The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 8 1898. VOLUME NO 55

TWO HOLIDAY HORRORS

Steam Engine Dashes Full Speed Into Crowded Trolley Car at Cohoes.

Eighteen Dead and Others Fatally Injured — Similar Accident at Washington.

Cohoes, N.Y., Sept. 5.—One of the most appalling disasters in the history of railway wrecks occurred in this city to-night shortly before 8 o'clock. A trolley car of the Troy City railway was struck by the night boat special of the Delaware & Hudson railway at the crossing at the west end of the Hudson river bridge which connects the city with Lansingburg, and its load of human freight was hurled into the air.

Eighteen of the 35 pasengers are dead and at least ten of the remainder will die.

The cars entering the city from Lansingburg were crowded with passengers returning from a Labor Day picnic at Lansseliaer park, a pleasure resort near Troy. The crossing where the accident occurred is at a grade. The motor car was struck directly in the centre by the engine of the train which was going at a high rate of speed. The accident came without the slightest warning. The motorman evidently saw the train approaching as he reached the track and opened his lever and started the car at full speed but his efforts were in vain. With a crash that startled the city for blocks from the scene of the disaster the powerful monster of steam crashed into the lighter vehicle.

The effect was horrible. The motor car parted in two, both sections being hurled into the air in splinters. The mass of humanity—for the car was crowded to overflowing—were torn and mangled. Those in the front of the car met with the worst fate. The force of the collision was there experienced to the greatest degree, and every human being in that section of the car was killed.

The sight at the scene of the accident was horrible. A mass of shattered humanity lay about. Headless and limbless trunks were found in some cases 50 feet from the crossing. The pilot of the engine was smashed, and amid its wreckage were the corpses of two women. The shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying made the experience gruesome in the extreme. The passengers on the train suffered no injury with the exception of the violent shock.

The injured were taken to the city hospitals and to the Continental knitting mill, the former not having sufficient ambulance service to care for them all.

Washington, Sept. 5.—A locomotive struck an electric car here to-night, killing two persons and injuring one other.

FLAG INCIDENT AT DAWSON.

Customs Agent Davis Resents Raising of Stars and Stripes Over His Office.

There was a little flag incident up at Dawson lately, owing to a difference of opinion between Dominion Customs Agent Davis and United States Consul McCook. Mr. Davis had his office at the A. C. Co.'s store, office buildings not being too plentiful in the golden metropolis, and decidedly costly, too, a two-story log building in which the Canadian Bank of Commerce is now installed costing $56,000. Consequently empty stores are not a feature of Dawson. When the United States consul arrived he secured offices in the same place as the Dominion customs official and proceeded to put up the Stars and Stripes over the building. Mr. Davis declined to allow a foreign flag to float over what was used as a Dominion government office and as a result the United States flag came down and it and the consul moved over to another building. The costliness of lumber will make the coming winter a very hard one on those who are without means—and there are many such in Dawson. These unfortunates will, hundreds of them, have to put in the winter with only tents for shelter, and besides there are many who will have to depend on charity for food.

Sometimes it seems to weary woman that she must certainly give up. The simplest and easiest work becomes an almost insurmountable task. Nervousness, sleeplessness and pain harrass her and life seems hardly worth the living.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was made for her. The former is for ills distinctly feminine, the other for her general system. Together they supply a scientific and successful course of treatment. The "Favorite Prescription" restores healthy, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities, strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation. The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, fills out the hollows in cheeks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1,008 page Common Sense Medical Adviser illustrated.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DIVIDED AS TO ALASKA.

Quebec Commissioners Have No Solution of Boundary Difficulty —Newfoundland Baulking.

Canada Takes to Suggestion to Adopt the American Alien Labor Law.

Quebec, Sept. 5.—The nearest approach to a positive agreement has been reached by the international commissioners in the matter of the alien labor laws. The United States commissioners are said to be ready to consent that the United States alien laws shall not operate on the Canadian frontier, providing the Canadian government have passed and enforced laws including identically the same classes of immigrants as the United States laws provide against. This Canada may do.

The Alaska boundary dispute is understood to divide the commissioners as much as ever.

The abrogation of the bonding privilges enjoyed in the United States by Canadian railways is not insisted upon by all the commissioners from the United States.

The shore fisheries question is far from rettlement. Sir Jas Winters, for Newfoundland, wants to have authority to negotiate a direct treaty with the United States, irrespective of Canada, protesting against his colony being commercially ostracised by the United States because of Canada's action in extending preferential trade to Great Britain.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 5.—Sir James Winter, the Premier, returned to-day from the Quebec conference in order to meet the British royal commission on the French shore question whose members are expected on Sunday next. Judging from reliable reports of the Premier's work at Quebec the prospects are bright for a satisfactory arrangement of the dispute between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland.

GLADSTONE'S WILL.

The Venerable Statesman Penned It Himself—Value of His Estate.

London, Sept. 5.—The will of the late Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone has been probated. It shows that his personal estate is valued at £59,506. Mr. Gladstone's will was written himself in an ordinary memorandum book. It is a document of about two thousand words, and is a remarkable specimen of penmanship. The second clause of the will had reference to funeral arrangements, and says:

"Commending myself to the infinite mercies of God in the incarnate Son as my only and sufficient hope, I leave the particulars of my burial to my executors, specifying only that they be very simple and private, unless there be conclusive reasons to the contrary; and I desire to be buried where my wife may also lie. On no account shall a laudatory inscription be placed over me."

After appointing his sons as executors, the will charges the future possessor of Hawarden to remember that, as head of the family it will be his duty to extend good offices to other members thereof, according to his ability and their manifest needs and merits. The rest of the document leaves souvenirs to servants and bequeathes to his grandson William, as heir, heirlooms all the patents of the crown of offices held by testator and boks and prints presented to him by the Queen, letters to the Queen, etc. The will bears date of November 26, 1896.

VERMONT ELECTIONS.

Republicans the Winners in the Biennial Contest Just Concluded.

White River Junction, Sept. 6.—In the regular biennial Vermont elections today the Republicans elected their entire state ticket headed by Edward C. Smith, of St. Albans, for governor, and re-elected H. H. Henry Powers, of Morristown, and W. G. Grout, of Barton, to represent the first and second congresional districts respectively.

RUSSIAN ARROGANCE.

Czar's Subjects Acting in Liaotong as if They Owned the Place.

London, Sept. 6.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times who has just paid a visit to Niu Chwang in the province of Liaotong, Manchuria, a terminus of the proposed railway extension, the contract for building which has been at issue between the Russian and British governments, says: "The Russians are acting there quite regardless of the rights of Englishmen and others and as if the place belonged to them."

According to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai it is rumored there that the British fleet is under orders to rendezvous at Nuichwang.

London, Sept. 5.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai says the Tientsing-ching kiang railroad contract has been promised to a syndicate backed by Anglo-German capital.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Mr. Sifton Coming to the Coast—Intense Heat at Toronto—Obituary.

James Ferrier Kirk, a prominent financial man of Toronto, and a very popular sportsman, died very suddenly yesterday.

The hot spell still prevails at Toronto, though there was a slight moderation on Saturday and Sunday, only ninety degrees being recorded on the observatory the theremometer, which is a comparatively cool and shady spot. The observatory officials hold out no hope of a cool wave for some days, but the temperature had moderated last night.

Major Walsh, ex-commissioner of the Yukon, spent a few hours in Toronto on Saturday with Dufferin Pattullo, his private secretary, and then proceeded to his home in Brockville. He had nothing to say in addition to the interviews obtained in the West.

Railway traffic to and from Toronto is very heavy, all trains being crowded. The city is swarming with visitors.

Hon. Mr. Sifton leaves Winnipeg today with James Sutherland for a western trip which may extend to British Columbia.

Rev. Thomas Stanton, rector of St. Mark's church at Deseronto, Ont., is dead.

The Canadian Pacific company's receipts for the week ending August 31st were $718,000; for the same week last year they were $684,000.

A QUEEN ENTHRONED.

Wilhelmina of the Netherlands Assumes the Government Under Happy Auspices.

Splendid Scene in Amsterdam and Tokens of Affection for Young Sovereign.

Amsterdam, Sept. 6—To-day witnessed the important ceremonies attendant upon the long-awaited enthroning of Queen Wilhelmina, who came of age on August 31. The day began with a salute of 101 guns and a majestic choral performance by trumpets from the towers of the five great churches of Amsterdam. The multitudes were kept back by lines of troops of all arms. At 10:35 the princely families of Saxe-Weimar drove to the church escorted with cavalry with bands playing, drums beating and the troops presenting arms. Almost immediately afterwards the Queen's mother appeared in a stately coach, which was surmounted by a gilt royal crown, upon a crimson cushion. She received an ovation and was greeted with endless cheering and cries of "Long live the Queen's mother." About ten minutes later the beating of drums and the blare of trumpets signalled the fact that Queen Wilhelmina had left the palace and at the very moment the sun burst from the clouds in brilliancy which was looked upon as a happy augury for the young sovereign.

The procession was headed by the king at arms with the heralds in their gorgeous antique costumes and bearing long trumpets, adorned with pendant flags. But all the splendor of the royal retinue was overlooked by the vast crowds of people whose eyes were turned upon the central figure of this imposing function—the young queen on foot amidst her people, decked with all the emblems of royalty. On her head was a diadem of diamonds, crown-shaped. Her robe was of white silk with a long train, under a mantle of rich red velvet on which the lions of Nassau were displayed in gold embroidery. The mantle was bordered with ermine. The sword of state was carried before the young queen by a general. Her Majesty carried herself with grace and fortitude, but her blanched cheeks were evidence of the profound emotion inspired by the greatness of the occasion. The jewels worn by the young queen were part of those stolen in Brussels on September 9, 1829, some of which were recovered by the police of New York.

The roars of loyal cheers grew louder and more sustained as Her Majesty proceeded to the church which, in the meanwhile, had been filled with brilliantly robed ladies and uniformed civil and military authorities, naval officers and members of the diplomatic corps. As the precession of the Queen's mother entered the church the assembly arose and remained standing. The Queen's mother wore a low-necked dress of light mauve color, trimmed with lace and covered with pearls. On her head was a splendid tiara and on her breast was displayed the insignia of the Dutch order. The maids of honor and the ladies-in-waiting were dressed in beautiful costumes, blazing with diamonds. They followed the Queen's mother, who took up a position on the left of the throne but remained standing until the arrival of her daughter, the sovereign.

Suddenly the king-at-arms, from the portal of the church, heralded the arrival of Queen Wilhelmina, who entered the building escorted by a train of generals, each bearing an emblazoned banner. The chorus, which included the greatest artists of Holland, sung "Wilhelminus von Nassaue." The Queen, looking very well in her robes of state, bowed from side to side as she passed on to the throne, and then she turned and again bowed and took her seat. A moment later Her Majesty arose, and in a clear and perfectly calm voice, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the States General: Since the death of my ever lamented father, and until I have completed my eighteenth year, the government has been in the hands of my mother. I have now assumed the government, and I have issued a proclamation to my well-beloved people. The hour has now arrived when, amid the faithful states general, and invoking the holy name of God, I shall pledge myself to the people of the fatherland to maintain their rights and privileges. On this day I draw more closely the solemn tie existing between myself and my people. The very ancient union of the Netherlands and of the House of Orange is confirmed afresh. Beautiful is my vocation; beautiful is my task. I am happy and grateful to be able to govern the Netherlands, a nation small in numbers, but great in virtue and in strength of character. I esteem it a privilege and pleasing duty to devote all my strength to the prosperity and welfare of the fatherland. The house of Orange can never, yea, never, do enough for the Netherlands.

"I need your support and co-operation, and I feel convinced you will lend me these in order that we may be able to work together for the honor and prosperity of the Netherlands people. May this be the aim of our people, and may God bless you and my labors for the salvation of the fatherland."

This was the first public utterance of the Queen to her people. It was listened to with profound emotion. Her enunciation was so perfect that her clear voice penetrated to the farthest recesses of the church.

After the address the Queen sat for a few moments, and then arose and repeated in the same clear tones the usual oaths to uphold the constitution, defend the country, protect the liberty of her subjects, using therefor all legal means, "as a good king should."

RHEUMATISM CURED IN 4 HOURS.

Mr. R. H. West, Water street, Vancouver, B.C., writes: I had been troubled with a very painful attack of rheumatism in my right shoulder for four days and could not use my arm. A friend procured a bottle of Griffith's Magic Liniment and with two applications, in less than four hours time, the pain and stiffness disappeared so that I could use my arm as well as ever. It is truly a wonderful liniment. As I have not had the slightest sign of rheumatism returning. Griffith's Magic Liniment penetrates through the joints, relieving pains and aches, and reducing the swelling quicker and more permanently than any remedy previously discovered.

Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

A SECOND BALACLAVA.

Such Was the Charge of the Twenty-First Lancers Upon the Dervish Host.

Bravery of the British Troops Excites Admiration in the Capitals of Europe.

London, Sept. 6.—The Lord Mayor, for the citizens of London, has congratulated General Kitchener on his great victory over the dervishes, and told him that the freedom of the city awaits him upon his return.

The papers here enlarge proudly on the charge of the Twenty-first Lancers at Omdurman, which they describe as a second Balaclava. Making all allowance, it seems to have been a brilliant feat. It was the maiden engagement of the regiment, which was recently converted from Hussars. They were ordered to prevent the enemy from returning to Omdurman, five miles distant. They charged to within 30 yards of the dervishes, when suddenly they found themselves confronted by 2,000 hidden reserves. They did not hesitate, though they were exposed to a withering infantry fire, but began to hack their way through the enemy, who stood 20 deep. They struggled through, but every one who fell was instantly hewn to pieces by the fanatical dervishes.

The brunt of the fighting fell on No. 2 company. A corporal of this company who arrived on the far side of the enemy, drenched with blood and reeling from weakness, was ordered to fall out. Waving his bent lance, he shouted "Never," and called to his squadron, "Form up, No. 2." After cutting through the enemy the lancers, bleeding and blown, re-formed steadily.

Col. Martin refused to allow them to charge again. He ordered them to dismount, and to pour a carbine fire into the dervishes. This fire drove the enemy back into the line of the Anglo-Egyptian fire.

Another incident of the charge was the gallant attempt of Lieut. Montmorency, Capt. Kenna and Corp. Swarbuck to recover the body of Lieut. Grenfell. They kept the enemy off with their revolvers and placed the body on a horse, which, however, shied, rendering their attempt fruitless.

Despatches from Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and Rome say that the mayors of those cities join in an unwonted chorus of unstint death by jumping. The only serious injury was to one of the passengers, a young man, who had his leg broken and sustained a painful scalp wound.

A Chinese wash house on Westminster avenue was partially destroyed by fire this morning.

Some of the junior players in the lacrosse match between Westminster and Vancouver at Brockton point yesterday gave a very brutal exhibition of the game and several players were badly hurt. One boy got so vicious a stroke that he bled profusely from the mouth and nose and was unconscious for some time.

The executive of the Labor Day celebration deserve more than a word of praise for the very able manner in which they handled yesterday's big demonstration. There was not a hitch from first to last, and the day was greatly enjoyed by the thousands participating.

OPERATIONS ON CHANGE.

Variable Market in New York with Little Speculation—London Reports Favorable Outlook.

New York, Sept. 6. — To-day's stock market was variable and irregular at all times, but more or less under the continued influence of the shrinking surplus reserves of the banks and the stiffer rates for money. General speculation was almost at a standstill and the movement was confined largely to special stocks, but trading being highly professional. The opening was higher in sympathy with London where the fall of Omdurman was an influence in all departments of the markets.

The Evening Post's London financial cable says: "The stock markets here were generally good to-day on the clear political horizon, such declines as have taken place in Argentine and a few other stocks being merely due to profit-taking. Grand Trunk was flat. Americans opened above the parity, but except Central Pacific the market was uninteresting until the close, when a sharp rise in Baltimere and Ohio was the feature. The general outlook for Americans is good, unless public attention should be seriously diverted to mines. The position at the moment is that the Cape is buying Kaffirs eagerly and Adelaide is buying West Australian mines. Both markets are bare of shares and efforts are evidently being made to engineer a small boom. New York is buying gold in Paris as also here, although much mystery is observed here as to the actual buying. The price is about 77s. 10½d. The Indian government is renewing £2,000,000 in treasury bills, and this may help to steady the money rates here. A large amount is to be repaid by the market to the Bank of England to-morrow. The market in Paris was uncertain and Berlin was firm."

Closing prices: Amn. Cot. Oil, 27½; Amn. Tob., 141½; Amn. Sugar, 143¾; do. pfd., 115½; Amn. Spirits, 13¾; A. T. & S. F. pfd., 34⅝; Bay State Gas, 3½; Can. Pac., 88; Can. Sou., 53¾; Ch. & O., 38¼; Chgo. R. & Q., 117¾; Chgo. Gas, 106⅝; Chgo. & N. W., 134¾; C. R. I. & P., 104⅝; C. M. & St. P., 113¾; Cons. Gas, N. Y., 187; C. C. C. & St. L., 12¼; Del. Lac., & W., 151; D. & R. G. pfd., 57 7-8; G. E., 43⅝; Lac. Gas, 78; Lou. & N., 58; Man. Elev., 95; Mo. Pac., 36; North Amn., 6 7-8; do. pfd., 78; N. Y. L. E. & W., 14; do. 1st pfd., 37; N. Y. O. & W., 16; Pac. Mail, 37 7-8; P. & R. all paid, 15¾; Pullman, 188; Southern Ry Com., 9¾; do. pfd., 35¾; Tenn. C. & I., 31¼; Tex. Pac., 14 7-8; U. S. Leather pfd., 72¼; U. S. Rubber, 145; do. pfd., 105; U. P. rcts., 33¼; do. pfd., 67¼; Wabash pfd., 32¼; W. U., 93¼; Met., 133¾; Brooklyn R. T., 64¼.

Commercial cable in Montreal, 187 and 184; C. P. R. in London, 90¾.

Money on call firm at 2 to 3 per cent.; last loan, 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3¾ to 4½ per cent. Sterling exchange easy at $4.84¼ to ¾ for demand and at $4.82¾ to $4.83 for sixty days; posted rates, $4.83¼ to $4.84 and $4.85¼ to $4.88. Commercial bills, $4.81¼ to $4.82.

Silver certificates, 59¾ to 60¼. Bar silver, 60¼c.; Mexican dollars, 46¾c.

Copper firm: brokers, $12; exchange, $11 25 to $12 37½. Lead, brokers, $3.90; exchange, $4 00 to $4.05. Tin dull; straits $16 10 to $16 17½; plates barely steady. Spelter quiet: domestic, $4 65 to $4.75. Pig iron, easy; Southern, $9.75 to $11.00; Northern, $10.00 to $11.50.

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VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

A Millionaire Discouraged With Yukon, Returns to Manitoba Wheat Fields.

Stabbed by an Italian — Cariboo Staging Adventure—Very Rough Lacrosse.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Sept. 6.—W. A. Ingram, formerly a millionaire miner of Montana and now a Manitoba wheat king, says, after thoroughly examining the Yukon country, that none of the creeks are up to expectations, while two-thirds of the claims on Bonanza creek are worthless. Eldorado is somewhat better but also has a number of poor claims. Other creeks have not been prospected sufficiently to find out whether they are good or not. If they are not the camp is doomed, for Bonanza and Eldorado are about worked out. The history of placer mining is repeating itself in Klondike. If something else very rich is not discovered Dawson will become but an Indian trading post inside a year. All the timber is gobbled up by one man, Dan Stewart. The government have no reserve claims worth having, all having been taken before the order-in-council passed. In spite of reports to the contrary no gold has been found in Teslin river. Big Salmon river, Little Salmon river, Walsh creek, Pelly river, McMillan river, Stewart river and McQueslin river. In fact gold has been found nowhere in paying quantities except in the Klondike and Indian rivers. Mr. Ingram appears to be somewhat of a pessimist.

The site of the new drill hall will be on Dunsmuir and Beatrice streets opposite the Cambie street grounds.

The steamer Lombard is in port with a cargo of sugar from Java for the refinery.

Jos Wolf, formerly city scavenger of Vancouver, but now of New Westminster, was stabbed in several places in a quarrel at Vancouver yesterday by Jos. Barris, notoriously known as "Dago Joe." Wolf is said to have picked a quarrel with the Italian. Barris is being held pending the result of Wolf's injuries.

A E. Council has been made on the Silver Tip, Texada, exposing six feet of pay ore, while free ore has come to slight in the Surprise in the lower level.

Mr. Frank Richardson wires home that the Cariboo stage fell over a precipice on Saturday, the passengers escaping instant death by jumping. The only serious injury was to one of the passengers, a young man, who had his leg broken and sustained a painful scalp wound.

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C.P.R. WORLD-FAMOUS.

Celebrity the Road Enjoys a Reason for Refusing Advantage in Rates.

Inter State Commission Makes Friendly Comment, Though Giving Adverse Decision.

Montreal, Sept. 6.—The following circular has been issued by the C. P. R. Company, addressed to the executive officers of competing and connecting lines:

The complete opinion of the inter-state commerce commission in the matter of certain differences about passenger rates between the U. P. R. and a number of railway companies in the United States has just come to hand. The commissioners recite the circumstances under which the C. P. R. was by agreement with the other lines first accorded a differential, and in this connection they say:

"There may be reasons for which this particular differential ought never to have been granted, but if the differential principle is to be admitted at all it can hardly be said that the claim to one when originally made by the C. P. R. was utterly without foundation. In insisting upon it, that company was simply claiming what numerous American lines had claimed and what many of them were enjoying. We find nothing in the negotiations which led to the re-adjustment of that differential in 1898 which savor of undue constraint upon the part of the C. P. R.

"Whatever move may have influenced the road in openly reducing the rates it is difficult to see what better course it could take in view of existing conditions. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific, its chief competitors, in wilful violation of the law which they are required to obey, had not only abolished the differential, but were taking at least some instances a substantial differential for themselves. The Canadian Pacific claims that as a result of these practices business was unduly diverted from its route.

"Ought the Canadian Pacific to have indulged in similar practices? Obviously not. If the American lines deemed the differential warranted they should not have published rates which ignored it.

"Neither do we see anything radically unfair in the present attitude of the Canadian Pacific to this question. A recognized method of settling differences between competing lines is by arbitration, and the articles of many railway associations provide for such arbitration. When therefore the Canadian road proposes to submit to the arbitration of one or more disinterested persons the adjustment of this matter in difference with its American competitors, its position is instinctively felt to be a fair one. It may be wrong in its contention but it can hardly be said to use the methods of the highwayman in enforcing those contentions.

"It was not understood by this company that the commissioners would express an opinion on the rights of the claim for a differential, and therefore the company had no opportunity to submit its full reasons and argument, but the commissioners have dealt with the subject in their report and they give it as their opinion that the C. P. R. is not entitled to differential on Pacific Coast passenger business. In giving their reason they say:

"This is clearly apparent by comparing conditions now with those when those differentials were first allowed. In 1886 the Canadian Pacific Railway was a newly completed road. Its road was imperfect, its name little known. It had no communication with Seattle or Tacoma except by boat from Vancouver. Under these circumstances it might very well have been that it could not at the same rate obtain a fair portion of business. To-day all this is reversed. Of all these competing lines the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway alone extended from ocean to ocean. Its roadbed and its equipment are equal to any. It has railroad connection with Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. It runs through cars on certain days each week from Boston to Seattle and from Boston to Vancouver, and through cars every day from Montreal to Vancouver. It has steamship connection with Asia by its own steamships. It may be doubted if the name of any of the rivals, perhaps of any American railroad, is more generally known throughout the civilized world than is that of the Canadian Pacific."

In reference to traffic between New York and San Francisco, the commission are of opinion that the Canadian Pacific has no right to that traffic, because of the greater length of its road. In expressing this opinion the commissioners evidently lost sight of the fact that with nearly the same proportionate difference in distance between points in Eastern and Canada and Manitoba they had already suspended the operation of the fourth section of the interstate commerce act known as the "Long and Short Haul Clause" to enable the American lines via Chicago and St. Paul to compete with the Canadian Pacific for purely Canadian busines to and from Manitoba without disturbing their intermediate rates.

It is not doubted that this will receive the further consideration of the commissioners.

The findings of the commissioners justify every step taken by the Canadian Pacific for the protection of its interests from the very beginning, and while we regret that an opportunity was not given us to present our case as regards the special question of differentials, we cannot help recognizing the marked spirit of fairness with which the whole subject is handled, particularly in view of the fact that on the one side was the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., a foreign corporation, while on the other was a combination of companies in the United States representing 7,000 miles of railway, before an American tribunal.

Throughout their very able analysis of the question, the commissioners seem to have entirely lost sight of the fact that while this company is competing with the United States railways for interstate traffic several of the important lines in the United States are active competitors of the Canadian Pacific for Canadian traffic, and it may not be out of place to say here that if such an arrangement were practicable and in the public interest the Canadian Pacific could very well afford and would be glad to forego all claims to inter-state traffic of every description if its United States competitors made no inroads on the business tributary to its lines in Canada.

However in this case, as in all previous cases involving United States traffic, the company accepts without question and will be governed by the decision of the commissioners, taking care of course that its rates will be on the basis of those which prevail by any other route, and tariffs covering the traffic affected by the decision, to take effect on the 25th inst., restoring ante-bellum rates as far as possible in existing conditions, will be filed by the company in accordance with the inter-state commerce law.

(Signed) T. G. SHAUGHNESSY, Vice-President.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A BRIDGE COLLAPSES.

Sixty Workmen on New Railway Structure Hurled Into St. Lawrence River.

Thirty or More Lives Lost and Many Survivors Terribly Injured.

Hogansburg, N.Y., Sept. 6.—A most appalling disaster occurred near here today. The great railway bridge being erected across the St. Lawrence river for the New York & Ottawa railway, now under construction gave way about noon, sending upwards of 60 workmen down with the debris into the mighty rushing river sixty feet below.

Thirty-three of the victims have been taken to the hospital at Cornwall, Ont., and one of these is dead. It is believed that over twenty yet remain in the river and it is expected that the death roll will not be completed for many days.

The workmen were largely from the New York side of the river and it is almost impossible to obtain their names. A number of the victims were Indians from the famous St. Regis tribe whose reservation is in the northwestern part of Franklin county.

Many of those who escaped climbed up the iron work which still rested on piers at either end.

The latest news makes it probable that the death list will reach fully 30. So far as can be learned 87 were on the pay roll, of whom 82 reported for work this morning. Of this list only 38 have been accounted for.

SPANIARDS IN PHILIPPINES.

Madrid Government Would Like to Send Warships to Bring Them Home.

London, Sept. 6.—A special despatch from Madrid, published here this afternoon, says the cabinet has been occupied in discussing the situation of the Spaniards, civil and military, in the Philippines who may be desirous of returning to Spain, but who may be deterred from so doing by numbers of the insurgents and their armed ships. Therefore, it is said, the cabinet realizes the necessity for sending warships for their protection. The despatch says the cabinet has decided to prevent the newspapers from printing the accounts of the secret session of the cortes.

Madrid, Sept. 6.—The cabinet has authorized the foreign minister, Duke Almodevar de Rio, to negotiate with the Philippine insurgents to ransom the 5,000 Spanish prisoners now in their hands, and it has been decided to transmit money to Manila for that purpose, and for the use of the Spanish troops, which are urgently in need of funds.

THE CZAR'S SCHEME.

Disarmament Council May Meet in September—Germans Covet Another Island.

London, Sept. 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Almost all the European powers have sent favorable replies to the circular of Emperor Nicholas, and it is now regarded as certain that the disarmament council will meet in St. Petersburg early in November.

"From a Spanish source, I learn that the German cruiser Argona is laying off Palayan island, in the Sulu sea, waiting instructions to take possession. The Germans have long been anxious to purchase the island."

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Conditions for the Race with Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenge Agreed Upon.

New York, Sept. 6.—The conditions agreed upon for the yacht race for the America's cup are as follows: The match to be decided by the best three-out of five races. Starting from Sandy Hook lightship, first race to windward or leeward and return; second race equilateral triangle; third race similar to first race; fourth race similar to second; fifth similar to first. In the first race, the course shall be as nearly as possible 30 nautical miles in length.

The Challenger shall be informed at least one week before the first race what vessel is to defend the cup. The system of measurement, time allowance and racing rules of the New York Yacht club to govern the races, except as hereinafter mentioned.

The first race shall be sailed on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, unless the Shamrock shall be detained by stress of weather or other cause, in which case three weeks shall be given her for fitting out after her arrival, but the first race shall not be started later than October 10, 1899, and the races shall be sailed on Tuesdays and Saturdays until completed.

The competing yachts shall be measured with all of the weights, dead and alive, on board which they intend to carry during a race. Waste or water tanks if carried must be filled with water at the time of measurement. If either yacht by alteration of trim or immersion by dead weight increase her load waterline length or in any way increase her spar measurements as officially taken she must obtain a measurement by special appointment before the next race. If either yacht decrease her measurements for sailing length in any way in order to profit thereby in time allowance in any race she must obtain a measurement by special appointments before such race.

Distinct marks shall be placed at the load water-line on each vessel.

SHIP YARDS AFIRE.

Outbreak at Elswick Puts Warships in Danger—Thousands Thrown out of Work.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 5.—A fire started last night in an engine shed in the Elswick ship yards. For some time there was considerable alarm as it was thought that the flames would damage six warships that are building there. The fire was extinguished, however, before it spread much. A quantity of machinery was ruined. Two or three thousand hands will be without work until the machinery is replaced.

ON TO KHARTOUM.

Driving the Dervishes Before Him, Sir Herbert Kitchener Passes Up the Nile.

The Khalifa's Force Estimated at 35,000 Men—Kipple's Gunboat in Action.

Excellent Howitzer Practice for the Sirdar's Forces—The General's Brief Report.

London, Sept. 3.—The war department to-day received another dispatch from General Sir Herbert Kitchener by way of Nasri. It was as follows:

"Owing to the wet weather the lines have been broken and telegraphic communication has been interrupted. I am sending this to Nasri to be forwarded. The march has been very favorable. Practically no one has fallen out of the ranks or been invalided. During the two days we have driven in the Dervish cavalry and small parties, after slight resistance. From Jobel we marched to Wady El Obeid, thence to Sayal and thence to Surrant. This morning we reached Egani, and a mile and a half further south of Kerreri, six miles from Omdurman, the mounted camel corps with a horse battery pushed forward to Khorshamba, whereupon the Khalifa's force issued from Omdurman and were clearly visible. I estimated his force at 35,000 men.

"They advanced at 11 a.m. as if to attack us. I disposed our force in a good open position with a clear field of fire. The Khalifa's forces have halted three miles southwest of our position and are now there.

"5 p.m.—Early this morning, according to order, the gunboats advanced towing a howitzer battery in support of the Arabs on the right bank. The howitzer took up a position opposite Omdurman and the gunboats bombarded the forts; they have not yet returned but their fire has partially demolished the dome over the Mahdi's tomb. All well."

Cairo, Sept. 3.—On Thursday afternoon the Sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, advanced within a mile and a half of Kerreri, driving the enemy's outposts, without any casualties on the side of the Anglo-Egyptian army. The forces of the Sirdar then halted to receive the report of the gunboat reconnoissance of the Khalifa's forces, estimated to number 35,000 men drawn up outside Omdurman. Keple's gunboat partially destroyed the dome of the Mahdi's tomb in the mosque of Omdurman. Keple is the officer in command of the Nile flotilla. He was charged with keeping the river bank clear so as to enable the Anglo-Egyptian troops to make an unobstructed advance upon Omdurman.

London, Sept. 3.—The war office later in the day received another dispatch from Nasri on the Nile, saying a gunboat had returned there and reports that there were no casualties among the Anglo-Egyptian forces; that the right bank of the river had been completely cleared of the forts; that the forts on Tobi Island, opposite Omdurman, had been demolished and the guns captured. The dispatch also adds that the howitzer practice of the Sirdar's forces was excellent.

London, Sept. 3.—11 p.m.—Up to a late hour to-night no confirmation of the report of the capture of Khartoum had been received at the foreign office or the war office.

Cairo, Sept. 4.—2 a.m.—The following despatch, dated Saturday, has just been received from Nasrid:

"Early this morning the dervishes made a most determined attack upon the Anglo-Egyptian forces, but after one hour's hard fighting were driven off.

"At 8:30 a.m. general advance was ordered upon Omdurman, and again we were received with a determined attack upon our right, but the dervishes were once more repulsed, with heavy loss. The army under the personal command of the Khalifa was totally dispersed by noon.

"At 2 o'clock this afternoon our forces advanced again and occupied Omdurman. The Khalifa fled during the afternoon, and is now being closely pursued by our cavalry.

"It is impossible now to give a complete account of casualties. The British loss is admitted at about 100; the Egyptian loss is probably 200.

"The famous European doctor who settled in upper Egypt many years ago, Karl Neufeld, was rescued unharmed."

London, Sept. 4.—A despatch to the Observer, dated Nasrid Island, September 3, says: "Omdurman has been occupied, after a battle in which only slight resistance was offered by the dervishes. The Khalifa, who had re-entered the town, fled as we entered. One hundred prisoners were released. Our entire force is now encamped in the desert west of the town. The dervishes' loss was heavy."

HOPE FOR DREYFUS.

It Now Seems Certain That a Revision Of His Case Will Be Secured.

Paris, Sept. 3.—M. Cavaignac to-day resigned his portfolio as minister of war, his resignation being due to disagreement with his colleagues, who desire a re-opening of the Dreyfus case. A revision of this celebrated case thus seems assured. In his letter of resignation to M. Brisson, premier and president of the council, M. Cavaignac says: "I have the honor to send you, and to beg of you to transmit to the president of the republic, my resignation as minister of war. There exists a disagreement between us which being prolonged would paralize the government at a time when it must need full unity of decisions. I remain convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and as determined as heretofore to combat a revision of the case. I do not intend to shirk the responsibilities of the present situation, but I cannot assume them without being in accord with the chief of the government to which I have the honor to belong."

The Dreyfus agitation is not abating. The populace was again inflamed to-day by posters printed by the "Siecle," with which the town has been plastered. They reproduce two letters which Dreyfus wrote to the minister of war in 1894, and one which he wrote to his counsel, M. Demange, in 1895, protesting his innocence, and denying that he had ever been guilty of indiscretion.

The posters also call attention to the fact that Col. Picquart wrote on July 9, affirming the falsity of the late Lt.-Col. Henry document and then denounced the arrest of Col. Picquart. Interviews of M. Cavaignac and Sarriem Kesbourgeois continued to be published, and the "Temps" prints a letter from M. Tarieux, the former minister of justice, to the minister of the colonies, M. Trouillot, asking that in view of the new aspect of the case Dreyfus' prison regime be modified.

The Temps says the government recognizes its duty but there are several methods of revision and it desires to consider them all carefully.

A NICE POINT OF LAW.

Montreal, Sept. 3.—The United States revenue cutter Algonquin, one of the vessels cut in half at Ogdensburg to permit her to pass through the canal during the recent war, and now being prepared to sail for a United States Atlantic port, is under seizure here. The seizure was made on behalf of J. Wade, who claims wages due him as a detective in a Chinese smuggling case. A nice question of international law is involved, and the fight will be a celebrated case.

THE CONFERENCE RESTS.

Quebec, Sept. 3.—The Quebec conference has adjourned to meet again on September 20. All the United States commissioners excepting Mr. Casson return to their homes in Washington. The sub-committee and secretaries continue their work here or at their homes during the recess. Lord Herschell will go from here to Newport.

GOT BOTH MAN AND MONEY.

Kingston, Sept. 3—Wm. Weyman, who escaped from Constable Dowker's buggy on his way to jail from Cataraugui on Wednesday was recaptured yesterday. Weyman walked twenty-five miles Wednesday night and drove cattle all day Thursday, earning a dollar—and then he fell into the constable's hands.

SUICIDE IS FEARED.

Winnipeg, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Georgiana Wigginson disappeared from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Kirkland, at 7 o'clock last evening, and has not been heard of since. She was demented and it is feared has suicided.

SIFTON AND SUTHERLAND.

Winnipeg, Sept. 3.—Mr. J. Sutherland, M.P., chief Liberal whip, is now at Rat Portage with Hon. Mr. Sifton. They address a meeting at Prince Albert in the course of a few days.

ON A MERRY MISSION.

Kingston, Sept. 3.—Capt. Cartwright, R.E., son of Rev. C. E. Cartwright, sailed from England yesterday for Canada. He comes to marry Miss Kate Stevenson, of Toronto.

A FIRST APPOINTEE.

Chatham, Sept. 3.—G. Cox, of Burford, has been appointed clerk in the new fisheries department at a salary of $800 yearly. He is the first official appointed to the new fisheries department.

TO FACE HIS FOLLIES.

Winnipeg, Sept. 3.—H. O'Brien, the alleged bigamist, was taken back to Smith's Falls by Mr. McGowan, chief of police of that place, on to-day's train for the east.

TO CLAIM HIS BRIDE.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—Hal McGivern, barrister, and captain of the Ottawa Football team, left this evening for Vancouver, to wed Miss Mackintosh, daughter of ex-Governor Mackintosh.

THE SORROWFUL HOME COMING

Soldiers of Spain Returning to Their Distressful Country.

Santander, Spain, Sept. 2.—The Spanish transport Coveandant which sailed from Santiago de Cuba on August 12 with 2,149 Spanish soldiers, 29 Spanish officers, 44 women and 45 children, a total of 2,346 passengers, arrived here safely.

Washington, Sept. 2—Having arranged for the release and return to Spain of the Spanish sailors captured after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the Spanish government is now seeking to secure the release of the Spanish soldiers who are still held captives in this country. There are a few of these soldiers at Fort McPherson and the government is entirely willing to be rid of them and has consented to release them on the sole condition that the Spanish transport them home.

YELLOW JACK IN MISSOURI.

New Cases Reported and the Board of Health Views the Situation as Serious.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 3.—Nine new cases of yellow fever were reported by the board of health to-day from Orwood. One case has developed at Waterford, a small village five miles east of Water Valley. The board regards the situation as rather serious.

THE ARCTIC EXPRESS.

What the Company Is Doing to Establish the Posts.

During the past couple of weeks the work of establishing the winter route to Dawson has been pushed ahead with uncommon vigor by the Arctic Express Co. Acting on the advice of Mr. Lynch, of Mr. Ogilvie's party, the amount of provisions sent in to distribute at the various hotels of the company has been greatly increased over that originally contemplated; over 100 tons has been shipped from Victoria alone, the last consignment leaving on the steamer Tees Saturday. A great part of the provisions are already at Bennett, and advices have been received from Mr. Olive that the posts and hotels are being rapidly pushed ahead to completion. Large returns are confidently expected from this series of hotels, as they will be the only stopping places on the route for the next seven months, and they cannot fail to make great money. In addition the company have secured the mail contract from the United States government, as previously stated, giving them a revenue of $80,000 a year for the next four years. A substantial subsidy is also expected from the Canadian government for carrying their mails. A fine band of well-trained huskies has also been secured at Winnipeg, and is now on the road to Victoria for the North, together with competent drivers in charge. Amongst the assets of the company is a magnificent steam Hirschoff launch, which can travel 20 miles an hour. This went to St. Michael, proceeding up the river, distributing supplies, and will be of great service during next summer.

WON IN SLOW TIME.

A Wet Track Militates Against the Championship Races—Riddle's Great Riding.

Winnipeg's Candidates for Honors Outshine the Eastern Stars—McLeod the King.

Chief Consul Prescott Invites Eastern Crack Riders to Visit the Coast.

(Special to the Colonist.)

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—(Special)—The first day's racing in the Dominion championship meet of the C. W. A. came off today under most unfavorable auspices. The weather was chilly, the wind high, and the track still moinst from the overnight rains. As a result the time was very slow although many of the races produced very exciting finishes.

The features of the day were the great riding of McLeod in the professional class and Riddle in the amateur events. The former took the half mile open professional and the one mile Dominion championship, while the latter pulled off the quarter mile amateur and half mile championship.

Barnes, of Hamilton, won the mile championship after Moore, of Toronto, had defeated Riddle in his heat, and McCarthy, of Toronto, won the mile open for the "pros." The summary of the events follows:

Half mile novice—H. Carper, Winnipeg, won; O. E. Schell, Winnipeg, 2; W. E. Skead, Rovers, Winnipeg, 3. Time—2:30.

Half mile open (professional)—Angus McLeod, Windsor, won; Fred Lougheed, Sarnia, 2; T. B. McCarthy, Toronto, 3. Time—1:08 4-5. Also started: H. Davidson, Toronto; H. F. Carman, Morrisburg; J. Bielson and A. Bergsen, Minneapolis; Walter Tuffs, Montreal.

Quarter mile amateur championship—First heat: G.W. Riddle, Winnipeg, won; F. A.Moore, 2; J. K. McCulloch, Winnipeg, 3. Time—33 4-5. Second heat: W S. Logan, Winnipeg, won; J. Boswell, Winnipeg, 2. Time—35 seconds. Final: G. W. Riddle, Winnipeg, won; F. A. Moore, Toronto, 2; Jas. Boswell, Winnipeg, 3. Time—33 seconds. Also started: W. S. Logan.

One mile Dominion championship (professional)—Angus McLeod, won; T. B. McCarthy, 2; F. Lougheed, 3. Time—2:17 4-5. Also started: W. F. Carman, Morrisburg; H. Davidson, Toronto; W. Tuffs, Montreal.

Half mile open, amateur—First heat: G. W. Riddle, Winnipeg, won; F. A. Moore, Toronto, 2; J. Boswell, Winnipeg, 3. Time 1.05 4-5. Second heat—L. Hanney, Brandon, won; F. W. Barnes, Hamilton, 2; J. K. McCollough, Winnipeg, 3. Time—1:08. Final: G. Riddle, Winnipeg, won; F. A. Moore, Toronto, 2; F. W. Barnes, Hamilton, 3. Time—1:11 2-5.

One mile open (professional)—T. B. McCarthy, Toronto, won; F. J. Lougheed, Sarnia, 2; H. F. Carman, Morrisburg, 3.—Time 2.20 1-5. Also started: H. Davidson, Toronto; A. McLeod, J. Neilson and A. Bergesen, Minneapolis; and W. Tuffs, Montreal.

One mile amateur championship—First heat: F. A. Moore, Toronto, won; Jas. Drury, Montreal, 2; Jas. Boswell, Winnipeg, 3. Time—2:25 2-5. Second heat: F. W. Barnes, Hamilton, won; R. W. Cameron, Wellington, B.C., 2; Jas. Boswell, Winnipeg, 3. Time—2:19 2-5. Final: F. W. Barnes, Hamilton, won; F. A. Moore, Toronto, 2; Jas. Drury, Montreal, 3. Time—2:28 2-5.

Two mile tandem championship (professional)—Lougheed and McCarthy won; Macleod and Boake, 2; Greatrix and Carman, 3. Time—4:43.

Mile amateur handicap—H. Carper, Winnipeg, won from 350 yards; J. Boswell, rovers, (400 yards), 2; J. K. McCullough, Rovers (scratch), 3. Time—4:15 2-5.

Lougheed also went a paced half mile in 59½. The races will be continued tomororw.

The climate was unfavorable for the British Columbia riders in to-day's races, a cold wind blowing on the track and chilling the contestants. Cameron made a good fight in the half mile championship but was unfortunate in his position. Cameron also made a good showing in the first heat of the one mile Dominion championship. He got a poor start in the final heat and failed to get a place.

The great attractions of the meet are the professional riders. It is understood that Mr. Prescott, consul of the C. W. A. for British Columbia, has completed arrangements for Lougheed, McLeod, McCarthy and Boake to visit the Pacific Coast provided that financial arrangements can be made by the clubs interested. It is proposed to have the professionals attend race meets at Vancouver, Victoria, and Seattle. They would go West in October if arrangements can be perfected.

HOPE FOR DREYFUS.

French Ministry Again Study the Evidence With View to Reopening the Case.

Paris, Sept. 5.—Gen. Seurlindens' decision to accept the war portfolio has been communicated to President Faure. After a long conference with the minister of the interior, M. Brisson, and the minister of justice, M. Sarrien, General Seurlindens was interviewed by a newspaper representative. The General said that the minister of justice asked for the Dreyfus papers, and these have been given him. He will study the documents carefully and inform himself thoroughly regarding the case before discussing it with the cabinet.

NEW ORLEANS QUARANTINED.

Suspicion of Yellow Fever Puts Other Southern Communities on Guard.

Jacksonville, Miss., Sept. 5.—The city of Jackson has established a strict quarantine on all classes of traffic against New Orleans. No trains on the Illinois Central railroad are allowed to stop within the city limits.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 5.—Pending the investigation of the reported suspicious cases of yellow fever at New Orleans, Montgomery has declared quarantine against that city.

THEY SUIT THE ROYAL WILL.

Queen Wilhelmina Has No Intention of Usurping the People's Prerogative.

The Hague, Sept. 3.—Queen Wilhelmina will retain the present cabinet.

Karl's Clover Root Tea for Constipation It's the Best and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

Insurgents of the Philippines are Making Hay Before Their Opportunity Is Past.

Manila, Sept. 2.—Several shiploads of insurgent troops have invaded the southern islands with a view of seizing everything prior to the settlement of the peace conditions. General Rios, the Spanish commander, with a flotilla of gunboats is acting energetically, but the insurgents have captured the outlying islands of Remblon and Palawan, where they found treasure to the amount of $42,000. The prisoners captured have arrived here.

A PLEASANT LOCALITY.

Family Feuds Productive of Successive Murders in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 3.—The dead bodies of Matilda Mullins, aged 14, and Isaac Mullins, 10 years, were found yesterday at Baker's Forks creek, and no clue can be secured to the double murder. Six murders have occurred in the same vicinity in the past six years, all due to family feuds.

THE BURNING OF A TOWN.

Owosso, Michigan, at the Mercy of a Fierce Fire.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 3.—A Free Press special says that the whole business portion of Owosso, Michigan, is endangered by a fire which is now raging.

WELCOME AND ADIEU.

Lord Aberdeen's Arrangements for the Transfer of His High Office.

Other News of Canada From the Atlantic to the Pacific Shore.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—(Special)—The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, now in New Richmond, P. Q., will reside in Quebec City from the 6th to the 26th, going thence to Toronto for 12 days, and returning to Quebec on November 11, when Lord Minto will be sworn in. Next day the Aberdeens sail for England.

Lord Aberdeen has presented the government with the new chapel he erected at Rideau Hall.

The government has permitted the uniformed Odd Fellows from New York to enter Canada with side arms.

THE CHOCOLATE MAN.

Montreal, Sept. 2.—(Special)—Hon. J. I. Tarte, minister of public works, has returned from the Maritime provinces, during which he visited Anticosti and investigated the charges against Menier, the chocolate man, of tyrannical conduct towards residents of the island. Mr. Tarte defended Menier, and said he had not exceeded his rights. Menier had, however, established a village at English Hospital with school and a doctor. He had obtained excellent crops. There are two million acres of pine forest on the island, and it is likely Menier will establish two pulp factories.

DODGING JACK FROST.

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—(Special)—The Editorial association of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have decided to take a trip to Mexico in January.

APPROACHING THE HALF MILLION.

Montreal, Sept. 2.—(Special)—The late Sir Adolphe Chapleau's estate is looming up larger than was expected by those who thought they knew all about his business. The executors find, in placing a very conservative estimate as regards values, that the estate will be $320,000. Those who know best say that $400,000 will be nearer the amount.

NOT SO BAD AS REPORTED.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—(Special)—Fuller investigation into this morning's fire shows the damage to be less than anticipated, and it is placed by Mr. Bertram at $35,000, fully covered by insurance. Mr. Bertram says the suspension of work will be but temporary.

A BAD FAILURE.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—(Special)—The failure of Michael McConnell, the well-known liquor dealer, is a very bad one. The assets are not more than $1500, and the liabilities from $30,000 to $50,000.

HIS WIVES TO TESTIFY.

Woodstock, Sept. 2.—(Special)—At the hearing of the bigamy charge against R. L. Middleton on Tuesday next, his two alleged wives, Lillas Munro, of Toronto, and Sarah Smith, of Sarnia, will be present to testify. The crown confidently expects Middleton's committal for trial.

CARELESS MANAGEMENT.

London, Sept. 2.—(Special)—Jennie Battershill, aged about 50, and a patient of the insane asylum here, choked herself to death on Wednesday night. This is the second suicide at this institution within two weeks. Both were women.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Smith's Fall's, Sept. 2.—(Special)—Welster Forest, eight years old, a son of S. Forest, manager of the Union bank, was drowned to-day. He fell off the wharf while playing with a toy canoe.

TOO HOT FOR COMFORT.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—(Special)—The thermometer touched 97 to-day, the hottest day recorded here since 1854, when it reached 99. There were quite a number of cases of prostration.

THE VETERAN LEADER.

North Sydney, Sept. 2.—(Special)—Sir Charles Tupper has finished his Cape Breton tour. Next week he will speak at points in Nova Scotia. He sails for England in a few weeks.

WILLIAM COLQUHOUN IS DEAD.

Cornwall, Sept. 2.—(Special)—William Colquhoun, a former M. P. P. for Stormont, died this morning, aged 84.

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KHALIFA IS HUMBLED

A Gallant Stand Against Sir Herbert Kitchener's Forces Ends in Utter Rout.

Hosts in Battle From Sunrise to Sundown With Much Bloodshed on Both Sides.

Anglo-Egyptian Troops Enter Khartoum and Gordon at Last Avenged.

Omdurman, opposite Khartoum, on the Nile, Nubia, Sept. 2, by Camel Post to Nasiri.—General Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the Khalifa's black standard, captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, capital of Mahdisma, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after completing the rout of the dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdism. Roughly, our losses were 200, while thousands of the dervishes were killed or wounded.

Last night the Anglo-Egyptian army encamped at Agiaza, eight miles from Omdurman. The dervishes were three miles distant. At dawn our cavalry, patrolling towards Omdurman, discovered the enemy advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting war songs. Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles. Countless banners fluttered over their masses, and the copper and brass drums resounded through the ranks of the savage warriors, who advanced unwaveringly with all their old-time ardor. At 7:20 the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp, and advanced steadily in fighting formation. At 7:40 our artillery opened fire, which was answered by the dervish riflemen. Their attack developed on our left, and in accordance with their traditional tactics, they swept down the hillside with the design of rushing our flank. The withering fire maintained for 15 minutes by all of our line frustrated the attempt, and the dervishes, balked, swept towards our centre, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack. A large force of horsemen trying to face a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshires and the Soudanese, was literally swept away, leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, leaving their dead strewn upon the field.

The bravery of the dervishes can hardly be overstated. Those carrying flags struggled to within a few hundred yards of our fighting line, while the mounted Emirs absolutely threw their lives away in bold charges. When the dervishes withdrew behind a ridge in front of their camp, the whole force marched towards Omdurman. As our troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile, the Soudanese on our right came in contact with the enemy, who had reformed under cover of a rocky eminence, and had massed beneath the black standard of the Khalifa, in order to make a supreme effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A mass 15,000 strong bore down on the Soudanese. Gen. Kitchener swung round the left and centre of the Soudanese and seized the rocky eminence, and the Egyptians hitherto held in reserve joined the fighting line. In ten minutes, and before the dervishes could drive their attack home, the flower of the Khalifa's army was caught in a depression and within the zone of a withering cross fire from three brigades, with the attendant artillery. The devoted Mahdists strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while their main body was literally mown down by a sustained deadly cross fire. Defiantly the dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted to companies, and their companies to driblets beneath the leaden hail. Finally they broke and fled, leaving the field white with jibbah-clad corpses, like a snow-drift dotted meadow.

At 11:15 the sirdar ordered an advance, and our whole force in line drove the scattered remnant of the foe into the desert, our cavalry cutting off their retreat to Omdurman.

Among the chief incidents of the battle was a brilliant charge by the lancers under Lieut.-Col. Martin, galloping down on a detached body of the enemy. They found the dervish swordsmen massed behind, and were forced to charge home against appalling odds. The lancers hacked through the mass, rallied and kept the dervish horde at bay. Lieut. Grenfell, nephew of Gen. Francis Grenfell, was killed, and four other officers injured. Two men were killed and 20 wounded.

The Egyptian cavalry were in close fighting throughout with the Baggara horsemen. For a short period the enemy captured and held one of our guns, but it was brilliantly retaken. The heroic bravery of the dervishes evoked universal admiration. Time after time their dispersed and broken forces re-formed and hurled themselves upon the Anglo-Egyptians, their Emirs conspicuously leading and spurning death. Even when wounded and in death agonies, they raised themselves to fire a last shot. Among the wounded is Col. Rhodes, the correspondent of the London Times, and brother of Cecil Rhodes.

London, Sept. 5.—The war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph with the Anglo-Egyptian forces says: "Khalifa Abdullah, with his harem, and Osman Digna, his principal general, managed to escape, but Abdullah's banner and thousands of prisoners are in our hands. It is estimated that 15,000 of the enemy were slain. Our total casualties were about 500. Besides Col. Rhodes, another correspondent was slightly wounded. Mr. Howard, the New York Herald correspondent, was slain by a shell in Omdurman."

Despatches from Omdurman relate that the newspaper correspondent Howard, who was afterward killed, rode in the gallant charge of the 21st Lancers. These troops were scouting when they saw in a bush between 600 and 700 dervishes. The Lancers charged the enemy and suddenly found themselves face to face with 2,000 swordsmen, being outnumbered at least four to one. The dervishes were hidden from view in a hollow. The Lancers charged through them, reformed and charged back to recover their wounded, who were being savagely slaughtered.

The Daily Telegraph issues a special edition, with the following details of the movements of Wednesday and Thursday, telegraphed from Nasiri. The Anglo-Egyptian troops began the advance with a front a mile wide, the army giving the impression of a vast square a mile long. Our cavalry ocupied Jebelchieka, three miles ahead, at 6 o'clock. An hour later our infantry had arrived at the banks of the river. Here the force halted while the gunboats proceeded. The cavalry and camel corps were several miles in advance and in the rear of the low hills. Around Kerreri the gunboats signalled that 500 dervish horsemen were west. The Egyptians on the right and the Lancers on the left tried to intercept the enemy, the camel corps supporting, but the dervishes stepped back to their camp in the bush, a mile or so inland. The Lancers advanced through the hill passes and got within a mile of Kerreri. Then two officers went ahead and discovered that there were many flags in the dervish camp. They were fired upon and eventually the entire mounted force returned to Sur Urab inside the zereba. During the afternoon the gunboats shelled the dervish camp for several hours, apparently not doing much damage. A number of dervishes who had fled to the bushes to escape the shells, surrendered during the evening. Among the refugees were the Sheik of Kerreri and a grandson of Kurshid Pasha. On Thursday morning the army advanced at 5 o'clock and found Kerreri deserted. The Lancers on the left and the Egyptian cavalry and camel corps on the right, advanced six miles ahead of the infantry, which marched in a square, Brig.-Gen. Lyttleton's battalions leading.

Drawn up in five divisions with a wing thrown back, was the Khalifa's army, its spears and swords glistening in the sunshine, northwest of the town in the desert. The tents of the camp were on the north side of the town. In the central divisions were an enormous number of banners, including one of blue and one of black. A number of mounted dervishes galloped forward, and our dismounted troopers fired upon them, killing several and driving off the remainder. The squadrons of our cavalry pushed within 800 yards of the enemy, who advanced, our Lancers and the Egyptians retiring. The gunboats are now (Thursday) bombarding the forts at Omdurman and Khartoum.

The war correspondent of the Daily News says: "Our victory was not easily or cheaply won. The dervish loss was enormous. It is estimated that the killed of the enemy were no fewer than 8,000. Our whole force was engaged in fighting from 6:30 a.m. until sundown. The dervishes displayed marvellous bravery to the last. Instead of waiting for us in Omdurman, where they could have made a resistance that would have cost us thousands of lives, they advanced to meet us. The sight was extraordinary. Some 12,000 men, in four brigades, attempted to rush our zareba with desperate gallantry. They were repulsed, suffering huge loss. Our Maxim guns especially made terrible lanes in their ranks, and our artillery dealt havoc in the town, which was full of women. The dervish army of 60,000 was utterly broken, but we are prepared to fight to-morrow if they wish it."

The official list gives the numbers of British officers killed in the capture of Omdurman as two while 13 were wounded. Of the men 23 were killed and 99 wounded. The casualties among the native was: Officers, one killed, eight wounded; men, 20 killed, 221 wounded.

Gen. Kitchener telegraphs, saying: "Only two British officers were killed, Lieut. Grenfell, of the 21st Lancers, and Capt. Caldecott, of the Warwickshire regiment. Grenfell fell in a brilliant charge by the 21st Lancers, who lost 21 killed and 20 wounded."

The war office has received the following from General Kitchener, dated Saturday evening: "The remnant of the Khalifa's forces have surrendered, and I have now a very large number of prisoners on my hands. The cavalry and gunboats are still pursuing the Khalifa and chiefs, who, with only about 140 fighting men, are apparently making for Khartoum."

The war office is in receipt of a further dispatch from Gen. Kitchener. He says "The left bank of the White Nile is so difficult of approach owing to the overflow and the thick brush that the gunboats cannot effect a landing. I therefore can rely only upon the cavalry to capture them. I visited Khartoum today. The town is in complete ruins, but the better portions show some of the principal houses still standing. The people are naturally delighted to see us. So far as I can see at present Khartoum is the best position. Omdurman is very extensive, and the stench there is unendurable. I have therefore moved the troops down to Khorskambat, where we are now in a good camp on the river. All the British wounded will descend the river with this despatch. There is nothing to cause grave anxieties."

The Cairo correspondent of the Times says: "The first telegram of congratulations to arrive from Egypt was from Emperor William of Germany, who said 'I am sincerely glad to be able to offer my congratulations on the splendid victory which, at last, avenges poor Gordon's death.'"

Cairo, Sept. 4.—The following telegram from the Sirdar dated to-day (Sunday) at Omdurman and forwarded by camel post to Nasiri, was received this evening: "The camp has been moved outside Omdurman to the river banks. Our wounded are doing well and are now descending the river. The Austrian steamer Theresa Grigolini and all the European prisoners have been released. They are well. The list of casualties has not been received. The population of Omdurman manifests joy at the arrival of the expedition."

Advices from Omdurman say that the Anglo-Egyptian cavalry which went in pursuit of the Khalifa after the fall of Omdurman abandoned the pursuit about thirty miles beyond the city. The horses were completely exhausted, having been ridden 48 hours, during 15 of which they had been engaged in fighting. The Khalifa has gone to Kordofan to the southwest of Omdurman. Gen. Kitchener has organized Arab camel squads to follow him.

GORDON AVENGED.

Calro, Sept. 5.—Yesterday the British and Egyptian forces with the sirdar participated in an imposing service in memory of Gen. Gordon.

London, Sept. 5.—The news of Gen. Kitchener's victory over the dervishes at Omdurman was received with the greatest satisfaction here. Early this morning crowds gathered about the statue in Trafalgar square of General Charles (Chinese) Gordon. Some one had placed on the pedestal a placard with the inscription "avenged at last," and when the people saw it they burst into loud cheering. The police made no attempt to remove the placard and later in the day similar placards were placed on the pedestal, all of which were greeted with cheers. Throngs of hero worshippers gathered around the statue this evening and there was much enthusiasm displayed, which proves the deep hold Gen. Gordon had on the hearts of the people.

THE FLAG RAISED.

London, Sept. 5.—The war office received this evening the following despatch dated at Omdurman yesterday from the sirdar, Gen. Kitchener: "This morning the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted with due ceremony upon the walls of the palace in Khartoum.

"All the British wounded left for Abadia in barges towed by steamers. I saw them before leaving. They were all doing well and comfortable."

YUKON LAND LAWS

More Regulation Tinkering at Ottawa in Connection With the Klondike Tract.

The Outlook Unpromising for a Reciprocity Treaty Satisfactory to Canada.

Murderer Hammond Must Face the Gallows—A Tour of Inspection.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—The government has decided not to interfere with the sentence of death passed upon W. J. Hammond of Bracebridge, Ont., for the murder of Katie Tough. On the third trial he was sentenced to be hanged on the 15th September.

Regulations have been passed empowering the Yukon commissioner to sell public lands in blocks of not less than four acres for the minimum price of ten dollars per acre. Minerals are reserved to the Crown, and if the land turns out to be townsited the government may expropriate back every third lot of 55 by 120 feet.

Sir Louis Davies returned from Quebec to-day, with Mr. Venning, Mr. King and other Dominion officials who had accompanied the commissioner. Captain J. G. Cox also arrived here to-day; he will remain in Ottawa until the 19th, when he returns to Quebec to watch the proceedings of the commission for the sealers.

All the ministers have been summoned to Ottawa for Thursday, when the first of a series of important cabinet meetings will be held, and the Quebec situation discussed. The outlook for securing a reciprocity treaty is regarded as most unpromising.

Major General Hutton leaves on Tuesday for inspection of the autumn camps of Quebec and Nova Scotia.

GERMAN OUINION.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The astounding disarmament proposal of the Czar has overshadowed everything else this week. The members of the government, the newspapers and the public have alike exhibited the liveliest interest in the matter. There is no doubt that the German government views the project with favor.

"With no ulterior motives," as an official of the foreign office said to the Associated Press correspondent here, "Germany will make strenuous efforts to bring about, first the conference itself, and then a realization of its object, at least so far as it is possible.

"While it is not literally true, as France suspects, that Emperor William is responsible for the Czar's proclamation, nevertheless it is a fact that ever since the Czar's accession to the throne, the German Emperor has repeatedly discussed partial disarmament with him, and during the last year Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial chancellor, and Count Mouravieff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, have exchanged views on the same topic.

"But it cannot be said that the government is very hopeful of the Czar's ideas prevailing, and the officials of the foreign office fully realize that there are enormous and apparently insurmountable difficulties in the way.

"Baron Von Buelow, the minister of foreign affairs, invited the foreign diplomats to the foreign office to-day, for the purpose of getting their views and imparting the ideas of the German government, but owing to the fact that a number of the members of the diplomatic corps were enjoying their holidays, the meeting was sparsely attended. The British, Russian, Austrian and Italian ambassadors came to town especially to attend, but the Spanish ambassador did not take any part in the meeting. A representative of the French embassy was present.

The correspondent of the Associated Press also learns that the dreibund powers heartily favored the Czar's proposal, and that Great Britain signified her sympathy with the suggestion made from St. Petersburg. All these powers are ready to participate in the proposed conference, on the understanding that the actual status of each of the powers' political entity should not be discussed. The representative of France contented himself with listening, and did not enlighten the others in regard to his government's views.

The German foreign office believes that, while France will shortly adopt a more conciliatory attitude, her adhesion to the resolutions which the conference may adopt is very doubtful.

A member of the Russian embassy tells the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Czar has been planning a partial disarmament for years, and that he was upon the point of issuing a proclamation 12 months ago, "when," the official added, "at his request we sent him all the recent German publications touching upon universal peace and disarmament."

Continuing, the official remarked: "All who are acquainted with the real purposes and objects of the Czar, are perfectly understood that he aims at the preservation of peace.

"In regard to the power with which Russia has, by the closest political ties, let us wait and see whether the proposed conference will not also be acceptable to it."

The press and public opinion on the subject vary. The inspired and radical press hail the disarmament proposition with joy, and the agrarian, military and a portion of the conservative press look askance and question the sincerity of the Czar.

The Vorwaerts flatly dubs the proposal of Russia as a "trick," and the Hamburg Nachrichten, which prefaces its editorial by saying that if the late Prince Bismarck were alive the subjoined would be his views, expresses the opinion that the Russian proposal was only made with the intention of reminding the world of it later, when war will have broken out.

As to the suggested Anglo-German alliance, the National Zeitung says: "The reports of an offensive and defensive alliance are unfounded. The British government is not in a position to concede such an alliance, nor does there exist in authoritative quarters in Germany the slightest inclination to completely identify our foreign policy with that of another power. There can only be some colonial arrangement; the relations of the powers in other respects remain unaltered. It must be particularly understood that Russia's interests are in no wise prejudiced."

The Cologne Gazette says it believes the arrangement is merely an arrangement for an Anglo-German loan to Portugal.

M'KINLEY AND HIS MEN

The President of the United States Among the Soldiers of the Nation.

Hot Weather at Home Works Sad Havoc With the Heroes of the War.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Sept. 3.—President McKinley spent five hours in the camp to-day, bareheaded most of the time, visiting the sick in the hospitals and inspecting the well in their cantonments. He made a speech to the assembled artillerymen, reviewed the cavalrymen, expressed his opinion of the camp to the reporters, and issued an order directing the regulars to return to their stations east of the Mississippi.

Mr. McKinley drove to Gen. Shafter's tent in the camp. The General, who was flushed and weak from a mild case of malarial fever, but was in full uniform, sitting at the door of his tent. He tried to rise, but Mr. McKinley said quickly, "Stay where you are, General—you are entitled to a rest."

The president congratulated General Shafter on the Santiago campaign, and after a few minutes' rest proceded to the general hospital. The soldiers recently arrived on the transport and detained in the detention section of the camp lined up regularly on each side of the road and cheered.

Mr. McKinley took off his straw hat and scarcely more than put it on for more than a minute or two at a time during the remainder of his progress through the camp.

Miss Wheeler, a daughter of the General, happened to be in the first row of the hospital tents, and she showed the President through her division. General Wheeler announced in each ward, "Boys, the President has come to see you," or, "soldiers—the President of the United States."

Some of them slept unconscious; some listlessly raised their elbows; others feebly clapped their hands.

Mr. McKinley gently shook hands with many on their cots. He paused an instant and if he saw the sick men looking at him, bowed in a directly and personal way.

President McKinley was shocked on learning of the terrible sufferings from the heat of the Michigan troops en route from the camp to Long Island city yesterday. He urged that something be done at once to supply the troops leaving camp with plenty of ice and wholesome rations, so that their discomfort while travelling might be as light as possible.

Boston, Sept. 3.—Thousands of citizens to-day viewed a parade of 4,000 sailors and marines from the various war vessels now in the harbor, supplemented by the Massachusetts cavalry, artillery and infantry in this city. The parade went over the principal streets and was reviewed by Governor Walcott, at the state house, and Mayor Quincy. From the start to the finish the march was one continuous ovation.

New York, Sept. 3.—The hot weather is increasing the death rate among the sick soldiers in the hospitals at camp Wikoff to an alarming degree, besides prostrating many men who heretofore have not been on the sick list. There were 18 deaths yesterday and more have occurred since midnight. The death list for to-day will be announced later.

THE ROSSLAND CAMP.

Le Roi to Make Big Shipments—Deer Park Machinery—Red Mountain to Boom.

Rossland, Sept. 3.—It is reported that the Le Roi will commence heavy shipments next week; in fact as soon as the receivership trouble is settled.

The Deer Park machinery was hauled to the mine to-day, and will be in operation within two weeks.

Sensational developments may be looked for in a few days in conection with a well konwn Red Mountain property. Negotiations for its purchase and very extensive development are being made.

BRINGING HOME THE DEAD.

The Bones of Soldiers of France's Transferred to a Grave In the Home Land.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The remains of ninety-eight French prisoners who died in the fortress of Glatz during the month of July, 1871, are being removed to France at the request of the French government.

WESTMINSTER'S FAIR.

Programme Adopted For the Day by Day Entertainment of Visitors at the Big Show.

Wednesday, Oct. 5—9 a. m., procession; 12 noon, official opening; 3 p. m., junior lacrosse; evening, concert.

Thursday, Oct. 6—9:30, horse racing; 2 p. m., Scottish games; evening, fireworks, bombardment of Santiago, etc.

Friday, Oct. 7—Children's day: 10 a. m., aquatic sports; children's procession and games in park; 1 p. m., calathumpian bicycle parade; evening, concert.

Saturday, Oct. 8—9:30, horse races; 10 a. m., military procession; 1 p. m., naval and military sports; sham battle; evening, fireworks.

Sunday, Oct. 9—Grand sacred concert in the afternoon.

Monday, Oct. 10—American day; 9:30 a. m., horse races; 2 p. m., championship lacrosse match; evening, bicycle parade and fireworks.

Tuesday, Oct. 11—9:30, horse races; 1:30 p. m., bicycle races; evening, band concert.

Wednesday, Oct. 12—9:30, horse races; 1:30, bicycle races; evening, fireworks

DR. CHASE'S PREPARATIONS HAVE MERIT.

For piles, eczema, salt rheum, pin worms and all skin diseases Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure. It is recommended by Dr. C. M. Harlan, of the Journal of Health.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, with blower included, will cure incipient catarrh in a few hours; chronic catarrh in one month's treatment.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only combined kidney-liver pill made and will positively cure all kidney - liver troubles.

IN THE ENEMY'S LAND.

Spanish General Pando Visits New York To Secure Transports For Home.

New York, Sept 3—Among the passengers on board the Ward line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived to-night at quarantine, are Gen. Luis N. De Pando, late commander of the Spanish forces at Manzanillo, and Mrs. Pando. The Philadelphia left Havana Wednesday morning. Captain Charters of the Philadelphia admitted to a representative of the Associated Press that Gen Pando was on board, but stated that the General could not be interviewed to-night. It is understood that Gen. Pando has come to New York to conclude arrangements that have been making for transports to convey the Spanish soldiers from Havana to Spain. When these arrangements have been concluded the General, it is said, will sail from this city for Spain.

MANITOBA'S WHEAT CROP.

Latest Reports Estimate It From Twenty to Thirty Million Bushels, and of Finest Quality.

Winnipeg, Sept. 3.—(Special) — Crop reports from all Western points received today show that a greater portion of the grain in all parts of the country is now in stook, and the work of stacking is being pushed forward vigorously. Some threshing has been done here and there, but it will not become general for a week or so yet.

The grain is turning out even better than expected, and it should not be surprising if the wheat yield of the province reaches twenty-eight or thirty million bushels. The latest reports received are highly gratifying. Estimates of twenty-five and thirty bushels to the acre are common and the quality will be of the highest, no blight of any kind having affected the grain.

By the end of the fortnight, the entire crop of the country will have been successfully garnered, as there is every reason to expect warm and dry weather for the balance of the month. New wheat is being delivered at some of the southern Manitoba points.

VANCOUVER'S RETAIL MARKET.

Numerous Changes Reported by the Jobbers—Cheese Stronger, and a General Change in Fruits.

Vancouver, Sept. 3.—(Special)—There are numerous changes in the jobbers' market. Dairy butter is up one cent, being now quoted at 16 and 17; cheese is stronger, being quoted at 10&&11: onions are down a quarter of a cent, to one cent and a half. In the fruit market prices have changed all around. The following quotations were received this morning: Bananas, $1.75; plums, 30 to 60 cents; apples, 50 cents & $1.00; tomatoes, $1.00; watermelons, $2.00; nutmegs, $2.00; St. Michael oranges, $3.75; Valencias, $2.75; British Columbia tomatoes, 50cts.; flour, strong bakers, $5.25; oats, $25@$26; wheat, $25@$27; hay, $10@$12; beef, $6 to $7; mutton, pork and veal, 10cts.; chickens, $4 to $6.

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. We sell six bottles for $3 and guarantee an absolute cure. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

OTHER PASSENGERS.

Men Who Have Come Out With Gold and Without It.

The man with perhaps the largest amount of dust on the Dirigo is W. H. Davis, of Kent, Washington, who is credited with $20,000. Another is reported to have 175 pounds in good, clean nuggets. He was reported to have been offered $500 for a big nugget at Skagway, but other passengers aboard doubt this.

Donald B. Olson, of Seattle, is interested in the electric light company at Dawson, and came down by the Dirigo for the purpose of purchasing some additional plant. He has no gold with him, but has brought out the money to buy the plant with.

Frank Stahl is a Seattleite with a good heavy sack, but he does not give any idea of its value.

These are some of the more fortunate ones, but there was a group of a dozen men from the Copper river, in Alaska, and a sick looking lot they were, with not a color of gold among them.

They report that there are over a thousand more left up there, and the government is helping them out as speedily as possible.

A young man who has had some experience in the Stewart and McMillan rivers is Mr. F. Hamlin, of New York. He jokes over his experiences, and takes things philosophically, but emphatically says that the wonderful reports of the Mazie May and Black Hills on the Stewart are fables.

"I ought to know," he said, as he chatted at the Dominion last night, "for I had claims on both and I left them, not intending to go back."

Mr. Hamlin is a New Yorker, a graduate of Yale and a common-sense style of fellow, with his powers of observation helped out by some experience as a newspaper man.

While he was only in Dawson itself a short time, and, therefore, did not feel able to talk about the general conditions there, he said that there was one thing that did strike him very forcibly.

In a country with plenty of timber, firewood was $40 a cord, because of the government having let the timber rights to three or four men, for 80 miles on each side of the river. Some friends of his cut a raft of timber miles away from Dawson and floated it down to the town. There it was taken from them by the man who owned the limits, and the unfortunate floaters were offered $8 a cord for cutting up the timber.

Well Made and Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite; it absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25c.

UNION AND VICTORY.

Is Now the Watchword of the Conservative Party in British Columbia.

Sir Hibbert Tupper Outlines in Eloquent Denunciation the Liberal Neglect.

Vancouver, Sept. 3.—(Special)—At the public meeting held here last evening, the citizens of Vancouver were well represented, and the large gathering included many ladies. Mr. Charles Wilson presided, and among those with him on the platform were Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Hon. E. G. Prior, and Senator Macdonald, of Victoria; Charles Cliff, of Sandon; R. McBride, M. P. P., New Westminster; D. B. Bogle, Rossland; W. A. Macdonald, Nelson; W. J. Bowser, George H. Cowan and R. B. Ellis, Vancouver.

The visitors from the interior were given particular prominence in the arrangement of the programme of speakers, as it is seldom that the coast cities have opportunity to hear those from that quarter.

Mr. Charles Cliff, of Sandon, was the first speaker. He dealt forcibly and succinctly with the principles of the two great political parties in the Dominion, and, passing to provincial affairs, told in brief some of his experiences of Mr. Joseph Martin, the new member for Vancouver, and for whom, amidst applause from the meeting, he predicted retirement into the shades of the opposition from which he had just emerged, when at the next general election he meets a united Conservative opposition.

Mr. R. McBride, M. P. P. for Dewdney, spoke as one of the younger members of the Conservative party, upon whom, he showed, it always devolves to fight the hard political battles. To show the necessity for a prompt displacement of the Liberals, he instanced some of the scandals which have evolved from their short control of Dominion affairs, notably those connected with the Yukon.

D. B. Bogle, of Rossland, spoke eloquently of the grand history of the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada, and of the wisdom of the Conservatives of British Columbia organizing for the purpose of making themselves felt in the future councils of the party.

W. A. Macdonald, of Nelson, dealt largely with the advisability of introducing party lines in the politics of this province, in accordance with the challenge which practically had been thrown down by the convention to-day. This, he considered, would improve the standard of candidates, each party striving to bring forward the best men available, instead of the electorate being left to choose from the men who crop up of their own accord.

He thought this would help, too, to obliterate the feeling which had heretofore existed, to a greater or less extent, between the Island and Mainland. The framers of the resolution in the convention were somewhat puzzled as to the time that should be set for the introduction of party lines, and feeling that it would be unfair to take any action that would embarrass the men elected on another basis, they had decided that the next general election would be the time most fitted for united action to bring about the change.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER,

"One of Canada's most distinguished sons, who needs no other introduction from me than the mention of his name," when so called upon by the chairman, received a tremendous ovation, the greater part of the audience rising to join in the ringing cheer with which he was greeted.

He referred to the convention of the last two days as possibly the most successful affair of the kind in which he had ever participated, and the courage shown by the Liberal-Conservatives of the province in thus coming together to agree upon a basis of union, and to settle the differences which had so widely separated them in provincial politics.

It was most remarkable, he thought, that the result had been so happy, and that the proceedings had proved so entirely harmonious. He agreed, for the reasons stated by Mr. Macdonald, that the convention had acted wisely in fixing upon the next general elections as the time for setting provincial affairs upon the new basis.

He felt satisfied that, from this out, there would not be seen in British Columbia such a state of affairs as existed in June, 1896, when a province overwhelmingly Conservative (great applause) returned but two Conservatives out of the six members elected, because of the differences that existed within the party.

He thought there had been too long a coalition in the provincial affairs of British Columbia, and that the people here should sooner have taken action upon the boast of the Liberals that they had captured all but one of the provincial governments, and could make use of them as outworks from which to operate against the citadel of Dominion affairs.

He asked the electors to bear in mind that no man knows when there may be an appeal to the people either at the call of the local government or at the hands of the government at Ottawa. He still felt convinced and saw evidences daily which strengthened his belief, that the authorities at Ottawa do contemplate an early dissolution. It was well-known that the Liberal government is in a precarious condition. The affairs of the Yukon when exposed by a committee of the house would not bring much credit to the government, which having aroused the most ferocious appetite ever manifested cannot now check the hungry heelers who have been starving in the wilderness for eighteen years. (Laughter and applause).

The Liberals had shown the most marked celerity and wonderful despatch in swallowing all the principles which they had expressed when seeking office. Dealing with the Liberal fulminations against the increase of the national expenditure and the national debt, he mentioned Mr. Charlton, and incidentally referred to the most curious position that statesman had been placed in by his appointment as a representative of the Crown at the Quebec convention, to deal with the demands of the Michigan lumbermen, when Mr. Charlton's own lumber interests happen to be mainly in Michigan.

When Mr. Laurier was out in British Columbia a few years ago the Liberals of Westminster took occasion to inform him how they groaned under excessive taxation through the customs, and were in return promised the glorious free trade of Old England. (Laughter).

That was in 1894, when there was collected through the customs the enormous sum, so said Mr. Laurier, of nineteen million dollars annually. But now, notwithstanding the Liberal groan referred to, it has been raised to twenty-one millions.

He dealt with other unfulfilled promises made in British Columbia as to the coal oil duty, 6 cents then and 5 now, and the cotton duties which not only were "vicious" but "created a titled aristocracy in Canada," so Mr. Laurier said.

He had no titles in his caravansary then, but since accession to office Sir Wilfrid had grabbed for himself and his colleagues every title in sight, while the next one to become vacant had been spoke for for Mr. Mulock, who while boasting about the economies in his department might explain why it takes from six weeks upwards for a letter to travel from Vancouver to Dawson City.

Sir Charles touched on another substantial local grievance when he contrasted Mr. Laurier's declaration at Ladner's that the fishery regulations were altogether bad, with Sir Louis Davies' recent threat to "force the regulations down the throats of the canners."

He dealt similarly with the Liberal vagaries connected with the tariff; with the fast Atlantic steamship service; the appointment of members of parliament to office; the vacancy in the judiciary of British Columbia, and the purchase of Mr. Prendergast, of Manitoba, by the creation of a judgeship for him.

"The government at Ottawa," he said, "have no money to pay the expenses of Captain Cox in going to Quebec to represent the case of the sealers who have been fleeced out of their property; no money to pay for hunting down the persons responsible for the cruel deaths of Crow's Nest Pass railway workmen, but they had $19,000 to expend in Manitoba in endeavoring to fasten a political crime upon their opponents, resulting only in the conviction of one miserable man who confessed his guilt." (Applause.)

Sir Charles next took up the matter of sending the Yukon supplies by a foreign steamer from a foreign port, when the Liberal representatives from British Columbia sat silent, without a word on behalf of the interests of their cities. This Liberal chicken has already come home to roost in the disaster which has overcome the company got up for the very purpose of this government contract, and by which these goods intended for the troops in the Yukon are now piled up at St. Michael, without prospect of reaching their destination.

He ventured to say that never before had any government, Liberal or Tory, ventured to accord such treatment to any province in Canada as had been accorded by the Liberals to the province of British Columbia. (Applause.)

He thought that the Conservative enthusiasm shown at this convention in Vancouver was produced largely by the contrast presented by the course of public affairs in the Dominion since June, 1896.

In an eloquent peroration, he predicted for the Conservative party at the next election a success almost as brilliant as when, in 1878, it swept the Liberal party in Canada almost out of existence.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and cheers for the speakers.

A SURPRISE OF SURPRISES.

Current Report Has It That Germany and Britain Have Formed an Alliance.

London, Sept. 2.—A report is current here to-day that a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Germany, on the lines of the speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, was actually completed yesterday. This is probably an amplification of the gossip relative to the daily visits of Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador here, to the British foreign office during the past fortnight, which have been attributed to a desire upon the part of Germany and Great Britain to formulate a common policy in regard to Russia and China. Another explanation of the German ambassador's visits to the foreign office here is that they relate to mixed tribunals of Egypt, the international agreement on the subject ending in February. Through French and Russian influence, the court has always hampered British plans for use of Egyptian savings and the advancement of Egypt. Now it is said that an agreement has almost been reached by which Germany will support British views relative to the future composition and powers of mixed tribunals. It is said that, as a quid pro quo for Germany's support in Egypt, Great Britain recognizes Germany's claims to utilize Syria as an outlet for her surplus population.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it has received, from sources in which it has every confidence, information showing that an Anglo-German alliance was signed this week by Mr. Balfour and the German ambassador on behalf of the respective powers. While the agreement is restricted, it embraces an offensive and defensive alliance in certain eventualities. Continuing, the Gazette says: "This new departure in our foreign policy comes as a natural development in the European situation." The Gazette then quotes the speech which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, made at Birmingham on May 30 last, bidding for a German alliance, and concludes: "Latterly it has been evident from some of the semi-official German press, that the two governments have been drawing closer, and, finally, there were prolonged conferences between Count Hatzfeldt and Mr. Balfour. The departure of Count Hatzfeldt proves that the object of the consultations has been achieved. Besides, Mr. Chamberlain has gone to America, Lord Salisbury is prolonging his absence, and Mr. Balfour leaves for his holidays on Saturday. Evidently the ministers do not expect to have to deal with the crucial question of our foreign policy."

CAVAIGNAC STANDS FIRM.

An Opening of the Dreyfus Case Could Only Result In One Way.

Paris, Sept. 2.—A member of the Chamber of Deputies had an interview this morning with the minister for war, M. Cavaignac, on the recent developments in the Dreyfus case. The minister reiterated that he was convinced of the guilt of the prisoner, but added that at the same time he was determined to punish all who had been derelict in their duty.

The deputy afterwards declared that so long as M. Cavaignac was minister for war there would be no revision of the Dreyfus case, adding that as in the event of revision the trial could not be held behind closed doors, the inquiry would have to be restricted, and it would be impossible to produce publicly some of the evidence.

Hence the acquittal of Dreyfus must certainly result from a re-opening of the case.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE

The Commission Presents Its Report Adverse to the C.P.R. Contention.

Hopes Expressed That the Matter of Rates May Soon Be Adjusted.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The interstate commerce commission by a decision today in the matter of the passenger rate disturbance involving the property of differential passenger rates between Eastern points and the Pacific Coast; held that the Canadian Pacific was not entitled to the differential contended for.

The case is one of the most important that has been before the commission for a long time, the American railroad lines and the Canadian Pacific having been engaged for six months or more in a war in passenger traffic between the East and West. The decision was:

"The commission holds the claim made in behalf of the American road that no Canadian road is entitled to a differential under any American line or any American business, is probably untenable even from the standpoint of the American roads, as some Canadian roads, notably the Grand Trunk, work in close connection with American lines, and the public interest in the reduced rates caused by competition is not to be ignored."

The commission, however, states that it has now power to allow or disallow the differential in dispute but would consider it extremely fortunate if the conclusions reached should be made the basis of an early adjustment. The commission in conclusion says:

"It must be distinctly understood that we do not recommend the settlement of the controversy by the making of any agreement involving arbitration or otherwise, which is in violation of anti-trust as interpreted by the United States Supreme court. Such feature of the future or past history of the controversy as may in our judgment render appropriate any statement or recommendation to congress, will be presented to that body in our annual report."

"As far as our action can affect the matter, we conclude that we ought not at present to rescind the suspension orders heretofore made, but if the difficulty should be adjusted in accordance with the views above expressed, it may become our duty to revoke the permission granted by those orders."

The passenger tariff war involved in this dispute also applies between St. Paul and other localities and points on the Pacific coast, which arise from the refusal of American companies to longer allow the Canadian Pacific a differential basis under which fares east from the Pacific coast by that route were made less than by the American lines by $7.50 on first-class and $5 on second-class business. Very large reductions in rates have been made during the contest.

This was after the commission had suspended the long and short haul clause to enable the American lines to meet the rates made by the Canadian Pacific. This order was to expire on June 30, but on June 22 the suspension was extended by the commission until January 1, 1899, and about the time this was done the present inquiry was instituted. The investigation was held in Chicago on August 1, 1898, and the decision now rendered is based upon the facts then disclosed.

ALASKA POSTAL SERVICE.

What It Cost the Government to Carry the United States Mails to the Far North.

A Washington letter of recent date says: "Many people are inclined to underestimate the mail service afforded far-distant Alaska, and labor under the impression that when that territory receives one mail a month from the States, it is doing exceedingly well. As a matter of fact, this is a great mistake. There are now in operation between Seattle and different Alaskan points four different mail routes, which are covered from two to six times a month each. In other words, Alaska receives mail from the United States about 15 times each month during the summer, and at least eight times a month during the winter season. Considering its distance from the United States, its climate, limited travelling facilities and scattered population, this is by no means a poor showing, but rather one worthy of commendation. On the inland routes, especially those over the various roads, service is more frequent, and such districts are supplied in much the same manner as are the rural districts in the States.

"While there are four great routes starting at Seattle, no two of them cover the same track, nor touch at the same points throughout. One route starting at that city goes by way of Mary island, Alaska, Metlakatla, Fort Wrangel, Juneau and Skagway, to Dyea, covering in a single trip 1,043 miles. Another route leaves Seattle, touching at Port Townsend, Wash., Mary island, Ketchikan, Fort Wrangel and Juneau, ending at Skagway and covering only 1,012 miles. This route, however, supplies Killisnoo, Sitka, Douglas, Dyea, Loring and Victoria, B. C. A third route stops only at Mary island, Saxman, Ketchikan, Fort Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea. By far the longest route is that starting at Seattle and running by way of Unalaska, St. Michael and points along the Yukon to Circle and Dawson City. This route is 4,478 miles in length, and in addition to being the longest, is covered at the most frequent intervals, namely, six times a month during the season of navigation. The first three lines supplied only the points located in southern Alaska, but the last route extends into the far northern portion of the territory and into the gold fields. Its importance may be imagined after considering the frequency of the trips, as compared with those on the other lines.

"A purely local mail route, helping to supply the gold fields, is that running from Sitka by Yakutat, Nutchek, Homer, Kadiak, Karluk, Sand Point, Unga and Belkafsky to Unalaska, and covering a distance of 1,516 miles. These trips are made but once a month, and then only during the summer season from April to October. During this same season a steamer is run from Orca to Nutchek and back twice a month, the distance being only 45 miles each way.

"All of this mail service is performed by contractors at certain amounts per year or per trip, the latter method seeming to be the cheaper for the government. It may be surprising to know that about $20,000 is expended yearly by this governent in order to supply Alaska with mails by steamers. This sum would seem exhorbitant, until the length and frequency of the trips are considered. However, that figure does not include the sums expended in overland mail deliveries throughout the territory.

"Aside from the two local water or steamboat routes, Alaska boasts of six different routes, ranging from two to 1,618 miles in length. The longest of these runs from Juneau, by way of Dyea, Sheep Camp, Dawson, Forty-Mile and Circle, to Weare, and is covered twice a month all the year round. Next in importance is the route from St. Michael, by Kitlik, Koserefsky, Anvik, Nulato and Novikikat, to Weare, 900 miles long, covered only once a month. From Fort Wrangel, by Shakam and Klawock, to Jackson, is a route which is covered twice a month from April to November, and once a month the rest of the term. The two short routes from Metlakatla to Ketchikan, and from Chilkat to Haines, are respectively 16 and two miles in length, and both are covered weekly, from January to December. From Ketchikan to Loring, a 23-mile trip is made twice a month by a local contractor and for a small sum. According to the books of the department, these six mail routes cost the government about $100,000 each year, basing the figures on those contracted for the current season, making the total cost of carrying Alaska mails $120,000 a year.

"Nor is this the entire cost of the Alaska service. There are many postmasters to be paid, in addition to carriers. Ten years ago Alaska had but 11 postoffices in all; to-day she stands out with 30 to her credit. Several of those formerly in operation have been discontinued, and many new ones have been established. Moreover, there are several others now under consideration at the postoffice department, awaiting approval before being put in operation. The largest Alaska offices to-day are at Circle, Dyea, Fort Wrangel, Juneau, St. Michael, Skagway and Sitka. These offices are in charge of the following respective postmasters: Leroy N. McQuestion, Samuel J. Heron, Clara M. Earhart, Richard P. Nelson, R.F. Lying, William B. Sampson and Paulina Archangelsky, all of whom were appointed not later than 1896, and several in 1898. The following list of postoffices, with their postmasters, completes the Alaska list at the present date:

"Canyon, Kenneth Murray; Chilkat, Sol Ripinsky; Douglas, William Stubbins; Haines, William W. Warne; Jackson, J. L. Gould; Karluk, Alexis Rosanoff; Ketchikan, George W. Clark; Killisnoo, Carl Spuhn; Klawock, A. S. Wadleigh; Kadiak, H. P. Cope; Loring, James R. Heckman; Mary Island, Miles S. Weston; Metlakatla, William Duncan; Unalaska, Samuel Applegate; Orca, Omar J. Humphrey; Sand Point, H. B. Scott; Saxman, James W. Young; Shakan, William A. Finn; Sheep Camp, James G. Brown; Sumdum, John Morello; Tynook, Thomas W. Hanmore; Wood Island, William C. Greenfield; Yakutat, R. W. Beasley."

EXCITING EPISODES.

International Trouble—The White Horse Shooting—Wade "Licks" a Newspaper Man—Tried For Murder.

Further particulars as to the shooting of James Cowie by T. C. Burnett, purser of the Nora, were brought by passengers on the Seattle Sunday afternoon. According to persons who came out on the steamer Ora, Burnett had accused Cowie cash. Cowie and Burnett had a fight ashore as the result of this, and Burnett was pretty well bruised up. Afterwards Cowie went to the Ora and soon Burnett also went aboard the same vessel. Cowie and Burnett had another scrap, and Burnett, drawing a gun, shot Cowie in the stomach. Burnett afterwards stated that he had been ordered by the manager of the Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Co. to get the money collected by the Oro an her last two trips, and take it to Bennett. The gun, he said, he carried by orders for protection. Dr. Le Blanc, who attended Cowie, thought he could not survive.

A little international difficulty is reported from Dawson over a robbery last month. A man named Perry was suspected of stealing $8,000 from Big Alex. McDonald. Perry started down the river and was followed by a mounted police officer after he had got out of Canadian territory. It has been customary for the Canadian and United States officials on the Yukon not to be too strict in the interpretation of the boundary in the matter of arrests, as extradition proceedings from that country have to be taken at very long range, when one has to await papers from Ottawa and Washington. However, on this occasion City Collector Ivey, at Eagle, on the United States side, objected to the arrest, and Perry was taken away from the policeman. Consequently, extradition proceedings will have to be instituted.

Judge Maguire, as well as Crown Prosecutor Wade, started down the river to go out by way of St. Michael a day or two before the Ora left. It had been expected that Judge Maguire would leave, but Mr. Ogilvie was very much astonished when, on his way in, he learned that Wade was not waiting to meet him. It was reported by some of the passengers from Dawson that Mr. Wade had had a row with E. Leroy Pelletier, the New York Times' correspondent, just prior to leaving the Klondike capital, and had blackened Pelletier's eyes as a result.

The last case heard by Judge Maguire before leaving Dawson was the trial for murder of E. Henderson, who killed his partner, Thornburg Peterson, in September, 1897, while on the trail to Dawson. The two were in a tent together, when other people camping at some distance heard shots and arrived in time to hear Peterson accuse Henderson of the crime. Henderson was afterwards arrested by Constable Hinds and finally carried to Dawson for trial. The prisoner's defence was that Peterson had threatened to kill him, and had knocked him down and was choking him, when he fired in self-defence. The jury brought in a verdict of murder, with a recommendation to mercy, but it is believed that the authorities at Ottawa will not interfere with the death sentence.

THE FALL FAIRS.

Fixtures Announced From Several Parts of the Province.

The following list shows the dates and places of exhibitions so far as known; to amplify the list, the Colonist will be glad to hear from secretaries of agricultural societies:

Langley	Sept. 21
Chilliwack	Sept. 26
Kamloops	Sept. 28, 29 and 30
Cumberland	Sept. 30
Duncan	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1
Ashcroft	October 4 and 5
Westminster	October 5 to 13

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

KLONDIKE ARRIVALS.

Talks With Some of the Passengers Who Came on the Dirigo.

Bench Diggings Turning Out Well—Mazie May and Black Hills No Good.

A. C. Allen, editor of the Klondike Nugget, who was one of the Dirigo's passengers to Victoria last evening, has a good stock of general news in regard to the Klondike country. He and 105 others came out from Dawson on the Ora's last trip, the gold and drafts amounting to about $200,000, as far as he could judge. The man with the biggest pile was Al Beebe, who, with his partner, had from $50,000 to $100,000 in dust. They went over to Juneau from Skagway. Mr. Allen reports that Commissioner Ogilvie would have reached Bennett by last Tuesday, and be in Dawson by to-morrow or Tuesday. Mr. Ogilvie will not, however, see Crown prosecutor and Registrar Wade, who, on August 18—the day before Mr. Allen started up the river—left Dawson on the steamer Power for St. Michael. Great dissatisfaction is felt in Dawson, according to Mr. Allen, over the fact that no crown grant has yet been issued to the owners of the townsite. As a result, people feel uneasy as to the titles of the lots they buy from the townsite people, especially as some of the lots are priced as high as $1,000 a front foot.

The latest boats from St. Michael to reach Dawson were the Louise, which arrived at the Klondike city on August 17, and the Columbian, which came in next day. It is the intention of the company owning the Columbian to place her on the upper river, between Dawson and White Horse, to connect with the Anglian, running between White Horse and Bennett.

There is not the least reason to be uneasy as to the food question in Dawson this winter, Mr. Allen says, for there is plenty of grub in the country, and at prices within the bounds of reason, but there are thousands of men "broke," and they have to get out some way. Wages are now down to 60 cents an hour in many cases, and no one pays more than $1 an hour; yet there is certainly more labor offering than there is work for.

The success of the bench claims has proved a great benefit to the country, for they can be worked in summer, and some of them are paying big money. An instance is that of a man named Lancaster, who owns a bench claim off No. 2 El Dorado, and who is taking out $1,700 to $1,900 a day. He has a paystreak 45 feet wide on his claim, and the gold shows very plainly in it. Then there are good benches on Skookum gulch and Bonanza. Mr. Allen brought out some nice nuggets with him, a nice little pocket piece worth $50 being the biggest.

WORTH TRYING IF SICK.

A verified record—1,016 persons cured in one month by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies. All dealers sell and recommend them.

"Good stuff," says man to money; "stuff," says echo.

Eternity will show self-love to have been a horrible illusion.

Love and money are dear absent friends that almost never meet.

Greed crucifies love daily, not with a groan, but with a chuckle.

To shift capital is no great hardship—to shift without it is the rub.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billiousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Astronomical instruments of glass were used by the Chinese as early as 2283 B. C.

Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, is said to be a very handsome man.

Bank of England notes are numbered backward—from 10,000, hence the figures 00,001.

The pocket is the heart's thermometer.

Every man thinks himself taxed for more than he is worth—and he generally thinks rightly.

Love may be a dream, but, thank God, it is a progressive and revolutionary dream.

When you get down to the bottom of human nature, what do you find? Wickedness? Not at all—only weakness.—Boston Transcript.

FOR THE AGED.

Paine's Celery Compound gives the needed stimulus to good digestion and assimilation, and keeps the blood pure.

Nature's Medicine brings health and happiness to those in advanced years.

King David, the sweet singer of Israel, says: "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength, labor and sorrow."

The physical troubles and burdens of old people are many. Disordered nerves, constipation, flatulence, drowsiness, indigestion, palpitation and impoverished blood seem to make them grow weaker from day to day.

Paine's Celery Compound is a precious and invaluable medicine for old people. It is nature's true nerve, tissue and flesh builder; it keeps the blood pure and fresh from day to day, regulates the organs of digestion, and keeps the appetite natural and healthy. No other medicine in the world so quickly recruits the strength and waning energies of men and women advanced in years. Paine's Celery Compound has added many long years to the lives of old people in the past, and to-day thousands sing the praises of the wonderful medicine, because it has bestowed peace and comfort and kept them free from the infirmities of old age.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Motion to Cut Off the City Engineer's Head Voted Down.

Chief Deasy Exonerated From Blame Relating to Chemical Works Fire.

There were a couple of little scraps in the council meeting last night, one of them a sort of triangular word contest between Ald. Wilson, Bragg and Phillips, and the other was a little contest of will power between the mayor and Ald. Bragg, the worthy alderman wanting to talk on what he called a question of privilege, while the mayor kept requesting him to sit down.

A complaint was received, through Messrs. Crease & Crease, from Thomas Hendry, that the frequenters of the bathing house at the foot of Pleasant street were encroaching on his property. Was the house built by the city's permission? The answer will be that the city had not given permission to build the house, and the feeling was that the city was not responsible for anyone trespassing on Mr. Hendry's property.

William Jensen wanted the endorsation of the city to his request to the Dominion government for a portion of the foreshore near the Dallas for a salt water swimming bath, where it was intended to have tepid salt water baths winter and summer. The request will be granted.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A letter from the Provincial Board of Health called attention to the change in the act which made the city board of health—not the board of aldermen, as hitherto, but the mayor, police magistrate, city clerk, city engineer and medical health officer.

Ald. Wilson expressed his disapprobation of the change, and wanted to see the city take steps to have the act amended by the legislature, so as to bring back the old order of things.

Ald. Bragg also objected to the change, on the ground that it took the control of health matters out of the hands of the council, while the council had to foot the bills. As things were at present, with police commissioners and school board and other commissioners, the council's powers were greatly curtailed, although they had to foot the bills.

Ald. Williams favored getting a separate charter for the city altogether, as the general municapalities act was so cumbersome as to be almost unworkable.

Ald. Kinsman thought that if this sort of thing went on, they might as well do away with the aldermen altogether. At present the aldermen had to take all the abuse, and were called dollar-a-day men for their pains.

The letter was filed.

A request for the extension of the sewer on Quebec street to Mr. J. Ross' property was referred to the sewerage committee to report.

A report from Mr. Preece on Mr. Kitto's complaint of poor water supply was in effect that the trouble was caused by the pipes on the property being clogged with rust. The report recommended that the owner of the property put in new pipes. A copy of this report was ordered sent to Mr. Kitto.

A request from J. A. Hinton to be allowed to instal wires for a messenger service was referred to the street committee to report.

There was some discussion of the grade of the sidewalk in front of Mr. Dickinson's stores at the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets, and the matter was finally left in the hands of the street committee and city engineer.

CHEMICAL WORKS FIRE.

One of the interesting matters to come up was a report of the fire wardens on the letter of the secretary of the fire underwriters of last week on the Chemical works fire.

Chief Deasy, in his letter to the fire wardens, wrote in reply to the communication of Mr. Elliott:

"First, Mr. Elliott complains that the fire department were not on the ground as soon as they might have been, while the foreman of the works states he telephoned direct to the fire station. My answer is, the fire was discovered at 1 o'clock, and the telephone message was sent at seven minutes after 1. The foreman of the works informed me that he tried to suppress the fire before calling the fire department. I can prove that the fire had assumed the proportions of a conflagration when the telephone was used, and that no quicker time was ever made by the firemen.

"Second, the water supply showed a pressure of 27 pounds during the fire. Two hydrants in the neighborhood were used. The private equipment so much lauded by Mr. Elliatt was not in service when the fire commenced, and when he understands that a small line of hose 1½ inch, provided the only protection at the works, no doubt he will give the fire department some credit for their work on the 16th ult.

Third, it is further complained that the chief refused to turn water on the sulphur. This complaint is on a par with the rest. The second stream in service was immediately turned on the sulphur. The managers asked me to place the men on top of the heap, and until the danger of placing men above a fire on a burning heap of sulphur was minimized by turning water on the lower portion, I kept the hosemen on the ground. I have credible witnesses to prove that water was turned on the sulphur at once, and kept on it for seven hours. In proof of this, permit me to state that the heap contained 380 tons of sulphur, valued at $13,000; the loss amounted to $395.

"Fourth, Mr. Elliott states, 'When you consider that one pound of water will dissolve three-fourths of a pound of nitre, you will readily see what an enormous loss was occasioned by pouring water on the stock of nitre, some 200 tons of which was washed into the harbor.' It will certainly surprise Mr. Elliott when I report that at no time during the fire was water turned on the nitre by the fire department. If Mr. Elliott made himself acquainted with the action of heat on nitrate of soda, he would ascribe the enormous loss to the nitre melting and running into the sea.

"Fifth, the opinion expressed with reference to my acquaintance with manufacturing hazards and the safety of the firemen is assumedly ill-advised, in face of the fact that no serious accidents ever occurred to my men at fires, and the greatest danger they encountered for many a day was on the 16th ult., when persons acquainted with the hazard of storing nitre sacks, subject to spontaneous combustion, were the primary cause of a fire which caused such an enormous loss to the insurance companies. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to state that the fire above mentioned was the hardest fought during my many years' service. We received congratulations on all sides, and although not above criticism, the least we expected from Mr. Elliott or his friends was investigation before making complaints. I am willing and ready at once to prove that the complaints are incorrect, and should be withdrawn in the same manner in which they were made. The censure of public officials on groundless charges, without giving the source of information, cannot be, to my mind, the duty of a board of underwriters, or of anyone connected with that body. I have always tried to do my duty to the city, and had pleasant dealings with the board of underwriters for many years. The communication referred to was a surprise, and emanating from a deliberative body, is all the more startling when shown to be unjustifiable."

In connection with this the fire wardens reported they had inquired into the complaints contained in Mr. Elliott's letter and recommended that Chief Deasy be fully exonerated. In part the report states: "The facts so far as your committee have been able to learn in respect to the cause of the loss of the nitre being directly contrary to the statement contained in the letter of the secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters impart a different aspect to the whole matter and suggest, in the opinion of your committee, the advisability of an inquiry being instituted on the part of the Board of Fire Underwriters instead of the city council into the origin of the fire and all matters in connection therewith." The committee recommended that an additional man be placed at the pumping station for night service owing to the low pressure of water throughout the city at times, as by that means the high levels would be amply supplied with water during the night in case of fire.

This report was adopted and copies of the whole correspondence will be sent to the fire underwriters.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Contracts for electric light supplies were awarded to the Canadian General Electric Co. at $327.75 and for lamps to R. B. McMicking at $22.50 each.

On recommendation of the special committee contracts were awarded for seven teen constables' suits to Messrs. Spencer and D. F. Sporinkling at $21.50 each; for sergeants' and chief's suits Messrs. J. T. Burrows & Co., at $28.50 each; 20 pairs of boots to Jas. Maynard, at $6 per pair.

The street committee recommended that sidewalks be laid on John street, Grant street and on Yates street between Douglas and Blanchard, also that Dallas avenue be not taken over unless it be made 60 feet wide.

This report was adopted.

CEMETERY AFFAIRS.

Ald. Bragg rose to what he called a question of privilege to say that he had heard complaints that the cemetery keeper was letting contracts to put up tombstones, to make valuts and do other repairs.

Ald. Humber had heard all about this before. As a matter of fact people some times wrote to the caretaker asking him to have repairs done to their lots and he always handed the work over to some one authorized to do such work. The caretaker was a very capable and thoroughly honest man who was quite aboveboard in what he did.

The Mayor endorsed Ald. Humber's remarks, saying the caretaker was an upright honorable man.

Ald. Bragg rose to speak again when the Mayor interrupted him, saying that this was not a question of privilege, but if there were any charges against the caretaker they must be in writing.

Ald. Bragg persisted in speaking and the Mayor interrupted him, asking the Alderman to take his seat.

Ald. Bragg replied if the aldermen could not speak the Mayor "might just as well run the whole show."

The Mayor—Ald. Bragg, will you take your seat?

Ald. Bragg still tried to talk, but the Mayor, rapping his desk shaply, insisted on the Alderman sitting down, and eventually order was restored.

Ald. McGregor's motion authorizing the by-law to take its course in the pulling down of projecting shades on several Chinese stores was carried and then came Ald. Bragg's resolution for a report of the expenditure under the Waterworks loan of 1894. This was carried with the expection of the portion for a statement as to whom the balance of the money was due, the majority of the council taking the view that as the matter was yet in dispute in the courts it would be unwise to make a statement committing the city.

THE CITY ENGINEER.

Ald. Phillips' long deferred motion to disperse with the city engineer or the assistant came up and was opposed by Ald. Humphrey. If there had been a direct motion to discharge the city engineer he would understand it, but the motion as it was worded was a strange one.

Ald. Phillips said that the motion came about as the council was well aware over the waterworks question, a question that would always be a vexed one as long as the present Mayor was in power.

His Worship—Then why not go after the Mayor instead of the city engineer?

Ald. Phillips went on to say that in the opinion of many ratepayers the city engineer was not the proper person to carry on the waterworks.

Ald. Wilson characterized the motion as the most cowardly and contemptible one that ever came before the board. If he had anything to say against a man he would do it openly. It was the work of a Dago to stab a man in the back like some people wanted to do.

Ald. Phillips retorted that it was Ald. Wilson who was a Dago and the Mayor had to demand order several times to keep the aldermen from exchanging more compliments across the floor.

Ald. Bragg took exception to Ald. Wilson's remarks as including him.

Ald. Wilson—If the cap fits, wear it.

Ald. Bragg was quite ready to make charges openly in the case of the cemetery keeper if he could get the man who complained to make an affidavit. The services of the city engineer, he maintained were not satisfactory.

Ald. Kinsman would vote for the resolution, and was not afraid to say so.

The motion was put and voted down, Ald. Bragg, Kinsman and Phillips being in favor of it, while Ald. Wilson, Hall, Humphrey, Humber, Williams, McGregor and the Mayor opposed it.

The council then adjourned.

SUCCESSFUL AT LAST.

"I was a sufferer from neuralgia in my side, and headaches. I followed numerous prescriptions without benefit and was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken only one bottle I realized that it was doing me good and I continued taking it until I was cured." Mrs. Carrie Price, Georgetown, Ontario.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

SOUDAN WARFARE.

The First Madhist Outbreak and the Causes that Led Up to It.

"Bombash," writing to the London Daily Telegraph, says: I was sitting one day in December, 1882, on a Nile dahabeah, at Assouan, when Minchetta, Sheik of the Ababdeh Arabs, came to pay me a visit. He was a good type of an Arab gentleman. His aquiline nose, deep brown eyes, high features, and well-formed hands and delicate fingers betrayed the noble stock from which he descended, and, black though he was, his voice and manner were those of a polished man of the world. Alas for Minchetta! his partiality for Mahdism led him to an untimely end—his bones now whiten the sands of his wide domain. In 1882, however, Minchetta was with Mohammed Pasha, Khalifa, and Saleh, all important characters in the Eastern desert. His men travelled constantly to Berber, Kossein, Suakin, and Kassala, and wide was his knowledge of the politics of the Soudan. It was during this visit that he told me of the Mahdi, of whom till then I had never heard, and prophesied his greatness. It was natural that I should not believe him. Mohammed Achmed was a native of Dongola, and the Dongolawi are of the vilest type of riverain Arabs; so I laughed at the idea of his becoming a formidable enemy or a power. But Minchetta, even then a disciple, was right, as four years' campaigning and many a hard fight taught me. I little thought that sixteen years later his followers would still be possessors of the Soudan and Khartoum.

Mohammed Achmed conquered Darfour and Kordofan, destroyed Hicks and Gordon, held his own against the English in the Bryda and the Eastern Soudan, and actually fought a battle at Toski, within 100 miles of Assouan. It shows us the power of fanaticism when we consider that the Mahdists took Obeid, Khartoum, Kassala, and Berber, destroyed Hicks, shattered the Abyssinian army led by the king himself, and killed that monarch, fought and all but won the battles of Abu Klea and Gubat, to say nothing of Teb, TamaiGiness, and Toski; and if to-day their race is nearly run, they still hold Omdurman, and 20,000 men, armed with every civilized instrument of destruction, accompanied by the English Grenadier Guards, a dozen powerful gunboats, and led by the Sirdar in person, are thought necessary to give a final blow to their power. Long experience of their tactics has made me consider the Mahdists as a brave, but not a dangerous enemy. Favored as they were in the wars of 1883-1887 by the best of luck they were only able to hold their own, while at Abu Klea and Gubat the flower of their army, in overpowering numbers, failed to defeat the little camel corps—an incongruous weak force without artillery, for a force, indeed, which was not intended for anything but a dash across an undefended road. The public, even if the Khalif makes his threatened stand at Omdurman, need have no fear of the result; this, to use a racing expression, will be a walk-over for the Sirdar and his huge army. I shall be surprised if he loses many men, especially as the Dervishes are supposed to be behind walls in a strong position. A Dervish in a fort is indeed a fish out of water; to be dangerous he must be on his feet, or on his charger, spear in hand: behind a wall, bombarded by modern artillery and howitzers, he cannot be considered an enemy at all to a civilized army.

It is sad to think that we shall never see again the charge of the true Dervish. I am inclined to think that the great charge on the Second Brigade at Tamai which shattered the square, the overwhelming attack at Abu Klea, and, finally, the beautiful drawn at Gubat, were the most picturesque episodes of the Mahdists' battles against the English. As long as I live I shall never forget the memories of Gubat. The Camel Corps, shattered by the losses of Abu Klea, started on the evening following the battle to march to the Nile. No sooner had darkness fallen than we had every proof of the disadvantages of night marches over an unknown and bushy country. Soon we were wandering, a confused mass of camels, cattle, horses and bewildered infantry. Notwithstanding this unpleasant night we arrived next morning at daybreak on the high ground above Metemmeh, and the sun painted us a picture on the plain in front that well repaid our unpleasant night. The golden desert stretched before us until it merged into the green dourra-clad valley of the Nile, through which the great river ran like a thread of silver. Far in the distance rose the blue hills, the ramparts of the mysterious stream, and the desert at our feet was peopled with the chivalry of the Soudan. Horsemen galloped to and fro, thousands of spearmen wended their way to intercept us, lances glittered in the sun, and a myriad waving banners spread out to the morning breeze.

It was a grim moment when eventually the little force of Guards and mounted infantry, perhaps not 800 strong, advanced to meet the huge army in front of them and to stretch a line through it from Nile to Nile. Aching, anxious eyes watched them from the zareba, where lay our general, stricken early in the day, and many wounded comrades, with only enough water for last till morning. The vultures, anticipating a certain meal, soared over the little square, and the gaunt, ruddy awaiting, by this unaccustomed strife, rushed madly here and there, or stood spellbound as we passed. At last we reached an open plain, and the Mahdist host, which had been gathering round us, only waiting for a favorable moment to attack, massed on some rising ground to our left. For a moment the two forces halted, looking almost into each other's eyes. The English, despairing of victory, but calm and steady, each soldier wearing on his face that stern, determined look peculiar to an Englishman when he finds himself in a tight place. The Mahdists, all animation and exaltation, led by their emirs and standard bearers, stood forth in all their glory; 10,000 spear tips glistened in the sunlight, and with loud cries of "Allah Akbar," this beautiful force dashed at its enemy. As the charge began the soldiers of the English square cheered.

Whether there was something ominous in the sound—for indeed the cheer of English soldiers going into battle is a sound which no enemy can hear without emotion—or whatever was the cause, the Arabs checked their charge and paused for one moment as one sometimes sees a huge flight of birds stoop before they turn in their flight; it was but for one instant, then the hope and flower of Mahdism, like a great wave whose white crest was formed by a thousand banners, dashed out its strength against the wall of determined men who waited silently at the bottom of the hill. Nor is it easy to forget the surpassing bravery of the old Sheik who led his men into the square at Abu Klea. Amid the storm of battle he rode calmly in front of his men residing his Koran, up to the muzzles of our rifles, and fell actually inside the square. I saw him afterwards, and never saw a face so calm and serene. Let us hope his spirit had entered the Paradise which Mohammed promised, and which this disciple had surely earned.

The charge of the Baggaras, though more effective, was nothing like so picturesque. Theirs was a sudden rush, generally when least expected, for they were as a rule hidden, their dark naked bodies being almost the color of the bush. General Graham at Tamai charged them with the 42nd Highlanders, and not successfully. On the other hand, as large a body of Arabs attacked Sir Redvers Bullers' force simultaneously with the charge of the Black Watch, and was driven off without the loss of a man.

Discipline and steadiness were always too much for the Dervish, who is an able adversary against an indifferent leader, and fatal to troops the least out of hand.

Sir Herbert Kitchener knows every move on the board in the game he has so successfully played. I only hope that he will spare all the Arabs he can in memory of the star, medals, promotions, and glorious recollections of which Mahidism was the direct cause.

But for the Mahdi and Osman Digna the names of Kitchener, Hunter and Wingate might have been unknown. It was Mahdism which gave these gallant and able soldiers their chance. Therefore, I hope that the bloodthirsty but brave Baggaras will not be exterminated in their vain attempt to defend an impostor's tomb. Let us recollect that their only line of retreat is across an unfriendly desert on one side, and by the enemy on the other, where they would be shut off from water by the gunboats. And they have none of the transport necessary to support even their hard lives in the desert. Finally, they are brave men. I long to hear that the Khalifa has flung up the sponge, or that the Baggaras, who are by no means fools in their own interests, have thrown him to the vultures and wolves.

WHAT MR. WHITE SAW

Reuter's Special Klondike Commissioner Talks Plainly of Upper Yukon Conditions.

A Recent Piece of Official Meddling of Disadvantage to the Honest Miners.

Mr. H. S. White, who has been in Dawson for several months as Reuter's special correspondent, reached Victoria by the steamer City of Seattle on Sunday en route home to London. Mr. White's letters have done much to represent the real state of affairs at Dawson, and consequently some of the Grit press—who apparently want to shield the government from the indignation that has arisen over the exposure of the unsavory conditions at Dawson—have tried to discredit the disinterested correspondent's letters. Speaking about Dawson yesterday Mr. White remarked:

"I hear I am supposed in some of the papers, to have been sent up to Dawson to roast the government. The absurdity of such a thing is apparent, however, for anyone ought to know that Reuters could have not the least interest in the thing, one way or another, except to get at the truth. I was sent up to report facts, and consequently what I saw I had to report. I was careful, however, not to listen to gossip, but to send only what happened under my own eyes."

Mr. White has something further to add to what he already has told, and it will not tend to increase any one's good opinion of the management of public affairs at Dawson, though now that Mr. Ogilvie will reach there very shortly, the miners have hopes that everything will be satisfactorily straightened out.

According to Mr. White a recent decision by the authorities at Dawson will perpetrate a worse wrong than ever on the long suffering community. The Dominion Mining act provides that all claims which were represented open to relocation by anyone. Now the local authorities changed this quite arbitrarily some time back, and said that in future such claims instead of being open to relocation should revert to the Crown, and would not be open to re-location by prospectors. This was in June. Naturally after such an order though there were many claims that were not represented, and under the old conditions, open to re-location, not one after the order referred to, attempted to re-locate, supposing that all such claims were withheld from re-location. Suddenly the administration decided that on September 1 these claims should be thrown open to re-location. Perhaps people who are not on the spot cannot grasp the true situation, but a little consideration will show what a tremendous "pull" this last order gives the mining recorder's office. How are the general public to know what claims are open to re-location and what are not? The only people with a certain knowledge of the intentions of officials, and the possibilities of a "pull" are enormous, if the officials are not all immaculate. With thousands of people looking out for claims, there are, as Mr. White puts it, "possibilities" unlimited.

Mr. White will be astonishing that the country must have revenue to administer the Yukon, says that at present this burden all falls on the miner, whereas the business man goes free. It might just as well be known, too, that almost as unpleasant a state of things may be brought about this winter as existed last through the action of the big United States commercial monopolies, the A. C. Co. and the N. A. T. Co. The way Captain Healy, of the last named company, acted last winter was worse than the Russian treatment of their serfs. These companies held the whole food supply and when the miners were starving, and had to have food at any price, the companies raised their prices. It might be "business"—but it was not proper business. Outside these companies no one carries a large supply of provisions, and in three or four months more, things will be just where they were last winter. At present many are selling their outfits and leaving Dawson, but there is a great quantity of freight at Bennett, apparently more than the steamers can get down the river before winter. The number of people in Dawson and the mining creeks, Mr. White puts at twenty thousand.

In spite of what has been said about the output of gold being ten millions or over, Mr. White adheres to his previous estimate that it cannot exceed eight millions at the outside and all of this will not be shipped.

"The report in the Seattle papers that the Roanoke brought out four millions on her last ship is utter nonsense," Mr. White says, and he had full opportunity of knowing what the banks, the government, and the big companies shipped. He also is certain that on the steamer Seattle on the present trip had not more than a hundred thousand dollars in gold was brought down.

Johnny and Mary were both riding the hobbyhorse. Johnny felt his limitations, and presently observed: "Sister, if one of us get off there would be more room for me."—Exchange.

"I," he started to say, "have always had an idea——"

"I know it," she interrupted; "why don't you take a day off some time and try to scare up another one?"—Chicago News.

The Catarrh Clutch

This Disgusting Malady is at the Throat of 900 of every 1,000 of our Country's Population.

This Is Not Hearsay. It is Borne Out by Carefully Compiled Statistics of Diseases Most Prevalent.

Its Development is Watched Carefully Because it is so Sure a forerunner of Consumption if Neglected. Most Catarrh Cures Contain Cocaine, which is a Dangerous Narcotic, and Prof. Heys, of the Ontario School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, says:—

"After an examination made from samples procured on the open market, I declare that there is no COCAINE contained in the preparation of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure." Most astonishing results are daily coming into Dr. Chase's office of the cures made. Here are a few in condensed form. We ask you to call or write to the following parties if at all sceptical:

OSWALD BURKHARDT, 199 PORTLAND STREET, TORONTO, suffered from Catarrh for nine years, and was cured by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

MR. J. PALMER, HAIR DRESSER, 673 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, could not sleep for years on account of the mucus dropping into the throat; cured by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

MR. WHITCOMBE, OF THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, TORONTO, suffered for two years; cured by one box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

MRS. COWLE, 467 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO, thirteen years ago was attacked with Hay Fever. Never knew what it was to have any relief until she used Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. If anyone troubled with Catarrh calls on Mrs. Cowle she will give her endorsation as to her cure.

YUKON OFFICIAL WAYS

How They Treated Al Beebe and His Partner Who Tried to Record a Claim.

Al Beebe and his partner Schroeder who brought down $20,000 by the Seattle, the proceeds of work on their bench claim on French creek, have a little historical incident to relate showing how officialdom works in the Yukon. The bench claims are the great feature of this year in the Klondike. It is extraordinary, the way they have turned out, and arrivals from the North say that the hillside of Eldorado creek will give as much or more than the creek itself.

Well Beebe and his partner Schroeder had been prospecting for years in Alaska and the Yukon, never making more than a grub stake. In May of this year Schroeder staked a claim on the bench on the lower end of No. 15, Eldorado, and he and Beebe commenced prospecting, without recording. They found the ground so rich that they did not take the time to go to Dawson to record. In the meantime other parties staked the same claim.

On June 1, after getting out a good deal of the dust, Schroeder and his partner thought they would go to Dawson and record. When they got there, however, Commissioner Fawcett refused to receive their record, on the ground that it was unsurveyed. Then on July 29, Schroeder had the claim surveyed by Mr. Barwell, a well-known surveyer, yet again the commissioner refused record, unless a recommendation were secured from Capt. Norwood, the mining inspector. Norwood inspected the claim, and gave the owners a written certificate that it was properly staked and should be recorded.

Then Schroeder went back to Dawson again on a Saturday and applied to Mr. Fawcett for a record. Mr. Fawcett gave Schroeder a written order to the clerk, Bolton, to accept the record. Bolton, however, declined to enter the record on the ground that the clock had struck one and the office closed at one o'clock on Saturday. He informed Schroeder that he would have to come back on Monday morning, and the record would then be made.

On the Monday morning back came Schroeder, when, judge of his surprise, he found that the officials had all changed their minds and refused to record the claim without another investigation. Apparently the officials like investigations when they are doing the investigating themselves. Several times afterwards Schroeder and his partner tried to record their claim but without success. Schroeder in fact was at one time two weeks in Dawson and saw Fawcett every day, but was unable to induce any action.

Finally Schroeder and Beebe thought that it would be safest for them to get out of the country with what gold they had already secured, and to enable them to do so some way had to sacrifice a third interest in the claim, by taking in a partner to look after the property in their absence, and to act for them in getting a record if possible. This was the reason of the two men being aboard the Seattle. Stanley, the man who staked out the first bench claim in March, has come out to the coast. He made with one rocker $1,000 a day for quite a time.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE UNION.

Text of the Constitution Adopted at the Just Closed Convention in Vancouver.

1. The name of the organization shall be "The Liberal-Conservative Union of British Columbia."

2. The object of the union is to promote, by all lawful means, the interests of the Liberal-Conservative party in British Columbia.

3. The officers of the union shall be an honorary president, a president, five vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and a corresponding secretary.

4. The officers of the union, excepting the corresponding secretary, and the executive committee who shall be chosen annually by the members thereof, at a general meeting to be held annually. The first general meeting of the union to be held at Vancouver the first Thursday in September, A. D. 1899 and thereafter at such time and place as each meeting may determine. They shall hold office for one year only, but excepting the president, shall be eligible for re-election. Presidents of electoral districts shall always be chosen as vice-presidents of the union.

5. The duties of the president shall be to preside at all meetings of the union from the time of his election until the election of his successor.

6. Each vice-president is expected, with the aid of the corresponding secretary, to organize a district association in the electoral division which he is chosen to represent, and to see that the constitution and by-laws of district associations hereinafter recited are put into good working order in his constituency. The president of a district association shall be "president." After the organization of the district association the person chosen by the district association as president shall be ex-officio vice-president of the union.

7. The duties of the secretary shall be to conduct the official correspondence of the union and keep the minutes of the meetings. He shall also keep the record of the membership.

8. The duties of the treasurer shall be to receive the moneys belonging to the union and to disburse the same under the order of the executive committee hereinafter provided for.

9. The duties of the corresponding secretary shall be to aid the several vice-presidents in organizing district associations in harmony with this union, to see that these associations are at all times in good working order, to provide for the proper supervision of the revising of the voters' lists, to disseminate political reading matter, to aid in elections, and generally to serve the interests of the party.

10. There shall be chosen each year an executive committee of three persons, with power to add two to their number. The duties of the executive committee shall be to raise the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the union, to direct the treasurer as to the payment of claims against the union, to provide public speakers and generally to manage the affairs of the union.

11. The services of all the officers of the union shall be gratuitous, excepting those of the corresponding secretary who shall receive a salary to be determined by the executive, and expenses when travelling on the business of the union.

12. Each member in good standing of every local Liberal-Conservative association shall be a member of this union.

13. Every district association must have a membership of at least fifty in this union to be entitled to the services of the officers of this union and to share in the expenditure of its funds.

14. Members of the union may vote by proxy at all meetings of the union, but proxies can only be held by members of the union. At all meetings of the union the voting power shall be limited to one vote for every twenty members appearing on the rolls of each district association as shown by the secretary's books.

15. The voting for officers of the union shall be by ballot installed by the secretary. Other votes shall be as directed by the president or other officer presiding.

16. In the absence of the president the senior vice-president who is present shall preside.

17. Four weeks' notice of all meetings of the union shall be given by advertisement in the Conservative press of the province.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

TELL THEIR TROUBLES

Returning Copper River Miners Present the Reverse Picture of Goldseekers' Dreaming.

Islander Resumes Her Place on the Vancouver Run—The Flagship Returns.

The reverse picture to the gold-seekers' dream of wealth is presented by some seventy-two Cook's Inlet and Copper River unfortunates, arriving here by the City of Seattle on Sunday afternoon, with less than $200 in the entire company, and presenting in appearance and in the narration of their experiences, all the varying degrees of wretchedness and disappointment. Their story is one that is growing unfortunately familiar—an ill-advised start into a country of visionary resources and unknown conditions. Then a fight with grim Nature to escape, and the final return to civilization, broken in pocket, health and heart. The leaders of Sunday's Copper River contingent say that fully 500 others are waiting on Valdez glacier for the government to take them home. They have lost even the courage requisite to push their way through, and contemplate with dull apathy the prospect of death by freezing or starvation. Of the luckless ones who have returned to civilization and want no more of the Copper river, the Seattle brought the following:

L. L. Boggs.	E. J. Haynes.
W. Ferguson.	W. R. Floyd.
G. H. Patch.	E. R. Minor.
J. Mackey.	J. A. Fitzsimmons.
W. B. Colby.	W. F. Sheridan.
Fred Norr.	E. A. McCann.
C. L. Burrows.	M. Polson.
S. S. Mills.	J. Barrett.
F. C. Holmes.	George Ayres.
J. M. Morse.	A. McRae.
W. Whetstone.	C. M. Smiles.
L. Wait.	J. W. Clarke.
D. N. Bordick.	J. A. Emmel.
L. Douglas.	C. S. Russell.
H. Price.	W. Temple.
G. J. Olsen.	J. D. Howe.
W. H. Price.	J. A. Carter.
A. Simon.	Dr. L. L. Riley.
H. W. Mills.	M. M. Libbrecht.
George Koch.	W. G. Marsden.
J. Z. Mills.	C. B. Tuthill.
E. W. House.	Charles Howland.
J. M. Erlock.	G. Betram.
W. Schweckar.	Chas. C. Voorhees.
E. W. Seward.	C. Lahigron.
C. Boemer.	E. H. Woods.
H. M. Gross.	G. Fall.
J. W. Wickham.	A. A. Johnson.
Morton Ramsell.	Wm. Leviciety.

The Seattle also brought upwards of eighty Dawson passengers, inclusive of Commissioner White, of the Reuters' Telegram Company, and the notorious Jack Carr, of Andree fake fame. The majority of the returned arrivals were workers for wages, with perhaps a quarter of a million all told to show for their Klondike experiences. They are of the same up-river parties of whom the Dirigo on Saturday night last brought the first instalment. Here are the names:

F. Webster.	G. W. Vogel.
C. G. Vaughn.	John Frick.
J. P. Howfer.	J. T. McKay.
Harry Kay.	C. O. Osborne.
R. Jones.	W. Greer.
Joseph Hudson.	H. W. White.
G. R. Adams.	C. Winters.
J. Hudson.	G. L. Thompson.
John Kill.	J. B. Purdy.
R. D. McDonald.	F. D. Metts.
J. C. Dimond.	Mrs. E. Wooding.
H. Rutscheck.	H. Foot.
J. J. Wells.	N. Moody.
Mrs. Geyer.	J. L. Oakey.
J. B. Wernicke.	G. Dawson.
D. S. Maloney.	T. W. Barny.
Maney Dawson.	L. A. Howarth.
A. Kousch.	L. E. Bude.
J. F. Perryman.	J. T. Taylor.
W. H. Schroeder.	W. H. Schroder.
E. M. Faulkner.	Dr. L. Blanc.
J. Ross.	J. O. Mathews.
Robt. Hyatt.	Dr. Chamber.
F. D. Palmer.	H. C. Anderson.
H. Urquhart.	A. P. Clark.
Jack Carr.	

The passengers from points in Southeast Alaska were:

Mrs. Scott.	J. C. Webb.
F. P. Meyer.	Mrs. C. D. Mathews.
A. Rogers.	S. P. Hansen.
Mrs. J. W. Kerry.	F. C. Lawrence.
L. C. Green.	Mrs. Cabbage.
J. W. Terry.	S. Palem.
Mrs. W. Mansfield.	J. W. Luppold.
H. L. Dove.	Lad Wybrant.
C. Rudolph.	Maud Crawford.
J. P. Roberts.	S. C. Homer.
J. S. Mickel.	Rev. Leoch.
Miss N. Butte.	A. G. Neal.
W. O. Henn.	Mrs. Leoch.
Mrs. Lizz.	J. L. Dunn.
Robt. Humphrey.	Mrs. H. D. Forehen.
A. Harmon.	F. W. Snow.
H. B. Price.	John Mutchler.
Walter Dowling.	E. P. Wright.
E. B. Hirsch.	Mrs. Butakler.
C. G. Reed.	Jacob Sondner.

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON.

Details of the Pack for the Season Just Concluded.

Through the courtesy of Messrs Taylor, Young & Co., salmon brokers at Portland, the Colonist has received a carefully compiled statement of the Columbia river salmon pack for the current year, which totals 383,530 cases, each case containing four dozen 1-lb. cans. The several Columbia river canneries are represented in this total as follows:

	Cases.
Aberdeen Packing Co.	15,000
P. J. McGowan & Sons	14,000
Co-Operative Fishermens Co., M. J. Kinney	32,150
S. Elmore	37,000
Columbia River Packing Co.	10,880
A. Booth Packing Co.	28,500
Pacific Russian River Canneries Co.	27,000
Scandinavian Packing Co.	10,500
J. W. & V. Cook	28,000
Pillar Rock Packing Co.	19,000
J. G. Megler & Co.	34,200
F. M. Warren, Cathlamet	11,000
Eureka & Epicure Packing Co.	58,000
Wm. Hume	6,000
Buchheit Packing Co	22,000
F. M. Warren, Cascades	35,000
Dallas Packing Co	5,000
Seufert Bros.	10,200

Astoria, Sept. 1.—From present indications, the fall fishing season this year will be the most important in the history of the salmon industry. Nearly all the canneries on the lower Columbia will operate, and it is probable a large pack will be put up. The packers are offering 2 cents per pound for fish, but the price will, no doubt, be raised before the season is over. The shortage in the spring pack is nearly 100,000 cases, and all the canneries are oversold. To make up this deficiency a large quantity of fall fish will be packed.

The canners will have lively competition in the fall fishing industry. An agent of a big Portland cold-storage concern has been in the city for some days past, and has notified the fishermen that he will pay 5 cents a pound for silversides and steelheads delivered in Portland. His company supplies the Eastern markets, where the supply of salmon is never equal to the demand, and the price is correspondingly high. Doubtless the cold-storage people will be able to get all the fish they can handle, as the price offered by them is much higher than that offered by the packers. This will probably result in a decrease of the supply for the canneries.

During the spring season the boats belonging to the canneries sold at least one-quarter of their catches to the cold-storage companies, and it is more than likely that this action will be repeated during the fall season. The packers who operate traps will not be as seriously handicapped as those who depend entirely upon the gillnet fishermen.

The packers cannot possibly pay 4½ cents for fall salmon, if, as they claim, that price cannot well be paid for spring fish, so the cold-storage people will get the bulk of the season's catch, if their offer holds good.

Every indication points to a good run of salmon, which are large and of excellent quality. Many fishermen, trappers and seiners, are ready to begin fishing September 10.

Shipments of spring salmon to Eastern and European markets continue, mostly on sales made early in the year. Most of the salmon goes by rail, although the San Francisco steamers take large quantities south.

As a result of the short pack, the price of Columbia river salmon has been on the rise, and talls are now quoted at $1.15. It is expected the price will reach still higher figures.

Yesterday the Union Fishermen's Co-operative Packing Company shipped a carload of salmon to Pittsburg.

REPRESENTED AT QUEBEC.

Business Men of the United States Careful to Protect Their Interests.

A Quebec despatch dated September 1, appearing in the United States press is as follows:

This has been the busiest and most important day so far in the history of the Quebec conference. During the forenoon, the representatives of three leading interests of the United States were heard by the American commissioners and at 2 p.m. the joint session began at the parliamentary building and lasted until late in the evening. The three important industries which were heard in the morning were the lumber industry, the New England fisheries and the paper pulp industry. The men representing these industries all talked for the same thing, viz., That the present duties affecting their respective industries be not changed. They asked the American commissioners not to enter into any agreement with the Canadian government whereby their own lines of trade would be disturbed.

The Boston chamber of commerce was also given a hearing before the American commissioners, but the argument of the Boston men was along entirely different lines. They asked for a modification of trade relations with Canada and that relations as near to absolute reciprocity as possible be secured. The chamber of commerce was represented by Osborne Howes, H. Hall and G. Preston. Mr. Howes, after the hearing, said:

"What we desire is a chance to sell our manufactured goods in the Canadian markets. We believe in asking this of the Quebec conference. We are speaking the sentiments of 200,000 workingmen along the Canadian border of the United States.

"In Massachusetts we manufacture $900,000,000 of goods each year, and we want a market for these goods. We do not fear competition, for we have the greater wealth and facilities on our side."

Mr. Hawes said that the Boston men realized that the members of the joint high commission must keep in mind the greatest good for the greatest number, but he hoped they would find it possible to establish a better trade basis between the two countries.

The Gloucester fishermen were represented by Sylvester Cunninghams and Sylvanus Smith. Speaking for the New England fishermen, Mr. Cunningham said they desired the law governing their industry to remain unchanged. He said they could not afford to do away with the present duty on Canadian fish and the privilege of free entry into Newfoundland waters for bait.

The United States Lumber Company, represented by S. S. Rundall, of Maine; Charles W. Goodyear, of Buffalo, and

POLITICAL HYPOCRITES

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper Reviews the Shameless Record of Liberals in Office.

Every Election Promise Broken and a Wild Raid Upon the Public Treasury.

Scandalous Discrimination Against British Columbia Traders to Help a Minister's Friends.

A telegraphed summary of the address delivered by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper at the public meeting following the Liberal-Conservative convention in Vancouver, appeared in the Colonist of Saturday last. A fuller report now available will be read with interest. Sir Hibbert after the introduction by the chairman, Mr. Charles Wilson, Q.C., said:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: Your kind reception, and the all too-flattering introduction to a Vancouver audience at the hands of our respected chairman, remind me forcibly of the great confusion so often experienced by me in connection with the gentleman whose name I happen to bear and the difficulty in distinguishing between us. I believe most of you will believe that Sir Charles Tupper is, what one may fairly call in Canada, a distinguished man, (cheers), and it is only necessary for me to correct the introduction of the chairman by saying that he has confounded the son with the father for the moment. Nevertheless I yield neither to Sir Charles Tupper nor to anyone else in my loyalty in connection with the Liberal-Conservative principles that have been under consideration during the last two days in the city of Vancouver at the hands of what I may say, after some experience, was one of the finest conventions that ever met together for the purpose of consolidation. (Cheers.) I have seen Liberal-Conservative conventions in the East where the population is larger, where the people can foregather more easily at any particular point, and I do not hesitate to say, though representing a very proud and famous Eastern constituency, and with every loyalty to those friends who have been loyal to me since 1882, that I never took part in a political convention that was so successful as the Liberal-Conservative convention that has just closed its proceedings in the city of Vancouver. (Cheers.) You can understand, from observations already made to you, that the circumstances met with were in many senses peculiar. It was perhaps

A DANGEROUS THING,

some might have thought, for Liberal-Conservatives to organize, or to venture to carry through at the peculiar state of affairs that exist in the province of British Columbia to-day. I do like this about the Conservative party, I do like this above all things, its pluck, its courage, the courage of its convictions, and its freedom from planning or manoeuvring in secret. The members of the party prefer to openly and in a manly way meet together to exchange ideas and abide by the result. (Cheers.)

"At the convention which has just been held in this city there were gentlemen gathered together holding different views in regard to the late political struggle in the province of British Columbia, and yet, as Liberal-Conservatives before everything, believing firmly in those principles, and ready to rally in support of them whenever they were at stake, or wherever the issue involved those principles, they met there holding very different views with regard to the late opposition and the late government, and regardless of what side they took in the election. It is the good fortune of every Liberal-Conservative who was at the gathering to be able to recollect that harmony prevailed all through, that while differences of opinion existed, they all had that great object and aim in view which I have referred to. They were willing to compromise, and to compromise honorably, and the compromise has resulted in this, that as Liberal-Conservatives it could not be denied that

THE BEST METHOD.

for government in British Columbia, or in Ontario, or in the Dominion of Canada, or in any province of it, was the Liberal-Conservative system of government, (cheers), and that if Liberal-Conservatives were asked to express their opinions as between a Liberal-Conservative and any other party, either in a Dominion election or local election, the bulk of the Liberal-Conservative party would be found under the old flag. Yet there was this fact and it was borne in mind, that ardent Liberal-Conservatives and conscientious men had, in good faith, gone to the electorate only a few weeks ago in the province of British Columbia, and had obtained the support and suffrages of Liberals, who themselves were honest, true and consistent. They had obtained their support by pointing out, as truly they could, that neither of the political leaders in the local house of British Columbia had raised the Liberal-Conservative or the Liberal flag, by way of contrast, that those principles were not in issue, and that therefore Liberals and Conservatives could vote indiscriminately for members opposing the late government, or members supporting it. To have forced

PARTY LINES

at this moment would probably have done more harm than good and would have been unfair to some Liberal-Conservatives. Consequently, having regard to the position they occupied the convention came to the conclusion that these men could carry out in good faith such understanding as they supposed existed between them and their constituents in the present parliament, but that when the time came that there was a dissolution of the house, when there was a fresh appeal to the people, then, in British Columbia, as elsewhere throughout Canada, Liberal-Conservatives whether in local fights or Dominion fights, would be found standing

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER,

able to exercise their strength, able to prevent those cleavages which were so disastrous in June, 1896, in British Columbia. Then, as everybody knows, the province was Conservative to the backbone (cheers) but through these local jealousies and local dissensions, and through the machinations of crafty opponents of the party, was so cut up and divided that we came out with a minority of two members out of six, when the whole ought to have been Liberal-Conservative. (Hear, hear.) Now that, as all know, we are going to agree again in British Columbia, I prophesy this that when the Liberal-Conservative party are fighting another election in this province, be it for the local house or the Dominion house, they will carry their flag to victory." (Loud cheers.)

Sir Hibbert went on to state that the Conservatives down in New Brunswick who had been tied to Liberal chariot wheels had liberated themselves. They had had their eyes opened to the fact that they were victims of the Liberals. So the eyes of British Columbia Conservatives had been opened and the convention in Vancouver had decided to be governed by the experience of New Brunswick and the party would be ready for the next contest whether it be local or Dominion. He continued:

"Let us look back a few years. The Liberals were steadily, in the 18 years that they were out of power, entrenching themselves and making themselves formidable in all the outworks through out the length and breadth of Canada. Let us see what the Liberals themselves said and advocated in open convention, when they met at Ottawa on a memorable occasion to discuss the condition of their party, to prepare for the great campaign which finally came in June, 1896. You will recollect that from Manitoba and from the provinces on the Atlantic came the different representatives of local governments, you will recollect that leading Liberals there boasted of the fact that they had the majority of those local legislatures, had got the outworks of the great citadel at Ottawa, and having taken possession of these outworks the rush to the citadel would be all the more powerful and strong. In many cases they had gathered strength from our ranks, as in the province of Nova Scotia, where Mr. Fielding in 1896 had been able

TO PULL THE WOOL

over the eyes of many Liberal-Conservatives.

In this province it would have suited the book of the Liberals to play the same game with the over-trusting and over-confiding Conservatives. Therefore the Conservative convention unmistakably gave voice to the opinion that it was dangerous to allow these men to remain any longer than was under the circumstances, absolutely necessary. There is no reason in honor, and no reason in common sense why, if these gentlemen in the local house have to appeal to their constituencies again they should not be made to toe the line and come under the colors where we can know them, whether they be Liberals or Conservatives. Then again we must bear in mind this, that no man knows at what hour, or at what moment, there may come a general appeal to the people, either at the hands of our local administration or at the hands of the government at Ottawa. Some time ago some of you might have observed that I said to a representative of the press that an appeal to the country, by the government at Ottawa, was possible. I maintain that opinion still, though men of far greater weight in the Conservative ranks, I have since observed, have given their opinion to the contrary. I am more strongly than ever of the opinion that there is not only a possibility, everyone will admit that, but there is a strong probability of

AN EARLY DISSOLUTION

of the federal house at Ottawa, and I will give you my reasons. In the first place, the information reached me through Liberal sources. It may have been reliable or unreliable, but, nevertheless, through Liberal sources it came. There are evidences brought home to me daily of quiet and effective organization going on from one end of the country to the other, through the Liberal ranks and by the Liberal party. Their affairs at Ottawa are in such a precarious condition, so far as the government is concerned, that, looking at these matters as they have happened in days gone by, I see nothing to convince me that my suspicion is not well founded. I will venture to give you a little later on some reasons why Liberal-Conservatives should buckle on their armor and prepare to be ready for the first opportunity to oust from power men who obtained their official position, and their Cabinet rank not by fair means, but by chance. But I will refer first to the disturbing effects and the disturbing incidents that are connected with the present situation at Ottawa. A man need not argue in the city of Vancouver that

AFFAIRS IN THE YUKON

when they are exposed, as a committee of the House of Commons can, and will, and ought, to expose them, cannot bring much credit or glory to the administration of the day, but having introduced the spoils system in this country, having aroused the most ferocious appetite that a political party ever experienced in any country in the world, the government finds itself unable, though in command of the coffers to satiate or stop the appetite of its supporters in any way, shape or form. Offices are handed out here, there and everywhere, deaths are looked for in the civil service, and if they do not occur, some poor wretch is taken by the neck and upon some flimsy charge hurled out of office so as to satisfy some hungry heelers who have been starving in the wilderness for eighteen years. The members of the opposition rise in their places as representatives of the people, and ask those men, in parliamentary language, whether they are men or whether they are charlatans; whether they are the same men who asked the house to consider a bill under which it would be impossible for the government of the day, be it Liberal or Conservative, to reward its supporters in the house by judgeships or by offices and emoluments of any kind in the gist of the government. They are asked whether they are the men that denounced as the most dangerous principle and as

SAPPING THE VERY VITALS

of the system of government of this country, such things as they themselves are now perpetrating, but they answer nor a word, or they answer that they carry the by-elections; that they have the majority; that they are on the right of the speaker, and we on the left; that is their answer, day in and day out. The people of this country know now that the members of the government have shown the most marked celerity and the most wonderful despatch in swallowing all the principles that they had ever advocated in any period of their existence before they took office. Let us calmly consider a few prominent features in connection with those gentlemen. If we are not the merest party heelers on one side or the other, there is one thing we look for above all others, and that is to see the lines that separate the statesmen from the demagogue. No one wants to see blind consistency on the part of a public or business man, but we do want evidence of honest determination, calm and deliberate judgment, and a steady adhesion to some fixed principles in connection with the conducting of the nation's business, as well as in the case of private or mercantile life. Well, what do you think of the record of the party whose great exponents only a few years ago, aye, only a few months ago, held up their hands

IN HOLY HORROR

when they contemplated the expenditure that a Tory government found it necessary to make to carry on the business of the Canadian people, and then, when they found themselves in a position of responsibility, have to make the confession that they are unable to attempt the government of the country for any such sum as they thought was exorbitant. In our days, ladies and gentlemen, it was a sign of inherent corruption in us; it was a sign of "Tory rottenness," to use their choice term, that we had to ask for $37,000,000 in order to carry on the government of 5,000,000, or thereabouts, of people of Canada. And so they went from shore to shore of this great continent and denounced our extravagance. They held meetings by the score where they made bids for popularity. Mr. John Charlton fulminated against the national debt. This gentleman went through the land promising that, under an honest and reformed system of government, they could reduce the expenditure by no less a sum than $5,000,000. Mr. Mills, the minister of justice of the reformed government, argued, in his peculiar fashion and at great length, to show that that sum at any rate would be $4,000,000. Give them a Liberal government, a government constituted of those good men he had preached and had shown such ability in preaching, and you would have the government of this country carried on for $4,000,000 a year less than by a corrupt Tory government. Then Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, not strong in finances, not strong in affairs, tried his hand at figures, and ventured to say, (knowing Charlton pretty well, and Mills pretty well, and making allowances for their exaggeration), that he felt justified in pledging, in the very year in which he took power, 1896, that a Liberal government could carry on the affairs of this country for at any rate $3,000,000 less than the Tories. (Laughter.) So how do you suppose they got on? I suppose there were no men so surprised as those gentlemen when they found themselves in power. Though we were supposed to be fighting the battles of the Roman Catholics, the Roman Catholics happened to turn those men into office, and turned us out. They got into power

BY ACCIDENT

and had a chance of performing their promises. It is a pretty hard thing, when you get into power, to redeem all your promises. I would be satisfied if some Liberal explained to me that they had redeemed just one. It would be something to set at rest even a Tory. (Laughter.) In regard to their expenditure their reduction has resulted in this; they have reduced—using round figures and taking their estimated expenditure for the current year, ending next July—they had reduced that expenditure from $36,000,000 down to $48,000,000! (Laughter.) Knowing how powerless they are to resist the demands from the back benches, I am only surprised that their reduction has not been worse. The debt, which under the Tories was tremendous, the Liberals are reducing at a ratio of $3,000,000 per year of an increase. (Laughter.) But there, ladies and gentlemen, it is not fair to those gentlemen when they have done so much in the way of reduction. (Laughter.) I want to ask you to turn back to a pleasant event in the history of this province, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then plain Mr., paid a visit to British Columbia. He came in 1894 He came in a charming month, the present month of September, and he made those speeches which are always so interesting, and he made no doubt a great many personal friends on both sides of politics, Liberals and Conservatives. He made a most delightful impression, because in addition to all his personal charms, he

GAVE SOME POLITICAL PLEDGES.

They were many, varied and intensely interesting, but I do not propose to deal with them all.

At New Westminster, he was addressed by the faithful. It was a very delightful address, the language was all that could be desired, but this caught my eye in looking over it; the faithful, that is the Liberals of British Columbia, felt bound and constrained to inform him that they were weighed down by excessive taxation. I took the trouble to see what that really meant. I found that in 1894 the taxation, as represented by the revenue from the customs, amounted to the awful sum of $19,000,000, and naturally enough the people of New Westminster groaned before Mr. Laurier, as he was then, and you can imagine how that gentleman promised to remove all these difficulties, these troubles and all this woe. I need not remind you of what the gospel was in 1894. The panacea at that time was

FREE TRADE,

the glorious free trade of Old England. It made the blood boil in the veins of many an Englishman to hear about it. It was something splendid to those men who had come from free trade England to see a leader after their own heart and mind and who believed in the principle of free trade, who preached the lightening of all these burdens. That $19,000,000 was to vanish into thin air when he got to work on his system of free trade as they had it in England. (Laughter.) That was all very well in 1894, but we are now in 1898. I wonder how those men, who built castles in the air at that time, regard the gentleman now as he sits at the Quebec conference or as he sat crossing his legs under the table at the Cobden Club with the Cobden medal on his breast. He came back to Ottawa from England to explain to the parliament of the country that it was a dangerous thing to introduce too suddenly such a splendid policy of the free trade of Old England, and therefore we must grovel along with the burden on our back, and consequently the people at New Westminster who served that formal notice on him in the shape of an address, find that while the burden was $19,000,000 under that Tory protectionist government, it is, under the glorious free trade government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to-day $21,000,000?" (Laughter and cheers.)

Sir Hibbert went on to deal with

THE COAL OIL DUTY.

He remarked that Mr. Wilfrid Laurier condoled with the people of New Westminster about the gross injustice of the masses having to pay a duty of six cents a gallon on coal oil. The Liberal leader, he said, made the welkin ring with that gross injustice of six cents a gallon coal oil duty. Of course a free trade government would wipe the six cents out. In their new tariff the Liberals made it five cents! and we had the amusing experience in the house last session of seeing a Liberal rise with a certain amount of confidence, and venture to move the reduction of the duty from five cents to three cents. There was not a gentleman on the treasury bench not even Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had sympathized with the people of British Columbia because they had to pay six cents, who would even deal with the motion that was made to reduce the duty from five cents to three. They simply voted it down without a word of explanation or of justification for that extraordinary action. So that the "gross injustice" instead of being six cents a galon to-day, is only five. (Laughter.) We have saved a cent a gallon anyway." (Renewed laughter).

Another peculiar thing was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reference to the system of protection as it was applied to cottons. Mr. Laurier went about saying that not only was

THIS PROTECTION OF COTTON

wrong and vicious in principle, but besides creating a monopoly, it created something more, it created a "titled aristocracy." He was plain Mr. Laurier then and the gentlemen with him were Ministers also. They did not dare to bring with them a knight, or a gentleman with a "tin-pot title," as they called it then. (Laughter.) They did not take even one about in their caravan. Sir Richard Cartwright they tied up by the leg in Ontario. Mr. Laurier was a Democrat then up to the hilt. With reference to this heinous cotton duty this was the report of Mr. Laurier's words in the Victoria Times: "The protection to cotton created not only a monopoly, but a titled aristocracy in Canada."—Think of it! Those gentlemen got into power only in July, 1896. Now in September, 1898, he challenged anyone in the hall, Liberal or Conservative, to say offhand how many of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's colleagues to-day were not decorated with a title or an order. They took all in sight. When there was a vacancy in the K. C. M. G.'s or the G. C. M. G.'s, it was grabbed and spoken for. Mr. Mulock was the next on the list. (Laughter.) He claims to have reduced the cost of the postal service, but has not explained why under his regime it takes six weeks or so to get a letter from Vancouver to Dawson. (Renewed laughter.) This free trade government not only took all the titles in sight, but they increased some of the cotton duties before they took their titles. The reference to cotton and a titled aristocracy no doubt was meant for Lord Mount-Stephen who was connected with the cotton industry when he was Mr. Stephen. This terrified and horrified Mr. Laurier; Sir Wilfrid can stand it all right. (Loud laughter.)

Then this gentleman, good easy, charming man that he was, went to the fishery districts. He went to Ladner and met the fishermen and heard their grievance about

THE FISHERY REGULATIONS.

He (Sir Hibbert) spoke from experience not tend to popularize the Minister who about these regulations. He knew they did had to administer them. It happened once to be his duty to administer them. Mr. Laurier went to Ladner on September, 1894, and explained, to the entire satisfaction of the people, that the regulations were disastrous to the great industry itself. He (Sir Hibbert) now found himself not far away from the seat of that industry and he did not think times had changed it. The government had the same man who used to advise him in office and he noticed that he was making it just as hot for the present Minister as he did for Sir Hibbert. Sir Wilfrid could not nave been thinking much about these regulations lately. In fact, they had seen in the press that one of the Liberal members for a British Columbia constituency was informed by Sir Louis Davies that had it not been for the Quebec conference he would have

"RAMMED DOWN THE THROATS

of the canners" the fishery regulations! He thought he could give a great many other proofs of the extraordinary inconsistency of the government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1876 and 1877 was an avowed protectionist; in 1891 he favored the doctrine of discriminating against the Mother Country in favor of the United States; in 1894 he was advocating free trade; in 1896 he advocated discriminating duties on the part of the Mother Country in favor of Canada. That same year when the Laurier government met the House of Commons, its doctrine was preferential trade with all the world. They knew the tangle in which the government got in 1897. Owing to the inconsistencies of the Ministers the people of British Columbia could not foretell for a moment what these gentlemen were talking about at Quebec or what their minds were on any questions at all.

After a further reference to preferential trade matters Sir Hibbert passed on to deal with the failure of the Liberal government to advance the

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE

matter, in which British Columbia was vitally interested. It was part of the Conservative policy to subsidize steamship lines so that Canada could reach out for the markets of the world wherever possible. The Conservatives knew that it was as necessary to get fast direct steam communication on the Atlantic as to Japan, China and Australasia. Sir Wilfrid Laurier opposed that fast line when in opposition but when elected to power he saw that he had made a mistake and showed his own incapacity as well as inconsistency. The government adopted the fast Atlantic service policy. The Conservatives supported it in taking the matter up. But the whole thing had gone to pieces and we were in the same position to-day as eight years ago. As to another inconsistency, take the French treaty. He saw Mr. Laurier oppose that treaty before six o'clock one evening and before eight he supported it.

Sir Hibbert Tupper passed on to deal with the indecent scandal caused by certain

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

and incidentally referred to the delay of many months in filling the office of chief justice of British Columbia. The moment that vacancy was filled another one existed in the province, and it still existed. He referred to the buying of Mr. Prendergast in Manitoba, to the sullen conduct of Messrs. Lister and Cameron till they got their appointments, the one a judgeship, the other the lieutenant-governor of the North West Territories. The government had shown its bad faith in regard to the judiciary in the most scandalous manner possible. There was no precedent for such conduct in the annals of Canada. After speaking of the superannuation system and Captain Cox's mission to Quebec he remarked that the government had not only broken faith with judges, broken faith with Liberals, and broken faith with the Catholic minority, but it had also broken faith with the Orangemen. He asked his hearers also to consider the manner in which this province was treated last session by the government, dealing particularly with the way in which Vancouver and Victoria had been given the go-by in favoring Seattle by the minister of militia, in the matter of sending supplies North for the police and soldiers in the Yukon. The minister made a contract with a Seattle line of steamers, the Boston and Alaska Company, a line which was formed by intimate friends of the minister of militia for the purpose of getting hold of that very contract. What was the particular time when

A FOREIGN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

was given the contract to carry supplies to a part of Canada? It was a time when the people of Vancouver and Victoria were putting their hands into their pockets, when their boards of trade were spending money to show to the world that these ports were quite equal to the task of outfitting and sending North any number of gold seekers. Vancouver and Victoria were attempting to show that they had the steamers and they had the goods. And yet their Liberal representatives sat in parliament and never protested, they never raised a hand against the government giving the lie to everything that the business men of Vancouver and Victoria had been attempting to show. "Who would believe that you had the ships ready for the business; who would believe that you had the houses ready to outfit these people going North, when your own government, supported by a majority of your own representatives, was going over to Seattle, first to arrange round in Boston for Boston capitalists to start a steamship line from there and help it out with government goods to the North? These chickens are now coming home to roost." (Cheers.) The $75,000 owed to the company by the government has become its chief asset in the hands of a receiver, and is due for goods stuck at St. Michael on the way to the Klondike, with, it is said, no prospect of delivery. This was the result of having ignored Vancouver and Victoria. Coming back

TO THE CONVENTION

he declared there was good reason for the marked demonstration of strength made at the convention. Since June, 1896, they had been able to contrast the conditions of the two parties, to see which party had best served the interests of the Dominion. He had ventured to put before the meeting the confused condition of affairs, the confused condition of the Liberal party itself, its vaccilation, its hesitancy, its want of faith in the party, its want of nerve, want of pluck. The Liberal-Conservative party was the party that made the Union (cheers), the union of Canada meant the union of the best Liberals with the Conservatives (cheers). The Liberal-Conservative party represented to-day the national spirit of the country. It taught the present loyal government (for he believed it was loyal), it taught it loyalty to the Queen. It thrashed loyalty into those men so that now they shouted "God Save the Queen" louder than the Conservatives. The Conservatives of the country taught the Liberals the independent spirit of this country towards the great republic of the south, they taught the Liberals that the country could do without favors at the hands of the United States though we would be glad in many respects to trade with it if fair treatment could be arranged. The Liberal-Conservatives never flinched when their friends to the south got angry but stood on their rights firmly. He concluded: "I am a

NATIONAL POLICY

man, not merely because I am a Conservative but because I apprehend what the Conservative party has been able to do under that policy. But for that we could not have shown the independent commercial spirit I have referred to; but for that we could not have cemented the union of the provinces; but for that we could never have got these steamship communications that exist; but for that we could not have implanted in the breast of any Canadian the determination which is there, not only to put these fast steamers on the oceans but to cement even more strongly still these outlying portions of the Empire by a cable system. All these different ideas, that bring out the best youth of the country, are the ideas taken out of the Liberal-Conservative school and are the ideas preached by the party for 18 years. We can well afford for a few years, to allow these men to try their prentice hands. They opposed all the lines upon which the country's progress is based and now they have not the courage to dare to do any of the things which they said they would do before they were elected. When, therefore, the Liberal-Conservative party closes up its ranks, as it is doing in British Columbia to-day, and from here to the Atlantic, has got ready for the fight, that day will, I believe, see as great a victory for the Liberal-Conservative party as was achieved, when, fighting for the right, shoulder to shoulder, it went into power in 1878 and swept the Liberals almost out of existence." (Loud and prolonged cheers).

VICTORIA PRESBYTERY

Rev. J. C. Forster Selected as Moderator, and Nanaimo as the Next Meeting Place.

Attention Drawn to the Recommendation of the Presbytery Respecting Prohibition.

A meeting of the Presbytery of Victoria was held yesterday at St. Columba church, Oak Bay, when Rev. J. C. Forster was elected as moderator for the ensuing year and Nanaimo was selected as the place for the next meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in December. There were present at the meeting Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. J. C. Forster, Rev. D. Macrae, Rev. Mr. Perry, Rev. A. B. Winchester and Rev. Mr. Woodside, of the American Presbyterian church.

The deputation appointed to visit the congregation and home missions submitted their report, which was approved.

Rev. Mr. Clay, for the home mission committee, presented a report showing that claims amounting to $815 had been passed and that arrangements had been made to supply mission stations. The board expressed gratification at the work accomplished by the missions during the term.

The augmentation committee presented a report showing two augmented charges, St. Paul's, Victoria, and St. George's Union, to which grants of $400 were recommended.

The standing committees for the ensuing year were appointed with the following conveners: Home missions and augmentation, Rev. W. L. Clay; foreign missions, Rev. Dr. Campbell; statistics and finance, Rev. D. Macrae; Sunday schools, Rev. Dr. Campbell; young people's societies, Rev. J. C. Forster; church life and work, Rev. W. B. Cummings; Manitoba college, Rev. A. B. Winchester.

Committees were also appointed to consider the remits of the general assembly and report to the next meeting of the presbytery.

On motion it was decided to respectfully call the attention of all ministers and sessions to the recommendation of the general assembly on the temperance question. The recommendation of the general assembly follows: "That in view of the approaching plebiscite, the recommendation of the last assembly be renewed, viz., that our people are hereby earnestly exorted to use their utmost endeavors in every lawful way to carry the plebiscite in favor of prohibition by an overwhelming majority and thus free the church of one of its deadliest foes; our land from united misery and crime and our modern civilization from its direst reproach and shame."

DANGEROUS STURGEON FISHING.

Toronto Globe.

I saw a sturgeon at Victoria, on the cannery floor, measuring 12 feet by the tape and weighing more than 600 pounds. Any one wishing to deceive the public by aid of a prevaricating camera should pose beside this 12-foot fish. The men who skillfully and laboriously reduced it to sections with an ax said it was not an uncommon fish, though the biggest on the floor; that they often found them far larger and weighing as much as 1200 pounds.

Two men lifting a half-ton fish into their beat is the exciting feature of sturgeon-fishing. The sturgeon, if not fastened in his thick hide, is apt to resent it. He shakes his head in emphatic dissent; and a head three feet long and as big as a log, when vigorously shaken by a half-ton body, is a thing to be avoided. The tail, too, is a source of danger, for it not only flaps with energy, but can cover a large surface with one application. The man new at the business is apt to get hurt the first time he helps to coax a wriggling sturgeon of standard size over the gunwale.

On the floor of the cannery the sturgeon is a great inert mass of fish. The first operation of the butcher is to chop off the head and tail with an ax, and for these free gifts of nature the Indians and Chinamen are eagerly waiting at the door. The fins are cut off with a knife, and these are not allowed to go to waste. As the refuse is shoveled along the planks to the river, there is little allowed to pass the coast native and his cousin of the braided hair. Chinamen potter around the place and help to clear away the refuse for the sake of what they can glean, and have a weakness for taking parts not intended for the river. When such Mongolian tricks are discovered the Chinamen are driven out with more noise than ceremony, but they take their expulsion with Oriental indifference, and in a few minutes are all back again.

THE SALVATION BAND.

Successful Entertainment Closing the Victoria Engagement.

After travelling together for the last nine weeks, the members of the Washington Marine band, which has been in the city for the last four days, disbanded last evening, to re-organize again in a few months. They gave last evening an interesting entertainment in the A. O. U. W. hall, when the drama, "The Modern Prodigal Son," was presented, in connection with a musical programme, to a well filled house. Adjutant Hay and his wife, the former of whom had charge of the Pacific division, go to Butte; Capt. McPhee to Nelson; Bandsman Phillips, formerly of Montana, to Portland; Capt. Julian remains here for a few days, and others will go to Spokane. Several special meetings will be conducted by the Salvationists on their way home. At the conclusion of last evening's entertainment, the band and audience sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." Violin, guitar, concertina and autoharp selections were furnished during the evening, in addition to what the band played, and the drama presented showed up in a strong light the practical work of the army.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Report of the Delegate to the National Convention—Cooking in the Schools.

A large number of ladies gathered at the City hall yesterday afternoon at the public meeting of the Council of Women. A most interesting account by Mrs. Scaife, of the national gathering of delegates of the various Councils of Women throughout the Dominion, held recently at Ottawa, was read by Mrs. Angus and Mrs. Galletly. The report was an able one and the writer very fully described the personnel of the National Council, the business taken up in the past and planned for the future year, besides a great deal of valuable information gleaned from the various sectional conferences held during the National Council.

Miss Livingstone being introduced by Mrs. J. Robson, spoke on domestic science as taught in different countries to both boys and girls. In Germany a number of gentlemen began the study of diet for prisons, asylums and other institutions. After a time they realized its importance in home life and it was not long until it became a part of the education of the children of their schools. Sweden, however, is the most advanced and can boast of the best schools in this department in Europe. England has been training along this line since the time of Queen Anne and many classes are held in the towns and cities for the education of the young. In Canada the school system is quite different from any other country. It has many advantages and some disadvantages. The young woman is educated beside her brother in the school, but later when he goes out to learn his profession or trade the sister's needs are neglected and too often she is not prepared for her life work—home making and home keeping, and thus is at a great disadvantage. In the classes taught in this department girls are shown the art of laying a table, waiting on table, washing dishes, the necessity of keeping all utensils perfectly clean, how to cook meat, fish, soup, vegetables, eggs, the use of bread in various ways and numerous things. In Victoria it is hoped that sewing will be taught by the teacher in cooking and the Local Council hope to be able to collect the money to equip a kitchen in this city. A vote of thanks was given the speaker for her kindness.

"SOONER DIE THAN SUFFER,"

Is the Pain-Racked Rheumatic's Wail—South American Rheumatic Cure Nimbles the Swollen Stiff Joints—Gives New Life—New Hope—Cures Permanently.

J. H. Garrett, of Liverpool, N. S.: "I was a great sufferer for years from acute rheumatism. Was unable to walk or put my feet under me. I tried everything recommended, and was treated by best physicians, but relief was in vain. I was recommended to try South American Rheumatic Cure. I procured a bottle: when half of it was taken I had great relief. A few bottles cured me. I claim to-day it is the only remedy that will cure rheumatism."

Sold by Dean & Hiscock and Hall & Co.

CATERING FOR KLONDIKERS.

To the Editor: As one of the returned Klondikers, and as a sincere well-wisher of Victoria, I wish to direct the attention of our citizens to two or three matters I believe to be entitled to more than passing consideration. First, I was forcibly impressed, on my arrival at Seattle, by the admirable arrangements provided for the melting of gold and ascertaining its direct value. I might say that this is all done in the course of half an hour. Then the money—that portion of it at least that is not required for immediate use—is placed in the banks and serves to bring those who intend to return to the Klondike in the spring, back to Seattle, where they will purchase their supplies. In the meantime the conveniences for ascertaining the value of the gold dust are so admirably arranged as to place the owner in the position of obtaining money at once to meet his immediate requirements. Why do not similar arrangements prevail here? Surely our merchants can see the advantages of such conveniences.

Another matter to which I would direct attention is the hospitality displayed by the Seattleites towards returning Klondikers. We had no sooner reached the wharf than we were met by dozens of persons with baskets of fruit, which were distributed gratis among the voyageurs. This may seem a small matter to many, but to men who had lived on canned meat and hardtack for some months it was a welcome sight and I have no doubt that the merchants who provided the fruit reaped a bountiful harvest from their generosity, in the way of large sales. This is only one of the many indications I noticed on the part of Seattle business men to cater for the Klondike trade, and I may say they seem fairly successful in securing it. I hear many complaints from Victoria merchants that they are not getting a fair share of the trade that properly belongs to them. Now, if they would look around, it is quite possible that they would discover the reason. The old saying that the Lord only helps those who help themselves, I think, will apply to existing conditions, so far as the Klondike trade at least is concerned.

A. A. AARONSON.

KHARTOUM AND AFTER.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Sir Herbert Kitchener's force is within twenty miles of Omdurman, and a decisive battle may be expected at any moment. The blow will almost certainly be finally subversive of the Khalifa's power, for Kitchener's plans seem to close in upon the objective point with the precision of natural agents. He is England's greatest desert fighter, but he is something more. He is a consummate master of military calculation and precision, who in any field would fuse all details, of the service into a unit of greatest possible striking force against his foe. In his Soudan campaigns he has handled his forces with the highest skill in the area where distances are great, transportation difficult and the health of the army is in danger from a trying climate. British official circles have credited him in advance with the occupation of Khartoum, and some of the leading minds are just now deeply concerned about the use to be made of this occupation. English journals of high authority assert this with confidence, and point to plans which must be unrealized without a further advance southwards. Khartoum, according to this view, it is to be a leverage for further conquest.

Certain facts and conditions lend support to this. It is known that Mr. Rhodes is fired with the ambition of connecting the Nile and the Zambesi, of making a line im Imperial communication continuous from Cairo to Cape Town. He is working his way north to meet that welcome southerly advance which would actualize his plan. Mr. Chamberlain is in hearty sympathy with him, and, apart from that, Rhodes is a leader whom no section of British opinion, except that embodied in the "Nonconformist conscience," will oppose in his Afghan policy. With Kitchener at Khartoum, the question of control of the remaining part of the Nile valley will at once become acute. France and Russia are hostile to such control, and both Russian and French advisers have planily indicated their support of the Abyssinian monarch in his threatened revival of alleged rights in opposition to the British policy. Such is the possible situation which the events of the next few days may make imminent. Is there any hostile force sufficient to nullify it? There is little doubt that the Anglo-Egyptian army would crush any present opposition to the British, and not one French or Russian soldier could reach that region in defiance of the naval power of England. England's African policy is being broadly outlined in two or three cardinal features which present themselves as inevitable from control both in the north and in the south of that great continent. A glance at the latest map will show the broken chain of the great possessions which demand the forging of the complemental links.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Three Entrance Scholarships of $40, and Four of $20, are open for competition.

FOR BOARDING or DAY Prospectus, apply Principal J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

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Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure the GREAT

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LOSS OF POWER.
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First, secondary, tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots itching skin, irritated, dry, parched throat, ulcers in the mouth, falling hair. Act prompt Get cured. The 30-day cure is what you need Call or write for

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
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IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

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LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

A "BIG FOUR."

Three recent events bid fair to mark the closing years of the century as one of the momentous epochs in history. They are the growing undertanding between Great Britain and the United States, the Russian request for general disarmament and the Anglo-Germanic "entente." It may be premature to expect a realization of the Czar's desire, but that out of it may come an understanding, fruitful of good results for mankind, is wholly reasonable. It is clearly among the probabilities of the near future that an agreement will be arrived at between Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Russia. We wish to draw attention to several interesting feature in connection therewith.

If one takes the map of the world and starts westward from Great Britain, he will find that the first land to greet his vision on the opposite shore of the Atlantic is British territory, lying to the south of which is the continental possessions of the United States. Crossing the British territory and still going westward, he will come to Siberia, and, still going westward across Siberia, he will reach Russia proper. Crossing Russia, he finds himself in Germany, and from Germany a short sail across the North sea will land him back in Great Britain. He will thus have circled the world, and when he has not been on the ocean, he has been on territory owned by the "Big Four" combination above mentioned. But this is not all. If his westward departure from America is made from the United States, he can cross the Pacific by stepping stones, as it were, owned by the latter country, until he reaches the Philippines, when his next step will be to British territory in Borneo, thence to Singapore and thence by a series of British stepping stones he will find himself back in Great Britain; or from Singapore he may turn southward, and, taking in New Guinea owned jointly by Great Britain and Germany, reach the Australian continent, owned by Great Britain. Nor is this all, for if Germany occupies Syria, as is said to be contemplated, he can go eastward from Great Britain through Germany and Russia to Syria, thence to Egypt, and so on down to the Cape of Good Hope, and never leave the territories of the "Big Four."

Let us see what statistics have to say about this possible combination, and first as to area, the round numbers being used in each case:

	Square miles.
The British Empire	12,000,000
Russian Empire	8,700,000
The United States	3,700,000
The German Empire	1,250,000
Total	25,650,000

Next let us take the population:

British Empire	383,000,000
Russian Empire	122,000,000
The United States	80,000,000
German Empire	54,000,000
Total	639,000,000

In estimating the population of the United States we have included that of the territory acquired and likely to be retained by reason of the late war. Next take the statistics of foreign commerce, including exports and imports, and we get the following:

	Per annum.
British Empire	$5,000,000,000
United States	2,000,000,000
German Empire	2,000,000,000
Russian Empire	1,000,000,000
Total	$10,000,000,000

These statistics imply inconceivable area, power and wealth.

We draw attention to the relative position of the British Empire. It has nearly an equal area to the other three, and if Egypt be counted in and Syria be given to Germany, we possess more than the other three. In population our Empire has much more than the other three, and in commerce, after liberally estimating for Germany and Russia, we have an amount equal to the other three.

We note another feature of the affair. Germany, Great Britain and the United States are substantially the Protestant powers of Christendom, while Russia represents the Greek church. About 50,000,000 of the united population of the four empires are Roman Catholics, about 73,000,000 belong to the Greek church; about 219,000,000 are Protestant, and the remainder or about 300,000,000, chiefly British subjects, are Mohammedans, Buddists and members of various other sects, showing that John Bull has "the heathen for an inheritance" as well as "the uttermost parts of the earth. for a possession."

It is also noteworthy that the dominant races in this tremendous aggregation are substantially of the same great family that is to say, they are, speaking from historical evidence, representatives of the Northern branch of the human family as distinguished from the Tropical branch. They are not representatives even of the Latin race, as we have learned to call the people who inhabit Southern Europe and their descendants in South America.

When we consider all these things and others which will suggest themselves to any one who gives the matter a little thought, we will begin to form at least a vague idea of what such a combination of nations will imply. No one need be surprised if later day prophets read more into the despatches that appear on the surface and claim that we now see approaching the dawn of a veritable millennium.

THE GREATEST FIELD OF RESEARCH.

The President of the American Society for Psychical Research, after eight years' devotion to scientific investigation of spiritistic evidence, has made public a written declaration of his conviction that the dead can communicate with the living. Most people will say he has been humbugged, but he himself does not admit that there is the slightest possibility of that. He claims that in his experiments, all the precautions necessary to prevent fraud and collusion have been observed, and that he has demonstrated what he asserts, quite as unanswerably as other facts of an unusual character are demonstrated. He claims to have examined into and exhausted every other hypothesis which can be advanced as an explanation of the phenomena of spiritism, and hence finds himself compelled to accept the conclusion given above. Seeing that the society referred to was specially formed for the purpose of investigating the alleged phenomena, some weight must be given to the conversion of its president, who, it is alleged, was not predisposed to accept the explanation which he now gives.

Looking at the subject from the standpoint of independent criticism, and having regard to the scores of authenticated events inexplicable by any known laws, while we may very properly hesitate in accepting the spiritistic explanation, we must at least admit that mankind live on the borderland of a realm of which they know very little indeed. In the lately published memoirs of Muller, the founder of the Bristol orphanages, are given accounts of how he obtained money in ways that are, to all intents and purposes, miraculous. For example, he knew that the tax collector would call for a comparatively large sum of money during a certain day, and he had nothing to give him. He prayed, and during the day, and before the collector called, an anonymous person sent him the money required. He tells that he used any money sent in for any purpose for which it was needed, never thinking about providing for the next need, but that when he wanted more he always got it. He would, in the early days of his work, frequently place upon the table for the orphans the last morsel of food in the house, never thinking of putting them on short allowance, and that there was always something sent in in time for the next meal. There is no doubt about Muller's work. He received in all over £1,500,000, and never asked an individual for a penny. Explain this how we may, we cannot get away from the fact that Muller was in touch with agencies not ordinarily employed by men.

The experience of perhaps the majority of people contains some instances which seem to be inexplicable by any known laws. It is usually considered a mark of weak intellect to seek an explanation of them. We all shrug our shoulders just a little when someone tells us that he had an experience which seemed to require the postulation of something unknown. We act very much as our grandfathers would if they should drop in on us, and should discover us talking with someone twenty or fifty miles away. To them the explanation of the telephone would be as incomprehensible as Muller's explanation that he accomplished what he wanted by prayer, or the Psychical Research president's explanation that certain things are due to the active interposition of the dead.

Not to push these speculations too far, we think one may be stated without fear of contradiction, namely that the domain of the unknown is vastly greater than that of the known. We may also claim that there has been a great prejudice against any investigation into that domain of knowledge where the balance, the yardstick or the test tube cannot be used. The churches have said "hands off" to those who ventured to look within the veil. Material silence has laughed at the idea of any real phenomena outside of its domain. Yet we are conscious that there is something more of us than mere flesh and blood. We feel that when death comes it will not touch all there is of us. The evidence of the senses for tens of thousands of years has been telling mankind that death ends all; yet men refuse to believe it. It is idle to say that this is the result of education. There is no educator so universal and so remorseless as death. Every nation and kindred and people and tongue has been taught its lessons. It has spoken to every generation. It speaks to every living creature to-day. Surely no human teacher, however convincing, no school of philosophy, however learned, could hope to counteract the lesson which death seems to teach. Yet as universal as this teaching of death, is the belief that there is something beyond it, something over which it has no power. This is really the most tremendous thought which the mind can conceive. If mankind could be brought to shape it, and shape their course according to it, the world would pass from darkness into light. Hence we ought not hastily to repudiate those who claim to have learned something about the unknown ocean of existence which surrounds us. We suppose that a subscription of hundreds of millions of dollars could be got together if there was reason to suppose that, by its expenditure, we could learn if people lived on Mars and communicate with them. Yet it is infinitely more important to know if those whom death has carried within the veil, are clothed with a new life, and if we can hope to feel even so little as

"..... the touch of a banished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still."

The Times has not responded to the challenge of the Colonist, and printed anything from the Lieutenant-Governor's letters which can be called a specific allegation of dishonesty on the part of the late government. This being the case, we go further and offer to print in the Colonist any specific statement, based upon the Lieutenant-Governor's letters, which makes out a prima facie case of dishonesty, or can be construed as suggesting to any reasonable man a dishonest intention on the part of the late government. We do not even stipulate that the person sending the statement shall sign his name to it. We would prefer him to do so, but he can act his pleasure about that. This offer is open to anyone connected with the Times. If it is not accepted, we think it will no longer be necessary for the Colonist or any other friend of the late government to pay any attention to such allegations as those in which the Times has been indulging. The Colonist has nothing to conceal in this dismissal matter. It believed that the ex-Attorney-General should make a specific public statement about that special $15,000 warrant, and it said so frankly. It thinks yet that it is his bounden duty to make the statement. It is convinced of nothing more than of the honesty of the intentions of Mr. Turner and his colleagues, and it defies proof that an act, having even the tinge of dishonesty about it, was ever attempted or contemplated by them. It has dealt with the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Beaven and Mr. Semlin in a spirit of absolute fairness. It has not read into what they have said or done any motives which were not literally warranted by the facts. It has not dealt in innuendo. It has been definite and specific in everything it has said. And now it demands that the same spirit of British fair play shall be extended to Mr. Turner and his late colleagues. It believes the public will heartily endorse this demand. Therefore, it repeats, let the slanderers be specific, or else hold their peace on the question of honesty.

Doubtless the capture of Omdurman will promptly follow the destruction of the forts, and this will clear the whole Nile valley of the troublesome dervishes. As we pointed out the other day, they are likely to retire to the westward and seek retreat in the Sultanates of Kordofan and Darfur. In point of fact, Omdurman is situated within what was formerly the territory of the Sultan of Kordofan, which fell under the control of El Mahdi in 1883, and has been his scene of operations ever since. Kordofan has an estimated area of 100,000 square miles, and a population of about 300,000. Darfur is somewhat larger than Kordofan, and lies immediately to the west of it. The population is about 1,500,000. It is independent, but is for the most part within the recognized sphere of influence of the British East Africa Company, so that if the Khalifa goes in that direction, he will not be allowed to remain. He cannot retreat to the north, for that would take him into the desert. It is useless for him to go up the Nile valley, because the gunboats will follow him.

RE-ELECTION OF MINISTERS.

The News-Advertiser suggests to the Colonist that one way of testing public opinion upon the Lieutenant-Governor's action in dismissing his late advisers is to set up candidates against the new ministers when they offer for re-election. "Will you walk into my parlor;" said the spider to the fly. To paraphrase General Canrobert's comment on the charge of the Light Brigade, our contemporary's suggestion is attractive, but it is not politics.

By-elections, may be, and often are indications of the drift of public opinion. To refer to a case, which has been cited already in connection with the late crisis, Governor Manners-Sutton, of New Brunswick, claimed that the tendency of public opinion, as shown at a by-election, warranted him in concluding that if the people were again asked to express themselves on the question of confederation they would give a very different answer to that returned at the general elections a year previous. And so he precipitated a change of government and a dissolution. We all know that in Great Britain by-elections are regarded as barometers of public opinion. But such elections are not those occasioned by the acceptance of a portfolio by a person who is already in the house. In the great majority of cases such elections are unopposed. Rarely are they made a trial of party strength or the test of a principle. The reason of this is obvious on a little consideration. If a man has already been elected, it is to be presumed that his constituents will re-elect him if he has occasion to come before them again during the lifetime of the same legislature. Moreover, the promotion from the position of private member of that of a cabinet minister is always recognized as a compliment to the constituency which the member represents, as well as a positive advantage, and shrewd political leaders do not care to take chances in submitting the fate of ap arty or principle to what is in a sense a packed jury. If any member of the Semlin cabinet had been taken from a constituency which at the general elections had pronounced in favor of Mr. Turner, the case would have been altered, a challenge would have been thrown down, which Mr. Turner and his friends must have taken up. But it is needless to say that this is not the case.

We are not arguing against opposition to the ministers at the by-elections. The practice is to leave the determination of matters of that nature to the people of the several constituencies and for outsiders to keep their hands off, and we assume that this rule will be followed in the forthcoming elections. The opposing of a minister under conditions like the present is always a matter for his own constituents to determine.

It would be rank folly to submit so vital a question as that involved in the action of the Lieutenant-Governor to the verdict of three constituencies, which have directly profited by it, that is so far as it is a profit for a constituency to be represented in the cabinet. All the people of British Columbia, not simply those of Vancouver, West Yale and Nelson, are concerned in the proper settlement of that question. It must be passed upon first by the house and later by all the constituencies. We do not believe that a year will pass without a general election, when we hope it will be decided by the people of British Columbia once for all whether or not we have responsible government.

ALIEN MINERS.

It is well to remind the people of British Columbia that one of the subjects to be dealt with at the Quebec conference is the rights of miners in Canada and the United States respectively. The intention is to reach some conclusion which will be permanently binding upon both countries. We wish to point out that the action which the commissioners may take is likely to call for action by the legislature of this province. Neither the Imperial nor the federal parliament has the right to dispose of this question without consultation with the legislature of this province, which under the terms of the Confederation act has the exclusive power to deal with it. We have hitherto in British Columbia admitted aliens to an equal right in mines with ourselves, the people of the United States having in that respect no greater advantage than other aliens. Will we be asked to restrict the privileges of other aliens and declare those of American citizens permanent? Just now we have the right to say that no aliens shall have any right whatever in our mines, and a very considerable number of our people would like to see the legislature exercise it. It was one of the moot questions in the last house and there is no doubt that if the government had favored such a policy, the house would have promptly voted to prevent the issue of mining licenses to any except British subjects, or persons who had declared their intention of becoming such. The policy of the late government was to leave an open door in this matter. What is the policy of the present government on the subject, or has it any policy? If asked by the federal government to endorse a proposition making the right of American citizens to take up and hold mining claims in this province permanent, will they recommend the legislature to pass an act to that effect? If they are asked to introduce and pass through the house a measure depriving all aliens, other than citizens of the United States, from enjoying the privileges granted by our mining laws, will they accede to the proposition? Have they thought out what consideration they will ask as an inducement for the province to relinquish its control over its mines to that extent?

This is one, but not by any means the only question likely to be brought up at the Quebec conference in which the legislature and people of British Columbia have a direct concern, and it is very greatly to be regretted that there is not some one at Quebec able to speak for the province and insist that its rights shall be safeguarded in any concessions that may be made to our neighbors. The composition of the commission does not indicate any special desire on the part of the federal government to see that the interests of this province, which is so deeply concerned in the outcome of the conference, shall be properly watched, and the provincial government seems disposed to ignore the matter entirely.

THE WEST COAST.

Advices from the West Coast continue to be very favorable to the prospects of mining there. As good reason now exists to expect great developments there as Rossland afforded four years ago. The quality of the ore is every whit as good as that of the Rossland product. The deposits promise to be fully as extensive and numerous. The facilities for reaching them and of shipping out ore are better, and the absence of severe winter weather is a great advantage. A very great deal of work is in progress, although the public do not hear very much about it. The reason of this is that there is not the speculative element behind the West Coast that there was behind Rossland. Before there was anything to the great Kootenay camp worth mentioning, as it then appeared, Spokane was booming it for all it was worth. The whole country was set to talking about it, and there was a lot of business being done before an ounce of gold had been got out in the regular course of smelting. There are just as many elements on the West Coast for a mining boom as Rossland had in those days, but so little is said about it that even people in Victoria do not realize that any day results may be announced from Alberni and elsewhere that will give us a Kootenay at our very doors. Perhaps it is just as well to go a little slowly in such matters, and thus avoid disappointment, but we are not sure that Victoria people are not taking the matter a little too indifferently. It is a way they have, and we are not satisfied that it is altogether a good way. We know this, that if such prospects as those already known on the West Coast existed within a short distance of any other city, the people would devise ways and means of letting the world know the fact.

One more observation may be made to the people of this city, and it is that they are making a very great mistake in hugging the delusion that, by some means or other, they are going to make Victoria a distributing centre for Kootenay. They ought not to live in a fool's paradise any longer on this subject. They will always be able to do a certain proportion of the trade of the Interior, but we may make up our minds that the business men of the interior, if they can prevent it, will not permit the Coast cities to supply them. They will make their own importations direct, and will buy for themselves in Eastern Canada. We produce so little on the Coast that the Interior needs, that there is really not much necessity for coming here for anything. This is not a pleasant truth, but the truth is frequently unpleasant. Victoria and Vancouver will both become important cities, and will always enjoy a goodly share of the trade of the Interior, but their great source of prosperity will be their foreign commerce and the development of the Coast region. The sooner our people make up their minds to this, and act accordingly, the better it will be for them.

This is not to minimize in the least the future greatness of the cities named. At the rate trans-Pacific trade is growing, a decade will witness such an expansion as will astonish the world, and the Coast cities will profit immensely by it. But the point we wish to force home this morning is that the mineral wealth of Vancouver Island, apart altogether from its coal, seems likely to be sufficient of itself to more than double the business importance of the city, and we want to see the people of Victoria take such steps as will enable them to enjoy at the earliest possible day the great prosperity which will flow from the exploitation of that wealth.

LABOR DAY.

When you come to think of it, the day just past is a feature of the age in which we live. A holiday is of itself not such an extraordinary thing that one more or less calls for special comment. But there is no holiday quite like Labor Day in its significance. We are so accustomed to the word that we forget that holiday meant originally "holy day," that is, a day consecrated to religious ceremonies, or in commemoration of some saint, or some incident in the life of Jesus of Nazareth. Thus we had Sunday, Christmas, Good Friday, and a few conspicuous saints' days. In some European countries the practice once was, and may now be, for individuals to observe as a holy day the day set apart for the particular saint whose name he bore. Of course, long before the Christian era there were holidays, but they were called by another name, and with the downfall of the Roman Empire and the institution of rigorous church rule, every other holiday than those which were holy days was strictly prohibited. As time wore on, holidays, in the sense of days of recreation or secular celebration, began to be observed. The beginning of the New Year, the birthday of the reigning sovereign, or some important event in a nation's history was set apart as a holiday quite apart from any religious significance. But all these are local, in the sense that they are confined to the particular country in which they are established. Labor Day is almost a universal holiday among civilized nations, although the same date is not observed everywhere. The interesting fact is that nearly every civilized country has set apart a day in recognition of the dignity and influence of labor. Nothing is more significant of the place which the working classes have taken in the affairs of the world. The man with his coat off comes very near to controlling the destinies of nations to-day. The earnest desire of all true patriots should be that he will learn to appreciate the tremendous possibilities involved in his new power.

Everything points to an immense export of food products from America to Asia. Great Britain, Japan and Russia are likely to be the largest purchasers in the immediate future, but it will not be long before China is in the market as a far more extensive buyer than at present. This will mean much for Canada, for it is easily apparent that the United States cannot much increase its export of wheat, which is the principal product in demand. On the other hand, only the margin of the great Canadian wheat field is cultivated.

A very active campaign is in progress all over Canada in favor of prohibition. Doubtless there is more or less work being done on the other side, but it is not very conspicuous. If we may judge from the newspapers, there will be a very large vote thrown in the Eastern provinces, with the exception of Quebec.

The Hooley exposure seems likely to cause the death of the "guinea pig." But what will the promoter and the investor do without the animal?

It is said that some United States capitalists, with John P. Morgan at their head, contemplate the immediate construction of a trans-Pacific cable via Hawaii, with a branch from some point in Northern Washington to Sitka, and thence by way of the Aleutian islands to Japan.

The adjournment of the Quebec Conference until the 20th instant will afford an opportunity for this province to get before the Canadian commissioners any arguments that may be thought worth presenting.

Replying to a correspondent, we may say that Omdurman is on the opposite side of the Nile to Khartoum. The latter city has not been rebuilt since the Mahdi destroyed it at the time of Gordon's death.

Late dispatches indicate that there must have been very severe fighting at Khartoum; but before any callow youth emits any vituperation of the British army, it would be well for him to wait for particulars.

It is reported in Vancouver that a Conservative candidate will be brought out in opposition to Attorney-General Martin. Under these circumstances what will Finance Minister Cotton do?

Paris is in a ferment over Dreyfus. It is a strange thing when a great nation is afraid to do an act of simple justice.

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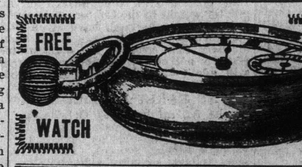

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Current Comment

CANADA MUST SIT UP.

Portland Oregonian.

The leading questions that will come up for discussion and settlement before the sitting conference at Quebec, representing Great Britain, the Dominion, Newfoundland on the one side, and the United States on the other, are pelagic sealing and the delimitation of the boundary between Alaska and British North America. In regard to pelagic sealing, we hold that the restrictions placed upon it by the Paris board of arbitration as to time, place, modes of destruction, are insufficient to prevent the complete obliteration of seal life at no remote period. At present the destruction of pregnant females and the mothers of pup seals through killing seals in the open seas, threatens the herd with extinction.

The discovery of gold at the Klondike and elsewhere on the headwaters of the Yukon makes the speedy settlement of the Alaska boundary of great importance. Another important question for settlement is the revision of the clauses of the treaty of 1818 by which Americans are prevented from obtaining bait or supplies in the Atlantic ports of Canada. It is reported that New England is anxious for reciprocity, but of what value is any concession Canada could make, so long as the present preferential tariff of 25 per cent., enacted last year in favor of England, stands? Will Canada tell us how the admission of our manufactures to a market of 5,000,000 consumers can be reckoned an equivalent for the admission of Canadian raw products to a market of 70,000,000? Reciprocity is out of the question under these circumstances.

There is only one straight road to free trade between Canada and this country, and that is through political union. All previous joint Anglo-American conferences which have met to arrange differences between Canada and the United States have either settled nothing or settled nothing right. The present hope for a more favorable outcome than in the past is due to several causes. First, England and the United States have reached a state of mutual good feeling; second, we have, through recent events, the advantage of Canada. So far as the seal herd is concerned, it is become a matter of comparatively small consequence, for the Canadian hunters have reduced the herd so greatly in numbers that it will probably be game not worth the candle to try and preserve the wretched remnant. In Alaska we hold within our borders the approaches to Canadian territory; we hold the best fisheries on the Alaskan coast; in Cuba and Porto Rico we control the seat of the colonial Canadian trade in fish, which we can destroy by tariff regulation, just as the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico in our hands will destroy the market for the sugar of the English West Indies. Canada hitherto has prevented up from making reciprocity treaties with Jamaica and Newfoundland, but to-day we control in Cuba and Porto Rico a lucrative tropical market for the fish of Newfoundland, and we can ruin the sugar trade of Jamaica and the other English islands of the West Indies. Newfoundland has a place in this conference, and the English West Indies will be heard before it.

AN OTTAWA CONSPIRACY.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

The British Columbia political crisis is traced to Ottawa.

It resulted from the decision there to set up a local government in alliance with the federal men, and to complete the chain of provincial administrations working for Sifton and Tarte from end to end of the Dominion.

The union of local and Federal forces, all coercive and corrupt, introduces a new peril.

Bold enough to-day is the exploiting and greedy element.

Entrenched behind the combined governments, it will be more brazenly dishonest than ever.

If the federal politicians had not reason to fear the people, they would not need to interfere in provincial concerns.

ALASKA POSTAL SERVICE.

THE SAXONS.

We sing the fame of the Saxon name,
And the spell of its world-wide power,
Of its triumphs vast in the glorious past,
And the might of the rising hour;
And our bosoms glow, for we proudly know,
With the flag of Right unfurled,
That the strength and skill of the Saxon will
Is bound to rule the world.

And we glory not in the empty thought
That the Saxon arm is strong,
Nor alone to know, tho' 'tis surely so,
But this our pride, with Wrong defied,
And the sin-cloud backward hurled,
That the word of God, our triumph rod,
Is bound to rule the world.

In days of yore from the Saxon shore
Our sea-born fathers came,
They conquered then by the might of men,
And sword, and spear, and flame;
But to us 'tis given by the voice of Heaven,
With the peace flag far unfurled,
In our Union's might, by the power of Right,
To rule, 'neath God, the world.

In the olden time there were deeds sublime,
And dear-bought victories won;
For the hearts were true on the heaving blue
Or behind the fortress gun;
And they championed Right in their rising might
With their war-flags old unfurled;
Yea, Wrong went down 'neath the Saxon frown,
But its smile shall rule the world.

And perchance of old if the truth be told,
There were brother hearts estranged;
But the wound is healed and the friendship sealed
As the years have upward ranged.
Let the tale of wrong, now dead so long,
With the old war-flags be furled;
For a peace sublime, in the coming time,
Is bound to rule the world.

'Tis a mighty dower, this earth-wide power,
And a mighty task involves;
With our hearts steel-true, let us hold in view
The might of our high resolves;
Let us stand for right in our race's might,
With our fearless flag unfurled;
For the might of Love, from our God above,
Is bound to rule the world.

—William R. Wood in Montreal Witness.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Long Series of Blunders by Lieutenant-Governor—Plebiscite Campaign Like Sham Battle.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Hon. G. E. Foster arrived to-day on his return from British Columbia. In an interview, he told how greatly impressed he had been with the progress evidenced on every hand in the Pacific province, especially in the mining districts.

As to the political turnover, he said the Lieutenant-Governor's actions have been a long series of blunders.

Speaking of the plebiscite campaign, Mr. Foster said that while the churches are displaying much activity in organizing to get out the vote, the general belief that the government will do nothing, even if a favorable vote is recorded, has resolved the battle into one with blank cartridges.

The Conservative prospects throughout the West Mr. Foster regards as excellent.

DYSPEPSIA GROANS for what Nature alone provides for this stomach curse. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are Nature's Panacea for all stomach ills. Pleasant and positive cure for Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Loss of Appetite, Wind on the Stomach, Dizziness, Nausea, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sick Headache and all disorders directly traceable to sluggish digestive organs; 35 cents. Sold by Hall & Co., and Dean & Hiscocks.

LOST ON COPPER RIVER

Prospectors Fall Into the Crevases of Valdez Glacier to Meet Certain Death.

Steamer Dirigo Returns With a Large Gold Consignment—Dawson Arrivals.

Six Copper river prospectors, half a hundred Dawsonites, five Yakutat gold hunters, and a number of Skagwayians came from the North on the steamer Dirigo last evening. The ship was a typical miners' craft, and many of her voyagers looked much the worse for "roughing it." Others were capitalists and between them, according to Purser La Farge, they had $100,00 in gold, besides drafts amounting to probably as much more. These were Yukoners, who came out to the coast on the Canadian Development Company's steamer Oro. Of the Copper river prospectors nothing very new can be said, apart from the accidents they report, of which also they can give very meagre details. They were a care-worn, disconsolate lot of men, who have nothing good to say about the country, and much that is discouraging. One stated that he had come out over the Valdez glacier in July, and urged that people be advised against making such a trip in to the country. The glacier, he says, is 28 miles long and full of crevasses. He told of one man falling into one of these openings to a great depth never to see daylight again except as through a crack. A rope was passed down to him and he made a vain effort to extricate himself. He was wedged too firmly in the "jaws of death" to be recovered however, and was allowed to live out a short life of agony, no one on top being able to give any assistance. Ten or twelve prospectors have lost their lives on the Copper river, according to the same man's story, all having been wrecked on rafts and thrown into the river, which, it is said, never casts up its dead.

The leader of a Minnesota party was also drowned during mid-July, while six others, this same authority says, are supposed to have been lost on the glacier. He gives as his reason for the Copper river's failure as a gold producing stream that before bedrock is struck on it sand is found, and this invariably means that further work can not be attempted as the water rushes in on the prospector so fast that he simply has to abandon his diggings.

The following is a list of the Dawsonites aboard the Dirigo: G. H. Rollins, H. H. Howe, J. Bogard, F. Thomas, R. Fulton, G. W. Markwell, J. Settling, J. F. Howlen, R. T. Evans, M. Sinclair, J. A. C. McDonald, S. D. Milan, W. H. Davis, J. Mylroy, Wm. Ritter, H. F. McClintock, E. C. Thompson, P. Skogland, A. Young, P. Olsen, H. Stevens, J. Franwog, J. V. Logan, H. C. Magoon, Henry Westlake, R. M. Burden, A. H. Barber, E. Allen, Olsen, Berger, J. J. Jackson, P. Williams, A. Hutchins, J. T. Comporel, M. H. Ogden, Alex. Raveny, F. Hinkley, W. Haynes, S. S. Burckes, Wm. Mills, W. H. Royden, E. Shipard, J. York, P. Lynch, C. Locknitt, J. G. Mann, F. Creasey, M. Orro.

THE HOOLEY CASE.

(The Times, Thursday, Aug. 18th.)

We have refrained till now from speaking of Mr. Hooley and his remarkable evidence before the registrar in bankruptcy, and of the multitude of disclaimers to which that evidence has given rise. To-day, however, we have a definite judicial decision upon a very important point arising out of the bankruptcy proceedings, and as far as this point is concerned the matter thus becomes a fair topic for comment. Briefly, the result is that Lord De La Warr escapes by the skin of his teeth, and Mr. Broadley by something less. We will not venture to be more severe than the judge. But we may remark that Lord De La Warr is singularly fortunate in having found a judge so kindly disposed towards indiscretions as to think them adequately punished by payment of the costs of the motion. And if Lord De La Warr is lucky, Mr. Broadley is ten times more so. To be declared by the judge to be guilty of "nothing less than subornation of perjury," and yet to be set free on payment of costs, is a piece of good fortune that was not probably anticipated by the person concerned.

But the questions yesterday decided by Mr. Justice Wright are of quite secondary interest as compared with the greater matters involved in the "revelations" of Hooley. Discredit his evidence as we will, the plain fact remains that he systematically gave large sums to all kinds of persons to pay for "services" which they might render, or were supposed to have rendered, to his companies. He had concerns to sell; he paid these people for bringing, or in the hope that they would bring, buyers. He may or may not have paid a section of the press; he certainly paid a number of professional business men, and a certain number of noble lords. Lord De La Warr and Lord Albemarle attempt to draw a sharp distinction between receiving several thousand pounds as an inducement to join a board, and receiving them as a reward "for services rendered" during the first three weeks of a company's existence. Common sense protests that there is no distinction. Till now, the name of a peer or a man of great family upon the "front page" of a prospectus has been valuable, because the public has not ceased to regard these persons as men of scrupulous honor, who would not give their names for secret "consideration." We seem to be changing all that. Whether it is that the city is anxious to buy the West End, or that the West End is anxious to be bought by the city, every "boom" is nowadays accompanied by the ugly phenomenon of men of high social position accepting directorships in doubtful or over-capitalized companies. The world now knows that it has been the practice to make secret payments to these people, as the price of their names. Probably Mr. Hooley paid more than anyone else, but he did not invent the system. He found it in existence, and he developed it. Let us hope that these scandalous exposures will work the cures, both by opening the eyes of investors and by bringing home to those who bear great names the truth, so often forgotten, that noblesse oblige—nay, that the very basis of social honor is social confidence, and that to shake the latter is to bring the former into serious danger.

BAD HEART—DIZZY HEAD.

Life was a Living Death, but Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relieved in Thirty Minutes.

"I was so troubled with heart disease that I could not stand on a chair without growing dizzy. Going up stairs, or being suddenly startled, brought on violent palpitation and suffocation. Had pains about the heart. Tried many remedies and physicians without relief. I took two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart and, although two years ago, I have not felt the slightest return of the trouble. I think it the greatest of remedies." Mrs. W. R. Collyer, 32 Pacific avenue, Toronto. Sold by Dean & Hiscock and Hall & Co.

rhyme wid banana."—Town Topics.

"It is a solemn thing," said the young man, "when a woman trusts a man with her affections."

"It ain't as solemn," said the man with the dry goods house necktie, "as when she won't trust him with his own wages."—Indianapolis Journal.

OBITUARY

Captain James Ramsey, well known to every old-time seafaring man on the coast, died yesterday morning in this city. He was one of the leading pilots, and it is only some five years since he retired on a superannuation allowance.

He was a native of County Down, Ireland, where he was born in 1829, and entering the royal navy was on one of the ships that went to the Crimea and saw service during the war with Russia. Afterwards he left the service and emigrated to New Zealand, where he engaged in mining. The Fraser river gold excitement brought him to British Columbia on the old Alice Thorndike, which landed here in 1862, a little group of about a hundred men, including Chief Sheppard and quite a number of others, many of whom are still resident here. Captain Ramsey was mate for some time on the lumber schooner Alberni, owned by Anderson & Co., who conducted an extensive lumber business on the West Coast. Later he was a pilot for the British Columbia district, and for at time was also in the employ of the C. P. N. Company. For years he was considered one of the best pilots on the coast, and many a sea captain coming into the Straits wanted Ramsey in preference to any one else as pilot. About four years ago Captain Ramsey was superannuated and since then lived on his pension. He had been in poor health for a long time, but his death yesterday was none the less a painful surprise to his friends. He was a member of the Pioneer Society and of No. 1 Lodge, I. O. O. F. Captain Ramsey left no relatives here.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JAEGERS.

The Popular Commander of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Succumbs to Cancer.

After a lingering illness covering more or less the last two years, Captain John T. Jaegers, the well known and popular master of the steamer R. P. Rithet and other steamers of the C. P. N. fleet, passed away yesterday at the family residence, 20 Erie street. The late mariner was a native of Memel, Prussia, and aged 47 years. He arrived in Victoria twenty years ago as second mate of the vessel called the Gondolier. This craft he left at this port to take service with Capt. J. D. Warren, who at that time in addition to operating the pioneers of the local sealing fleet was running the steamers Beaver and Grappler. It was while in command of the latter that Captain Jaegers experienced one of his most thrilling escapes from shipwreck. The steamer, which was but a tub at best, was in the northern carrying trade, and left this city on what proved to be her last voyage, in the latter part of April, 1883, with a load made up principally of cannery supplies and Indians and Chinese bound for the same scene of industry. Owing to a defect in the back connections of the boiler, fire was communicated to the woodwork close by, and before the fire hose could be brought to bear on the blaze the ship was in flames almost from stem to stern. Instead of chain steering gear the ship had been provied with rope tackle, and immediately the fire reached these all attempts to govern her course were absolutely impossible, so that Captain Jaegers' attempt to beach his vessel only resulted in her going round and round in a circle while the devouring element doomed to a horrible death the unfortunate whites, Chinese and Indians. Fortunately but few whites were aboard, and among these who with the Captain attempted but Captain Jaegers was the only one to swim ashore was Sydney Franklyn, who succeeded in landing alive. Captain Jaegers entered the service of the C. P. N. Company in 1888, and has been in command of one or other of that company's fleet ever since, being assigned to the Victoria-New Westminster route, and by his genial disposition and obliging nature winning the esteem and respect of a very large circle of friends, who will join in offering their condolences to the widow and family in this their hour of bereavement.

SHOT AT THE WHITE HORSE.

James Cowie Wounded in the Abdomen, In a Quarrel With T. C. Burnett.

A shooting affray, resulting in the fatal shooting of James Cowie, caused the detention of the steamer Ora for several hours at White Horse on the 29th August. It seems from what can be gathered from men who came by the Dirigo last night, that James Cowie, purser of the Ora, and T. C. Burnett, steward of the Nora, had until lately been on the same steamer, but owing to ill feeling between the two, they were placed on separate steamers. When the Ora and Nora connected at White Horse Cowie and Burnett came together, with the result that a fight ensued, and Burnett, securing a gun, shot Cowie in the abdomen, wounding him so badly that he was not expected to live. Burnett was at once placed under arrest by the mounted police and taken to Tagish, where he is now in jail. Burnett was formerly postmaster of Sumas, Washington.

The story of a robbery of $850 is told by Mr. F. Hamlin, who came out over the Dalton trail. He had a decidedly unpleasant experience, but was as ready as anyone to laugh at the joke on himself. He and his partner stopped over one night at No. 3 post, on the Dalton trail, and next morning started on their way to the Coast. Later on a mounted police sergeant caught up with them and accompanied them to Camp Pleasant, on the boundary, where the officer offered to introduce them to the commander of the post. That was very pleasant, and Mr. Hamlin was offering to shake hands cordially when he was requested to step into the guard-house, on suspicion of robbing the store at No. 3 post of $850. Would they wait for a warrant, or prefer to waive that ceremony, and be searched instanter? The travellers told the police to search away, and after a few more enquiries they were set at liberty. The storekeeper, whose first name is Ike, laid the complaint, but he mysteriously disappeared, and had not turned up when Mr. Hamlin and his partner left, fully absolved from having anything to do with the stealing, and much amused at the episode.

By advices by the Dirigo, it was ascertained that William Duggan was not killed, as formerly reported from Dawson. The victim was Dave Evans, supposed to be from Nanaimo. While down in a hole on a claim, he started a fire to thaw out the ground, but lingering too long, he was overcome by the smoke and suffocated.

Such an expedition as Kitchener has led up the Nile would have seemed an impossibility twenty years ago.

No other remedy equals Griffith's Magic Liniment for sore throat or cold on the chest. It penetrates to the pars, allays inflammation and relieves in a few minutes.

THE NORTHERN TRADE

C.P.N. Steamers Go and Come With Many Passengers and Much Freight.

Vancouver Rivals Victoria for Shipping Supremacy—Gossip of the Waterfront.

With flags half-masted for the three members of her crew who lost their lives in Johnstone straits, the C. P. N. steamer Princess Louise arrived here from northern provincial points yesterday. Little in addition to what has already been published concerning the lamentable accident can now be said. The three unfortunates were John Coleman, about 45 years of age, who leaves a wife and family living in Saanich district; Jack Steele and Arthur Watts, both young Englishmen of about 30 and unmarried. The purser of the Louise says these, with the other members of the crew, were standing on deck, having their photographs taken, about two hours after leaving Alert bay, on the way north. Several were leaning against the ship's rail, when it gave way and five fell overboard. Jack Young and George Hick were recovered, but the others got under the paddle wheel, and only one of the trio was ever seen again, when he re-appeared and disappeared in an instant in the swift-running water. The Louise brought down 8,100 cases of salmon. Among her passengers were five more stranded prospectors from Naas river, I. J. Mutter, S. S. Courtington, W. Roxbury, fish commissioner, Rev. H. H. Gurd and child, Miss Falconer, O. A. Ragstad, R. Cunningham, George Church, A. Stewart Robinson, R. Draney. Mrs. Draney, James Robb and wife, J. Kurby and a large number of fishermen. When the steamer left Alert bay, fishing operations were still in progress, the cannery there being engaged just now in packing a special brand of salmon.

DAWSON'S NEWEST.

Material for the manufacture of acetelyne gas formed the most interesting item in the Tees' cargo despatched north last evening. This wonderful light-producer, seen so much of within the last three or four months on the night bicycles, is about to be introduced into Dawson by Mr. A. McPhee, who went north on the Tees with this object in view. F. G. Strickland, of the K. M. T. & T. corporation, was another passenger. He is taking north considerable freight for the Casca Trading Co. Doctors Milne and Norquay, who are going through to Dawson to look after some mining business; H. E. A. Robertson, who is going to Dawson to practice law; H. Gould, F. Sunney, W. Williams, J. Musgrave, J. H. Rynne, A. F. Griffiths, Mr. Johnson, Miss Foseen, Geo. Wales, E. Grettam, A. Dunuguan, W. Brabazon, F. Porter, Thomas Graham, H. S. Stevens, J. M. Gibson, W. J. Baird, Mrs. Scott and Miss Cuberson were among other passengers. The Tees was chuck-a-block with freight, the greater part of which she will land at Skagway.

THE PREMIER PROVINCE.

Millionaire Mackay's Good Word for British Columbia, the "Bright Jewel of the Canadian Confederation."

Mr. John W. Mackay, the American multi-millionaire, popularly known as the "Bonanza King," passed through Winnipeg last Saturday evening en route to California. While in the Manitoba Capital he was interviewed by a Telegram reporter, to whom he remarked:

"British Columbia is a grand mining country and will before long be as famous as California, Nevada or Colorado. There is nothing like mineral wealth to build up a country, and in a few years British Columbia will be the premier province of Canada."

He was not personally interested in any mining properties either in British Columbia or the Klondike, but a number of his friends were heavily interested in properties around Rossland.

Speaking of the Pacific cable he said he thought it would not be constructed for many years to come, unless largely subsidized by the British and Canadian governments, as there would not be sufficient business for fifty years to make the cable a profitable investment.

Mr. Mackay is accompanied by his daughter the Princess di Colonna and by his private secretary. The party are going straight through to California via the C. P. R. in about six weeks.

TO-MORROW NIGHT'S BENEFIT.

Vancouverites More Than Delighted With "The Geisha"—To-morrow's the Last Performance.

The members of the Geisha company have returned from Vancouver thoroughly delighted with the enthusiastic reception tendered them by the theatre-going public of that city. Never before has a combination from Victoria met with such flattering success, the theatre being crowded at both performances, the singers recalled again and again, each number being liberally applauded. "Stay another night," was the earnest request of many enthusiastic admirers of "The Geisha" in the Terminal City; or "Come again soon, and we will guarantee a large audience." The opera was indeed a revelation to Vancouverites; they came to criticize the average amateur performance, and of course were happily disappointed, the verdict of all being that it was one of the most enjoyable entertainments witnessed in the opera house for some time. At a banquet held at the Badminton hotel on Friday night, after the show, the following testimonial was tendered to Miss Cooper:

Dear Miss Cooper,—In appreciation of your services as stage manager in the production of "The Geisha," we, the undersigned, beg to offer our services for a reproduction of that opera at Victoria on Wednesday next, the 7th instant, for your benefit, wishing you every good wish, and the success in your profession which we know you deserve. We are: W. R. Atkins, Montague R. C. Worlock, A. C. Martin, C. A. Lombard, Eugene Weiner, Ross Monro, Phil. Austin, W. T. Williams, Miss Maude Goodwin, Mrs. J. Seeley, Mae E. Stephens, Miss Hornsby, Miss Milne, Miss Baker, Mrs. F. B. Williams, Miss Rosie Grey, Miss Anita Goodwin, Miss Dorothy Sehl, Miss Sophie McNiff, Miss Maggie Sherbourne, Mrs. G. C. Mesher, Sam Johnson, Miss Marie McNiff, Miss M. Stewart, Miss Ethel McMicking, Miss Katie Burnes, Miss Ethel Dwyer, Frank J. Sehl, Miss Sadie Turpel, James Martin.

Miss Cooper has decided to accept this testimonial, and to-morrow evening "The Geisha" will be presented for the last time, the sale of seats opening this morning.

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

LICENCE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 107.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company, Limited," is autnorised and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at 23 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £75,000, divided into 75,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at No. 39 Government street, Victoria, and Francis Mawson Rattenbury, architect, whose address is Victoria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a.) To construct, maintain and work steamers, rail or tram roads in the Dominion of Canada, to facilitate access to Dawson City or elsewhere in the Klondike district, in Canada aforesaid, and for that purpose to enter into agreements with Mr. Francis Mawson Rattenbury and others, with power to vary such agreements and to carry the same into effect with or without any modifications:

(b.) To obtain an Act or Acts of parliament of the Dominion of Canada, or a charter or charters for, and to build, equip, and work a railway from the north end of Marsh lake to Hootalinqua river, and a railway or tramway on either side of the White Horse rapids and Miles canyon, and to obtain any land grants, concessions, and rights connected therewith:

(c.) To purchase, take on lease and otherwise acquire any real and personal property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, and any concessions, licences, rights or privileges which the company may think necessary, and to develop the resources of and turn to account the lands, buildings and rights for the time being of the company in such a manner as the company may think fit, and in particular by clearing, draining, fencing, planting, grazing and mining, and by promoting immigration and establishing towns, villages and settlements:

(d.) To purchase, charter, hire, build or otherwise acquire and hold steam and other ships or vessels, or any shares or interests therein, and also shares, stocks and securities of any companies so possessed of or interested in any ships or vessels, and to maintain, repair, improve, alter, sell, exchange or let out to hire or charter, or otherwise deal with and dispose of any ships, vessels, shares or securities as aforesaid:

(e.) To employ any such ships or vessels in the conveyance of passengers, mails, troops, munitions of war, timber, machinery, live and dead stock, meat, corn, and other produce, and of treasure and merchandise of all kinds:

(f.) To carry on all or any of the businesses of constructors and proprietors of railways, tramways, docks, wharves, jetties, piers, saw-mills, warehouses and stores, and of ship owners, ship brokers, insurance brokers, managers of shipping property, freight contractors, carriers by land and sea, barge owners, lightermen, forwarding agents, warehousemen, wharfingers, hotel proprietors, mechanical engineers and general traders:

(g.) To insure with any other company or person against losses, damages, risks and liabilities of all kinds which may affect this company, and also to carry on the business of marine insurance and marine accidental insurance in all its respective branches, and to effect re-insurance and counter-insurance:

(h.) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, or rights, railways, tramways, canals, water rights, lands, buildings, hereditaments, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, or any estate or interest therein, or any rights or privileges over or in respect of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion:

(i.) To make, construct, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, and from time to time to maintain, work, manage, and otherwise deal with any roads, ways, works, warehouses, sheds, wharves, docks, stores, dwelling and other houses, mills, workshops, tramways, railways, and other roads, water-works, water-courses, and water power and steam power in general, machinery, steam and other engines, implements, tools, utensils, and any other erections, plant, articles, and things which may from time to time be requisite or convenient for carrying on or developing any of the properties or businesses of the company:

(j.) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency businesses, and to establish and regulate, whether in the United Kingdom or abroad, agencies for all or any of the purposes of the company:

(k.) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise, landowners, millowners, water proprietors, manufacturers, traders, carriers, and other persons and companies, that may seem conducive to any of the company's objects, and to obtain from any such government or authority or persons any rights, privileges, and concessions, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges, and concessions, and to obtain any act of parliament or order of any such government or authority for enabling the company to carry into effect any of its objects:

(l.) To give any guarantee of or in relation to mortgages, loans, investments, or securities, whether made or effected or acquired through the company's agency or otherwise, and generally to guarantee or become securities for the performance of any contracts and obligations:

(m.) To raise money in such manner as the company may think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures, or by mortgage or charge upon all or any of the company's property, both present and future, including its uncalled capital or otherwise:

(n.) To make, accept, indorse and execute cheques, promissory notes, bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments:

(o.) To sell or otherwise dispose of any property of the company to any other company, person or firm, and in particular either for cash, shares, debenture stock or mortgage, or any other securities of any company, whether registered in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, and whether such shares be fully paid or not:

(p.) To enter into partnership or any joint purse arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with others, or any agency for any company, firm or person, whether carrying on business within the objects of the company or otherwise:

(q.) To amalgamate with any other company in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, whether the objects of such company are or include objects similar to those of the company or otherwise, and whether by sale or otherwise (for shares or otherwise) of the undertaking, subject to the liabilities of the company or any such company as aforesaid, with or without winding up, or by sale or purchase (for shares or otherwise) of all the shares or stock of the company or any such other company as aforesaid, or by partnership or any arrangement of the nature of partnership, or in any other manner:

(r.) To sell, exchange, let on royalty, share of profits or hire, or otherwise use and grant licences, easements and other rights of and in respect of, and in any other manner deal with or dispose of the whole or any part of the undertaking, business or property of the company to any company, firm or person in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, and in consideration thereof to accept, in whole or part, cash or shares, stock, debentures or securities of any company, whether the objects of such company are or include objects similar to those of the company or otherwise, and to distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie:

(s.) To form, register, and promote any company, either limited by shares or otherwise, in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, for the purpose of acquiring the properties, or any of them, of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company, and to subscribe for and take or otherwise acquire and hold shares, debentures, or stock therein, or in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company:

(t.) To make advances for the purpose of the company, either with or without security, and in particular to agents and persons having dealings with the company, and to persons desirous of developing the company's property:

(u.) To invest money at interest on the security of land of any tenure, buildings, stocks, shares, securities, merchandise, and any other property in the Dominion of Canada, the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, and generally to lend and advance to such persons, upon such securities and terms and subject to such conditions as may seem expedient:

(v.) To procure the company to be registered, incorporated, or otherwise duly constituted, if necessary or advisable, in British Columbia, the Dominion of Canada, or any foreign country, or any colony or dependency of the United Kingdom:

(w.) To bear and pay the expenses of the formation of the company, including all registration fees and expenses of the preparation of the memorandum and articles of association:

(x.) To do all things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, including a power to pay brokerage or commission for services rendered in obtaining capital for the company or otherwise:

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

a28 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

LICENCE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 105.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "New Fraser River Gold Mines, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at No. 23 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £75,000, divided into 75,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in the Board of Trade building, Victoria, and the Honorable Frederick Peters, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established—

Are set out in the certificate of registration granted to the company on the 8th day of May, 1897, and published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 13th day of May, 1897.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 5th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,

a28 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. 17.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

Arctic Express Company.

Registered the 10th day of August, A. D. 1898.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Arctic Express Company" as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate in the City of Seattle, County of King, State of Washington, U.S.A.

The amount of the capital of the company is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in Victoria, and Francis M. Rattenbury, architect, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

1. To acquire and take by grant, purchase, donation, prescription, or by any other lawful means lands, tenements, goods, chattels and choses in action of every kind and description, embracing property, proprietary rights, titles, interests, estates, franchises and privileges of every denomination whatsoever known to the law within the term property, real, personal and mixed, and necessary and convenient to fully carry out the specific objects of this corporation hereinafter more particularly stated, together with the fruits, increase or accretions or accessions thereof to the same extent that any natural or artificial person may of right and according to law acquire and take the same, and to hold the same title, and under similar right, and in like manner to use, occupy, better, incumber, or alienate the same, in whole or in part, as any person, natural or artificial, having similar dominion over property and property rights may lawfully do:

2. To establish, maintain and operate any express route or routes by land or by water for the transportation of treasure, merchandise or property of any kind from, to and between any place or places in the State of Washington and any place or places beyond the limits thereof in the United United States and the territories thereof and the Dominion of Canada:

3. To erect or hire and maintain warehouses and other structures for the safe keeping of goods, wares and merchandise and other chattels or effects necessary for the transaction of the business of this company.

4. To do a general collection and commission business at any place on any of its routes, and generally to engage in any business legitimately and ordinarily belonging to the business of express companies:

5. To acquire, possess, own, lease, sell, mortgage, and deal in such real and personal property as may be necessary or convenient to transact or facilitate its business:

6. To acquire, own, charter, sell, lease, equip, operate, maintain and transfer steamships, steamboats, ferryboats, barges, sailing vessels, and any other kind of water craft, and to carry on as common carriers of freight and passengers a general transportation busines of freight and passengers therewith for hire upon the navigable waters of the State of Washington, Province of British Columbia, Territory of Alaska and the Northwest British Territories, and the Pacific Ocean:

7. To build, construct, purchase or otherwise acquire, operate, maintain, sell, transfer, railroads, street railroads, tramways, whether operated by horse, electric, steam, cable or other power, and all other appliances for the transportation of freight and passengers, and to collect tolls therefor:

8. To acquire, maintain, and operate electric, telegraph and telephone lines in all the places hereinbefore mentioned, and to collect tolls and other compensation for the use thereof from any person or persons using the same.

9. To borrow money on bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, and to issue bonds and debentures, and to mortgage or hypothecate any or all of the property of this corporation to secure the payment of the same.:

10. To do and perform all things necessary, proper or convenient for the carrying out or accomplishment of the objects above specified:

11. To connect with other express and transportation companies, and receive their express freight and to carry the same over its routes, and to enter into such contracts with such connecting companies as may be necessary to cary out the objects hereof:

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 10th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies' Act, 1897."

Canada:

Province of British Columbia. No. 102.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Velvet Mines, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at No. 23, Leadenhall street, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in the Board of Trade Building, Victoria, and the Honorable Frederick Peters, Queen's Counsel, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a.) To apply for or to acquire and hold any gold mines, gold mining rights, leases or grants and to peg out and secure, by payment or otherwise, the right to peg out any gold, copper or other mineral claims or leases, or to search for, prospect, examine, explore and work any property or ground supposed to contain gold or minerals in British Columbia, the Australasian Colonies, America, Africa or elsewhere, whether private or government lands or proclaimed as a public gold field or not, and to search for and obtain information in regard to gold, or gold and copper mines, mining districts and localities, and generally to do all such things and conduct all such businesses as are contemplated by and permitted under the gold mining laws and regulations of British Columbia, the Australasian Colonies, America, Africa or elsewhere.

b.) To enter into or carry into effect with or without modification, the agreement referred to in clause 6 of the company's articles of association.

(c.) To work, or contract for the working by other persons or companies, of the mines, claims, leases, rights and property in the said agreement mentioned, and any other mines, reefs, claims and rights which may from time to time be purchased, leased or otherwise acquired by the company, and to crush, wash, reduce, smelt, concentrate and amalgamate or otherwise treat the ore, and render marketable the produce, and develop the resources of the said mines, and to crush, wash, reduce, smelt, concentrate, amalgamate or otherwise treat the produce of any mines, whether belonging to the company or not, and to sell, barter, or otherwise dispose of or deal with the ores, metals, minerals and other products to be raised from the property of the company, or otherwise acquired.

(d.) To erect, establish, construct or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, all works, buildings, machinery, apparatus and other things which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company, and to stock and carry on any shops or stores for the benefit of the servants of the company or others.

(e.) To construct and maintain, or aid in or subscribe towards the construction and maintenance or improvement of any roads railways, reservoirs, wells, acquducts, telegraphs, electrical works ,canals and other works which may be deemed expedient for the purposes of the company.

(f.) To employ and pay mining experts, agents and other persons, partnerships or companies, for prospecting, exploring reporting on, working and developing the property of the company, or any property it is proposed to acquire for or on behalf of the company, and to make advances to and pay or contribute to the expenses of any persons desirous of settling on, working or developing the company's property.

(g.) To acquire, register and use any patents, patent rights brevets d'invention, licenses and trade marks or privileges of a like nature, and to grant licenses thereunder, and to dispose of the same, in whole or in part, and at any time or times.

(h.) To render all or any part of the property of the company productive by carrying on any of the operations hereinbefore mentioned, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof.

(i.) To carry on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company.

(j.) To borrow or raise money by the issue of or upon bonds, debentures, debenture stock, bills of exchange, promissory notes or other obligations or securities of the company, or by mortgage or charge of all or any part of the property of the company, or of the whole or any part of its uncalled capital, for the purpose of securing debentures or otherwise.

(k.) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments.

(l.) To establish and maintain agencies for the purposes of the company in any part of the world, and to discontinue or regulate the same.

(m.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the goodwill, business, property and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on.

(n.) To pay for any purchase by the company, or for any work performed for or service rendered to the company, in cash or by bills of the company, or by ordinary preference, guaranteed, or deferred shares in the company fully paid up, or partly paid up, or by the stock, debentures, bonds, mortgages or other securities, or acknowledgments of the company, or by any one or more of such methods or otherwise.

(o.) To enter into partnership or to any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with any person, partnership or company carrying on or about to carry on business which the company is authorized to carry on, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company, and to take or otherwise acquire or hold stock or shares in such company.

(p.) To make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as the company may think directly or indirectly conducive to any of its other objects, or otherwise expedient, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to subscribe or guarantee money for any exhibitions, or for any public, general, charitable, benevolent or useful object or institution.

(p.) To make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as the company may think directly or indirectly conducive to any of its other objects, or othewise expedient, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to subscribe or guarantee money for any exhibitions, or for any public, general, charitable, benevolent or useful object or institution.

(q.) To lend money to such parties, and on such terms as may seem expedient ,and in particular to customers of and persons having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by persons or companies having dealings with the company.

(r.) To sell the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, from time to time, for such considerations as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities off any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, and to divide such shares, debentures or securities among the members of the company in specie.

(s.) To pay all costs, charges and expenses of or in connection with the formation and incorporation of the company, and to promote and form any other company for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, and liabilities or the undertaking generally of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company, and to underwrite or hold shares, debentures or other securities in or of any company, and to provide or contribute towards the preliminary expenses and to pay any brokerage or commission for guaranteeing or obtaining capital for this company, or any other company promoted by this company.

(t.) To establish in British Columbia, or any of the Australasian colonies, America, Africa or elsewhere, a register or registers of shareholders, and to take such steps as may be necessary to give the company, so far as may be, the same rights and privileges in British Columbia, the Australasian colonies, America, Africa or elsewhere, as are possessed by local companies or partnerships of a like character, and, if required, to register the company in British Columbia, the Australasian colonies, America, Africa or elsewhere.

(u.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at the northeast corner of Lot 17, Telegraph Creek, Cassiar District, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 320 acres.

(Sgd.) A. CAMPBELL.

Per J. H. McGregor.

June 27, 1898.

....FINE....,

ITALIAN BEES

Seventy-five hives for sale at a very low figure. Italian Bees are better workers and very much easier handled than the ordinary bee. Apply W. J. ARMSTRONG, 26 Fourth St., Work Estate, Victoria, B C.

BOYS BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation. Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new el1-1ydaw

NOTICE

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the island locally known as Darr Island, situate at the mouth of the West Arm of Sidney Inlet, Clayoquot District, and containing 60 acres, more or less. J. M. ASHTON.

July 14, 1898.

NOTICE.

SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land in Cassiar District as follows:

Commencing at Thos. Tugwell's southeast post, thence east forty chains, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, to point of commencement.

a12 WM. FIELD.

COMPANIES ACT, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Frederick Peters, of Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C., Queen's Counsel, has been appointed the attorney for "The Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation, Limited," and "The New Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited," in place of Caldwell Ashworth.

Dated the 13th day of June, 18'8.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

What better can you drink than

JOHN JAMESON

& SON'S (DUBLIN)

"Own cased" very old Black Bottle

WHISKEY

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES

Blue....................One Star
Pink....................Two Star
Gold....................Three Star

Of all dealers

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J.J. & S.—

C. DAY & CO., London

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

Helen—Don't you think my new bonnett is a perfect dream?

Mattie—It's more than a dream, dear; it's a genuine nightmare.—Tit-Bits.

Judge—You robbed your benefactor in a most shameful way. Do you feel no compunctions of conscience?

Prisoner—Before answering, sir, I would like to consult my counsel.—Tit-Bits.

Pat—Phwat koind of a langwich do thim Spaniards spake, anyway?

Mike — Begorra! they make tomorrer

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

THOSE ALLEGED BLANK WARRANTS.

We supposed that the explanation given of what the Lieutenant-Governor calls "blank warrants" would have led to a cessation of references to them in the press, but it seems that there is a class of people whose notions of personal honor are so rudimentary that they are prepared to believe some trick was meant by some one connected with the government, by which money was to have been drawn improperly from the treasury. We wish to lay down a few fundamental principles. To draw money improperly from the public treasury is to steal it. To write something above a signature, obtained either by mistake or misrepresentation, is forgery. If anyone asked the Lieutenant-Governor to sign a paper in blank, with the intention of writing something on it afterwards, to which the signature would give a value, and the Lieutenant-Governor did not know of such intention, then a request for his signature would have been an attempt to commit a forgery. If, on such a forged document, money was withdrawn from the treasury, it would be stolen, just as much as it would be stolen if one should find a blank signed check, fill it out and draw the money. We mention these considerations in order that the public may know the view taken by this paper, and we believe by all honest men, of the act which some people have apparently taken it for granted that some one connected with the late government intended to commit.

The second point which we wish to make is that, in order to turn to base advantage the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor, it would be necessary for at least two members of the government to act in collusion, and also for at least two deputy ministers to co-operate, the work of the latter consisting in the alteration and other falsification of documents on file in the departments. That is to say: Supposing the Lieutenant-Governor had signed a so-called blank warrant, it would be necessary for from two to six people to be taken into the confidence of the person who proposed to get the money dishonestly from the treasury, and before the work was completed and the person got his money, it would be necessary to commit the crimes of forgery, falsification of records and obtaining money under false pretences. Some of the present government press are discussing these blank warrants as if it were the most natural thing in the world for memebers of a provincial cabinet to commit, and members of the provincial civil service to be a party to, such nefarious conduct.

We are particularly desirous to make this matter very clear. The brunt of the whole defence of the late administration falls upon Mr. Turner. It is his name that is always mentioned in connection with the disreputable insinuations of dishonesty above spoken of. Mr. Turner has no desire to shrink from defending his public acts and his whole conduct while in office. His friends have no hesitation in pledging their faith upon his integrity. They regard him as a public man, who has been most shamelessly assailed and most unjustly treated, and are prepared to stand by him as their honored leader until his good name has been vindicated, and the injustice done him has been set right. In view, therefore, of his past, present and future position in regard to the party which entrusted him with its full confidence during the last four years, it is right that people should be made to understand, first the gravity of the charge of dishonesty so lightly made, and second, how utterly without foundation it is. The first point has been fully illustrated. Let us now proceed to the second.

So far as Mr. Turner knows—and he was seen on the subject only yesterday by the Colonist—no such thing as a blank warrant was ever presented to the Lieutenant-Governor for his signature. His memory of the practice of the treasury in these matters is very clear, because he was for twelve years at the head of that department. He says that he can only recall one set of so-called warrants in which there might be some blank sheets. He knows that there have been blanks in such groups on former occasions, and presumes there were some on the last occasion, when this group was sent to the Lieutenant-Governor. This is in the educational warrant for the salaries and travelling expenses of teachers and others connected with the department. The practice of the Chief Superintendent of Education, or the clerk in his office who makes up this group of so-called warrants, is to place one or more blank sheets in connection with the warrant for travelling expenses. This is done because the warrant for travelling expenses always goes in a lump sum, and as the several amounts, which are always small, are paid, the Auditor-General requires some space in which to make a note of the several payments. He would not have space to do this on the margin of a single "warrant," and so an extra blank sheet or two is inserted. This is purely a matter of official routine, and the clerk, who makes up the group of warrants, no more thinks of asking a minister how many he shall put in, than of asking him when he shall get a new piece of blotting paper.

Now, what is this so-called warrant? It is a document in the following form:

Government of British Columbia.
Date.
Requisition No....., for issuance of a warrant granting authority to expend the following sums out of estimates for the expenditure of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 189..
No. .... AUDIT OFFICE WARRANT BOOK.
Number of Vote.....
Abstract of payments to be made.
Amount required.
For Auditor's use.
Date initialled.
Amount authorized.

These lines are the heads of columns, and below them follows a blank rule space. Then this certificate:

Total—$.....

and then this certificate:

Certified correct. Signature.....
....., Auditor. Office.....

Note the blank in the line following the requisition in capitals, "No..... Audit Office Warrant Book." If a blank sheet is needed for the reason specified above, this blank is filled with the same number as that on the sheet containing the amount, but the part of the form intended for the certificate will be torn off. This, Mr. Turner says, has been the practice in the past, and he presumes it was followed in making up the educational warrant at the close of the last half-year.

Note again that the Lieutenant-Governor does not sign each sheet separately, but only either the first or the last, as suits his convenience. Mr. Dewdney used to sign the first sheet generally, but Mr. McInnes usually signs the last sheet. Bear in mind that a number of forms as above are sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the order-in-council recommending the payment of the several amounts. When they come back there is nothing to prevent the Auditor-General from taking out the paper-fastener which holds them together, and slipping in a ream of sheets if he wishes. For convenience, the necessary blanks are put in in the first place.

Now, suppose some dishonest person wished to include in the group of requisitions or warrants some amounts which the Lieutenant-Governor had not seen. In such a case he would have to alter the amount, as it appeared in the order-in-council in connection with the number corresponding to that upon the so-called blank warrant. This would necessitate collusion with the officer having charge of the orders-in-council; and also on the part of the Auditor-General, and probably by the deputy head of the department against which the amount would be charged. Such collusion is theoretically possible; but if it is once admitted that there is danger of such infamous rascality, we may as well despair of carrying on any kind of government whatever. We are willing to concede without argument that if the members of a cabinet and the chief members of the civil service choose to collude for such a purpose, they can falsify the public records as they like, and steal as much money as they wish, and that, if they only steal enough to be able to buy up the public accounts committee, their rascality will be tolerably safe from detection. The suggestion that such a thing would be done is, of course, absurd; but it is just such a thing that those people must have in mind, who allege that an attempt was made dishonestly to procure the Lieutenant-Governor's signature to blank warrants. Such a signature would have no especial value as an autograph, even if it were written on the blank, which would not be the case, for he would not sign the blank in any case. It would have no value, except for the purpose outlined above.

The allegation of the Lieutenant-Governor and the insinuations based upon it are utterly needless and inexcusable. If the departments cannot be trusted with a number of blank forms pinned to one bearing the Lieutenant-Governor's signature, they cannot be trusted to keep the forms in their offices, and the Lieutenant-Governor would have to dole them out as they are needed. But if this were the case, who would watch the Lieutenant-Governor? Government would soon become impossible if no reliance could be placed upon the integrity of men in office.

CIVIC POLITICS.

A business man told the Colonist the other day that he took no interest in municipal politics. He takes interest enough in provincial and federal politics. Yet the latter touch him only occasionally and to a limited extent. We have learned in Canada that so far as business goes, that is business as a whole, it matters very little whether A. B. or C. D. is in power at Ottawa or Victoria. Local interests may suffer from specific errors of policy or administration, but the great body of business is as little touched by the politics of the hour as the ocean currents are affected by the passing winds. On the other hand municipal politics touch a man every day and touch him in what is supposed to be his most vital part, that is, his pocket. Yet it is no exaggeration to say that the average business man of Victoria pays less attention to the affairs of the city than he does to those of Denmark, or some other place with which he has no concern at all. A notion seems to be abroad that municipal politics is necessarily a tough subject, and, like garbage, may be left to the handling of men who don't mind that sort of thing. Let us illustrate what we mean by saying that municipal politics touch every man every day.

If you walk across James Bay bridge when the tide is out, your nose is greeted by a vile smell and your eyes are vexed by a lot of tumble-down, uninhabitable shacks. If business or curiosity takes you through Chinatown, the chances are that you will see miscellaneous collections of rubbish in the streets and gutters. If you go up to North ward you will find a fountain and what might be a beauty spot left to decay, and will, if you ask, be told that the people there have no public playground. If you like to take a bath in the morning, you will find your sense of smell shocked by the odor of the water. If you take a walk over our sidewalks—well perhaps the less said about the things you will think the better. For all this and much more misgovernment, you are paying, and paying pretty well. When you go to other cities you see municipal progress; you come back home to encounter municipal stagnation. Then you pay your taxes and comfort yourself with the reflection that municipal politics is a bore anyway. Good citizen, if you do not arouse yourself to the urgent necessity of some action, you will wake up some morning with an uncomfortable sensation that Victoria no longer knows just "where she is at."

THE SMASHING OF EL KALIFA.

The Sirdar's great feat of arms occupies almost a unique place in history. It is true that Mehemet pushed his forces up the Nile valley as far as General Kitchener has gone, and extended the supremacy of Egypt as far West as Darfur. But this was little more than a struggle between one desert faction and another, such as has been going on in the Soudan ever since men began to write history. Hitherto the Soudan has been a rock against which the armies of the North have expended themselves in vain, as the sea waves exhaust their power on some mighty headland. There is no record of any European race sending soldiers successfully as far up the Nile as Khartoum. From Alexandria to the former capital of El Mahdi the distance in a direct line is about a thousand miles. The route by the river must be nearly twice as much, and that followed by the Anglo-Egyptian forces, by water, rail, or across the desert on foot, must be nearly as long as the distance by river. The obstacles to be encountered are tremendous. A railway had to be built, operated and kept open, likewise a line of telegraph. Gunboats were constructed out of materials brought from the coast. Everything which the army needed had to be carried over the whole line of march, an undertaking of enormous magnitude, when we think of what a force of 25,000 fighting men, with a strong contingent of cavalry and a great retinue of camp followers, called for. All this had to be done under climatic conditions highly unfavorable and in the face of an enemy, who lack nothing in courage, however deficient they may have been in the most modern appliances of warfare. Wolseley attempted the same feat, but was recalled when the news of Gordon's death was received. He doubtless would have reached Khartoum, but whether he would have been equal to the task of "smashing the Mahdi" must remain a matter of opinion. If he had failed, we would have known that it was not because of his lack of skill or his soldier's lack of courage. Kitchener's expedition has been crowned with complete success. From first to last there has not been a single false step. A French paper speaks of the operations as like the demonstration of a mathematical problem. Another paper, some time ago after the battle of Atbara said something to the effect that having smashed El Kalifa at that point, and the weather having become too hot for fighting, the troops took a holiday, many of the officers going home to England to see their friends, holding themselves in readiness, whenever the Sirdar sent word, to go back up the Nile and help deliver the final blow on the great pretender. Give him a huge army near a base of supplies, and any general can crush an inferior foe by mere force of numbers. Even in such a wonderful campaign as that which ended at Sedan, victory was simply due to the fact that Germany was ready and France was not. Everything was against Kitchener, except two important factors, namely, that he had a free hand and good soldiers. He was not hampered with instructions. He did not set out on his campaign with a string tied to him and a meddlesome busybody-in-authority at the other end. In that respect he was like the Crusaders of old. He was where no one could help him, and so he worked out his own salvation.

But in praising the Sirdar we must not withhold from the men under him the recognition which is their due. Both British and Egyptian rank and file deserve the highest praise, but it is worth recalling that the post of danger was always occupied by Tommy Atkins, or his comrades in the Highland regiments, the Lancers or the artillery. The splendid discipline exhibited by the British troops; their unflinching courage, their steadiness—a quality of such inestimable value in battle with any foe, and especially one made up of fanatics, are beyond all praise. This glorious advance up the Nile is worthy of a place beside the greatest feats of arms which shed lustre on the British flag. Splendid work was done by the Soudanese soldiers under the command of Kitchener. These fellows are natural fighters, and the only question about them was whether they would submit to the rigid discipline called for by war, when prosecuted under what we call civilized rules. But the surprise of all was the part played by the Fellaheen soldiery. Kipling has told us how Sergeant What-his-name

"Drilled a black man white, and made a mummy fight,"

but we all agree with him that

"The everlasting miracle 's just the same."

It would not be just to close any review of this campaign without a reference to the vanquished. At last the chivalry of the desert has gone down before the iron blows of the North. There is something pathetic about it. When we read of the horrors which marked the sway of El Mahdi and his no less cruel successor, we know that the awful blows struck at Atbara and Khartoum were in the cause of humanity; but the mind will yet picture the white-robed Emirs, Koran in hand, riding into the very gate of death with no thought of fear, and the crowded ranks behind them inspired by the thought that either victory or Paradise awaited them. But there is no time to waste in regrets over the fate of the picturesquely valorous dervishes. In the mysterious economy of mankind such things must be. We may wonder at them, but cannot hope to understand them.

The Times thinks the reference of the Colonist to the Conservative convention at Vancouver inconsistent with what it said about introducing party lines at the last election. It is not at all inconsistent; but if it were, we do not know that this would be a fatal objection. Only a fool never changes his mind. At the same time the Colonist does not withdraw a word of what it said on this subject prior to the election. Its later observation was wholly directed to the peculiar conditions with which the convention was dealing. It still believes it a mistake to divide provincial politics on federal lines, but the way things are shaping there appears to be no help for it, and the party which the Times supports is chiefly to blame for it.

The Times thinks that doubt exists as to whether the law forbidding saloons to open on election day applies to the plebiscite. The best opinion in the East, as expressed in the papers, appears to be that it does.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

A correspondent suggests that property holders should meet and organize a Civic Association. With this idea we wholly agree. We also feel that the present system of city government is foredoomed to failure. No city council, no matter of whom it is composed, can properly carry on affairs. There always ought to be a city council; but the details of administration should be in the hands of a permanent board, appointed by the council, perhaps, and removable only for cause. The attempt to combine legislative and executive powers in the council has been a failure whenever it has been tried. The legislative power, including taxation, might properly be vested in the council, which represents the people, but the carrying out of public works within the city would be more efficient if vested in a permanent board. We make the following suggestion, as a sort of "feeler."

The public service naturally divides itself under two heads, namely, Public Works and Public Safety. The former includes the maintenance of roads, streets, bridges, buildings, lighting and water plants and other things of that nature. The latter includes the maintenance of the fire department, the police department, the health department, and so on. How would it do to appoint a permanent commissioner of public works and a permanent commissioner of public safety, and make these two, with the mayor, the executive board of the city, responsible, of course, to the council, and without authority to incur any expenditure without the authority of that body?

MUST BE CLEARED UP.

We reprint an article from the Montreal Star on the British Columbia political episode. The Star very clearly points out the distinction between the two positions which are alleged as the ground of the Lieutenant-Governor's action. There is no question that our Montreal contemporary puts a correct construction upon the right of the Lieutenant-Governor to dismiss his ministry. The Colonist was careful to make this point plain in its first article on the subject. The right of the Crown to dismiss its ministers is beyond all question, but this right must not be exercised on a mere whim, or from personal prejudice, or even because the relations between the Sovereign and one or more of the cabinet is not personally pleasant. The same is true of the representative of the Crown. It may sometimes happen that a minister makes himself personally obnoxious, which may easily happen when one, or both, of the parties concerned is a little headstrong, but this is not a ground for the minister's removal. If one minister shows himself to be unfit for his position, this may be a ground for his dismissal, but unless he happens to be the first minister, or unless the first minister refuses to consent to his dismissal, that is no ground for dismissing a ministry. All these matters are well understood, for there were politicians in the world before British Columbia was thought of. What the Colonist complains of is that in this province all constitutional rules and precedents have been set at defiance, and what disturbs us even more is the claim put forward in certain quarters that under the Constitution act of this province, British precedents and rules do not apply. We do not believe this claim has the least foundation in fact, but it is made, and seriously made, by persons, whose positions entitle what they say to some weight. What we want to know is whether or not this province has responsible government. It has not, if the action of the Lieutenant-Governor can be sustained.

IT IS JUST AS IMPORTANT

That you enrich and purify your blood in the fall as in the spring. At this time, owing to decaying vegetation, a low water level and other causes, there are disease germs all about us, and a weak and debilitated system quickly yields to attacks of malaria, fevers, etc. By purifying and enriching your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, you may build up your system to resist these dangers, as well as coughs, colds, pneumonia and the grip, which come with colder weather. To be on the safe side, take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, and always be sure it is Hood's, and not something else represented to be "just as good."

Current Comment

POLITICAL HYPOCRITES.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

There can be little doubt that Mr. Frank Oliver, M. P., voices the opinions of the honest or anti-boodle section of the Liberals in his attack upon the leading party organs, and more particularly upon the Toronto Globe. Time was when the organ appeared to stand for principle. At all events, it shouted for cleanliness in government, and opposed exorbitant outlays, land-grabbing, official corruption and what not. Now, says Mr. Oliver, grouping the Toronto publication with others of a like character, "the effort of these papers, the purpose of their existence, is to get the Liberal government—placed in power by the people to give clean administration—to prostitute that power for the benefit of the owners of these papers, and the interests allied with them. So far, they have succeeded marvellously well on one hand in advantaging themselves and in making Liberal professions and principles upon which Canadian elections were fought for twenty years and finally won, a by-word and laughing stock." Certainly we have not much of the old Liberal creed left. The cry for better financial management has been answered by a huge lift in the expenditure and by an addition in one month of five million to the debt—the sum by which Conservative administrations, when liberally aiding necessary railways and building large public works, increased it annually. Of reductions in taxation we have none to speak of. There has been an infinitesimal shave in the ad valorem rate charged upon imports, produced in large measure by the enlargement of the free list favorably to United States goods. But the tax paid per head of the population is heavier than ever. It is a question whether financial reforms were ever seriously contemplated. A good deal was said of them on the platform; but it is known that immediately the clean liberals won the victory, the greedy factions laughed them to scorn, and declared that, while a platform was a good enough affair to get in on, the proper thing to do when once on top was to have a hot time and to make the money fly. It is on this principle that the policy in all particulars has been abandoned.

Look at the indecent rush that was made to Ottawa to secure and to divide up among the greedy elements all the material considerations within reach. A stampede in the Klondike when a new gold discovery is made is not a circumstance to it. Look at the deals, with the millions that are slipping into private pockets. Look at the Drummond, the Crow's Nest and the Yukon scandals, the Tarte contracts and the exploitations by the Sifton officials. All these things are in direct contradiction of Liberal principles and Liberal promises. Every wrong is tolerated and excused by the party organ, the Globe. Indeed, for the biggest exploitations and thefts that paper is the open and brassy advance agent. Mr. Oliver evidently assumes that it is treacherous to the honest Liberals, and that it works so injuriously for the grasping cliques because persons having influence with it have, through the granting the Crow's Nest subsidy, which it advocated with suspicious heat, hauled out of the deal property, formerly public lands, valued at $1,500,000. It is a serious reflection upon our public morality when a prominent man in the party, a man of Mr. Oliver's position, makes such an inference. But leaving that feature of the case aside, the fact remains that the accumulating evils multiply, and the organ assists their growth; that the platform is ripped up and cast away; and the organ, for reasons of its own, will not now call, as it once did, for honesty. We believe that matters will go from bad to worse, unless thoughtful and patriotic men drop party names to unite in defence of the honor and the treasure of the country. We shall sink as Spain has done if grasping factions, aided by a corrupt and greedy press, are allowed to prey upon and to demoralize the country.

RIGHTS OF WHEELMEN.

Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Bicyclists complain that the pedestrians have run them off the sidewalks of Spokane, the drivers of cabs, buggies and wagons are now trying to drive them off the streets. They should resort to the British method of establishing their rights. At Victoria last week W. G. Bowman, a licensed hackman, was fined $50 and costs, the maximum penalty, for refusing to turn out for a wheelman, and maliciously crowding him in against a street car track. A similar course would establish the rights of wheelmen in this city. While there are reckless riders among the bicyclists, whose disregard of the rights of pedestrians shuts them off from sympathy, it is equally true that the great majority of Spokane wheelmen observe the rights of others, and have themselves a real grievance. In this city, as in Victoria, are drivers who hardly conceal the mean pleasure they find in pushing wheelmen into the gutters and rough parts of the streets. They act as if they had full title to the highways, and ignore the lawful rights of pedestrians, as well as wheelmen. An example like that at Victoria would set these "road hogs" to thinking along another line.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EPISODE.

Montreal Star.

It should certainly be made clear whether Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, of British Columbia, dismissed the Turner government because it had lost his confidence, or because he believed it had lost the confidence of the people. The latter was the reason at first put out; but subsequent statements by those who profess to speak for the Lieutenant-Governor, and lately published correspondence seem to indicate that the former was the reason for his decided action. Either reason, if well founded, would have been sufficient and wholly proper. A lieutenant-governor should not permit a government to stay in power which has lost his confidence, nor should he permit one to stay there which he believes to have lost the confidence of the people. But he ought to have exceedingly good reasons for either the withdrawal of his own confidence or his belief in the withdrawal of public support.

Certainly the whole incident needs clearing up. A government went to the polls and was not put in a minority. The chances seemed to be that it had succeeded in securing exactly half the members of the legislature; though even this was confessedly not sure, for the elections were not yet all over when the Lieutenant-Governor acted. This was not a strong position for a government, but the opposition was so divided that the Lieutenant-Governor gave this as a reason for sending for a man not in the legislature at all. The apparent inference from this would be that the Premier had at his back more visible strength than any man in the province; and yet he was dismissed professedly on the ground that he had lost the confidence of the electorate. In the sequel it was seen that the outsider upon whom the Governor imposed the task of forming a ministry was utterly unable to do so; and it was only when the opposition united on one leader that he was able to secure advisers who would attempt to replace the men he had dismissed. It is rumored that even this government will not meet the legislature, but will again appeal to the people.

Later revelations, however, seem to indicate that the Lieutenant-Governor was not moved to this action so much by reading the election returns as by his unwillingness to endorse the financial policy of his old advisers. That is, it was his own lack of confidence, and not that of the people, which moved him to eject his advisers. This being so, his new councillors must certainly assume full responsibility for the act, which implies that they must be ready to defend it with reasons when they meet either the legislature, fresh from the people, or the people themselves. It is a grave matter for a lieutenant-governor, who is really nothing more nor less than the representative of the Dominion government, to dismiss a provincial government because he does not like its advice; and it is to be hoped, in the public interest, that this episode will be scrutinized to the bottom, and that we shall all be put in possession of the right and the wrong of the affair.

AGAINST IMPARTIAL INQUIRY.

Montreal Witness.

There should be no royal commission to inquire into the British Columbia mess. The only possible outcome of such a move on the part of the Dominion government, which would have to issue the commission, would be to extend the squabble from the small arena of British Columbia provincial politics to the greater one of Dominion politics. Thus extended, it would be sure to become a Dominion party question, and might develop into one of those very disturbing disputes between a Dominion and a Provincial government. The proper arena for the settlement of the question between the Lieutenant-Governor and the ex-Premier is the British Columbia legislature, which has full powers to deal with the whole matter, subject, of course, to an appeal to the people of the province in the last resort. And already, by the working of the constitution, affairs are in train towards that end. The Lieutenant-Governor has chosen advisers who have assumed responsibility for both his course in general and his particular acts, and they will have to justify them to the legislature at its next session. If they do not succeed in doing so, and a vote of want of confidence is passed, then an appeal to the electors will be necessary, and the new government will have to stand or fall by the verdict. The proper place for the final settlement of the whole matter is the province of British Columbia, and the electors of the province are the proper commission to judge of all the facts.

Hungry Higgins—I don't see how these proverb guys make it out that time is money.

Weary Watkins—Jist listen at you! As if you'd never heard the judge make it so many dollars or so many days.—Indianapolis Journal.

I drove a golf ball in the air,
It fell to earth, I know not where,
With patience and with skill profound
I searched the grass for rods around.
No more that ball will soothe my eye,
The caddie got there first—that's why.
—Life.

"How did Eleanor announce her engagement to the family?"

"She just wiggled the finger that had on the diamond ring."—Chicago Record.

First Girl—I was in front last night, dear, to see you play Juliet.

Second Girl—Yes, I know you were. But you needn't have talked so loud all through my best scenes.

First Girl—Oh, but you must be mistaken, dear, it couldn't possibly have been I. I never talk in my sleep!—Punch.

10 CASES
BOYS' SUITS
JUST OPENED
About Fifty of those Half Price Suits Still Left

B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Clothiers
Hatters
Outfitters
97
Johnson
Street

A Pleasant Experience

During the past week we have enjoyed the pleasant experience of sending away from our store hundreds of delighted patrons. Most of them had bought groceries from us before and knew they were running no risk, despite the very low prices, because they got the very best goods.
A FEW FOR THIS WEEK.
Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour $1.45 Sack
Snow Flake..... $1.20 Sack
Granulated Sugar..... 20lb. for $1
Best Manitoba Creamery Butter 25c. lb
" " Dairy " 20c. lb
Use Dixi Hams and Bacon.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Port Edward, Sept. 7.—(Special)—Wm. Fraser and his two year old child were found floating in the river to-day. Both are dead. Fraser evidently jumped in the river to save his child, and lost his life.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—(Special)—Mayor Shaw has written to Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Imperial colonial secretary, who is expected in New York to-day, begging him to pay a brief visit to Toronto.

Belleville, Sept. 7.—(Special)—Ponton, the bank clerk against whom the charge of robbing the Dominion Bank is pending, has met with a bicycle accident and is reported seriously injured.

Montreal, Sept. 7.—(Special)—Dr. Godfrey Madore, surgeon to the Mounted Police in the Yukon, left to-day for Dawson.

Halifax, Sept. 7—(Special)—The steamer Oceanic, from Sunderland, bound for Hampton Roads, was towed here this morning with her cylinder broken by the steamer British Queen.

Montreal, Sept. 7.—(Special)—The Dominion government has declined the offer made by the Elder Dempster Steamship company to carry mail matter free from Montreal to Bristol.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—(Special)—The Board of Trade will tender a banquet to Lord Herschell on his visit here next week. The council of the board will also tender a reception to Hon. Wm. Mulock on Wednesday evening next.

Winnipeg, Sept. 7.—(Special)—Electric cars collided on Portage avenue to-day and Motorman Mullens was badly cut about the head.

REMNANTS OF THE ARMY.

Three Thousand Soldiers Accompany the Vanquished Khalifa.

London, Sept. 7.—A despatch to the Central News agency from Omdurman says the Khalifa, in his flight, took 3,000 men with him.

A PREACHER'S NERVE

Will Break Under the Strain of Indigestion—Here's the Testimony of the Preacher and His Wife—Backsliders From Good Health Reclaimed by the Power of the Great South American Nervine.

Rev. W. S. Barker, of Peterboro', says: "I was greatly afflicted with indigestion and nervous prostration, and my wife was all run down and suffering much from general debility, and we heartily join hands in giving testimony to the great relief and curative powers of South American Nervine. Splendid results followed the taking of the first bottle, and a few bottles have cured us both and we cheerfully recommend it to our fellow-sufferers."

Sold by Dean & Hiscock and Hall & Co.

LOST—(Friday) one bunch of keys on S. Saanich road. Finder kindly address to "Keys," Colonist office. 87

BORN.

HOLMES—In this city, Sept. 2nd, the wife of W. J. H. Holmes, of Kaslo, of a son.

MARRIED.

FOX-ROGERS — On the 10th August, at the Parish church, Mawnan, near Falmouth, by the Rev. Wm. Fred C. Rogers, George Croker Fox, Jr., formerly of Saanich, B. C., to Cecilia Hart, youngest daughter of the late Reginald Rogers, of Carwinion, Cornwall.

BOOTH-MORLEY—At Spokane, U. S. A., 31st August, 1898, Arthur Booth, of Victoria, B. C., to Mary Morley, of South Saanich, near Victoria, B. C.

DIED.

McQUADE—At Victoria, B. C., on the 31st inst., Edward Augustin McQuade, a native of Albany, New York, age 52 years 4 months.

RAMSEY—In this city, on the 3rd inst., James Ramsey, a native of County Down, Ireland, age 69 years.

JAEGERS—On the 3rd inst., at 20 Erie street, Captain John F. Jaegers, a native of Memel, Prussia; born May 29th, 1851.

MURISET—In this city, September 5, Charles Muriset, dearly beloved son of Charles and Rose Muriset; age 25 years 8 months.

KIRKWOOD—At the family residence, 67 Kane street, this city, Monday, John Kirkwood, beloved husband of Elizabeth Kirkwood, aged 69, a native of Milton, Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.