paris, indicates almost incredible carelessness and want of system in the management of the theater.

Col. Bondenat, editor of the Talequah, Ind. Ter., *Advocate*, shot and killed editor Stone of the *Telephone* of the same place on the 24th inst. Political differences were the cause, and it is feared faction riots will result.

James Agnew, of Portland, has instituted a suit against the Northern Pacific road and claims $5,000 damages for being violently ejected from one of the road's trains. He held a ticket at the time.

Advices from Folsom, Cal., state that Wm. Smidt, the prisoner who attempted to assassinate Warden McComb last August, when the latter's life was saved by prisoner Kiley, assaulted the lieutenant of the guard, R. J. Murphy, yesterday morning with a poinard made from wire, stabbing him twice in the hand and once in the thigh.

Captain Solomon Jacobs, owner of the fishing schooners Mollie Adams, 118 tons, and Edward E. Webster, 90 tons, having completed this season's fishing out of Gloucester, Mass., has fitted out both his vessels and yesterday they sailed for San Francisco to engage in the fur sealing industry. Each schooner carries a crew of twelve men with seventeen boats to be used for capturing seals.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

It is reported round town that a man committed suicide at Kamloops on Monday.

The fog-horn at Race Rocks was blowing last night on account of the fogs in the Straits.

The book "Sophia-Adelaide," the latest sensation, written by Mrs. Kent, who claims to be a daughter of the Queen, is on sale at Waitt's.

The schooner Sapphire, which left Halifax for this port, under command of Capt. Cox, formerly of the bark Von Moltke, is now about 130 days out and is due at any moment.

"The Duchess," by the "Duchess;" the latest novel, at Jamieson's.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

General Aspect of Parliamentary Affairs.

About the Home Rule Question—The Thistle Wants a Square or Triangular Course in Another Race.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The only topics on which we in town are just now likely to have any exclusive information are the reconstruction of the cabinet and the "plans of campaign" of both political parties, so far as they are directed from headquarters. In reference to the cabinet changes, curiosity and speculation will soon be set at rest. I still venture to predict that they will not be found nearly so far reaching as some of the forecasts have indicated. The home office is the only certain change at present. Mr. Smith may retire—it is now far less likely that he will than it was a month ago; Lord John Manners may give up the seals of the Chancellorship of the Duchy; Lord Cross may even depart from the India office, and this has not been said before—one of the law-officers may ascend the bench; but none of these things are decided on, and will not be for a few days, but it may be taken for granted, however, that Mr. Matthews will not be home secretary next session. The platform campaign has been opened by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill, the former is satisfied with thinking that if Liberals had been in office they would have done as Lord Salisbury has done; Lord Randolph expatiates on the "great constitutional force of Unionism," and is so enamoured of the work of parliament that he glorifies the session by speaking of it as "a jubilee session." But what Lord Randolph says to-day he may unsay to-morrow. His lordship had better leave the intricacies of

THE IRISH KNOT

and devote himself to those questions of state economy for whose sake he precipitated himself from office. After his Alpine holiday, invigorated by breezes blown over mountain tops and glaciers, Mr. John Morley breaks a prolonged silence. He adheres to his two leading propositions: first, a legislature dealing with affairs that parliament shall declare to be exclusively Irish, controlling, as does the English legislature, a responsible executive; secondly, and concurrent with Home Rule, an effective settlement of the land question. To these two points, says Mr. Morley, "I still wholly and definitely adhere." He concedes what Mr. Gladstone has conceded "I say frankly I would rather have Home Rule with the Irish members retained at Westminster than I would not have Home Rule at all." But Home Rule just now is not the pressing theme. The vital thing to be done is to put an end to the present government of Ireland—to the stoppage of free discussion, to despotic interference with the rights of speech, to evictions and to shootings. Without the Unionists the government could not have carried coercion, and Mr. Morley charges the Unionists with shameless and unexampled betrayal of election pledges. It is the carrying of a coercion act, not against crime, but against combination, that has brought about such a marvelous change in English public opinion. The converts to Home Rule are daily increasing, and one of the latest signatories is another ex-official, Lord Aberdeen, who has filled the post of Viceroy. It seems only necessary that our leading men should study the question on the spot, that they should look through Irish as well as English spectacles, and straightway their opinions undergo transformation. Lord Aberdeen is convinced, like Lord Spencer and Sir Charles Trevelyan, that the only way to true union, to make what the Queen's speech calls "a loving, faithful, and united people," is to lift the heavy heel from Ireland and to give her a share of independence. Mr. Balfour is now on the spot, and he must see and hear many things that would escape his notice this side of the water. The plight of Ireland is deplorable. But she has gone through worse times, and with a much darker outlook. She must take hope in the fact that the instincts of the English people are against high-handed and arbitrary action and the indiscriminate use of force and Mr. Morley solemnly counsels the Irish people to be patient.

UNFEIGNED REGRET

is expressed by all connected with the National Liberal Club, either by membership or occasional visiting, at the pending resignation of the secretary. In consideration of the immense labor thrown upon him since the comparatively recent foundation of the club, multiplied by the bold enterprise of the new club house, the removal thither and the Jubilee *coup d' etat*, it is small wonder that Mr. William Digby's health is breaking down. Everyone hopes that the rest he is about to take will have the effect of restoring him to health, and thereafter of gratifying his honorable and reasonable ambition to enter the House of Commons. He made a good fight in the dark days of 1885. He will have a much better chance when a general election comes on again.

A suggestion has been made that Mr. Goschen should at once join the Carlton. In such a matter, of course, he would be guided by Lord Hartington, and as Lord Hartington is dead against it there is not much likelihood of the suggestion being adopted. Mr. Goschen would not be at home at the Carlton, at least not yet.

It is a good thing that unpleasant inscription on the Fish street hill monument has been removed. The statement that the fire of London was caused by a conspiracy of Papists "in order to the carrying out of their horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant religion," would ill accord with the sovereignty of a Romish lord mayor.

The Volunteer, in her two contests with the Thistle for the American cup, showed herself the faster boat. That is a fact which Mr. Bell and Captain Barr admit, as, indeed, they could hardly help doing. It is to be noted, too, that whatever other people may say, the owner and captain of the Thistle take no share in the unworthy suspicions of foul play, by which it is apparently sought in certain quarters to explain the British defeat. Mr. Bell, however, would like to test the merits of his yacht in a square or a triangular race, instead of a straight course. This may be but courting

A THIRD DEFEAT,

yet if General Paine be the man of spirit all take him to be, he will accept the challenge and show his complete trust in the qualities of his craft.

On Saturday, the gymnasium of the People's Palace opened its doors to the East Enders of London, and now the Institute itself commences its life in real earnest. Want of space for accommodation naturally imposes at present certain restrictions, such as the limitation of members to persons whose ages vary between 15 and 23; but the completion of the building will in the course of time remove this drawback. In the meanwhile the advantages offered are substantial. In return for a small annual subscription fee, members enjoy the benefit of an excellent library, gymnasium, together with tuition in all sorts of handicrafts and arts, and pleasures of a bright and attractive description. So popular has the palace already become that the number of applicants for membership is said to exceed the room at their disposal.

There is only one political topic to-day, and that does not relate to home affairs. The all-absorbing subject of conversation among Englishmen who view with interest the proceedings of great statesmen on the continent, is the latest move upon the diplomatic chessboard, by the invitation of Prince Bismarck to the Italian premier, Signor Crispi, to visit him at his country seat and the attendance of the adviser of King Humbert at Friedricksruch. The visit is not one of an ordinary character, because not only has Signor Crispi gone to see the German chancellor, but he was received in German territory by Count Herbert Von Bismarck the Kaiser's foreign secretary, and he is accompanied by that statesman and by Count de Launay, the Italian ambassador at Berlin. What can be the object of the interview? Naturally it was an essential that the man of blood and iron should see the Italian leader now that Italy is a united power of no mean position, and now that she is fully able to take the place in the tripartite alliance vacated by the Czar. Italian and Austrian friendship is pronounced, and doubtless Count Kalnoky, when he saw Prince Bismarck now at Friedricksruch a month since, suggested that the successor of Signor Depretis should have a personal conference with the director of German policy. However, the statesmen have met, and the eyes of all Europe are strained and every conjecture is hazarded to see.

THE CONFERENCE.

Mowat Appointed President—Mercier's Opening Address—Norquay Makes a Bitter Speech.

Q

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1887.

A LECTURE COURSE.

Now that the long evenings are drawing in and the winter months approaching in most Canadian cities the people are beginning to make arrangements to enjoy themselves. While they can always be depended upon to have their full share of social pleasure, it requires a little urging to get them to cultivate the intellectual side of their natures. Fun and frivolity are very well in their places, but the culture of the head and heart should not be subordinated to them. One of the most satisfactory forms of amusement for those who aim somewhat higher than the giddy dance or the comic opera is the lecture course, enhanced by the charms of the musician and vocalist. One can take up but few newspapers from the east and fail to see such a course outlined. Why cannot Victoria emulate these? There is an abundance of talent and if the lectures were properly advertised, brought prominently before the public, they would be well attended and be the means of doing much good. Perhaps it will be difficult to get any number of our citizens sufficiently interested in the matter to arrange publicly for such a treat and indeed the duty is generally relegated to some private institution. In this city it would naturally devolve upon the Young Men's Christian Association. This body is one which is popular with all classes; which shuts it doors upon no creed or party, and which is always foremost in good works. It appeals to all that is best in man. The Association here have a fine hall, one admirably adapted to the purposes in question—the Victoria would perhaps be too large—and if properly managed would gain financially by taking in hand a well arranged lecture programme. Much latent talent existing among our young men would be developed, their oratorical powers brought prominently to the front, and even from that point of view much good would be done. The young ladies would be able to do their part. The lecture could be preceded and followed by music and song and the evening in this way made as attractive as possible. It is hoped the Y.M.C.A. will see their way to establishing such a course. The speakers should, however, be carefully selected and their subjects made interesting. One "dry" lecture is enough to spoil a whole course. Let our young men act! If they succeed in making the evenings what they should be they will garner in many young fellows who, for lack of any better place to which to go, drift into those which ultimately prove their ruin.

AS USUAL INCORRECT.

We reproduce this morning an interview held with the Hon. John Robson by the Ottawa *Citizen* which places British Columbia very fairly before the people of Eastern Canada. Mr. Robson has done good service to the province during his trip, but yet there are found those who are ready to cavil. These are men who can see no good in anything emanating from one who is in every way infinitely their superior but whom their mad jealousy impels to injure at every turn. Upon the mere authority of a newspaper report they have said most unkind things of the Provincial Secretary only to be obliged to eat their words. It was stated that he had, at Ottawa, expressed the opinion that his constituents were satisfied to forego their wish for railway connection between New Westminster and the boundary, though it would be a benefit to them. Upon the mayor of New Westminster telegraphing the editor of the *Free Press* in which the supposed interview appeared, that gentleman replied that "Mr. Robson says the report of his reference to the Southern railway in the *Free Press* of the 8th is *incorrect*." And so ends the terrible episode. "The mountain was in labor and brought forth a mouse!" The only tangible result of the whole affair is that Mr. Robson's colleagues have made themselves supremely ridiculous by their remarkable "protest." Beside these worthies who presume to speak for the citizens of New Westminster, the three Tooley Street tailors whose "We, the people of London," has gained for them undying notoriety, are cast completely in the shade. It is hoped, however, that the event has taught Messrs. Orr and Ladner a lesson. Under the caption "The Pacific Province," the *Citizen* thus refers editorially to Mr. Robson's talk with its representative: In another column will be found a very interesting interview between a *Citizen* representative and the Hon. John Robson, M. P. P. for New Westminster District, British Columbia, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Agriculture and Mines. Mr. Robson's statements are interesting, as coming from a gentleman who has had experience of British Columbia before and after confederation, and before and after the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. As a journalist, having for some time edited the *British Columbian*, as a public man with the experience of a legislative councillor, a member of the legislature, a private member and a minister of the crown, Mr. Robson is eminently qualified to give practical opinions and reliable information, with reference to the Pacific province. He is a "Liberal;" but we imagine of that class which nourishes contempt for country-killers and nation-destroyers under the name and guise of a party combination. At all events, the candid, unvenered account of British Columbia's present, and the prospects of a future of increased prosperity—whether Mr. Robson be Liberal or Conservative, Grit or Tory—will be read with pleasure by all who desire to see each province thoroughly developed, and satisfied to assist in working out the great national problem every honest man must hope to see happily solved. The mineral, lumber, agricultural and commercial resources of British Columbia, bid fair to place her in the front rank of that galaxy of provinces forming Confederation. Her people are industrious, hardy, loyal and progressive, and every true Canadian, will rejoice to learn, that the population returns record a marked increase, both in point of numbers, and character of new arrivals.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

There seems to be an impression abroad that the forthcoming Fisheries Commission will be similar to the one held in Halifax in 1877, and in consequence a large number of applications for positions on the official staff have been made to the government by persons who are ready to discharge any duty in connection with the commission. As a matter of fact, the Halifax Commission was merely a tribunal appointed under the terms of the Treaty of Washington of 1881, and the forthcoming commission will resemble the convention which brought about the Treaty of Washington. That convention paved the way for the settlement of the dispute respecting the Alabama claims by arranging for the arbitration which was subsequently held at Geneva. Further, it adjusted the difficulties respecting the use of the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals, but the chief point of interest to Canadians was its action in reference to the fisheries question. One of the clauses of the treaty provided for the meeting of the Halifax Commission, which sat as a tribunal to take evidence, and the result was, as everybody knows, the payment to Canada, by the United States, of four millions and a half dollars for the use of our fisheries. Usually the proceedings in connection with such a gathering as is to be held in Washington next month are open to the public, but those proceedings are of the most formal character, consisting merely of the interchange of protocols previously agreed upon by the representatives of the two countries. The real negotiations go on in private—behind the scenes as it were—and it will be the aim of the enterprising Washington correspondent to get behind those scenes to enlighten the public on the daily progress that is being made. Perhaps he will be able to give us full details. We hope so.

A CONFERENCE.

It is understood that the committee of councilmen to whom was referred the Sunday observance petition will meet deputations of the signers and the licensed victuallers and confer with both bodies. It is thought that by a conference an understanding that will be satisfactory to all parties can be reached. There are some who urge a complete suspension of business on the Sabbath. Others think that the saloons and shops should be closed during the hours of divine service, and still others urge that there should be no Sunday law, that all who wish should be at liberty to trade on the Lord's day as freely as on a week day. Among the first class are a number of licensed victuallers who say that they would be only too glad to close their bars from Saturday night to Monday morning if others were compelled to do likewise. They crave rest on one day out of seven. It is but fair to say that this view is shared by only a few—a large majority, while feeling that concessions are due to the religious sentiment of the community, are unwilling to close their establishments during the whole twenty-four hours. The committee hope by harmonizing these conflicting views at the conference to be enabled to report a bylaw that will be acceptable to all classes.

MIRACULOUSLY SAVED.

The confession of Henry Benhayon, brother of Mrs. Celia Bowers, that he, and not the murdered woman's husband, was the instrument of her taking off, will cause the largest degree of surprise to all intimate with the proceedings at the trial in San Francisco. Never was circumstantial evidence stronger than in the case of Dr. J. Milton Bowers. He was shown to have been a brutal husband and his financial relations were proved to have been such as would easily induce him to connive at his wife's murder in order to obtain the insurance on her life. He cut a most miserable figure throughout the whole trial, assuming an air of braggadocio that weaned away from him the sympathies of many who believed he might have been innocent. Only once did he show any regret at his wife's death, but immediately collected himself and acted the dare-devil to the close. The whole trial, the behavior of the prisoner, the strange result, combine to make up one of the most extraordinary cases in the annals of circumstantial evidence in America. That "murder will out" was never better exemplified than in this case. In his prison cell awaiting the gallows was Bowers, without even the faintest possibility of evidence being adduced to show that he was "not guilty" before the law; in freedom was the murderer brother who had sworn away the life of his sister's husband, when remorse seized upon the unnatural man, and he ended his misery by committing suicide. Behind him were left papers detailing Mrs. Bowers' shame and his own infamy, and exculpating the doomed man, who cried like a child when the joyful news of his miraculous escape was brought to him. After passing through an ordeal such as few men have been called upon to suffer, after awaiting the awful end which he knew he did not deserve, he must have raised his heart in glad thankfulness to Him who had saved him from a shameful death. Dr. Bowers is a comparatively young man in the prime of life and now that he is permitted to breathe the fresh air of freedom again it is hoped he will atone for his past misconduct by recognizing in his unexpected deliverance the voice of that Conscience which ever abides in the breast of mortal man.

A MAINE MYSTERY.

On the night of the anniversary of Washington's birthday, 1878, J. W. Barron, treasurer of the national and state savings' bank of the town of Dexter, Me., was discovered bleeding and dying in the bank vault. The iron doors of the safe were open, but only $100 in cash and a $500 bond were missing. The unfortunate treasurer was unconscious when found, and remained so until death came. Thus the affair was involved in mystery and has so remained for nine years. The general theory was that the man had been murdered, though not a few were of opinion that, fearing exposure for alleged defalcations, he had committed suicide. As usual, too, cranks who sought a temporary notoriety have made so-called confessions relative to the crime, but still the real mystery remained unsolved. Attention is just now directed again to the whole affair by a confession which has led to the arrest of two men charged with the murder of Barron and the robbery of the bank. The confession, made by a young man, Charles Francis Stair, is substantially to the effect that his father, David Stair, and Oliver Smith, *alias* Cromwell, a well known criminal, assisted by others, had arranged the scheme for the robbery, and that the two above named were the real perpetrators of the deed. They had a man named Scott on the lookout, and he disturbed them with an alarm before they had accomplished their full purpose. By means of false keys they had gained access to the building, but it was not their intention to murder Barron. They met him at the door of the vault, and Stair, the elder, knocked him senseless with a slung shot. They were much surprised, the young man states, when they learned, after leaving the premises and the vicinity, that the man was dead. The only part played by young Stair was to hold a team in readiness to carry them away from the scene of the robbery. At the muzzle of a revolver, with his hand on the Bible, he was sworn not to divulge the secret, and until lately the oath was kept. But the young man was superstitious, so the story goes, and imagined that Barron haunted him. And so, while spending five months in Norridgewock prison, where he was confined for assault, he made by degrees a full confession to Sheriff Mitchell, and subsequently without hesitation to other persons. As a result of the confession, Stair the elder, who has been living at Franklin, Mass., for some years, was arrested, and also Cromwell, who has been employed as a laborer at Walpole, Me. Scott, the third accomplice, is dead—died while serving a sentence for bank breaking in Charlestown prison. Stair the elder is 58 years old, a native of Mount Vernon, Me., and has a wife and one daughter living besides his son. Cromwell is 57 years old and has a wife and children. The two men, with young Stair, will be arraigned at Dexter for the murder of Mr. Barron. Sheriff Mitchell, who has worked the case up with a great deal of detective skill, declares that he has sufficient evidence to convict the prisoners. The whole case is one of the most remarkable in the annals of crime; and further developments will be watched with eager interest, not only by the widow of the murdered man who, it is said, has been ostracized by society because of the suspicion attached to her husband's memory, but by the public at large. The suspicion of irregularity in the accounts of the bank, it may be added, has never been confirmed by facts, and there is thus the more reason for a desire that if possible the memory of the dead man may be freed from stain.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

A libel case, recently instituted at Montreal, has been the theme of a large amount of interest among newspaper men. The principles involved were of much importance to those engaged in the publication of the daily press. In open court, during the progress of a trial, charges were made by one interested advocate that could be, and as a matter of fact were, construed into a reflection upon the character of another. That the proceedings which ensued were out of the common was made manifest by the action of the presiding judge, who felt impelled to remark, in a general way, it is explained, without indicating any particular person, that such conduct as had been alluded to was calculated to reflect upon members of the Bar. This was what gave the case its public interest. The *Star*, in common with other papers in the city, published an account of the proceedings, necessarily a brief one, but not intentionally not maliciously incorrect, nor curtailed in such a manner as to bring into undue prominence the particular portions of the report that might injure the interested individual. This report was made the basis of an action which was decided on the 17th instant by Mr. Justice Davidson against the plaintiff. His Honor went into the case at considerable length, reviewing it in all its phrases. The Montreal *Gazette* speaking of the matter says the judge lays down the doctrine that proceedings before a court of justice, truly and honestly reported, no matter if they do reflect on individuals, are to be held privileged, and he added that public policy and public convenience are broadening rather than restricting this rule, so that it applies to a condensed as well as a full printed account. This is good sense. It should be good law. It is in keeping with other decisions before rendered. One of the most learned judges on the Quebec bench some time since gave expression to the view that a newspaper might print whatever a man might say to his fellow without making himself liable to action. A man would certainly have the right to speak of what he saw and heard in a court of justice. The public is in a way invited to the courts. A portion of the chamber is set apart for its accommodation. Reporters for the press are freely admitted to this space, if they are not, as is generally the case, accorded special facilities for doing their work. It would be an anomaly if, after this, what they see and hear could not be published, lest it give offence to some person whose conduct is being debated. Every rascal whose misdeeds might be exposed would otherwise be in a position to make money out of his own wrong behaviour, and a bad character would be an available asset in a pecuniary point of view, if the person to whom it attached could get the world to talk about it. In this particular instance Judge Davidson put the point well in the question, "Were the publications legally justifiable and fair reports of proceedings in a public court?" This is practically the case, as it affects the press as an institution, and the judgment arrived at establishes, so far as it goes, the principle that when this can be replied to in the affirmative, a person who may think himself aggrieved by what has been printed has no legal recourse. To the general mind this seems right and just. If a man commits a doubtful act he must bear the brunt of public criticism. If a newspaper, through malice or ignorance, distorts facts by addition to or suppression of essential parts of the record it is left without defence, and must pay the penalty. Where injustice will be worked under this rule will be rare compared with what would be the case if it were reversed. There were painful facts brought out in the evidence in this trial and alluded to in the judgment, but they were peculiar to it, of itself, and do not affect the general principle, the acceptance of which will tend to free newspaper publishers from one class of the very numerous libel suits which are constantly being entered, very often without real basis, and not infrequently under circumstances that justify the belief that the most that it is hoped to get is the bill of costs of the plaintiff's attorney. The *News* thus sums up the result: Mr. Justice Davidson's elaborate judgment in the libel case of Downie vs. Graham, has done much to elucidate the position which the Press occupies as a reporter of facts that occur in our courts of justice. That lawyers, when they have donned the gown, become privileged beings whom it is libellous to talk about, may have been a very good principle a hundred years ago, but to-day the public have fallen into a different way of considering them. Why lawyers should be a privileged class was always one of those things that no one could understand.

OTTAWA *Free Press*: A member of the British Columbia legislature named Stenhouse, has resigned his seat to join the Mormons in Salt Lake City. Mr. Stenhouse announces that though he intends to embrace the Mormon faith he will not commit polygamy. In the Parliamentary Companion Mr Stenhouse describes himself as a Conservative in Dominion politics, and "is convinced that the destinies of British Columbia will find their natural affinity in a policy of sound Conservatism." In British politics Mr. Stenhouse describes himself as a Radical. Possibly he is the man Sir John Macdonald had in his mind when he told the English people that Radicals who emigrated to Canada always joined the Tory party. An English Radical who becomes a Tory in Canada ought to make an excellent Mormon.

OUR sanguine friends, the Grits, have already carried Haldimand for Colter. The majority for the occasion will be the historical majority of one which is kept in the Toronto *Globe* office and lent on special occasions to the Victoria *Times*.

MEDICAL.

HAMBURG FIGS

There is no remedy which can rival Hamburg Figs for the cure of habitual constipation, indigestion and sick-headache. Their action is as prompt and efficient as their taste is pleasant. 25 cts.

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY.

When the Heart, Kidneys and Circulation are in a healthy condition all other ailments are mere "side issues" which readily yield to treatment. Dr. Flint's Heart remedy exerts a specific and direct action on these organs. Descriptive treatise accompanies each bottle, or mailed free. It will repay a perusal and prove instructive and interesting. $1.50.

These Remedies are for sale by all Druggists.
J. J. MACK & CO., Prop'rs, San Francisco, Cal.
april3-sun-wed-fri-1ydw

Pure, Perfectly Pure.
TAKES
Only Half as Much
As Other Baking Powders.
A PERFECT BAKING POWDER.

PRESTON & MERRILL'S
INFALLIBLE
YEAST POWDER
Established 1845.
Yields 15 to 50 per cent. more Gas (the raising property) than other Powders.
UNEXCELLED FOR STRENGTH, PURITY AND HEALTHFULNESS
Never Fails to Make Light and Wholesome Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Puddings etc. For Sale by Grocers in all size cans. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
se24-1m-2w

THE CELEBRATED BAJA
CALIFORNIA BITTERS
TRADE MARK
ARE PURE VEGETABLE MADE FROM FRESH DAMIANA LEAVES.
Damian is a Mexican Herb
AND COMES FROM LA PAZ.
DAMIANA was first made and drank by the Mexicans as a Tonic for the Stomach and Bowels.
DAMIANA is acknowledged by those that have used it to be a Great Invigorator and Nervine.
DAMIANA acts directly upon the Kidneys making them strong.
DAMIANA cures Dyspepsia and gives Appetite.
For Sale by LANGLEY & CO., Druggists, and BOUCHERAT & CO. no23d-w

NOTICE.
To Bridge Engineers and Contractors.
THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of Lands and Works hereby invites Bridge Contractors to submit plans details, specifications, straining sheets, and tender for the construction of a Traffic Bridge, to cross the Fraser River at Lillooet, up to noon of Saturday, 29th of October next.
Required—One clear span of 200 feet in length: approach (on the west side) three spans of 54 feet each; width of roadway, 18 feet; live load 1,000 lbs. per foot; factor of safety, 5.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, on and after Monday, the 24th instant.
Tenders must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Bridge, Lillooet," and will be received at this office up to the time above mentioned.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. S. GORE,
Surveyor General.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 20th October, 1887. oc21-dw

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS
A Scaly, Itching, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.
If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $200.00 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ring-worm, psoriasis, etc. I took....and....Sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200.00 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Anything more that you want to know write me, or anyone who reads this may write to me and I will answer it. DENNIS DOWNING.
WATERBURY, VT., Jan. 25th, 1887.
Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barbers', Bakers', Grocers', and Washerwomans' Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp and Blood, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier (actually), and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 Illustrations and 100 testimonials.
PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skins prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

FREE! FREE FROM PAIN!
In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp, and Nervous Pains, Strains, and Weakness. The first and only pain killing Plaster. 30 cts. oct dw sat wed

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE CO., 46 and 48 Front St. East, TORONTO, get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 cents for Sample of New No. 4, finished in Fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.
Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. KOWNY, 41 Wellington St. East Toronto, Send stamps for reply. my13-6m-dw

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall Street, New York. ap15 ly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

English and Rubber Leggings.
SEASONABLE.
Gum Boots, Snow Excluders, Arctics
BUTTON MONITORS, RUBBERS, &C.
ALL NEW GOODS. ALL NEW GOODS.
—AT—
Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium
CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STS.
Ladies' & Gents' Warm Slippers

MONTREAL BUSINESS CARDS.

Paints, Oils and Varnish
THE BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO. OF MONTREAL are second to none as manufacturers
Crown and Anchor Carriage Varnish,
Crown and Anchor White Lead.
Hard Oil Finish, Liquid Dryer, Furniture Varnishes, Raw and Boiled Oil, Gold Leaf, Paints of every description, Axle Grease and Painters and Printers materials generally.
PRINTING INK, Black and Colored, a Specialty
Write for Price List and Samples.
apr17-6m-dw

W. W. Lockerby. D. L. Lockerby. A. L. Lockerby
LOCKERBY BROS.
TEA MERCHANTS
Importers and General Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos & General Groceries
WHOLESALE.
Special attention given to Tea importations direct from China and Japan.
PLEASE APPLY FOR QUOTATIONS.
75 to 79 St. Peter & 51-53 St. Sacrament Sts
MONTREAL.
apr27-6m-dw

A. RAMSAY & SON
37 to 41 Recollet Street,
MONTREAL.
Paint, Oil, Varnish and Color Manufacturers.
—IMPORTERS OF—
PLATE GLASS, PLAIN & FANCY WINDOW GLASS
Plate Glass Mirrors Silvered
To Order at Short Notice.
Agents for Canada for Winsor & Newton Celebrated Artists' Materials.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
apr27-6m-dw

HOLSTEIN-AYRSHIRES
FOR SALE.
I BEG TO OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED number of very well-bred Holstein-Ayrshire bull calves, from four to eight months' old. Their sire is the thoroughbred "Nicoline," No 1996, Holstein Herd Book, four years' old, bred on Mr. Spofford, of Tenn., and until lately at head of E. H. Burke's herd of fine thoroughbred Holsteins, Menlo Park, Cal. "Nicolini" is one of the best bred Holsteins in America. His sire was "Uncle Tom," H. H. R. 185, a famous milk bull, half brother of "Aegis" and "Echo," 121, H. H. R., both extremely heavy milkers. The latter gave 25,775 pounds 4 ounces of milk in one year.
The dams of these calves, with three exceptions are Ayrshire grades and good milkers. The calves have had the best of care, and will undoubtedly make dairy bulls of extra quality. The Holsteins combine milk and beef qualities in the highest degree.
Prices from $70 to $100 each.
For further particulars, apply to
JOHN A LUMSDEN,
se-22-4ts-dw Sumas, B. C.

Victoria Nursery and Seed Establishment
P. T. JOHNSTON & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO MITCHELL AND JOHNSTON.
Have on hand and for sale a large and varied collection of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs, etc., at prices far lower than they can be imported from Canada or the East. Also Grass and Clover Seeds; Tares and all other Seeds at lowest market rates. Seeds of Native Forest Trees a Specialty. Encourage home production and do not send your money out of the country to enrich foreign nurserymen. For further particulars see our Priced Catalogues which will be forwarded post free on application.
SEED STORE, NURSERY,
Occidental Buildings, Cadboro Bay Road
Fort Street. oc2-6md-w

DR. JORDAN'S
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
751 MARKET STREET,
San Francisco.
GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Private office, 211 Geary street, San Francisco. Consultation of Lost Manhood and all diseases of men. Send for order mhd-wfr

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co.
(LIMITED.)
ASSESSMENT NO. 17.
NOTICE is hereby given that an Assessment of one (1) cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above Company, payable at the Company's office, in Victoria, B. C., on or before the 9th day of Nov., 1887, from and after which date all Shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid, shall be deemed delinquent, subject to interest and costs, and will be dealt with according to law.
Dated the 12th October, 1887.
By order of the Board.
GEO. A. SARGISON,
oc13-2dw Secretary.

ST. ALICE HOTEL,
Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.
FROM OCTOBER 15TH,
Reduction in Rates for Winter Season
$8.00 AND UPWARDS PER WEEK.
Relief for the Suffering. Pleasure for All.
Hundreds of past sufferers testify to the merits of these Springs. The leading Physicians strongly recommend them.
Experienced Attendants in Charge of Baths.
The Sportsman will find all kinds of Game in abundance with Guides and Boats at Reasonable Rates.
Situated only 60 miles from Vancouver and but 5 miles from Agassiz Station on line of C. P. Railway.
A Comfortable Stage Meets all Trains.
Telephone Communication with Telegraph and R. R. Offices.
SEND FOR FURTHER PARICULARS,
jul21-wed-sun-dw

THE NEW DEPARTURE DRUMS
are made with patent double acting rods and folding knee rest. Light, substantial and handsome. Used in the best Bands and Orchestras. Unequaled for tone, surpass all others in finish and appearance. If nearest Music dealer does not keep them, write to us for Illustrated Catalogue.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
apr17-sod-dw

ANOTHER HOME INDUSTRY. TRY IT!
The Best Brand IN THE MARKET.
Manufactured FROM THE Choicest Wheats
Red Star Roller Flour
COLUMBIA ROLLER MILLS,
ENDERBY,
Spallumcheen, B. C.
COLUMBIA MILLING CO'Y,
THE Housekeeper's FRIEND.
CAN ALWAYS BE Depended Upon,
WELCH, RITHET & CO., AG'TS, VICTORIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, Limited
THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.
HEAD OFFICE, - 56 New Broad Street, - LONDON, ENGLAND.
The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.
MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.
Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-1f-dw

Jersey Bull for Sale.
The Thoroughbred Jersey Bull "Olaf of Yerba Buena," 8273 A.J.C.C., dropped Jan. 20th, 1882.
PEDIGREE.
Sire—Victor of Yerba Buena, 3809 A.J.C.C., imported from Island of Jersey.
Dam—Violette of Yerba Buena, 11,611, A.J.C.C., imported from Island of Jersey.
Violette of Yerba Buena, 11,611, magnificent udder, milking 5 gallons; tested 18lbs. butter in 7 days.
Victor of Yerba Buena, 3809, A.J.C.C., is sire of several performers in the 14 lb. list. Is also a prize winner and sire of prize winners.
C. T. DUPONT,
Sept. 26th, 1887. Stadacona, Victoria. oct-6td-3tw

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company
LAND DEPARTMENT.
Notice to Claimants under the "Act Relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province":
The Company is now prepared to issue Conveyances of Title to all claimants entitled to the same under the provisions of the above Act, and who have fulfilled the Requirements of the British Columbia "Land Act, 1884."
R. DUNSMUIR,
President.
JOHN TRUTCH,
Land Commissioner.
Victoria, B.C., July 25th, 1887.
jul26-dw

SAMUEL MAY & CO'Y
Manufacturers.
B. C. AGENCY
Spencer's Arcade,
VICTORIA.
P. O. Box 543.
Billiard & Pool Tables
Steel —AND— MONARCH CUSHIONS
all kinds of
Billiard Material
in Stock at office of
H. G. & R. WALKER,
VICTORIA.
Ten Pin Alley Balls, Pins, &c. fel5-tf-dw

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Chilcoten District—commencing from the N. E. stake of the Indian Reserve situated five miles N. of Annaham's village; thence E. 80 chains; thence S. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence to point of commencement. M. DRUMMOND.
Chilcoten Ranche, July 28th, 1887. au5-2mw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Chilcoten District—Commencing from the S. E. stake of the Indian Reservation, five miles N. of Annaham's village; thence S. 80 chains; thence E. 80 chains; thence N. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence to point of commencement.
M. DRUMMOND.
Chilcoten Ranche, July 28th, 1887. au5-2mw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 640 acres of land in the Sayward District; commencing from a stake at the top of the high bank of a rivulet flowing from the West into the Quinsam River, and about 1200 yards above the mouth of the same; thence South 80 chains; thence North 80 chains and thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. A. SPENCER.
Victoria, 22nd October, 1887. oc28w 2m

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.
POISON IS LAID on the Southern end of Salt Spring Island for destruction of vermin.
au12-3mw EDWARD MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Chilcoten District, situated five miles N. of Annaham's village. Commencing at the S.E. stake of my second application; thence E. 80 chains; thence N. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence to point of commencement. M. DRUMMOND.
Chilcoten Ranche, July 28th, 1887. au5-2mw

MAIL CONTRACT.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 6th January, 1888, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, fortnightly and monthly each way, between Cranbrook and Golden from the 1st May next. The conveyance to be made at the option of the Contractor. The route pursued in the conveyance of this mail to be *via* the Postoffices at Hot Springs, Windermere, and Kootenay (Wild Horse Creek).
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Postoffices of Cranbrook, Kootenay, Golden, Revelstoke, Kamloops and Calgary, Alb. Ty., and at this office.
E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, B. C., 1st Sept., 1887. se16-3tw

FOR SALE.
100 HEAD OF COWS, MORE OR LESS. 6 work horses with harness, wagons, plows, and all farming implements necessary for a farm, together with 160 acres of good farming land, situate on the Mainland within easy distance of a railway station and a good local market for all the produce that can be raised on the farm. Also 60 tons of hay. Further particulars as to price, etc., can be obtained by addressing the undersigned.
JOHN GLASSEY,
jul21dw-3m Ashcroft Hotel,
Ashcroft Station, B.C.

Blankets, Flannels, Overcoats
MENS' AND BOYS'
WINTER CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES,
—AT THE—
CHEAP VARIETY STORE
Masonic Building, Douglas Sreet.
N. B.—Ladies' Gum Boots, $1.50 per pair.
se16-w

GIANT POWDER
THE GIANT POWDER COMPANY ARE now manufacturing all grades of their celebrated explosives, including Judson Powder, at their Works on
Cadboro Bay, Near Victoria,
And are prepared to deliver same on call in any quantity required.
Orders sent to the undersigned will have prompt attention.
Prices of the different grades furnished on application.
WELCH, RITHET & CO,
se-22-1mdw Agents.

The Czar will Probably ... Emperor at Berlin to D... Important Matters.

Another Irish Eviction, But t... Crowd Arrived Too Lat... Create a Row.

The Unemployed of London a... ing More Threatening an... Police are in Trouble

A Broken Ship.

ANTWERP, Oct. 22.—The ... bark Bravo just arrived from C... and reports that on Sept. 20 ... 38° long. 149° west, they picke... Cunha, Capt. Cunha's wife, t... and sixteen passengers off the ... schooner Carrie W. Clark, bo... Fayal to Boston. She had en... a hurricane on Sept. 17th, wit... laboring, caused by the tremend... The foremast had broken away, ... minutes afterwards a tremendou... gust of wind struck the vess... mainmast went by the board, ... off about about thirty feet above ... The remarkable part of the stor... by the Bravo is that while t... thought it best to desert the sch... crew and passengers to the ... thirty-six remained aboard, re... leave her, depending upon wha... of the mainmast to bring the ... port.

Meeting of the Emperor...

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The fact... Czar is to return from Copenha... Petersburg by way of Berlin, ... with the circumstance that the ... of Germany is on the way fro... Baden to Berlin and will be h... the Czar arrives in the Germa... would of itself seem to disprove ... worthiness of statements con... Berlin that the two Emperors a... meet. But there is still a stro... amounting to almost a pos... tainty, for believing the ... visit Berlin by appointment ... the Kaiser has returned to Berl... readiness to welcome him. Th... ing proof comes in the form of in... from Copenhagen that the Czar ... sented to the meeting which ... brought about wholly through ... solicitation. This announcemen... nificant as coming so soon after ... Kalnoky conference with Prince ... at Friedericksroche, and conjec... of course, numerous as to the c... have accomplished this result so ... sired by Germany. The simple ... ation is perhaps the true one; ... tempts upon the life of the Czar ... the Dworry incident to the gove... his empire have naturally produc... an excessive irritability which ... sanily of decidedly uncertain te... previous refusal to hold an inte... the German emperor was cause... trust of his own state of mind ... time, and by natural aversion ... matters of the highest importan... statesman of Prince Bismarck ... while feeling unequal to the ... manding so great delica... tact. His sojourn in Den... resulted in a great improveme... Czar physically and mentally. ... paratively quiet life he has led ... ensburg, his unaccustomed free... personal danger and the cares ... his unrestricted opportunities ... exercise and the cheering co... those by whom he is greatly b... sulted in producing a so muc... frame of mind that he feels ... to the task that the m... ent interests compel him t... The Bulgarian question must ... in some form, and the threaten... union between Austria, Hu... Germany against Russia is anot... that demands serious considera... reported declaration of Prince ... to Sig. Crispi that the czar will ... mitted make a Russian lake of ... teranean nor to expect that int... tions will remain neutral in ca... sian attack upon Constantinopl... out doubt been pondered upon ... der, and will not tend to lessen ... and distrust of Germany's pre...

Gladstone Resting.

Gladstone is resting from his ... labors of the last few day at St ... the seat of Lord Vernon, hi... other guest being Count Cour... nent statesman and member o... senate.

The Unruly Mob.

The warfare between the ... workingmen and police wi... culminate Sunday when the ... sert they will hold meetings ... Square and other places in ... police, who will resort to ... attempt to prevent them from ... their opinions and maint... rights. The police, becomi... the constant strain and har... which they are subjected, are ... to temporize with the cr... although they have fou... paratively easy to hold 'em ... this far, they are still doubt... able to control alone should t... competent and determined ... them. Many of the police ... the sick list as a result of fat... and exposure in keeping th... check, and the constabulary ... is really less able to cope wi... than it was a week ago. Th... authorities have given abund... of their apprehension by keepi... continuously on duty since las... have signified that they rea... pled condition and inability ... extraordinary emergency by ... to accept military assistance ... tary guard within the Bast... has been doubled, and in th... continuance of the trouble th... be assisted in recovering an... order by a strong force of s... however, will use only the ... All soldiers in and about ... been ordered to be in their ... day, all furloughs havin... scinded and applications for ... Many persons are inclined ... the blame for the whole m... recent demonstration upon ... Plunkett, Q. C., member fo... versity, whose utterances ... during the last day's session ... lated to foment precisely ... fairs that now exist, and le... men made good use of the ir... prudent remarks in their hara... followers in justification o...

Badly Packed Cot...

As a result of the investig... burning of the steamship Cit... last August while on a pass...

CABLE NEWS.

The Czar will Probably Meet the Emperor at Berlin to Discuss Important Matters.

Another Irish Eviction, But the Angry Crowd Arrived Too Late to Create a Row.

The Unemployed of London are Becoming More Threatening and the Police are in Trouble.

A Broken Ship.

ANTWERP, Oct. 22.—The Norwegian bark Bravo just arrived from Charleston, and reports that on Sept. 20th, in lat. 38' long. 149' west, they picked Captain Cunha, Capt. Cunha's wife, two sailors and sixteen passengers off the American schooner Carrie W. Clark, bound from Fayal to Boston. She had encountered a hurricane on Sept. 17th, with terrific laboring, caused by the tremendous seas. The foremast had broken away, and five minutes afterwards a tremendous sea and gust of wind struck the vessel and the mainmast went by the board, breaking off about about thirty feet above the deck. The remarkable part of the story brought by the Bravo is that while the captain thought it best to desert the schooner the crew and passengers to the number of thirty-six remained aboard, refusing to leave her, depending upon what was left of the mainmast to bring the vessel into port.

Meeting of the Emperors.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The fact that the Czar is to return from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg by way of Berlin, together with the circumstance that the Emperor of Germany is on the way from Baden Baden to Berlin and will be home when the Czar arrives in the German capital, would of itself seem to disprove the trustworthiness of statements coming from Berlin that the two Emperors are not to meet. But there is still a strong reason, amounting to almost a positive certainty, for believing the Czar will visit Berlin by appointment and that the Kaiser has returned to Berlin to be in readiness to welcome him. This convincing proof comes in the form of intelligence from Copenhagen that the Czar has consented to the meeting which has been brought about wholly through German solicitation. This announcement is significant as coming so soon after the Crispi Kalnoky conference with Prince Bismarck at Friedericksruche, and conjectures are, of course, numerous as to the causes that have accomplished this result so much desired by Germany. The simplest explanation is perhaps the true one: The attempts upon the life of the Czar, added to the Dworry incident to the government of his empire have naturally produced on him an excessive irritability which renders his sanily of decidedly uncertain tenure. His previous refusal to hold an interview with the German emperor was caused by a distrust of his own state of mind at this time, and by natural aversion to discuss matters of the highest importance with a statesman of Prince Bismarcks caliber while feeling unequal to the task demanding so great delicacy and tact. His sojourn in Denmark has resulted in a great improvement to the Czar physically and mentally. The comparatively quiet life he has led at Freidensburg, his unaccustomed freedom from personal danger and the cares of state, his unrestricted opportunities for bodily exercise and the cheering contact with those by whom he is greatly beloved, resulted in producing a so much happier frame of mind that he feels more equal to the task that the most urgent interests compel him to perform. The Bulgarion question must be settled in some form, and the threatened customs union between Austria, Hungary and Germany against Russia is another matter that demands serious consideration. The reported declaration of Prince Bismarck to Sig. Crispi that the czar will not be permitted make a Russian lake of the Mediteranean nor to expect that interested nations will remain neutral in case of a Russian attack upon Constantinople, has without doubt been pondered upon by Alexander, and will not tend to lessen his dislike and distrust of Germany's premier.

Gladstone Resting.

Gladstone is resting from his exhausting labors of the last few day at Sudbury hall, the seat of Lord Vernon, his lordship's other guest being Coont Courti, an eminent statesman and member of the Italian senate.

The Unruly Mob.

The warfare between the unemployed workingmen and police will probably culminate Sunday when the leaders assert they will hold meetings at Trafalgar Square and other places in spite of the police, who will resort to almost any attempt to prevent them from expressing their opinions and maintaining their rights. The police, becoming weary of the constant strain and harrassment to which they are subjected, are in no mood to temporize with the crowd which, although they have found it comparatively easy to hold in subjection thus far, they are still doubtful of being able to control alone should the mob find competent and determined men to lead them. Many of the police force are on the sick list as a result of fatigue, injury and exposure in keeping the crowd in check, and the constabulary left to itself, is really less able to cope with the mob than it was a week ago. The city police authorities have given abundant evidence of their apprehension by keeping their men continuously on duty since last Sunday, and have signified that they realize the crippled condition and inability to meet an extraordinary emergency by consenting to accept military assistance. The military guard within the Bank of England has been doubled, and in the event of a continuance of the trouble the police will be assisted in recovering and preserving order by a strong force of soldiers, who, however, will use only their sidearms. All soldiers in and about London have been ordered to be in their barracks Sunday, all furloughs having been rescinded and applications for leave denied. Many persons are inclined to throw the blame for the whole matter of the recent demonstration upon Mr. D. R. Plunkett, Q. C., member for Dublin university, whose utterances in parliament during the last day's session were calculated to foment precisely a state of affairs that now exist, and leaders of idle men made good use of the Irish Tories' imprudent remarks in their harangues to their followers in justification of their cause.

Badly Packed Cotton.

As a result of the investigation into the burning of the steamship City of Montreal last August while on a passage from New York to Liverpool, a verdict is returned attaching no blame to the owners or officers of the vessel, but complaining that the cotton in which the fire originated was ill packed.

Troops to Be Dispatched.

ROME, Oct. 21.—Arrangements have been made by the war office to dispatch five thousand troops to Massawah on November 2d and six thousand on November 11th.

Home Rule in Caucasia.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.—Advices from Caucasian Georgia state that there is a growing agitation in that country in favor of home rule.

Recovering Finely.

Princesses Louise and Maude of Wales, whose illness at Copenhagen caused a great deal of anxiety in court circles here, are progressing favorably, and their complete recovery with any of the unfortunate afflictions that often result from their disease is assured.

Too Late for a Row.

DUBLIN, Oct. 21.—The police surprised and evicted a tenant named Kenny at Woodford to-day. Strong resistance was expected, but the angry crowds that gathered were too late to offer any opposition as the eviction was already accomplished when they arrived.

Still Agitating.

A meeting under the auspices of the English Home Rule Union is announced to be held in Woodford on Sunday, to be addressed by several English members of the house of commons.

Conference Asked.

At a meeting of the committee of the Landlord's Association, held at Tream to-day, resolutions were passed offering a proposal of Archbishop Walsh for a conference between the delegates representing the landlords and the tenants of Ireland.

The First Event.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Bishop Kaph, who was yesterday inducted into office as Prince Bishop, afterwards took the oath of allegiance to the emperor in the presence of Dr. Von Gossler, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs. This is the first instance of the kind that has occurred since the establishment of the Culturkampf.

An Admiral Dead.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Vice Admiral Jawrequiberry of the French navy is dead.

Must Have Them.

BERNE, Oct. 21.—The Swiss federal council passed a resolution ta-day declaring the intention of the government to exercise extreme vigilance to prevent the anarchist meetings proposed to be held on Swiss territory.

To Be Re-elected.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct., 21.—It is aeported that a political combination has been effected to render the re-election of President Diaz almost certain, and that his cabinet will remain substantially unchanged.

ALASKA NEWS.

(Juneau Free Press.)

Still the boys keep coming in from the Yukon. Some are satisfied that the country is alive with gold, while others condemn it, notwithstanding all who mined have come out with a heavy sack of dust so far, and all agree in saying that from $8 to $200 per day was what the diggings panned out wherever a rocker was set to work on them.

Another, and probably the last lot of miners, arrived from the Yukon on Friday. They left on the 28th of August and made the quickest trip from that land of gold of any of the miners that have returned this fall. They report that about 125 or 150 miners will winter on the Yukon.

A Hoonah Indian brings the report to Juneau that a party of miners have struck rich placers up the coast above Cape Spencer, and are working out lots of gold. He says they have a large sackful of the yellow dust. We can't vouch for the report but believe there's some truth in his statement.

Owing to the large influx of miners that will pour into the Yukon next season, the Chilkat Indians will either have to pack for a fair price, or they will be knocked off the trail altogether. A sufficient number of miners will go in who can with safety dictate these terms themselves, and if the Chilkat Indians wont pack at a reasonable price, other Indians can be taken up there who will. A large number of Auks will pack over the range if the whites will protect them from the Chilkats.

The last of this week two more parties of Yukon miners arrived from Forty Mile creek, consisting of six in one crowd and seven in the other. One man among them brought out a small fortune in dust, as one of the party told us, he showed up more than all the rest combined could show, and most of them had quite a little sum a piece. These boys left Forty Mile creek on the 28th of August. The day before they left two miners had arrived from a creek seventy miles below Forty Mile creek, where they had been on a prospecting tour. They reported having found a bar but a short distance from the mouth that prospected rich. They rocked on it one day and cleaned up over fifty dollars. Then they pulled out for Fort Reliance to lay in a stock of provisions to go back and work and prospect until the river froze up. A large number of miners had gone down to the new strike from the old fort. It was the opinion of all that from what they had learned from the two miners, that the new strike on Seventy Mile was far ahead of that on Forty Mile creek. The stream was much larger and longer and contained more bars, and in all probability much richer. About 150 men would winter there. Hughs, Dinsmore and another party had gone down to the mouth of the Tananah with the intention of prospecting up that stream.

NANAIMO NOTES.

(Free Press.)

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. William Cope, a miner working in No. 4 shaft of the Wellington collieries, had his leg broken by a fall of coal in his stall. The fracture was a compound one, and was set by Dr. Eberts, colliery surgeon.

The second shaft for the East Wellington colliery has been sunk down 17 feet to the rock, and is carefully puddled all round to keep out the surface water. The saw mill is now at work cutting out the timber for the pit-head, etc. The contractors will commence at the rock and go down to the coal.

From private sources we learn that in a short time the people of Comox will hold a meeting and choose one from among themselves to represent them in the local house. It is pretty generally understood among the settlers of Comox that the coming man will be a resident and not a "worn out politician" who has tried nearly every constituency in the province and been rejected at the polls. We think that the people of Comox, as well as those of other districts, will be adopting the wisest course in choosing one from among themselves.

CANON WELDON.

He Scolds About Royal Drunkenness at Festivals.

DUBLIN, Oct. 21.—At a meeting of the Church of Ireland Temperance society Canon Weldon, who recently received an appointment in England, made an address in which he said he hoped that the Queen would find a more suitable way to honor her husband's memory than by sending her sons and sons-in-law to the top of a Highland mountain to drink raw whisky. He was present, he said, at this year's festival in honor of the Queen, and he never saw a more disgusting and revolting scene of drunkenness which surpassed he traditions of Donnybrook fair.

Nulsum In Parvo.

There is much in a little, as regards Burdock Blood Bitters. You do not have to take quarts and gallons to get at the medicine it contains. Every drop in every dose has medical virtue as a blood purifying system regulating tonic. tu th sat dw

AMERICAN NEWS.

Terrific Storms on the Lakes Send Many Vessels to the Bottom With Their Crews.

The United States Training Schooner "Portsmouth" in Danger, with Hundreds on Board.

Six Boilers in an Iron Works Simultaneously Explode With Fatal and Disastrous Results.

Trial Commenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The trial of James McCord, indicted for embracery, commenced this morning before Judge Sullivan.

Suicided.

Wm. Dutch, dentist, who failed a few days ago for $20,000, suicided to-day by hanging. He was 54 years of age.

Both Wished Her Death.

The suicide yesterday of Henry Benhayon, and his confession as to being the murderer of his sister, Mrs. Cecelia Bowers, for whose murder J. Tilton Bowers is under sentence of death, was the subject of much talk in police circles to-day. Capt. Lees said, a few days ago, he would be forced to use his influence to get a commutation if sentence of death was confirmed by the supreme court. He felt then that Bowers might have been the murderer, but he dared not rest his conscience on that. He was convinced Mrs. Bowers had not died from phosherus, and it worried him. He believed that Bowers was attempting to poison her with phosphorous at the same time that his brother-in-law, either with or without accomplices, was trying to kill her with digatline. The general opinion now is that both desired her death for the $15,000 life insurance money.

Big Blaze.

WILLOWS, Cal., Oct. 25.—A fire this morning swept away nearly the whole of block fourteen, Patton's dry goods store and Kleger's hardware store on South street, and the four buildings on North street were saved. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $12,000.

Claim to be Solid.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—Road & Maxwell, of Washburn, Wis., heavy lumbermen, were closed to-day on an attachment issued by the Third National Bank of St. Paul, to secure an advance of $208,000. There is considerable excitement at Washburn, as over 200 men are thrown out of employment. Liabilities reach $450,000. The firm claim they can wipe out every claim and still be worth $100,000.

One More Chance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day, the hearing in the anarchist case is fixed for Thursday. The attorney-general of Illinois will be present to defend the action of the state courts.

Terrific Explosion.

IRONTON, O., Oct. 24.—Six boilers at the Lawrence iron works exploded to-day, killing Michael Dyer, Jas. T. Dyer, T. O. Davis and Peter Clay, and injuring about thirty other employes. Boilers and other debris were blown several hundred yards. Loss $100,000.

Terrible Lake Storms.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Storm on the lake very severe last night and to-day. Schooner Jas. F. Jay lost, crew saved. From Marquette comes a report of the loss of the schooner Geo. Sherman on Shat point. Schooner Alva Bradley also lost, crew thought to have reached the woods safely, but not found. Schooner ashore twelve miles east, believed to be the Crossthwaite.

They Won't Do It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—News has been recieved here that the Peruvian congress has refused to ratify the proposed contract for the settlement of the national debt by which English bondholders were to receive certain valuable concessions in lieu of their bonds.

Charged With Conspiracy.

W. J. Merritt & Co., architects and builders, have secured the arrest of five walking delegates of the labor union, on a charge of conspiracy. The firm have been boycotted because they refuse to discharge non-union men. They have fourteen buildings on their hands and claim they are in danger of bankruptcy on account of inability to get supplies of material or labor to finish contracts.

Hundreds in Jeopardy.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 24.—Intelligence was received here this morning that the U. S. training schooner Portsmouth, which left here yesterday morning, is off Point Judith with four anchors out. The wind is blowing a gale from the southwest, and if it continues the ship can hardly escape going ashore with loss of life. There are several hundred souls on board. Crews of point Judith and Narraganset Pier life-saving stations have been ordered to be in readiness if their services are required.

Not an Absconder.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—It is alleged that Chas. L. Phillips, president of the defunct Columbia bank, who sailed for Europe Saturday, left to avoid criminal proceedings at the hands of depositors. The friends of Phillips however claim his trip is for the purpose of looking after his children who are being educated in France.

Served them Right.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—Seventy-five armed men rode into Lamar Thursday and took from jail Perry Green and Andrew Green, who were confined for an attempted assault upon two white ladies at Lamar, and hung them just outside of the town.

Bandits in Power.

GALVESTON, Oct. 24.—The special to the *News* from Rio Grande city says that Starr county is infested with bandits from Mexico who are terrorizing the inhabitants. Saturday a company entered Rio Grande and mailed two letters to merchants in Rio Grande City telling them if they did not raise $15,000 and $8,000 respectively for the bandits, their stores would be blown up. The governor has been asked for assistance but no reply has been received. There are U. S. troops at Ringold, near the Rio Grande City, but before they could be moved by means of the slow official routine, the bandits could complete their outrages and be at a safe distance in Mexico. The bandits ride through towns at night and the authorities are powerless to preserve order. Stage travel is dangerous.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Terrible storms are devastating Mexico.

J. C. Flood, the millionaire, is seriously ill.

Five cases of smallpox were discovered in San Francisco yesterday.

The synod of Ontario have decided that church Bazaars must be discontinued.

Hattie Woolsteen, of Los Angeles, has confessed to the killing of Dr. Harlan.

The ship Geo. Curtis, one of the ocean racers, has arrived at San Francisco.

Yesterday, at San Francisco, Philip O'Brien stabbed Thomas Rosengraves. The latter had beaten O'Brien's brother.

Emerson, the San Francisco jury briber, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment in San Quentin.

The resignation of Gen. Sparks, of the U. S. department of the interior, has been asked for.

An entire town in Bokhara, Central Asia, has been burned, and half its inhabitants perished in the flames.

Six thousand sacks of Manitoba strong baker's flour, has been shipped to Dundee, Scotland.

There are fears of an outbreak in Chicago on the day of the hanging of the anarchists.

Advices from London say that Gladstone is suffering from a severe cold and excessive fatigue.

A case recently decided in Windsor, has shown that it is not libellous to call a man a "boodler."

A private meeting of the Managers of the Mechants' Bank of Montreal has been held to discuss the rate of discount.

A windstorm was blowing along the Atlantic seaboard yesterday, which greatly interrupted telegraphic communication.

The arrangements for the transportation of the mails between Japan and Great Britain over the C. P. R., have been completed.

Advices from Montreal say that J. B. Rolland has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by Senator Pendal's death.

An investigation at Vienna has made the startling discovery that thousands of the children of that city were starving. Relief is now going on.

REPRIEVED FROM DEATH.

A San Francisco Doctor, Under the Death Sentence for Poisoning is Saved by the Confession of the Real Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Henry Benhayon, brother of Mrs. Celia Bowers, for whose murder Dr. J. Milton Bowers, is under the penalty of death, was found dead in bed to-day. He had poisoned himself. Deceased was a dentist and 34 years of age. No cause is assigned. He left a number of papers greatly reflecting on the character of his murdered sister. The most profound sensation has been caused throughout the city by the announcement of the suicide of Henry Benhayon, and his confession of having poisoned his sister, Mrs. Celia Bowers, for whose murder Dr. J. Milton Bowers is under the penalty of death. While she was living with her husband, Dr. Bowers, he was constantly in attendance upon her. During her illness he administered prescribed medicines, taking an opportunity to mix in a quantity of phosphorus with each, which finally caused death. Henry Benhayon's purpose in killing his sister was to obtain possession of the insurance upon her life. Her husband had originally been made the beneficiary, but without his knowledge the wife had transferred that right to her brother, making him the person to whom all money was to be paid. When the death of Mrs. Bowers occasioned such intense excitement, the murderous brother concealed the transfers and aided in the conviction of Dr. Bowers for the crime. "I must end my misery," was the wail which wound up the letter of confession to the coroner. When the news of Benhayon's confession was carried to Bowers at the county jail, the effect was electrical. He became intensely excited, cried like a child and words of gratitude for his prospective deliverance flowed from his lips.

INTERIOR NOTES.

(Inland Sentinel.)

The many friends of Mr. J. A. Schubert, of Schubert's express line, will be sorry to hear that he is lying seriously ill at Grand Prairie. On Friday of last week he was prostrated by a severe attack of hemorage of the lungs and his condition has since been very low.

Mr. W. F. King, inspecter of surveys for the Dominion government, arrived in Kamloops this week and will remain here a couple of months to take astronomical observations to aid in locating the Alaskan boundary. Mr. W. Ogilve, of the department of the interior, is taking observations on the Youkon river, and Mr. King will take corresponding observations here. Kamloops being a known point they will be able to determine the exact position of the boundary line where it crosses the Yukon river, which is the 141st meridan of longitude.

The working of building the Kamloops castle of correction has been completed, and it is now ready for the reception of guests.

A small-sized cyclone swept over the valley on Tuesday, raising a terrible dust for a while. At Clanwilliam numbers of trees were uprooted and blown across the C. P. R. track, delaying trains for some hours.

Canon Cooper has been appointed by the bishop to preach the sermon before the Synod to be held at New Westminster on the 9th November.

POLICE COURT.

(Before E. Johnson, Q. C., S. M.)

Edward Keenan, an old-timer, was up again charged with being drunk. Prisoner pleaded with His Honor to let him go but the latter said "no," and fined him $5, with the advice that he had better leave the town and the sooner he did so the better His Honor would pleased.

Wm. Thompson and Jimmy, an Indian, for the same offense were fined $5 each.

Daniel Connors was charged by an Indian with doing damage to the value of $7 to some property. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined $13 or one month's imprisonment.

Me Wah, the Chinaman who, it is alleged, did feloniously break into the postoffice with intent to steal was the next and last case disposed of.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty and on the request of his counsel, Mr. W. Whittaker, the case was continued for one day. Mr. Gannaway appeared for the postoffice department.

MORE FROM THE YUKON.

Rough Times and Little Gold—Disappointed Miners Will Try Their Luck Elsewhere.

Several miners who have passed the season at the Yukon arrived here yesterday. One of them, Mr. Farraher, brings a fair lot of fine gold procured at the Forty Mile Creek, but the hardships undergone in procuring it were severe. Very few of the miners have had much luck, the great majority hardly making grub stakes. They report Stewart river as worked out, and say the same of Forty Mile creek. Provisions were very scarce, and the cold during the winter was intense, at times being many degrees below zero. On the whole, a very unfavorable outlook is given for the future of Forty Mile creek. Four miners have been drowned in the creeks this season, and an Indian committed suicide. Two of the miners who arrived here left yesterday for San Francisco, from which port they intend to go to British Guiana to try their luck there.

A Rare Combination.

There is no other remedy or combination of medicines that meets so many requirements, as does Burdock Blood Bitters in its wide range of power over such Chronic diseases as Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Scrofula and all humors of the blood. tu th sat dw

CABLE NEWS.

The Irish National League Hold a Meeting Unknown to Police, as the Wires Were Cut.

Gladstone Accused by Hartington of Offering Bribes for Support of Home Rule.

The Great Unemployed of London Are Weakening, and Becoming Orderly and Quiet.

Cut the Wires.

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—Yesterday a large meeting of the national league was held at Kilrush, County Clare. The meeting had been proclaimed, but the police were outwitted, and six thousand members of the league met within a few miles of Kilrush, and had a monster meeting. The projectors of the meeting had previously cut the telegraph wires.

Threats.

The Irish *Times* asserts that Joseph Chamberlain received from New York a letter threatening him if he appeared on the platform in America to speak against home rule, he would not leave alive.

Getting Played Out.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Yesterday the effort on the part of the unemployed who made a scene in Westminster Abbey, seems to have exhausted them, and their meeting to-night at Deptford was without incident worthy of mention.

Treaties Signed.

H. Egerton, first secretary of the English embassy at Paris, wired the foreign office that treaties regarding both the Suez canal and New Hebrides were signed to-day.

Gladstone Accused.

Lord Hartington, at Nottingham, said the liberal federation was but a one man association, and that it had not a permanent national character. "Last week's meeting," said the speaker, "was neither a consultation of deliberation in character, but liberals simply assembled to listen to Gladstone vaguely declare what he choose the association's policy might be. The demands of unionists met a practically flat refusal." Hartington said he never personally believed that any modifications of the liberal policy would be granted. "The federation's new political programme," said he, "has no more practical bearing on the immediate future than the resolution of the Tooley street tailors have. As soon as the elections of 1885 were over, Mr Gladstone widely announced a programme and disappeared. Hartington reiterated that the disestablishment of the Scottish church ought to be settled by popular will but not so with the Welsh church, which could not impart from the English church by disestablishment as Gladstone had agreed formerly when the question was raised. The speaker directly accused Mr. Gladstone of offering the disestablishment of the Welsh church as a naked bribe for support of his home rule scheme.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Dissatisfied With Prices.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Co. is dissatisfied with the prices now being paid for wheat in southern Manitoba, where the buyers are said to be working on a margin of seven cents per bushel. Alex. Mitchell leaves to-night for the northwest, and it is understood that he will commence buying for the Keewatin mills under an agreement with the company to pay reasonable prices.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Sir Thos. Esmonde and O'Connor ar to speak on home rule at Ottawa.

Advices received at Ottawa state that the Mormon colony at Lees Creek, near Lethbridge, is doing well.

Writs have been issued for Yarmouth and Dorchester.

M. McKim, ex-M. P. P., has been appointed Sheriff of Wellington.

Martin Flynn, the betrayer of the late Minnie Allen, of Chelsea, has been arrested and will be tried under the Charlton act.

Morris was tried at Brockville, for the murder of Doel, back of Prescott, and was found guilty of manslaughter on the ground of self-defence.

The Lake Temiscamingue colony, near the source of the Ottawa, will probably be created an Episcopal district.

The messengers of the civil service refuse to pay an assessment of fifty cents to help pay for binding the jubilee address to the Queen.

James Rowand, Liberal, was elected by acclamation for West Bruce in the Dominion House. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Edward Blake.

Ross & Co.'s shoe store, Renny's Brick Block, Gallagher's book store, and the Express printing office were destroyed by fire. Loss, $35,000.

Joseph Chamberlain, chairman of the Intercolonial Fisheries Commission, on the advice of Lord Dufferin, will visit Ottawa before proceeding to Washington. Sir Charles Tupper has gone to Nova Scotia.

Rev. Emile Brun, Methodist clergyman, has been received into the Catholic faith at Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Foster will present the historical side of the question from the Canadian standpoint at the fishery convention.

It is rumored that the vacant senatorship will be offered to Mr. John Macdonald, dry goods merchant, Toronto.

Is is known that Banker Forbes has left Toronto, with a large amount of ready cash and a diamond valued at $2,800, deposited with him for safe-keeping. The exact deposits of money on hand are not yet known.

The card system of cataloguing books will replace the ledger system in the Parliamentary library, as a result of the visit of Librarian Griffin to the States.

Ottawa Englishmen are organizing a branch of the Primrose league, the objects being to uphold the principles of Conservatism, throne and church.

A twenty-eight-year old man named Ritchie was suffocated during a fire in his mother's house, Paisley. The loss on the house is $400.

Benj Hagermen was found guilty at the Welland assizes of embezzlement from Howland, Jones & Co., of Toronto. It will be remembered he was arrested at San Francisco and extricated after a long fight.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, of Windsor, complained that Henry Corbet had committed an indecent assault on her. At the trial the evidence showed that Corbett's assault consisted of kissing the woman twice. Magistrate Bartlet held that kissing did not constitute an assault as charged and discharged Corbett.

Barnett, diamond broker, who absconded leaving creditors of $50,000 at Toronto, was arrested in Philadelphia at the instance of James Baxter, of Montreal, who had a claim of $3,500 against him. He disgorged all he had, about $3,000, and was released.

A letter has been received by Mr. W. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, from J. H. Bergnie, superintendent of the Treaty Department in the Foreign Office, informing him that he will proceed to Washington with Mr. Chamberlain as secretary of the commission.

A remarkable and daring feat was accomplished at Ottawa when a courageous Frenchman threaded his way along the edge of the Chaudiere Falls, passing safely from shore to shore. The man was Francis Potvin, who had worked in the various mills in the summer and the shanties during the winter since he was a boy, and is now a splendid specimen of a French-Canadian shantyman. He made a wager with some friends in Hull that he could walk through the big kettle. The wager was taken and the money, about $10 in amount, put up. Potvin, accompanied by a number of friends, proceeded across the large table rocks on the Hull side of the Chaudiere Falls to the brink of the rock over which the water falls. Owing to the phenomenally low water in the river and the addition of the new dam to the former series of dams above the falls, only about four inches of water were passing over the falls, except in one place, near the Ontario shore, where the water was ten inches deep. Potvin, after putting on a pair of raftamen's boots, well caulked, with the usual sharp nails in the soles, started to walk across the face of the falls. He proceeded very steadily until about three-quarters of the way across, when the current became very strong and the water deeper. Steadying himself, he proceeded cautiously, carefully planting one foot on the rocks before lifting the other, and in a few minutes from the time he started climbed up on a pier below Perley & Pattee's saw-mill. The feat was watched by a large number of people, mostly men who were employed in the mills, as it was not generally known that Potvin intended to make the attempt. Notwithstanding the lowness of the water, the feat was a dangerous one. Had he missed his footing for a moment he would have been hurled into the cauldron below, with no possible hope of escaping death.

QUEBEC.

Hon. Messrs. Norquay and Hamilton have arrived at Quebec, and the conference began its sessions at midday. There is a great mystery in the proceedings. The stenographers are sworn to secrecy. It is understood that Norquay has prepared an elaborate statement of Manitoba's case.

The appointment of Mr. Girouard, M. P., as solicitor general, is expected daily.

The preparations for the opening of the interprovincial conference are completed. Hon. Oliver Mowat will likely preside at the opening.

Members of Montreal bar met and drew up a formal protest against the delay in the administration of justice owing to the paucity of judges. The Federal Government will be appealed to to remedy the matter.

Erastus Wiman gives an address shortly on Commercial Union before the Quebec Board of Trade.

St. Pierre, a well-known criminal lawyer who returned to Montreal from a professional tour to Eastern Ontario, states that a movement is on foot in the counties of Prescott and Russell to have those constituencies annexed to Quebec province.

Dr. Brodeur, the physician who attended the Hon. Mr. Senecal in his last illness, obtained the permission of the family to hold a post-mortem examination of the brain of the deceased and he did so. Dr. Brodeur has not as yet had time to make a very thorough examination, but it has been said that from what he has been able to ascertain the brain revealed an intellectual development of the first magnitude. Dr. Brodeur, who has great experience in such matters acquired in Paris and elsewhere, is reported as having declared that in his knowledge there was only one brain of equal capacity and that was Gambetta's.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

An English company proposes taking the Prince Edward Island railroad off the government's hands and completing the tunnel under Northumberland Strait, if it can secure suitable terms. It is pointed out that by running trains over the short line through the State of Maine, and utilizing the tunnel and railroad to Georgetown, a saving of twenty-four hours between Montreal and Liverpool could be effected.

Extensive exposures with regard to the debauchery of young girls in Ottawa, are expected shortly.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mrs. William Crank, of St. John, aged 75, dropped dead near the city hall of heart disease.

Joseph Lorley, while drunk, jumped off a train going at full speed. He was hurled head foremost along the track, and his head crushed in. When found he was a raving maniac, and subsequently died in great agony.

The St. John Board of Trade has passed a strong resolution in regard to the winter port question pointing out that the tenders calling for the Atlantic mail service neither limited the contractor to the use of any Canadian ports for discharging and loading nor stipulate absolutely that St. John shall be included as one of the ports during the winter, both of which points the board considers should be embodied in the new contract in the clearest possible manner. The board demands from the government that this shall be done. St. John calls upon Halifax for joint action in this matter.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The writ for Cumberland is issued. Nominations will be on the 2nd, polling on the 9th of November.

Hamilton said Mrs. W. Middleton are supposed to have gone to Cuba. Capt. Wise, A. D. C. to Gen. Middleton, has gone in pursuit. If overtaken there will a tragedy. Hamilton, it transpires, victimized Middleton out of $10,000.

A NEW SHAKESPEARE.

Henry Irving Showing How the Great Dramatist Should Be Acted.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—An important literary sensation is announced by the Messrs. Blackie, who state that they expect to issue on November 15th the first of the eight volumes of Shakespeare on which Henry Irving and Frank Marshall, the dramatists, have been a long time in collaboration. Mr. Irving contributes the introduction, the object of which is to show that Shakespeare was a practical playwright, and his plays were designed, above all things, for the stage. Each play is printed so as to be an acting edition. A line in the margin indicates the passages which Mr. Irving thinks are not essential for public or private representation. The notes to the plays are numerous, difficult passages being discussed and explained. Many points are made clear that have been left untouched by former commentators. Rare words and phrases are illustrated by quotations from Shakespeare himself or his contemporaries, and passages from the old writers who have furnished the poet with some of his materials are often reproduced verbatim.

The notes to the plays in which historical personages largely figure comprise brief biographical accounts of them.

A Cure for Deafness.

There have been many remarkable cures of deafness made by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great household remedy for pain, inflammation and soreness. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Sore Throat and Croup, and is useful internally and externally for all pains and injuries.

HON. JOHN ROBSON.

Newspaper Misstatements Seized Upon by Opposition Papers.

To do the New Westminster Southern Railway Injury—A Firm Friend of the Project.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—In conversation with your correspondent, Hon. John Robson said he thought it was rather hard that at the very moment he was doing his best with the Dominion ministers to clear the way for the New Westminster Southern Railway he should be accused of "giving it away." He said he was not surprised at the *Times* and *Guardian* seizing upon untruthful items which have appeared upon the subject but he was surprised to find the New Westminster council apparently so ready to believe this statement. "Why," said Mr. Robson, "There are few men more interested personally in that road than I am, and I venture to think it has few more loyal and earnest supporters."

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Appointments Made By the Government.

"C" Battery Is to Leave Ottawa Sometime During the Present Week.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 24.—Judge Angus, appointed lieutenant governor of Quebec, has accepted; Judge Taylor has been created chief justice of Manitoba, vice Wallbridge deceased; Rolland, paper manufacturer of Montreal, senator, vice Senecal.

It is expected "C" battery will start for Victoria before the end of the week.

THE PACIFIC PROVINCE.

Past, Present, and Future of British Columbia.

Interesting Statements by Honorable John Robson.

Ottawa *Citizen*: The Hon. John Robson, Provincial Secretary of the province of British Columbia, was waited on on Saturday evening by a *Citizen* representative, the following being the gist of the conversation:

Citizen Representative—"I understand this is your native province?"

Mr. Robson—"Yes, I was born at Perth, and with the exception of eight years in Montreal, resided in Ontario till 1859."

"When did you go to British Columbia?"

"Early in 1859, and I have resided there ever since."

"You have taken a prominent part in the public affairs of that province, have you not?"

"During nearly all the time, I have been a member of the legislature, or the press, or both."

"Has the province made much progress since confederation?"

"Comparatively so, but to us on the Pacific, Confederation meant little without the Canadian Pacific railway. Since the completion of that gigantic work its effects for good have been very marked, so far as British Columbia is concerned. Without the railway we were isolated. Through it we are in real, practical union with the rest of the Dominion and in touch with the world."

"You have a great many tourists coming to your province, have you not?"

"Yes, very many, and it is gratifying to know that, as a rule, they go away favorably impressed."

"What is your population now?"

"The census has not, of course, been taken since 1881, but I think the population may safely be estimated at 80,000."

"Are your mining industries flourishing?"

"The coal mining industry is flourishing. The placer gold mining shows some improvement; but although our quartz lodges are believed to be rich, very little has been accomplished in the way of actual development. Capital is the great want, and indeed it is very doubtful whether any very extensive quartz mining will take place in Cariboo, the great quartz center, until railway communication shall have materially reduced the expense of working the ledges with which that part of the province is known to abound. I may state that a quartz ledge of great richness is now being worked at Illecillewaet, by Mr. G. B. Wright."

"Did not your legislature make an appropriation last session toward aiding quartz development?"

"Yes; provision was made whereby, under government guarantee or bonus, aid could be given to the extent of $120,000."

"Have any parties availed themselves of that very liberal provision?"

"The Island Mountain company, of Cariboo, has come under the guarantee provision, and is pushing forward the work with a prospect, according to the latest accounts, of commencing the reduction of ore in the course of a few months."

"Are any steps being taken towards establishing railway communication with Cariboo?"

"Yes; last year the Provincial Government had a survey made and the result was a favourable route for a line. Three routes were explored. The most favourable in every respect would tap the Canadian Pacific Railway near Ashcroft, and would reach Barkerville in 288 miles, and at cost of seven and a half millions. Such a road would undoubtedly do very much towards opening up a large extent of valuable country, and at the same time promote immense quartz development, while it could not fail to prove a valuable feeder to the great national road."

"Is it proposed to build this road as a provincial work?"

"Not altogether. The province is not in a position to undertake so large a work alone; but we hope to obtain substantial federal aid, as the road would prove of great federal, as well as provincial, advantage. British Columbia has been, not inaptly, called a 'sea of mountains;' but in the trough of the 'seas' lie great timber and agricultural resources, while on the crest of the waves are to be found unbounded stores of the precious metals. Taxpayers in the old provinces are accustomed to talk about what British Columbia cost the Dominion; but let the Federal Government only aid in opening up our stores of latent wealth, and it will soon be found that the Pacific province is the richest and most profitable member of the Confederation. Even already its excessive contribution to the Federal treasury in the form of customs duties would more than pay the interest on all that has been expended upon it."

"Is the Cariboo railway the only one the province has in view?"

"No; there is the extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway to the head of Vancouver island, and the Shuswap & Okanagon railway. And then there is the Southern railway, running from New Westminster to connect with the American railway system. The survey for the extension of the Island line is in progress. The survey of the Shuswap & Okanagon railway was made last year. This road will be an important feeder to the Canadian Pacific railway by supplying flour for return cargoes for the Trans-Pacific line of steamers. It is believed that the New Westminster Southern will also act as a feeder to the Canadian Pacific railway."

"Will your government be represented at the approaching inter-provincial conference at Quebec?"

"I am not in a position at present to answer that question."

"I understand you are here for the purpose of settling certain disputes between your government and that of the Dominion. Would you have any objection to inform me what these disputes are, and what progress has been made in their adjustment?"

"The first part of your question I would rather not answer. As to the second, I may say, generally, that, so far, I have been met in a spirit which encourages me to anticipate satisfactory results."

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

**A Chinaman Endeavors to Rob the City Posto

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1887.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON, W. R. HIGGINS. } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada).....$10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered).....25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States.....$2 00
Six Months.....1 25
Three Months.....75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 30 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $3.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING of a distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.—

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

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

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

Theatrical Advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

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

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cent a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

DISHONORED AND DISGRACED.

Gen. Caffarel has received such a punishment as has seldom been meted out to any public man in the military and political history of Europe. It has been officially announced that he has been removed from the post of chief of staff of the war office; that his name has been struck from the army list and he will receive a yearly pension of 8,000 francs. The council of the Legion of Honor has recommended that his name be struck from the list of members of the Legion and that he be deprived of wearing any decoration of that order. Under such circumstances the privilege granted him of obtaining time to "blow his brains out" does not seem to have been too unkind. That Boulanger will come out of the affair successful, as his friends predict, will only be in keeping with the remarkable career which has placed him in the front rank among modern soldiers.

RAPID TRANSIT.

When railroading was introduced the suggestion that people would be able to travel by this means at a rate of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour was regarded as ridiculous. At the present time a speed of anything less than from thirty-five to forty miles an hour is considered slow, and on certain roads a speed of sixty miles an hour is attained. An American inventor has devised a system, and has had working models on exhibition for some time in Boston, whereby he is assured that people may be safely carried on their journeys with a velocity compared with which the fastest trains of the present day would be but as the old-time stage coach. The claim that a train may be safely driven at the rate of 240 miles an hour is one which sounds far-fetched, but in this day of remarkable achievements it would not be safe to say that it is impossible. The scheme by which space is to be to a considerable extent annihilated is briefly this: The inventor proposes to build an elevated railway something after the style of those now in use in New York, but with differences in the manner of construction and materials which will make it much cheaper and much stronger. Instead of running on wheels on an ordinary track as the cars on the elevated roads now in operation do, the proposed cars will be suspended below the track and will run on slides over rails made from a self-lubricating metal of which graphite is a chief constituent, which, it is said, "will enable the car to move along with as little friction as there is between the steel-clad sleigh runners and hard ice at a low temperature." The motive power is to be atmospheric pressure, to be obtained by exhausting the air from a tube of suitable size which is to be run along underneath the cars, though it may be placed above or at the sides with equal facility. The tube is to be of steel, with a lining of the same metal as the rails. Inside a piston, which is connected with the car by means of an arm which projects through a longitudinal slot. The slot has a metal cover which closes it effectually, but opens and closes automatically as the piston moves along. At fixed points along the line engines will exhaust the air from the tube on receiving a signal to do so, and the car on being released at the starting point under the pressure produced, will shoot forward on its journey like a shot from a gun. At the stopping point the car may be brought to a stand still by the simple expedient of admitting air to the piston tube and thus causing a resistance which may be increased or diminished at will. Being built above the surface of the ground, the track may be laid in a straight line, or nearly so, and at a low cost for right-of-way compared with the surface roads. A late number of the Boston *Herald*, commenting on the various features of this system, says that "they are altogether peculiar and original. They open up the question of rapid transit between different points in an altogether new light, giving to the possibility of its accomplishment a certainty which it could scarcely hope for under any other system." The *Herald* concludes with a flight of poetic fancy that these ideas "may be the heralds of a new era in railroading, wherein the traffic of the world will be lifted out of the mud of the earth, so to speak, and be made to glide through the air like birds on the wing."

ELECTORAL IMPURITY.

It is by no means a pleasant duty for a public journal to lecture upon the evils of bribery at elections, yet the present is a time when the attention of the public generally is directed to the consideration of this subject. No public man nor journal can excuse or condone bribery, yet it is well to calmly consider for a moment the motives which actuate men in receiving and giving bribes. The Dominion franchise is now so low that it is virtually the basis of universal suffrage. In order that this franchise may be properly exercised, the individual voters must be actuated by motives of the purest patriotism. They must be educated up to a level of intelligence which will insure their due consideration of the political policies of the day and up to such a high plane of morality that they will support that policy which they deem to be in the best interests of their country, irrespective of all purely personal or selfish considerations whatever. It is, therefore, the duty of the country to give to every child the facilities of securing a good common school education; but still more it is the duty of the pulpit and the press to inspire the people with a supreme regard for the best interests of the country, irrespective of all selfish considerations; or, in other words, with the spirit and sentiments of the most disinterested patriotism. It must be plainly manifest that just in so far as the individual departs from the plain path of duty and prefers to conserve his own interests rather than his country's weal, just in so far is he corrupted by selfish considerations; for the motives which actuate him in deviating from the path of disinterested patriotism are the very same motives which actuate the voter who accepts a consideration or a bribe for his vote. The voter who accepts a bribe doubtless reasons himself into the belief that he has no particular interest in the success of either candidate, and that therefore he may as well vote for the candidate who will pay the highest price for his franchise. The sole standard by which he decides in each instance is that of his own immediate personal interests. He does not look beyond and see that in conserving the interests of his country he may be conserving his own interests in a higher and nobler sense, that in losing the paltry bribe which is offered for his vote he is gaining a richer and more enduring reward; but the immediate conservation of what he deems to be his interests is all that concerns him. He sells his identity, his manhood, his conscience, for the paltry selfish gratification which he may procure with the few dollars which he obtains as the price of his vote. He is actuated by the basest and most selfish motives, rather than by purely patriotic considerations. The cause and occasion of this low state of morality is not far to seek. It lies in the fact that in Canada there has existed a party whose sole aim has been to secure office by decrying the land of their nativity or of their adoption. They have slandered and vilified its leading public men. They have ridiculed and made light of such enobling sentiments as patriotism and loyalty. They have taught men to believe that the country was utterly ruined; that its public men were debased; that the reign of corruption had begun; that the spoils system had reached its fullest development; and that it was only a question of who would secure the largest share of the booty. Since the opponents of the confederation movement formed a party which was increased by piqued and disappointed members of the Liberal-Conservative party, they have relied for success almost solely upon a policy of slander and vilification. What wonder than that the poorer and less intelligent voters who have imbibed these pernicious sentiments, have at the same time lost all regard for the country's weal and have been induced to accept the selfish consideration of bribes for their votes. While this Grit party have been decrying the country and its leading public men, thereby eradicating all sentiments of patriotism, and thus destroying the best safe-guards against individual corruption, they have been most profuse in their professions of purity. In 1873, when the government of that day resigned in consequence of the Pacific Railway scandal, the grit party ran the general elections on the sole issue of electoral purity, and they won them as the subsequent revelations showed, by the most wholesale debauchery of the electorate. It is to be remembered that on this the only occasion when the grit party secured office in Canada, the election courts unseated no less than thirty grit members for corrupt practices. The names of these thirty grit members who were unseated in 1873 were:

Shibley,	Cushing,
Jodoin,	Trembley,
MacKay,	Macdonald, (Cornwall)
McGregor,	McNab,
Chisholm,	Wood,
Irving,	Cameron, (S. Huron)
Norris,	Walker,
Javelin,	Mackenzie, (Montreal)
Coupal,	Stuart,
Biggar,	Kerr,
Murray,	MacDougal, (Renfew)
Alymer,	Cook,
Wilkes,	O'Donohue,
Prevost,	McLennan,
Itigimbotham.	Dymond.

Among those who were unseated at this time there were, as it will be remembered, H. H. Cook, who admitted that he had spent about $25,000 in his constituency; Major Walker, of London, who had also expended about $25,000; M. C. Cameron, who had expended from $10,000 to $14,000, and other instances of a like nature. In the Chambly election case it was proven that Mr. Jodoin, who was unseated had contributed $20,000 to an election fund which was under the management of Mr. Laflamme, the ex-Grit minister of justice. These and many other similar instances might be mentioned to show that this party, which by defaming its country had taught men to accept bribes and to be actuated by no higher motives, not only ran the elections of 1873 on the sole issue of electoral purity and gained it by wholesale corruption; but that at the present time this party are hypocritically posing as a party of political purists. To-day election protests are prevalent in the east. Grits figure largely in these scandals and are in the position of "people who live in glass houses." We who reside in the West are perhaps freer from election bribery and corruption than any portion of Canada. It is safe to say that at the last general elections in British Columbia, we can vouch for Victoria, not a "bit" changed hands for votes. This state of things is highly flattering to the "wild West," which can, however, teach its eastern cousins "a thing or two" (to use a now historic phase) about purity at elections. There is a remedy for the present low ebb of election morality, which has already been indicated above. It does not consist in hypocritical professions of purity; but it will be found in the educated patriotism of the country. Teach men that they have a country of which they may justly feel proud; inspire them with a spirit of patriotic devotion to that country's highest and best interests, and they will carefully consider the questions of the day and cast their votes for the best measures and the best men, scorning to take or be influenced by a bribe of any description whatever. The remedy for those abuses will be found in an enlightened patriotism and an educated manhood. The pulpit and the press should be devoted to this reform irrespective of all party or partizan considerations; but the desired reformation will be impossible, so long as politicians live only to defame their country and to conceal their baser acts under the veil of a hypocrisy—so long as they adhere to a party that professes purity, but which attempts to achieve success by seducing the purity of the electorate.

CANADA'S RELATION TO AUSTRALASIA.

Mr. K. Sando, a merchant of New Zealand, who was recently in New York, had a conversation with a New York *Herald* reporter in which he explained the many advantages offered to American exporters to do business in New Zealand. The population of that country is at present 640,000 and the annual exports are valued at £7,000,000, of which £400,000 goes to the United States. This trade is, however, constantly increasing. As Mr. Sando points out the distance from Auckland, New Zealand to San Francisco is only 6,000 miles while the distance to Great Britain is 16,000 miles, yet the latter secures nearly all the trade of New Zealand. An annual subsidy of £36,000 is paid to a New Zealand steamship company to carry the mails to San Francisco. In discussing the trade advantages which are offered to the United States by this mail steamship route Mr. Sando said:—

"There is already a feeling growing in favor of Canadian railroad lines, in view of the fact that they pass through British territory.

"A little more enterprise upon the part of the Canadians and they may get the next contract for mail service with the New Zealand government. The present contract expires in two years. This same route through Canada will probably be connected by cable from Vancouver Island to Australia, in which case the trade of the Australian colonies will be entirely lost to the United States."

This statement shows the signs of the times. Already the New Zealanders are discussing the advantages of the Canada Pacific continental route, and the question of transferring their present subsidy from the American steamship line to the proposed Canada Pacific steamship line to New Zealand and Australia. The New Zealand mail contract expires in two years and there is slight doubt, but by that time the Canada Pacific company's schemes will be consumated. In discussing the question of Australian trade, Mr. Sando furnished the reporter with the following facts:—

According to the latest statistics, the total imports of Australasia amounted to $63,268,491, and the total exports to $51,568,426, or a total commerce of $114,834,977 or over $574,174,885.

Australasia has a total territory amounting to about 3,075,030 square miles, which is only 620,972 square miles less than the whole area of Europe and excluding Alaska, is 47,420 miles more than the area of the United States of America.

The total population of Australasia at present is only 3,500,000, but the great Australian scientist, H. H. Hayter, estimates that at the present rate of progress the population of Australasia one hundred years hence will be 100,000,000.

Since the resources of this extensive and fertile country are of inestimable value, the development of Canadian-Australian trade becomes an object of the greatest importance. Already Australian journals are favorably disposed to the proposal to grant an annual mail subsidy to a Canada Pacific line of steamships from British Columbia to Australian ports; and when this proposed route is established it will give Canada a great advantage over all other countries in the matter of Australasian trade. The development of this trade will also promote a scheme for the commercial union of the colonies and the mother country. By such a union each colony could retain its own distinctive trade and fiscal policy, and at the same time grant such differential duties in favor of all British countries as would promote our intercolonial and British trade and give to the present political union a stable commercial basis. In fact Mr. Sando alludes to the development of such a sentiment in Australia when he says that—

"Political feeling in the Australian colonies is very loyal to the British crown, but there is considerable talk of a federation of the British empire as well as a federation of the British colonies."

Such a pan-Britanhic commercial and political union should at the present time be the goal of Canada's ambition. She has done much to render the consummation of such a federation feasible in the construction of the Canada Pacific route; the Canada Pacific company will have done more when to the Canada Pacific steamship line to Hong Kong they will have added a second steamship line to the Australasian possessions of the British empire.

ON BOOMS.

The great California land boom is nearly over and those who invested and those who sold during the recent whirl have begun to count up losses and gains. It is safe to say that the world has never before known a speculative period of such gigantic and long-sustained proportions as that which is now drawing to a close. The crazy operations of the Winnipeg boomsters in 1882-3 were deemed marvelous; but the extraordinary proceedings that characterized the California speculation threw the Manitobans entirely in the background. In one county alone—Los Angelos—$60,000,000 worth of realty was disposed of in three months. Los Angelos city, which had 25,000 people before the excitement commenced, has swollen her population to 60,000 in a single summer. Vast blocks of substantial brick buildings, churches, schoolhouses, residences and manufactories rose like an inspiration from Aladdin's lamp. Every accompaniment of flourishing civilization was added and a sleepy semi-Mexican town was speedily transformed into a busy metropolis. San Diego, San Jose, Santa Barbara and most other Southern California towns experienced the same impulse from the same cause—an influx of eastern visitors in search of climate and scenery. Country lands advanced enormously in sympathy with town lands. Orange groves, vineyards and orchards were in eager request at fabulous prices. It was in vain that prudent, thinking men pointed out that under no circumstances, however advantageous, could interest be realized on the investment. The visitors came to buy and buy they would and did. A few paid cash down for their purchases. But the majority parted with all the money they had and took the property on time. It is estimated that nearly $40,000,000 is owing on property bought in Los Angelos alone duing the boom. A. who had a lot to dispose of sold it to B. for $2,000, $500 down, the balance in one year. B. sold it for $7,500 to C., $750 down, the balance in one year. C. got rid of it the next day for $10,000, a small percentage cash, the remainder to be paid in the "sweet by-and-by." When the crash comes—and there are many evidences that it will not be long delayed—the property will probably revert to the original owner who will have received only $500 on a transaction which, after having been extensively manipulated, embraced several thousand dollars. The immorality of a system of speculation conducted on a basis so rotten as that described is evident; and yet it is on such flimsy foundations that most land booms have had their origin. Gudgeons are caught by the news craftily disseminated that B and C have realized immense profits in a single day on a single purchase from A, and rush to the real estate offices to invest under the impression that the transaction is *bona fide* when in reality it is as immoral and unsound as if it had taken place at a mock auction. The outcome of the affair will be that thousands will be utterly ruined. The state will gain a few valuable settlers, but in the long run it will be found that the country would have prospered more surely had there been no excitement. This has been the experience of all boom-cursed countries and towns from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast. A land boom struck Victoria in 1862. It would have been better fer the place if a western cyclone had swept over it. The losses would have been less severe, the misery less acute than that which resulted from the feverish speculation of that period. Since 1880 Victoria has gone steadily on—improving slowly but surely, but ever advancing. New Westminster—the Royal City—situated in the midst of the finest fisheries and the richest and most extensive farming land in the province, has had a similar experience. Booms have always been discountenanced there and the reward is a healthy and sound atmosphere pervading every branch of business. At Vancouver a fitful effort was made to fan the flame of speculation, but the most vigorous puffing failed to start any but a feeble blaze, and that has now died away. The Vancouverites are to be congratulated. A boom could have lasted a few weeks or months at the longest, and then would have come a period of great depression and loss. It is better that our new sister should grow slowly. She has already been described as presenting the finest example of the species of fungoid known as "mushroom" on the American continent. Let her alter her policy and and instead of praying for a whirlwind to fill her "sales," be content with a slight breeze of prosperity.

GREEK.

A new contribution, and one that is regarded as being of some practical importance, has been recently made to the much agitated question of the study of the classical language in schools and colleges. For many years past the opinion has been growing in weight that altogether too much time is devoted to Latin and Greek in educational institutions, and that less time might with profit be devoted to these studies and more to other subjects which are regarded, rightly or wrongly, as being of more practical importance. The strength which such opinions have obtained is seen in the effect that they have had in moulding the courses of study required at most colleges where Greek has been pushed more and more to one side, until now in many institutions it is made an elective study, with the more practical French or German as substitutes. This departure has been regarded with a good deal of doubt and disapproval by men trained under the old system, who are convinced that no studies which can be substituted for the classics will be half so effective in refining the taste and disciplining the mind. But such views, however strongly urged, have had little effect in delaying the change, partly, it is to be presumed, because even those who are strongly in favor of retaining the classics are obliged to admit that the apparent result is small in comparison with the time required to produce it. Apart from the "culture" which the study of Greek is supposed to impart it cannot be satisfactory to the most fervent admirer of the classics to have it said that in England, where a student is expected to devote several hours a day to the study of Greek, "at the end of these studies the vast majority of those who leave the university are unable to read Plato without a lexicon, or Aristophanes without a translation, and would be unable to converse with a Greek of any period." It is safe to say that of those who by assiduous work during their collegiate life have picked up a more extended knowledge of the authors referred to than is attributed to the "vast majority," not nine out of ten retain it for any length of time. When they want to refresh their memories they are content to do it by means of the best available translation. If the study referred to produced no other result than this it would have been banished long ago. The new contribution to the discussion of the question as to the retention or dismissal of the study of Greek comes from a gentleman who is strongly in favor of its retention, and believes that the whole trouble hitherto has arisen from the method of teaching, which he considers radically wrong. His opinion is that "the only rational method of mastering classical Greek is to approach it through the Greek of the present day." He asserts that the language of the modern Greek "differs from the classical authors less than Chaucer differs from Tennyson, or Rabelais from Renan." There is a reasonableness about this theory which should commend itself to teachers and students. The latter will at least have the satisfaction, in seeking to gain a knowledge of the ancient authors through the modern tongue, of knowing that they have acquired some practical familiarity with a living language which is spoken in a considerable portion of south-eastern Europe and Asia Minor, and which is growing in importance.

THE president and his wife evidently enjoyed their tour in the West. Some of the anti-administration newspapers are trying hard to find fault with him, but they are badly off for want of material. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, which does not agree with the president in matters political, says this of him:

"His published remarks have been uniformly in good taste, his progress has been quite free from a political turn or coloring, as far as external indications are concerned, and the people and press of the nation have united in cordially receiving him and his party wherever they have gone. The people, irrespective of party, have shown their generous feeling."

WHEN at Balmoral the Prince of Wales unveiled Boehm's statue of the Queen, presented by the district tenantry, the Queen expressed her thanks for the loyal and kind address presented to her. She said:—

"This statue will be a lasting memorial of the affection I always bear for my Highland home. I am deeply touched by the grateful terms in which you have alluded to my residence among you. The great devotion you have shown me and mine while here has ever added to the joys and lightened the sorrows of my life. I miss many kind faces of old friends no longer with us who would have rejoiced equally with me. I heartily reciprocate your good wishes, and I trust that we may still look forward to spending many happy days together."

Her Majesty was heartily cheered. The Seaforth Highlanders fired a *feu de joie*.

THE VICTORIA PILOTS.

TO THE EDITOR: Of late I have noticed there has been a great hue and cry about the conduct of the Victoria pilots and others, more particularly the former. Now, sir, I was an eye-witness when the S.S. Port Victor hove in sight on the morning of her arrival at this port from China, and I saw the Victoria pilots board her close out to Albert Head, the assertion of that scurvy sheet, the *News-Advertiser* to the contrary notwithstanding, and any others who say different utter an infernal falsehood.

Now, sir, I would like to know what the people of Vancouver and their mouth-piece want, for on enquiry I find that the pilots are perfectly right in not going outside the limits, because they receive no remuneration for doing so. What do you suppose a "Victoria pilot" receives for his services for the responsibility of piloting one of those large steamers into Esquimalt, and also having to cruise about two or three days? I am almost ashamed to tell you—*one dollar per foot*. What do you think about it? and what is the pilotage authority thinking about? And still worse, the Burrard Inlet pilots only receive, I am told, the magnificent amount of *one dollar per foot* for piloting those large vessels from Esquimalt to Vancouver, a distance of about eighty miles. Handsome, is it not? How good and qualified men can be got to do their piloting I cannot understand. More some other time. JUSTICE.

Victoria, Oct. 15, 1887.

WHY NOT?

TO THE EDITOR:—When the Premier was contracted for it was given out that the company wished to improve the means of communication between Victoria and Burrard Inlet. Now that she is built and running to the Sound, we hear no more about an improvement in Victoria-Inlet boats. The Yosemite is fast enough, but she is not modern, and the Princess Louise is neither fast nor modern. Either would be good enough for the Vancouver-Sound trade, but, unfortunately, both are now British, although originally American bottoms, and cannot change their flag. Why do not the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company buy or charter a cheap second-hand boat for their Sound business and put the Premier on the Victoria, the only route where she will be appreciated and where she can make money?

A FRESH WATER SAILOR.

THE BANFF HOTEL

Erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Superintendent Whyte has returned to Winnipeg from his trip over the eastern division. While away Mr. Whyte spent some days at Banff looking after the magnificent new hotel which is rapidly nearing completion, and which, it is expected, will be opened next April for the reception of hundreds of guests who will be attracted thither by the beauty of the Banff National Park. The mammoth structure is now ready for the furniture, which will be put into position immediately. Mr. George Hess, of Hess Brothers, Listowel and Toronto, has left for Banff, and under his supervision about $20,000 of grand new furniture will be put up and into shape. It is estimated that the cost of the furniture will exceed $40,000, and this does not include carpets and *bric-a-brac*. Mr. A. J. Lawson, of Montreal, representing the Edison Company, said that there would be about 425 incandescent lights used in the building, and that already the greater part of the appliances were on the ground. All rooms on the upper floors are finished and ready for occupancy, and the attention of the workmen is now being directed to the finishing up of the rotunda and the decoration of the lower floor. During the season wonders have been wrought in enhancing the rugged beauty of the location, and the throngs that will visit Banff next summer from all parts of Britain and the States will have reason to remember the surroundings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from the teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and take no other. d&w

EMMA AND THE PREACHER.

Miss Abbott Receives a Testimonial and Defends Her Fellow-Artists.

During the presentation of "Il Trovatore" by the Emma Abbott company at the opera house in Chattanooga the other night, the performance was interrupted by L. G. Walker, city editor of the *Times*, who appeared upon the stage and in the name of a large number of the best citizens of Chattanooga presented Miss Abbott with a large, magnificent solid silver yacht as a testimonial of Chattanooga's appreciation of her courageous and well-expressed defense of her profession against the bitter denunciation of a minister at one of the leading churches in Nashville the Sunday previous. The applause that followed the presentation was something never before witnessed in the Chattanooga opera house.

Miss Abbott, with faltering voice and tears streaming from her eyes, made the following reply:

"Ladies and gentlemen, or, rather, friends—I can't think of you other than as friends: You don't know how my heart is touched by this kind token of your approval of my course. I was present at the church at Nashville by accident, but when I heard my sister artists and myself maligned I had to speak, even if the whole church had fallen on me. When I think of Jennie Lind, who gave a fortune to charity; of Parepa Rosa, who is now in heaven; of Charlotte Cushman, of Mary Anderson, you and I know their lives are a refutation of all the shameless slanders he heaped upon them. I received telegrams yesterday from all parts of the United States approving my course, and I feel very grateful for this; but Chattanooga shall always have a warm spot in my heart and I shall always cherish this as the kindest token in my entire artistic career."

AT THE HOTEL.

The "Colonist's" Inkslinger is Lifted Up and Comes Down with a Thud.

"Have you seen the new boarder?"

It was the Medicine Man who spoke, the Musician echoed the query.

"I have not," said the Inkslinger, as he took his place at the table.

"There is a new boarder," said the Medicine Man.

"A very new boarder," said the Musician.

"Indeed!" said the Inkslinger, as he took his cup of tea from the fair hand of the waitress with the impartial smile and the fathomless eyes.

"A very new boarder," repeated the Musician—"a young lady, too."

The Inkslinger picked up his ears—"Ah!"

"With the tinest foot you ever saw!" said the Medicine Man.

"Aha!"

"She's a daisy," said the Musician "the jolliest little armful that ever—"

"Forbear!" said the Inkslinger, in a tone of friendly admonition; "forbear, young man. You should never speak lightly of that sweet minister to our comfort—woman." And he leered at the fathomless eyes that were looking straight—in another direction.

"I repeat the statement," obstinately declared the Musician. "The new boarder is the jolliest little armful that ever took up an abode here."

"I shall esteem it a pleasure to make her acquaintance," politely observed the Inkslinger.

"You will find her a most lively acquaintance," said the Musician.

"And most agreeable, I have no doubt," complacently added the Inkslinger, reaching for the cheese.

"Doesn't talk 'our language, though,'" said the Medicine Man. And then he and the Musician chuckled, and the Musician asked for a third cup of tea.

The Inkslinger mused. Was this a joke? He gave a glance in the direction of the fathomless eyes, but they were modestly veiled, and a blush tinged the cheek beneath them.

"When did the new boarder arrive?" he queried.

"Ask the nurse," said the Musician, with another subdued chuckle, while the Medicine Man frantically endeavored to choke himself with a cooky.

"Huh!" grunted the Inkslinger, for the truth dawned upon him, that the new boarder, upon whom he had already in imagination, made a most markedly favorable impression, was no other than a baby! A new boarder? Well, yes.

The Inkslinger finished his dinner in silence.

POOR PEERS.

Ladies of Aristocratic Families Going into Trade—A Fashionable Beauty Behind the Counter.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—One of the most curious signs of the times is the number of ladies in society who are taking to trade. In some instances these ladies are the wives of landlords who no longer get their rents and are consequently reduced to poverty. Cases of this class abound, especially in Ireland, where most landowners not possessing income elsewhere are now practically ruined. Their wives and daughters seek to earn a living as seamstresses or in shops. How long will it be before a similar state of things prevails among English landlords? Fire spreads, and nothing seems capable of quenching this one. Mrs. Wheeler has opened a shop in Davies street, Berkeley square, for the sale of decorative house work. She was one of the fashionable beauties of the Langtry type. Another lady of the same school, Mrs. Gurney, an exceedingly attractive woman, has opened a dressmaker's business. Why ladies have so long left this very profitable trade to ordinary shopkeepers is wonderful, considering the opportunities it gives them to indulge in the love of dress while filling their pockets at the same time.

HOW BUSINESS CAN BE DONE.

Well-known ladies entering this field who have a large connection can easily obtain capital, and if they have a good education and taste there is no reason why they should not make money. A lady formerly a recognized leader of fashion, now sells cloaks and mantles, designed by herself, which are pronounced by good judges to be far superior to French productions. Her husband keeps the books upstairs—surely a more dignified employment than old Mantalini's turning the mangle in the cellar. One of the Lennoxes—the Duke of Richmond's family—has a shop for robes and dresses, and is doing well.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S SISTER-IN-LAW.

Mrs. Kerr, Lord Dunraven's sister-in-law, makes and sells bonnets and hats. She has exquisite skill and taste, and so successful as to be able to maintain a large family, the rent from her husband's estates having almost entirely ceased. Mrs. Kerr has not yet opened a shop, but sells her goods to friends. People used to have a prejudice against bonnets and dresses of amateur make, but in the case mentioned the articles challenge comparison with the best professional work. That of course, is the secret of her success, for ladies will not dress badly for the sake of helping friends.

OTHER ARISTOCRATIC TRADESPEOPLE.

The idea used to be that the stage was the only resource for distressed ladies. The immense proportion of the failures to the successes cured this. Two sisters, daughters of a well-known general in the army, recently opened a shop for children's clothing, and made a profit of £300 in the first four months. Everybody is not doing as well as this. Unfortunately there are hundreds of ladies now almost penniless in this city for whom no door of employment is open. Every West End stationer is asked to sell their drawings or cards. There is little hope for these. So many rich families have been brought low in the last few years that applicants for employment crowd around every likely door. No change for the better can be looked for till trade and politics both improve.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The Ottawa Chief of Police has secured possession of a list of names of twenty-four young girls, twelve of them under the age of 14, who are being used by men for the purpose of prostitution in that city. He also has a list of the men and publication of their names would cause well-known citizens to take to the woods. The disclosures are made through the arrest of one of the young girls who has degenerated into a prostitute.

Judge McKenzie of Toronto declined to act in the Sheppard case, on the ground that the police magistrates whose decision he was asked to review had almost equal powers with himself. Counsel will now appeal to the high court for justice.

Stauffer's bank at Essex Centre was burglarized and $1,700 specie stolen. The cashier usually sleeps in the bank, but was out of town. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

News has been received that Thomas Cosgrove, the son of Mr. Lawrence Cosgrove, a well-to-do farmer in Glengary county was recently shot and killed on the Sault road, Michigan.

The ship Monarch, lost in the East Indies, belongs to the Postmaster-General. The loss is $50,000.

Rev. Mr. Burns, formerly a well-known Methodist minister on the Upper Ottawa, has been baptized and received into the Catholic church at Ottawa college.

An old woman named Holson, residing near Mimico, took a dose of strychnine, and was shortly afterwards found dead. She was in comfortable circumstances.

Duncan Campbell, the oldest man in Elgin, died in Southwold, aged 99 years. For fifty years he was known as the strongest man in Elgin.

The Ontario Reformers who are dissatisfied with the *Globe* are talking about forming a company to publish a genuine Liberal paper.

The promoters of the *Empire*, the new Conservative organ at Toronto, claim to have the bulk of the $200,000 capital stock subscribed, and hope to begin operations before the new year. Mr. Creighton is now in New York negotiating for the purchase of the most improved press.

A fire in the Grand Central hotel, Ridgetown, nearly ended in a holocaust, 70 of the inmates escaping in their night clothes losing all their goods.

Wong Chin Lee, a well-known *literateur* and lecturer from New York, is very indignant because he had to pay $50 on entering Canada and intends having the matter attended to by the Washington Government.

H. Anson Forbes, a private banker and bucket-shop keeper of Toronto is missing. He left a large number of creditors to mourn his loss.

QUEBEC.

The price of coal has advanced twenty-five cents a ton, in Montreal. Stove is now $6.50, and egg furnace $6. A shortage of stock is the alleged cause.

Two families, Russell and Rumboldt, who reached Montreal from Labrador after great privation, tell a terrible tale of suffering on that bleak shore. Mrs. Russel says she has not tasted meat for 25 years.

By a fire at Neil's boarding house at Lake Edward, on the Lake St. John railway, Thos. Sanders, aged 35, married, and leaving a family, Tom Buchanan and Geo. Schotton, were burned to death.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Judge James gave judgment in the Victoria, C. B., election, voiding the return of J. A. McDonald on account of bribery by agents.

PETTY ROBBERIES.

Something About the Sneak-thief and His Operations—Who He Is.

It is always noticeable that when the winter months set in, the sneak-thief begins to get his work in on the residences situated in the suburbs, and so daring does he become that he is not above entering houses in the broad daylight, no matter what chances he may run of being caught. Neither has he any fear of being found out after the deed is done, for he manages to cover up his tracks most effectually. From his actions we are led to believe he belongs to the race of the lowest type of Chinese who have managed to live in the nooks and corners of Chinatown, where the stranger—and even the citizens—have no hopes of locating them. This pest, no doubt, studies well the place he intends to rob, and loiters in spots where he will not be seen until an opportunity offers itself, when he quietly performs his work and departs for a place of concealment in the before-mentioned dives of Chinatown. There he is safe until the affair blows over, when he stalks out, to see what next he can lay his hands on. Some people blame the police for their failure to catch him, but it is plain to be seen that the officers are almost powerless. There is only one remedy, which, at first thought, seems almost impossible to put in force, and that is to break up entirely the secret societies of the lower class of Celestials and compel them to live as white people do; then the officers of the law would have comparatively little difficulty in locating the thief and bringing him to justice. It cannot but be noticed that the officers have been doing well of late, as evinced by the lively appearance at the police court during the past few weeks, and there is no doubt that if they are given the opportunity they will corral many suspicious characters who are now at large

STILL UNKNOWN.

No Truth in the Report that R. Hall and Party Were Drowned.

Nanaimo *Free Press:* From Mr. E. Hill, who arrived from Cape Mudge by the steamer Dunsmuir yesterday, it is learned that the sloop found upset by the Indians was towed by them into the Campbell River, and is now there awaiting identification. The sloop is a nicely finished double-ender, painted yellow inside and red outside. The sloop was found on its side with the sail not set. In the boat were found a cook stove and kettles, paint brushes, head of a garden rake, an Indian bow and four sets of Indian bracelets. There is no name or mark on the boat by which she could be identified. The Indian chief at Campbell River has the boat in charge pending it being claimed by the owner.

From Mr. Graham, who returned by the steamer yesterday, we learn that there is no truth in the report that R. Hall and his party were drowned. Mr. Graham saw Mr. Hall at his farm, and he was hale and hearty.

Mr. J. H. Gray, C. E., and his exploring party left Salmon River on Sunday, proceeding northwards, and did not expect to return there for fourteen days.

The writ for a new election in Cumberland has been issued, and the election has been fixed for Nov. 9th.

THE AMERICAN BRIEF

Submitted at the Trial of the Sealers Seized in Behring's Sea—Grounds of the Appeal.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—The government is in receipt of advices containing the brief submitted on behalf of the American government at the trials of the sealing vessels recently confiscated in Alaska. The volume is of voluminous character, and lays special stress on the right of Russia in connection with Behring's sea and adjacent waters. It traces the discovery and early history of the Russo-American possessions, and contends that no other nation ever owned adjacent lands, or that any necessity ever existed for the use of Behring's ses for other purposes than those for which territorial writers are used. A Russian ukase issued in 1821 proclaimed this right, and a subsequent treaty contained the relinquishment on Russia's part of "the great ocean" (the Pacific), but no reference was made to Behring's sea. This, Mr. Delaney, the American counsel, contends is a virtual acknowledgement by Britain of Russia's exclusive rights. The Canadian government appears to think this brief will strengthen Canada's claims on the headland theory.

The government has received information of the ground of the appeal to be made to the supreme court of the United States from the judgment of the United States district court in Alaska, confiscating the British schooner W. P. Sayward for hunting and sealing in Behring's Sea. Six American vessels were also forfeited on the same occasion and under similar circumstances. Mr. Willoughby Clark, who had charge of the defence, will appeal on the following grounds.

1. That as none of the vessels were captured within the marine mile limit they were engaged in the legitimate calling in the open sea common to all.

2. That as they were outside that limit they were not in Alaska territory or in the waters thereof within the meaning of the act.

3. That Russia could not cede to the United States that which she did not absolutely possess.

4. That Behring's Sea is properly a portion of the North Pacific Ocean and was included in the treaties made between the United States and Great Britain previous to the treaty of cession.

5. That no great body of water can be properly claimed by any nation unless entirely or nearly surrounded by its own territory.

6. That Behring's Sea and Straits have always been a highway to the Arctic Ocean.

7. That the imaginary boundary line mentioned in the treaty of cession could not and does not define the limits of any country, a portion of it being absolutely in mid-ocean, and another portion extending interminally in the frozen ocean, which, if extended definitely, would strike somewhere about Nova Zembla, and cannot be the portion of any boundary line.

8. And that the evidence on behalf of the government was in no case sufficient to cause a decree of forfeiture.

POLICE COURT.

After a Storm Comes a Calm—Only Two Assault Cases Before the Court Yesterday.

Frederick B. Wilson, charged with assaulting Ah Lung, a peaceable Chinese cook.

In answer to the magistrate's query, whether he pleaded guilty or not, Wilson said he had been drinking, but had a slight recollection of wrangling with a Chinaman. Prisoner could not say if Ah Lung was the man.