







The Colonist.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1899.

VICTORIA-CHILLIWACK.

The Vancouver papers are giving a great deal of attention to the proposed Victoria-Chilliwack railway and ferry project. They lay much stress upon the point made by the Colonist, namely, that to start out with a scheme dependent for its success upon provincial and federal subsidies and then ignore Vancouver and New Westminster is to invite defeat. It is strange that the promoters of the project did not see this themselves. We think that if any number of persons, who can show good reason for the claim that they can carry out their plans, will approach the citizens of Victoria with a request for a bonus equal to \$500,000 to enable railway connection to be established with the Mainland of British Columbia, the money will be promptly voted. Our view in regard to Mainland connections is that the citizens can afford to pay handsomely for services that will serve their purposes. When Mr. Paterson said at the public meeting last week that the standpoint from which Victoria ought to view matters of this nature is not that of today, but that of the future, he spoke wisely. Victoria has perhaps no absolute need of any better connection, that is, the city can get along some way with what it has. There are some people who think we would really be better off if we had even poorer facilities than we now enjoy, but these are in a small minority. But we could get along with what we have now. The C. P. N. connection with Vancouver and the Fraser, the Sound service and the connections between Victoria and the rapidly developing North will do, if we are content that the city shall stand still. But if we look ahead, if we wish to see real estate advance in value, if we wish to see population increase more rapidly, if we desire to see present business expand and new lines of business established, we must make an effort to secure the very best connections with the Mainland that are possible. There is no more serious question. The amount of money involved is in one sense a secondary consideration within reasonable limits.

The Colonist has not felt itself able to endorse the financial aspect of the Victoria-Chilliwack scheme as outlined at the public meeting. As anything can be done with money in the way of railway-building, it is clear that the financial side of any railway project is that which must first be settled. We hope that the promoters of that scheme would before this have shown wherein the objections raised by the Colonist were open to answer. They do not appear to think it necessary to do this, which we think is to be regretted, for this is the question that must be faced sooner or later, and it seems to us that there is little use in pushing forward a project unless its promoters can see their way clear to guarantee that if the city does what it is asked, they can carry out their agreement. If sentiment could give the required connection with the Mainland, we would have it to-morrow, but something more than sentiment is necessary.

THE COTTON SCANDAL.

The legislature is to meet in three months. It is a matter of regret that it is not to meet sooner. It is scarcely that for three months the most responsible positions in the province should be in the hands of a man against whom such grave allegations have been made as have been preferred against Mr. Cotton.

We do not think there is another premier in the British Empire besides Mr. Semlin, who would permit the finances and the expenditures of a government to be in the hands of a man, whose record has been the subject of such grave allegations. The question is not whether Mr. Cotton is guilty or innocent of the wrong-doing laid to his charge. It is enough that at every critical period in his career serious doubts have been raised as to his integrity, and that no attempt has been made to show that the grounds upon which these doubts are founded are not borne out by the truth.

The matter is one that might properly receive the direct attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor lost confidence in the late ministry because, among other things, of a misanderstanding between him and Mr. Eberts as to a matter connected with the signing of warrants. Would he have regarded such conduct as alleged against Mr. Cotton as something that he could have overlooked in the case of Mr. Turner? The wrong-doing laid to Mr. Cotton's door is the subject of such grave allegations of such a class that the law has prescribed means for the several acts. They are not merely sentimental wrongs or matters involving a question of good taste or verbal misunderstanding. We beg to remind the Lieutenant-Governor that the grave allegations referred to having come to his knowledge, he cannot escape personal responsibility, if any harm results to the province by the continuance of Mr. Cotton in office. We recognize the difficulty of His Honor's position, but the prerogative of the crown is equal to any emergency.

The position which the Colonist takes is that while these allegations remain unexplained and unanswered, it is not proper that Mr. Cotton should be allowed to remain in a position of trust. If they were made against a bank manager or any person in a position of private trust, he would be suspended immediately pending an investigation. It may be that an investigation may take place when the legislature meets, but what guarantee is there that Mr. Cotton will be present at such an investigation?

Has Mr. Cotton always waited to be investigated? We think that the Lieutenant-Governor would be fully warranted in asking him to take leave of absence until the allegations reflecting upon him have been fully gone into. We are surprised that Mr. Cotton has not himself suggested such a course. Our idea of the duty of a man, who has nothing to fear, is that he would challenge the closest inquiry and himself give every assistance in his power to make it thorough, and we are utterly unable to understand any other conception of duty under such circumstances. There are four matters which ought at once to be investigated so far as Mr. Cotton is concerned. They are:

The circumstances under which he left Fort Collings and his record there as a business man.

The circumstances attending his rupture with his friend and partner, the late R. W. Gordon.

His connection with the Chilliwack railway and how it was settled.

The charge made against him of deliberate falsification of the records of the Executive Council.

Everything connected with these matters should be fully before the public, with the fullest possible vindication which Mr. Cotton can offer. If he has been wronged, let the fact be widely made known. If he is in the wrong, let him be dismissed from office. We cannot understand how men with any sense of honor can promise their support to Mr. Cotton while he stands in the position he now occupies.

THE PORT ANGELES BY-LAW.

We think the general opinion of the citizens is that the City Council ought to submit the Port Angeles ferry by-law to the vote of the ratepayers as early a day as possible. If the object of delay is to secure modifications in it, as has been suggested on the street, there ought to be no difficulty in reaching a conclusion immediately whether any are likely to be made. What we think the ratepayers want to know is the best terms upon which the company promoting the by-law is prepared to furnish a service, and also what the nature of the service will be. When this has been ascertained, the question will properly come up as to the advantages to be derived from the proposed connection, and whether the burden it will entail upon real property will be offset by the direct and indirect advantages. These are all matters for practical discussion, and we hope they will be gone into carefully and in a business-like way. It is said that a public meeting will shortly be held for the discussion of the question, and it ought to be well attended. The case ought to be fairly presented to the citizens and as strongly as those who favor and those who oppose it know how. It is the first scheme that has reached the by-law stage. It ought to be dealt with on strictly business lines. If the proposal is a good one, it should be adopted; if the objections to it outweigh the advantages, it should be defeated; but the proper place to defeat it is at the polls.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER FAIR.

The fair at New Westminster, which has become under its business-like management one of the most prized institutions in British Columbia, opened yesterday with a fine day and a splendid attendance. This fair is a great thing for British Columbia, and deserves all the support that is extended to it by the province and the public. It serves to bring the best that there is in the country in the way of products of the soil under the attention of a large number of our most representative people. It is a valuable object lesson to producers. One who has never looked at the splendid exhibits that are collected annually at New Westminster may be excused if he does not fully appreciate what this province is capable of in the way of producing articles of food. We congratulate the people of the Royal City upon the success attending their efforts this year, and hope that in 1900 we may have the pleasure of extending them an invitation to come over to Victoria and see what can be done in the same way in this part of the world.

MR. COTTON'S RECORD.

The latest issue of the Wellington Enterprise contained an article copied from the Denver Times-Sun in which the record of Mr. Francis L. Carter-Cotton at Fort Collings, Colorado, is printed. We do not feel like reproducing the article, because if Mr. Cotton has an answer to it, the very serious allegations therein made ought to be given a greater circulation than they have now received. The allegations are extremely serious. They affect Mr. Cotton in such a way that if they are not completely disproved, he must forfeit the confidence of every man. We do not think that as grave statements were ever made concerning any public man in Canada. We have known of these things for a long time, but have refrained from making them public in this province, being unwilling to take such an extreme step unless it became absolutely necessary in the public interest. We have, however, taken occasion to let Mr. Cotton know that he ought to expect a very unpleasant experience and to induce him to anticipate it by challenging publication, and making the most public denial possible. It is always unpleasant to discuss personalities in connection with politics. In the career of the government to which Mr. Cotton belongs there is ample to call for public condemnation without assailing the personal record of any member of it. Nevertheless the personal records of the members of the govern-

ment are proper matters for discussion, for it is important that the public should know the manner of men who by the accident of politics come to occupy positions of trust.

It is not our intention to specify the allegations made in the article referred to; but they can only be described as of such a character that if they remain unanswered the man against whom they are made has no right in public life. They are matters of such a nature that it is difficult to see how the Lieutenant-Governor can continue to extend his confidence to a government of which Mr. Cotton is a member, until they have been conclusively disproved. We do not see how Mr. Semlin can for a moment contemplate meeting the house with such allegations hanging over the heads of his principal colleagues. An unfortunate part of the matter is that these allegations do not stand alone. Possibly the statements published in the Colonist on June 14, 1884, over the signature of Mr. Cotton's former business partner, the late R. W. Gordon, deal with smaller sums, but the principle involved in them is the same. Mr. Gordon's story of the wrongs which he suffered at the hands of Mr. Cotton is one that reflects in the gravest manner upon Mr. Cotton's integrity. One of the allegations made by Mr. Gordon is that Mr. Cotton went with him to an office to sign a paper, which was to secure Mr. Gordon in a certain amount, that Mr. Cotton signed the paper, which was either given to him or left with the lawyer, but that Mr. Cotton afterwards denied that he had signed such paper ever was written. These are other allegations in Mr. Gordon's letter of the same grave character. Then upon these things of yesterday come the charge made by his former colleague, Mr. Joseph Martin. Mr. Martin says that Mr. Cotton not only misrepresented what had occurred at a meeting of the executive council, but deliberately falsified the record of the council so as to bear out his misrepresentations.

Here we have three critical points in Mr. Cotton's career. His departure from Colorado; his rupture with his partner and friend, Mr. Gordon, and his rupture with his political running mate, Mr. Martin. At each of these critical periods we find him charged in the public press with acts, which if true, unfit him for any position of public trust. His record in this respect is positively unique. We say also that it is without precedent that he should be entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of the moneys of a province who is open to such charges. Surely there are men in British Columbia, whose careers are free from such grave suspicion, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor can confide his confidence and who can be entrusted with the responsibilities attaching to the receipt and expenditures of the public moneys.

We affirm that Mr. Cotton's record is easily the most important matter now before the people of British Columbia. If it can be cleared up, the serious charges made against him, it is in our opinion bounded duty to clear it up immediately. Mr. Cotton in the News-Advertiser used to preach about the enormity of the offence committed by Messrs. Turner and Pooley in becoming directors in a mining company. He was one of those who hounded those gentlemen with abuse for participation in perfectly legitimate enterprises. What could he not properly have said to them, if they had been charged with acts of the nature of those laid to his door? This matter cannot rest where it now stands. These unprovoked allegations constitute the gravest possible scandal. Compared to them the conduct of Mr. Martin, which led to his expulsion from the government, was nothing. We demand on behalf of the welfare of British Columbia, whose most important interests are in Mr. Cotton's hands, that the terrible charges made against him shall be thoroughly investigated, and that pending such investigation he shall be relieved from the active discharge of his official duties.

The above references are to matters involving Mr. Cotton's integrity in one direction; the following shows that in his capacity as a public man he boldly resorts to the grossest misrepresentation when it suits his purposes to do so. In the Kaslo-Kootenai of September 21 there appears an interview with Mr. Cotton, which has never been repudiated by him, and hence may be taken to correctly representing what he said. Discussing the eight-hour law he spoke as follows:

There was little or no discussion when the amendment was before the house, and it was passed with practically no opposition. About two months elapsed from the time it was first brought in until it was finally passed. It was never thrown out by the committee. There may have been only a few days between the first, second and third readings of bills being put through and the time it took in their readings. It would be read as its turn came. It was advertised, he thought, in the News-Advertiser, but there was an editorial on the subject in that paper at the time it was before the house.

This statement is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. If Mr. Cotton meant it, he deliberately misstated the facts, which he knew to be the facts. What is known as the eight-hour law is a section in the "Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Amendment Act, 1890," and the bill was introduced by Mr. Cotton in the absence of the Minister of Mines on February 10, nine days before it received its third reading. When Mr. Cotton stated that it was about two months between the time it was brought in and the time it was finally passed, he said what could not possibly be true. When he said that there may have been three weeks between the

first reading of the amendment and its final passage, he stated what he must have known was not true, for only nine days intervened between the introduction of the bill itself and its final passage, and the EIGHT-HOUR SECTION WAS NOT IN THE BILL AS INTRODUCED. On February 14 the Mining Committee made a report, which was subsequently embodied in the bill as introduced. Neither in the report of the committee nor in the bill as introduced was there a single word about limiting the time of labor. The proposition to restrict the hours to eight was mentioned in the committee—that is in the Mining Committee, but was thrown out. Therefore when Mr. Cotton says that the proposition was never thrown out by the committee he states what is not true. The bill received its second reading on February 20, eight bills being pushed through one after another. There was no sign of the eight-hour amendment on that day. On February 24, the last working day of the session but one, and shortly after midnight, the house was moved into committee of the whole on the bill as introduced. Little attention was paid to it at all. When the bill was read the provisions of the bill were read, and there was no opposition to them. As the several sections were being read and passed, the eight-hour amendment was moved. It attracted no attention whatever. The members were all tired. No speech was made in support of the amendment, and so little consideration was paid to it that none of the papers in their reports of the proceedings mentioned it at all. When the Colonist legislative reporter was asked why he did not call the attention of the editor to such an important amendment, his answer was that a lot of bills were being railroad through and no one was paying any attention to them. Mr. Cotton knows this as well as any one else, and when he said that there was an editorial in the News-Advertiser on the bill when it was before the house, he stated what cannot be true, and he must have known it. The bill was read a third time on February 25. February 26 was Sunday, and on Monday the house was prorogued.

When Mr. Cotton spoke about there being a certain number of days between the first, second and third readings of the amendment, and possibly three weeks, he stated what he must have known to be absolutely without foundation, for he must have known that the amendment was received a first or second reading as a part of the bill as it finally passed, but it never went through the formality of any reading whatever as an amendment. What he meant by saying that he thought the amendment was advertised in his newspaper we do not pretend to know. It is not the practice to advertise amendments to public bills in the newspapers, and we venture to say that no such advertisement ever appeared in the News-Advertiser. If it did, we would like to be informed under what law it was published, by whose orders and who paid for it.

We think the foregoing facts convict Mr. Cotton of the grossest misrepresentation, and we ask the people of British Columbia what they think of a public man who will make public statements so completely at variance with the records of the legislature. Fortunately there is no possibility that any one can deliberately falsify the records of the house so as to make it appear that Mr. Cotton's misrepresentations in fact matter have a colorable basis. If this amendment was ever read a first or second time, if it ever was seen upon the floor of the house until it was introduced in committee at about fifteen minutes before twelve on the night of February 24, there will be some trace of it either in the Orders of the Day or in the Votes and Proceedings, and we defy any one to show a single instance in regard to it in either of those places.

The News-Advertiser has as yet made no reference to the statements concerning Mr. Cotton published in the Wellington Enterprise.

They have a funny sort of echo in Spokane, for the Spokesman-Review of that burg says the question is: "Shall we An echo, and echo answers: "We shall." An echo that repeats the first instead of the last words spoken and inverts their order is one worth having. We congratulate Spokane.

The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Agriculture are to speak in the A. O. U. W. Hall on Thursday evening. The Times says that the meeting is not for Liberals alone. Whether this is said in a fit of generosity or for the purpose of securing a sufficiently large audience to keep the ministers from being lonesome, we are not informed.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements. NOTICE. W. W. W. No. 1, W. W. W. No. 2, W. W. W. No. 3, and W. W. W. No. 4, mineral claims, situate in the Alberni mining division of Barclay district. Where located—On south fork of Granite Creek. Take notice that I, A. S. GOSLING, agent for the English Canadian Land, Free Miner's certificate No. B. 13347, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims. And further take notice that section, under section 37, must be commenced before the expiration of such certificates of improvements. Dated this 30th day of August, 1899. A. S. GOSLING.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements. NOTICE. Princess, Duchess, Comstock, Yankee Blade, American Wonder, B. C. Wonder and Hope mineral claims, situate in the Alberni mining division of Clayoquot district. Where located—On east side Tranquill Creek, Tofo Inlet. Take notice that I, A. S. GOSLING, agent for J. M. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 19010, and M. P. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 19012, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims. And further take notice that section, under section 37, must be commenced before the expiration of such certificates of improvements. Dated this 19th day of August, 1899. A. S. GOSLING.

NOTICE—Thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate and being in the Skeena river and commencing at the North Pacific Cannery's site, northeast side running forty chains north along the shore, thence running forty chains south, thence twenty chains east to the place of commencement, and containing 100 acres, more or less. W. M. GREEN. Skeena River, August 28th, 1899.

WANTED—\$200 per day sure, gentlemen or ladies; special work; position permanent; write at once for special terms. Herbert Field manager, Winnipeg, Man. 530

WANTED—Agents, general and local, in every unrepresented county, for a quality selling family medicine; exclusive territory; no competition with druggists; write at once for special terms. Herbert Field manager, Winnipeg, Man. 530

APOL STEEL APOL PILLS A REMEDY FOR NERVOUSNESS Superinducing Bitter Apple, Pili Coclea Penaryrol, &c. Order of all Chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from H. W. EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B. C. Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS (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 Or all dealers Sole export bottling agents to J. J. & S. DAY & CO., LONDON NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he retracted to say that it had been sworn to. Times, July 13, 1884. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuritis, Rheumatism, &c. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Its 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 Chloroxyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. An outline without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accumulates each day. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 38 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1/2d., 2s., 9/11, &c.

Skeena River Mining Co., Ltd. NOTICE OF MEETING. An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Hunter & Oliver, 21 Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. Business: Sale of the company's mineral claims, and affairs of the company generally. This meeting is called by C. W. D. Clifford, trustee, and holder of one-fourth of the issued and unpaid-up capital, and by virtue of the company's by-laws, and of section 2 of the Companies' Act Amendment Act, 1886. No. 288. "COMPANIES ACT, 1897." Certificate of the Incorporation of "The Arctic Slope Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability." (Capital, \$1,000,000.) I hereby certify that "The Arctic Slope Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability," has this day been incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897," a Limited Company, with a capital of one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each. The registered office of the Company will be situate in the City of Victoria, British Columbia. The Company is specially limited under section 56 of the said Act. (a) To acquire, lease, take over, certain leases and mining rights, water rights and mill rights, now owned by the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, The Honorable Sir Charles H. D. Stewart, K. C., of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and for that purpose to enter into and carry out either with or without modifications the agreement entered into on the twenty-third (23rd) day of May, 1899, between the said Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, of the first part, and the Honorable Sir Charles H. D. Stewart, K. C., of the second part. (b) To manage, develop, work and sell the said mining properties and leases of the Company, and to acquire any other mining rights or privileges which may hereafter be acquired. (c) To win, get, treat, refine and market the minerals from said mines and mining properties. (d) To do all such things which are incidental and conducive to the attainment of the above objects. Done under my hand and seal of office in Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 26th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. [L. S.] S. Y. WOOTTON, Je29 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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COFFEE DISCRIMINATING BUYERS SPICES PURE COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER. HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED. STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA. HEAD OFFICE: Thomas Earle, 92, 94 and 97 Wharf St. Victoria, B. C.

The Columbia Flouring Mills Company ENDERBY AND VERNON. Premier, Three Star, Superfine, Gaham and Whole Wheat Flour. R. P. Rithet & Co., Proprietors, Victoria.

Hotel Badminton VANCOUVER. This Hotel is NOT closed, but running on EXACTLY the same lines as hitherto. The Orchestra plays as usual. W. H. Mawdsley, Manager.

Victoria College Beacon Hill Park. Principal, - J. W. GURCH, M.A. Autumn Term, Monday, Sept. 11th. For BOARDING or DAY Prospects apply Principal Church

B. C. Year Book 1897 By R. E. GOSNELL Cloth..... \$1 50 per copy Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy SEE WARE SUPPLIED. This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Finely illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD VICTORIA, B.C. B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS. 141 Yates St., Victoria. Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

SLAUGHTER SALE. REMOVING TO YATES ST. Men's Winter Suits \$4.00, \$5.25 \$6.30, \$7.60 Men's new Youth's Suits \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.85 Umbrellas, Stiff Hats, Overcoats, Underwear, Fancy Vests, Socks and Soft Hats, Etc. \$10 000 worth of New Fall Goods included in the Sale. B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 JOHNSON ST.

No Mystery THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS The prejudice which many sensible people have against ready-mixed paints is due to the number of inferior tins sold in cans. No one doubts to-day that paint can be made with the latest scientific appliances better than can be made from the raw material by hand-work and guess-work. The moral is plain. Buy ready-mixed paints in which you have absolute confidence. The paints with the best reputation. The Sherwin-Williams Paints. Send for booklets "Paint Points." Free. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT & COLOR MAKERS, Canadian Dep't., 21 St. Antoine St., Montreal. FOR SALE BY P. McQUADE & SON.

The report was then taken and adopted. The market superintending revenues totalling \$137,350 of September. A petition from George 10 other hack-drivers against the city council suggesting construct stands by the hack-drivers and otherwise hindering an automobile to exceed \$2.50 to defray it. Ald. Kinsman as one of the petitioners and the hackstand matter said was not yet ready to say the subject as they had signed the second petition of the hack drivers. The same was therefore referred to Accounts for the past year, amounting to \$3,304.81. Finance committee were adopted, with the usual intimation that no warrants for various appropriations were to be issued. As to Miss Merritt's resignation from the council, the committee to whom the matter referred reported, suggested the letter of resignation to the board, asking that body some scheme whereby the resignation would be received.

From H. M. Grahame, Douglas estate, came an account regarding the burning of the streets and in the case of Ald. MacGregor's motion to be appointed to decide permanent walks should be introduced. A lengthy discussion followed. Ald. Hayward, MacGregor's motion was wise that good sidewalks should be pulled up and in the case of street road for two years, Ald. Williams thought the matter would have either way.

Ald. Beckwith said the little money to go ahead with laying sidewalks. The city council office to Broughton's commenced this morning. A number of good and bad members of the board, each member of the board motion of Ald. MacGregor on Ald. Williams' motion the council vote a resolution of the arrest and conviction of parties responsible for the burning.

The mayor, however, referred to the motion, as the result of such a thing would be in the shape of a recommendation to the finance committee. Ald. Williams thought

The Council Evenly Port Angeles Ferry Has a Foot for Pass Four of the Alder Mayor Are to It. After discussing the law at some length last council came to no conclusion to do with it. Five are in favor of it, but Mayor are opposed to it. Matter rests to be voted meeting of the council. The board were present. R. S. Spiering, the present superintendent of electric Railway Co., made a position as inspector. In connection with Mr. A. H. Goward, located a communication assuring the board that ment be made the proposition be carried out to the left. The Mayor said it would deal with the communication on motion the application table. A report from the city then read as follows: I have the honor to present report for your consideration in regard to communication. Kent, asking that a proposition on Rae street, church property, may be examined of said locality in order to properly abate would be necessary in order to drain from the point in question street, thence along a westerly to a considerable would be very costly to do. I have therefore, Street Superintendent to examine the same. Re open after on Superior from Oswego street. Said street is a considerable there is an efficient drain of the street at this point. The recommendation is that the city be asked to connect, attention of the city council in question there is all further expense of clear above suggestion could be city streets and in the saving in maintenance. Re completion of now under construction on and Toronto streets. Ald. Agret to say that we have the estimated quantity of paving material required, therefore the total cost sewer as recommended. What remains on hand is quite unnecessary in order this will be favorably rendering this portion of the report. It is stated that permanent sidewalks, I would recommend using stone flag blocks, and on same side no other material has been portion thereof. Respectfully

ALWAYS FRESH.... AND RELIABLE. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

SLAUGHTER SALE. REMOVING TO YATES ST. Men's Winter Suits \$4.00, \$5.25 \$6.30, \$7.60 Men's new Youth's Suits \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.85 Umbrellas, Stiff Hats, Overcoats, Underwear, Fancy Vests, Socks and Soft Hats, Etc. \$10 000 worth of New Fall Goods included in the Sale. B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 JOHNSON ST.

No Mystery THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS The prejudice which many sensible people have against ready-mixed paints is due to the number of inferior tins sold in cans. No one doubts to-day that paint can be made with the latest scientific appliances better than can be made from the raw material by hand-work and guess-work. The moral is plain. Buy ready-mixed paints in which you have absolute confidence. The paints with the best reputation. The Sherwin-Williams Paints. Send for booklets "Paint Points." Free. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT & COLOR MAKERS, Canadian Dep't., 21 St. Antoine St., Montreal. FOR SALE BY P. McQUADE & SON.

The report was then taken and adopted. The market superintending revenues totalling \$137,350 of September. A petition from George 10 other hack-drivers against the city council suggesting construct stands by the hack-drivers and otherwise hindering an automobile to exceed \$2.50 to defray it. Ald. Kinsman as one of the petitioners and the hackstand matter said was not yet ready to say the subject as they had signed the second petition of the hack drivers. The same was therefore referred to Accounts for the past year, amounting to \$3,304.81. Finance committee were adopted, with the usual intimation that no warrants for various appropriations were to be issued. As to Miss Merritt's resignation from the council, the committee to whom the matter referred reported, suggested the letter of resignation to the board, asking that body some scheme whereby the resignation would be received.

From H. M. Grahame, Douglas estate, came an account regarding the burning of the streets and in the case of Ald. MacGregor's motion to be appointed to decide permanent walks should be introduced. A lengthy discussion followed. Ald. Hayward, MacGregor's motion was wise that good sidewalks should be pulled up and in the case of street road for two years, Ald. Williams thought the matter would have either way.

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The Council Evenly Divided.

Port Angeles Ferry By-Law Has a Poor Chance for Passing.

Four of the Aldermen and the Mayor are Opposed to It.

After discussing the Port Angeles by-law at some length last evening the council came to no conclusion as to what to do with it.

Mr. S. Spiering, an electrician and at present superintendent of the B. C. Electric Railway Co., made application for a position as inspector of electric wiring.

The Mayor said it was impossible to deal with the communication at once and on motion the application was laid on the table.

A report from the city engineer was read at the following meeting. It had the honor to present the following report for your consideration:

In regard to communication from Mr. H. Kent, asking that a proper drain be constructed on Race street, adjoining the church property, I have made an examination of said locality, and I find that in order to properly abate the nuisance it would be necessary to lay a pipe or box drain from the point in question to Blanch street, thence along Blanchard street northward a considerable distance, which is saving in maintenance would be considerable.

The report was then taken up and read and adopted as a whole.

The market superintendent reported revenue totalling \$137.35 for the month of September.

A petition from George Marsden and 16 other backsliders again appealed to the city council suggesting that the city construct a fund or otherwise tax each backslider an additional annual fee not to exceed \$2.50 to defray the expense.

Ald. Kinsman as one of the committee appointed to consider and report on the subject of the second communication from the second petition, reported that he had referred to the committee.

Accounts for the past month, amounting to \$3,394.81 as submitted by the finance committee were read and approved, with the usual instructions given.

As to Miss Merritt's request for assistance from the council for the support of the deaf and dumb school, the finance committee to say that they had referred her letter, suggesting that she be referred to the school board.

From H. M. Grahame, agent of the Douglas estate, came another communication regarding the burning of rubbish on the James Bay mud flats and threatening to sue for the same.

Ald. Beckwith said that there were very little to go ahead with the work of the permanent sidewalk on Johnson and Ald. MacGregor's motion that a committee be appointed to decide as to what permanent walks should be laid was instructed by the council.

A lengthy discussion ensued, induced by Ald. Hayward, who said Ald. MacGregor's motion was out of order.

Ald. MacGregor thought it very unbecomingly to be pulled up for the sake of laying permanent walks.

The mayor, however, refused to entertain the motion, saying that it was a matter of the shape of a recommendation from the finance committee.

THE TRAPPIST ORDER The Old Monastery Near Montreal and Rigorous Life of the Monks.

From the New York Post.

It is strange that Carlyle, who set so high a value on other men's silence that he preached it to his fellows in something more than thirty volumes, should never have found a good word for a company of toilers whose daily lives, in more than one respect, practically apply his teachings.

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Of one of these, which it was my good fortune to visit, I have written a few favorable circumstances, it is the purpose of this article to speak.

The monastery and its adjoining farm, situated on the southern exposure of the long, easy hills of the "Les Montagnes" which flank the north shore of the lake bearing the same name—a wide expansion of the Ottawa River at the head of the Island of Montreal.

It must be supposed that the product of farm and dairy is alone sufficient for the support of the monastery, notwithstanding the fact that the land on which it stands is indeed fertile, and the soil is rich.

Landings at the miserable Indian village of Okak, the trappiest of all, himself packed into a rickety omnibus amid a confusion of passengers and parcels, he set out on his journey.

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Shamrock Or Columbia? Yachting Skill of the Nations To-day Strives for America's Cup.

Description of the Contestants and Brief Record of Former Events.

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 3.—In anticipation of today's race between Columbia and Shamrock the Evening News has created an immense canvas facing the Thames embankment upon which there will be flashed every ten minutes pictures of the course of the race.

The Daily Mail will announce the result by colored signals thrown by searchlights from the tower of the Harnsworth building. The signals will be visible a great distance.

The races promise to be swift, exciting and everything that is sportsmanlike. Never, seemingly, have two yachts been better matched than Columbia and Shamrock. They are beautiful in their lines, wonderful in their construction and represent an unheard of outlay of money in their equipment.

The conditions to govern the race are in brief that the match shall be decided by the better three in five races; that starting shall be to windward, or to leeward, or return; and the second race an equilateral triangle race similar to the first; fourth race, similar to the second; fifth race, similar to the first; and the sixth race, similar to the first.

Before crossing the Atlantic Shamrock had a brush with Britannia, and she, too, showed her heels to the fleet old-time. Nobody claims that this was by any means a test of the challenger's abilities, for not only was she not racing, but she was not even extended in any way of wenderness to the other side on August 4 and 5.

THE CHIEF OF A JAPANESE WOMAN. The chief duty of a Japanese woman is to her parents; when married, to her husband and her parents; when widowed, to her parents.

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Toronto Sent Scratch Team. Had to Borrow Sticks and Uniforms and Played Very Ragged Lacrosse.

Sorry Return for Enterprise of Promoters of Westminster Fair.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 3.—Hon. Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture, made a very happy speech in opening the twelfth annual fair at New Westminster today. He referred to the very evident prosperity of the province, the excellency of the exhibits, and Westminster's marvelous recovery from the late fire.

The first effort to get back the America cup was made August 8, 1870, by J. Fisher, whose boat Cambria was beaten by Magic over the New York Yacht Club course by 39 minutes, 14 seconds. Mr. Ashbury re-appeared the following year with the Lyonia. She split even with the Columbia, but was defeated by Sappho.

The following is the record of races from that year on:

1885—Puritan beat Genesis, 16:19. 1886—Mayflower beat Galata, 12:02. 1887—Thane beat Thistle, 12:23. 1888—Volunteer beat Thistle, 12:23. 1889—Vigilant beat Valkyrie II, 5:43. 1890—Vigilant beat Valkyrie II, 10:33. 1891—Valkyrie III, with an 11-minute lead, won the race.

The races of 1895 are most prominent in the minds of the people. No one can forget the memorable occasion of the first race. Lord Dufferin had made numerous complaints about the boat being blanketed by the steamers that followed the yachts around the course, and he had insisted that the harbor in the American boat was being manipulated, and although the coast was clear when the starting gun was fired, Dufferin merely sent his protest to the New York Yacht Club.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL SMITH FOR THE LAST QUARTER.

Hon. A. E. Smith, United States consul, furnishes the following report of the exports from the Victoria consular district for the quarter ending September 30, 1899.

Gold bullion and gold dust . . . \$196,975.84 Hemp and paper stuff . . . 618.82 Household goods . . . 37,229.29 Junk . . . 1,900.10 Oat hulls (live and dead) . . . 110.70 Pistar chas (Indian masks) . . . 14,802.30 Sacks . . . 232.50 Salmon . . . 1,208.33 Wool sheathing . . . 1,208.33 Total . . . \$248,612.46

WAR IS IMMINENT. Fighting Expected to Commence Tomorrow at the Latest.

A private despatch received yesterday from Capetown by a Victorian largely interested in South Africa says: "War is considered imminent within the 48 hours next ensuing. It will be started by the Dopper (Boer) incursion in a southeasterly direction."

STOCK TRANSFERRED. One Syndicate Now Controls Telephone Systems of Four Cities.

The transfer of the stock in the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company to Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, representing a syndicate of capitalists, was made on Monday and now one set of men control the systems of Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo and New Westminster. The syndicate includes both local and Eastern men. Mr. Flumerfelt stated yesterday that they would immediately commence work on the improvement of the Victoria system, which would be a metallic system, as proposed by the former directors. They would also take up the delay to lay a cable between the city and the Mainland. A small change, but one that will be appreciated by the public, was announced yesterday. It is to install telephones free of construction charges. Heretofore a person desiring a telephone had to pay the cost of a wire from the central office to his house. Mr. H. B. McKicking will continue to be manager of the company.

"Sir!" began young Timkins, as he entered the presence of the dear girl's father. "I want to marry your daughter."

"Oh, don't come to me with your troubles," interrupted the old gentleman, "she told me some time ago that she intended to marry you, and so you'll have to settle it between yourselves."—Chicago News.

It has been held that consumption is hereditary, and the fact that one person's family has a history of it, is considered a sure sign that others of that lineage are likely to transmit that weakness to his children. But there are many who, in the world, who the weakness should be all right, rich, red, wholesome blood, and the weak rich will disappear. Decaying tissues will be thrown out, and new ones will be added until the lungs are well and perfect. This is what makes it a cure for the disease. It is a cure for the disease. It is a cure for the disease. It is a cure for the disease.

The French, always clever at definitions, have established this cult of a fast sailing cut-boat. In Paris an actrice is a woman who goes on the stage to display her talent. An actrice is a female who mounts the stage in order to display, for purely advertising purposes, her face, figure, and gorgeous garments.

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# An Awful Murder.

## Mrs. John Bing Cruelly Done to Death on the Inj'an Reserve.

## Her Body Found Below the Railway Embankment Yesterday Morning.

## Strangled, Disembowelled and Mutilated by Some Unknown Fiend.

## Demented Man Under Detention but Hardly Suspected of the Crime.

The police of the city and province have a crime to unravel that has seldom been equalled in this part of the world. On Friday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock a woman was cruelly murdered on a well travelled thoroughfare and within a few yards of occupied houses and not until twelve hours later was her body found, so that the murderer had lots of time to cover up his tracks and get well away from the scene of his crime.

The victim of this terrible murder, the details of which are too revolting for publication, was Mrs. John Bing, a hard-working, industrious and eminently respectable woman, who with her brother, William Jordan, conducted a bakery on Store street to support her invalid husband and eight year old son. Mrs. Bing left the store some time between 7 and 8 o'clock on Friday evening for her residence on Russell street, Victoria West. The shortest way to reach her home was across the railway bridge and trestle along the track to Russell's station. It is a walk that few women would care to take at night, but Mrs. Bing was used to it and besides being a great lover of her home, which she managed to keep in perfect order despite her long hours of work, she took the short and more lonely route in preference to the longer and more frequently travelled one.

On Tuesday next an important sale of the very desirable contents of a well furnished cottage will be held at Mr. Russell's auction room, No. 37 and 39 Langley street, on Tuesday next, at 2 p.m.

The Cheapest Yet.—In celebration of close of the season the Fifth Regiment band will make Duncan their objective point for the day. The concert will be held at the end of the journey, and a return rate of 50 cents.

Tenders Wanted.—Tenders will be received at the office of the West-End Colliery Co., Store street, up to October 6, where plans and specifications can be seen, for the erection of stores, offices and other buildings at the Wellington Extension Mine.

Chinese Celebrate.—Chinatown was all illuminated with lanterns last evening and throughout the day the place wore considerable of a holiday appearance. It was the anniversary of Confucius' birthday, who cleared when 551. In the Chinese public school special services were held at 9:30 o'clock, long prayers being read and a conducting an interesting ceremony.

Excursion to Mount Sicker Mines.—It is understood that the promoters of the special excursion to the Sicker mines written of in the Colonist of yesterday, have decided on Saturday next as the day for the trip. The accommodation is limited for fifty. For this reason, only first applicants will be able to enjoy the outing. The excursionists will leave here at 7 a.m., dismounting at Westholme station, from which it is a six mile drive to the mines. Three hours will be available for the return to Victoria, the return will be made in the Victoria the same evening. A return rate of \$3 puts the trip within the means of all.

Fire Record.—There were seven alarms of fire during September, but the total loss did not exceed \$13,000. The first was on the 6th, when a fire occurred in the roof of Thorpe's soda water factory, doing \$85. On the 7th a grass fire in Nyas point was extinguished, but a false alarm was turned in from box 52. On the 8th another false alarm was given by the 31st, occasioned by a fire in the room on the eighth alarm by some boys falling down in their stable yard, which was a first took place in the oil house at Russell station, where damage was done to the amount of \$10, and on the 23rd the most serious fires of the month were at Leuz & Lasser's warehouse on Yates street, and the incendiary attempt at the store of Mrs. Jackson, corner of View and Quadra streets. The former occasioned a loss estimated at \$100, and the second was fortunately discovered and extinguished with a loss of \$20. On the 24th a chimney fire at the Westholme hotel was extinguished and on the 27th a chimney fire at the Westholme hotel was extinguished and on the 27th a chimney fire at the Westholme hotel was extinguished.

An Informal Caller.—A seemingly harmless individual making his home in James Bay said who has on several occasions advertised for a wife, has been making himself a nuisance to residents of the city by his persistent and unwelcome visits to a house on the Dallas road and was caught by a young lady helping him to get into the pants. Somewhat frightened by the stranger, she rushed upstairs, and on returning with a male escort found the man comfortably seated in the sitting room. The visitor bowed most gracefully on being located and smilingly asked if he could not see the lady in the sitting room. The visitor bowed most gracefully on being located and smilingly asked if he could not see the lady in the sitting room.

Closed and Engagement.—The George Wells home, a fine and a heavy coating of frost outside, as shown in one of the illustrations. A rubber ball dropped into liquid air for a minute was so hard when taken out that when thrown on the ground it broke into a thousand fragments. Potatoes and apples were similarly affected, and a fine juicy beefsteak, when dipped in it, was so hard that it could not be cut.

Sumner Boarder.—I thought you wrote me that you had no mosquito.

Jobu.—I have had a hat. Their more or less of 'em around here, but I don't claim 'em.—Ohio State Journal.

# Pot Holes at Esquimault.

## Interesting Discoveries Made by Dr. Kirker Near the Naval Hospital.

## He Gives the Natural History Society an Account of His Find.

## The following very interesting paper, on "Esquimault Pot-Holes," was read by Dr. Kirker, R.N., before the Natural History Society at its regular meeting on Monday evening last:

These pot-holes are situated on the steep face of a rocky hill, which between the Naval cemetery and Mr. Whittier's house, projects from the northern side of the valley which runs westward from the Gorge to the Naval hospital. One day in the summer of 1897 I was walking across this hill with my dog, and hearing him drinking some distance below me I went to see where among the bare rocks he had discovered water. I found him beside a round and most artificial-looking hole, which was filled with water almost to the brim. For the sake of accuracy, I have mentioned the part of the dog took in the discovery of the pot-holes, and as he thus became unwittingly the discoverer of the water, it is due to his breed and to himself that he was a Clumber spaniel, called "Bouncer." In this connection it cannot help thinking that Nature would have been a more beneficent mother had she filled them with water for thirty Clumber like "Bouncer" in the early days of the hunting season. It was about this I asked my neighbor, Mr. Whittier if he had any round hole in the park. He said he had, and that he had partly cleared it; he was therefore unable to discover the pot-holes, for it was owing to his having partly cleared this one of its contents that he was able to hold the water which attracted the dog.

The first hole I found I have called No. 1, soon I saw that there was a second hole, 20 feet on the same level, some 100 feet to the southwest. Some time afterwards I found another (No. 3), lower down and more to the eastward, and comparatively lately, my interest in these holes being revived by our energetic secretary, I came across them on the 4th and 5th.

There is scarcely a feature possessed by these pot-holes in common, except a high water-worn side towards the upper part of the hill, and a lower side in some cases making a well-marked outlet towards the lower side of the hill. Four of them are one with fair access to the surface, and the others are on ledges which run across the face of the hill, and the latter is at the side of the hill, with a level area, and have their high sides continuous with the slope of the hill where they are situated. The holes are arranged in that order, the remaining one is placed at the outer side of a broad ledge. I have numbered the holes in the order in which they were found, and in the same order shall describe them.

No. 1.—This is almost circular, the mouth at the level of the lowest part of the margin is 25 inches in one diameter and 20 inches in the opposite. Its depth at the lowest part of the margin is 10 inches, and the lower side is on the edge of the ledge, and at the upper side there is an ear-shaped erosion leading into the hole. As I mentioned in my paper, the hole is 10 inches deep, and it still contained a large quantity of its original contents. These consisted of a few small, light colored stones, where water-worn tones, some being very round.

No. 2.—This hole occupies the same level as the last, about 12 feet to the southwest. It is wider in proportion to its depth than any of the others. Its mouth is fairly circular, the lower side diameter at the level of the lowest part of the margin being 60 and 90 inches. The depth of its lowest part is 10 inches, and the lower side is peculiar in being overhung by its inner margin, in having no external eroded channel of entrance, and a well-marked groove running from its north-eastern side under the overhanging margin towards the bottom. "When we are in the hole, the return will be made in the Victoria the same evening. A return rate of \$3 puts the trip within the means of all.

No. 3.—This hole is situated at a low level, and to the eastward of the other two. It is almost circular, and its depth from the lowest part of the margin is 60 inches, and from the highest part of the ledge is 100 inches. It is almost circular, its opposite diameters at the level of the lowest part of the margin being 40 and 43 inches. At the inner side of this hole there is a well-marked groove, the erosion being about 24 inches deep. The outlet of this abortive one opens into the valley by its side. This hole was very difficult to clear, its capacity being large, and its contents, which included many large boulders, being massed together. At the top was a layer of moss and leaves, in which was also a pretty large granite boulder, which was the cause of the hole. It was afterwards found that the roots of this tree passed down nearly to the bottom of the hole, and that the water was drawn up in a narrow crevice between the wall of the hole and its contents.

Below the leaves and moss was a layer of dark mould containing some angular fragments of the local rock. Then a bank of fine white sand, which was washed up by a heavy winter wave, and which with a start will think it is new to turn in.

New Post Office Established.—The post office department have established a regular office at Oyster Harbor, on the E. & N., with a daily service.

Sumner Boarder.—I thought you wrote me that you had no mosquito.

Jobu.—I have had a hat. Their more or less of 'em around here, but I don't claim 'em.—Ohio State Journal.

# "Drumlanrig" Is in the Roads

## Light Winds and Calms Alone Responsible for Her Long Trip Up the Coast.

## Brings a Cargo That Has Vastly Increased in Value Since Date of Sailing.

After an interrupted voyage of more than nine months from Liverpool, the British ship Drumlanrig (which next to the West Coast phantom has furnished the waterfront reporters with more food for paragraphs than any craft in the shipping list during the past few months) sailed quietly into the Royal Roads last night, reporting nothing more serious as having occurred on the run around from Montevideo than a vexatious succession of light winds and calms.

These with the fact that her hull had naturally fouled badly during the long stay in southern waters, the ship not being drawn out when she was repaired at Montevideo, and the fact that she had no Captain J. G. Cox's prophecy as to what would be found to be the facts of the case is therefore verified—he could not have the men more squarely on the head if he had been aboard all the time.

At the same time the arrival of the long-looked for vessel means something more than an ordinary arrival to both insurance men and consignees.

It was on Friday last accepted re-insurance on the vessel and her cargo at 5 per cent. The cargo consists of a large quantity of tinplate and other items belonging to the Drumlanrig's hatches.

The ship has been long, but all the time her freight has been mounting up in value—and so there will be little complaint.

The last port visited by the just-arrived vessel was Montevideo, where her damages by storm on the Atlantic side were made good, the voyage being resumed on the 17th of last May.

# LIQUID AIR.

## Marvelous Effects of the New Discovery Shown at Toronto.

The remains of an old cannon lost from the Spanish galleon Fernand at the mouth of the Somas river, Alberni canal, in 1762 have been brought to the city by Mr. C. L. Sely of the Alberni Trading Company, who has placed in the provincial museum. At present it is on exhibition at E. J. Saunders & Company's store, Johnson street.

Although in the shape of a mangled and broken cannon, it now has more the appearance of a big lump of iron than anything else. It was found mounted on a carriage by Messrs. Francis Pinkerton and Walter Watts in 14 feet of water while on a duck hunting expedition in 1836.

The farmers of Canada are very interested in the demonstration of liquid air, and the use of it in the preservation of fruit in the course of transportation. The Pay Fruit Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has made arrangements with Charles E. Tripler for liquid air on a large scale in the course of the present season.

Of course, everybody else is, too; but it strikes me that the farmer has more to hope from liquid air than anybody else in the community, and he would do well to have the investigation of this modern wonder.

The lecture was used at the Industrial Fair on Farmers' Day was made in New York on the Tuesday immediately following the lecture. It was used twenty-four hours after its manufacture, because of its tendency to evaporate. It was brought in a ten gallon can from the old piece, which was used in the open, because of danger from explosion if tightly covered the evaporation was very great.

Mr. Clark explained that the first ounce of liquid air cost \$3,000 to produce, but that subsequent gallons could be made for five cents per gallon. It may be said, however, that it has not yet come down to that price, for only three gallons from a lecturer who wished to give a scientific entertainment.

Mr. Clark's experiments here were held on the material plane. The story is told in the pictures which accompany this sketch. One of the most striking things about the block of ice, when it began to boil, while the outside of the kettle was at the same time covered with ice, and may explain that the cuts here reproduced from photographs make not attempt at the artifice in picture, but are the conditions were against getting more than a record, and a somewhat imperfect one at that. For instance, in taking the photograph of the block of ice, the shutter was only three feet away, and in order to get the picture at all I had to hitch my feet to the bars beneath and lean recumbently backwards, holding the camera above my body as far away from the operator and object as possible. This is why I didn't get all of Mr. Clark's assistant into the picture, but as the steaming kettle on the block of ice is there that does not in the least matter.

Another of the photos shows Mr. Clark lecturing to the grand stand on the expansive properties of liquid air, the upper part of the table at his left being the instrument by which he made the demonstration. Another view shows his assistant pouring the liquid air into the tube, to which was attached a whistle, which blew as it expanded, as does a steam whistle.

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## But Indications May Be Made of the Mystery

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# Loot From The Scotsman

## Plunder Found in Possession of Firemen Now Gaoled at Montreal.

## Fearing That Lady Passenger Was Left to Perish on the Island.

Special to the Colonist. Father Point, Oct. 1.—The Ottoman of the Dominion line, from Liverpool, passed inward at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. She brings five passengers and twenty-eight of the crew of the wrecked steamer Scotsman. Fifteen were taken on at the lighthouse and 13 at the wreck. The passengers are Mrs. Martin and boy, Mr. Curtis and Doctors Chalmers and Styckney. There now remain by the wreck the captain, chief officer, the second and fourth officers.

It is said there may possibly still be some passengers on the island, as they were dispersed all over it. The weather has been fair since the Scotsman went ashore and she is in about the same condition as when the Montfort left her. If the wind should shift round in a southerly direction it would go badly with her.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—It is feared that Mrs. Dates, a passenger on the Scotsman, perished on Belle Isle, attempting to walk over the rocks to the lighthouse. Several other passengers may still be wandering on the island.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Twenty-three men who had been arrested below the steamship Scotsman were arrested here to-day charged with stealing. They had the most miscellaneous lot of plunder ever seen on any prisoners searched here. It is probable a more serious charge will be preferred against them.

THE TERMINAL CITIES. Another Vancouver Pioneer Gone—Patient for Insane Hospital—Curious Case at the Fair.

Vancouver, Oct. 1.—Late last night another of Vancouver's pioneer citizens crossed the Great Divide. In the person of Harry Berry, who had been resident of the Terminal City since its earliest days. Mr. Berry was for many years one of the leading members of the Vancouver Transfer Company. Two years ago he resigned the position of manager of the company for the purpose of establishing one of his own in the same line of business. At the time of his departure from Vancouver, he transferred Company, run under the well known name of Berry & Veltch. In Vancouver he was a man of many talents, an enterprising citizen. His death was sudden, as he had been ill but two or three days. He leaves a widow and three children. Mr. Berry is a daughter of Postmaster Miller.

Mr. J. Wilson, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs, is in the city accompanied by Mrs. Wilson. They will remain on the coast till after the New West Coast exhibition.

St. Paul's hospital reports a slight improvement in the condition of Mr. G. R. Taylor, who was admitted to the hospital on the 27th inst. It is hoped that the necessity for an operation may be obviated.

The New Zealand military column is expected to arrive in the city on the 10th inst. It is expected that the necessity for an operation may be obviated.

A private letter from Mr. Mann, who returned to Canada immediately. Mr. Mann is expected to be remembered, went to China to tender for the construction of a 90-mile railway from the city of Han-Kow to the city of Peking.

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# AN INTERESTING RELIC.

## Remains of an Old Spanish Cannon Brought From Alberni for the Museum.

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# A Victoria Enterprise.

## What One Company has and Is Doing to Help Victoria Along.

## Good Steamboat Service to Points Where Business Is to Be Had.

One of the chief factors in the prosperity of Victoria has been the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company. This has always been the large port of the company, and their large vessel fleet and the supplies of their numerous fleet are paid and purchased in Victoria. This is no small amount, for it verges on nearly half a million dollars annually. Frequently their entering this port has been delayed in question, generally by anonymous writers in the press or by those who have not considered the facts of the case. Take, for instance, the service rendered between this city and the terminus of the C. P. R. at Vancouver. The log-book of the company shows that the steamer and chartered vessel varied half an hour during the past nine months in their arrival, except in about a half dozen instances, and that the lateness of the overland train was wholly responsible. The time of arrival of the Vancouver boat has been from 10 to 14 1/2 hours. The service rendered by the Islander is most excellent. The sleeping accommodation, the meals, the unvaried courtesy of the officials is all that could be desired, while the handling of the ever-increasing volume of freight to and from the mainland is never called in question. Victoria is remembered during the foggy days some years ago, when every other steamer entering this port was delayed, cancelling trips, the Islander, under the guidance of that old pioneer in the steamer service of this coast, Captain Budd, cut his way through and was generally on time. If this Vancouver-Victoria service passed into other hands, the steamer and chartered vessel would be seriously felt. This should be a warning to the thinking too captious in their criticism of apparent derelictions which, when investigated, have little foundation, but can be reasonably explained.

The service to Skagway has been of great benefit to Victoria. It has kept this city in direct communication with the entry to the Yukon to the great advantage of its business men, and oftentimes at loss to the steamship company. The trade of the West Coast of this island, has been fostered by the regular and excellent service of the steamer of the C. P. N. Co.

Of course, many will say that the C. P. N. Co. have not done all this from patriotic motives. This is correct. They are in business for the purpose of earning a profit, as are all those who so freely criticize them, but it is open to doubt whether these individuals would, in the event of the C. P. N. Co.'s withdrawal from the several routes now covered, continue to supply the deficiency. There are many hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in the C. P. N. Co. by the British Victorians. The profits earned, if any, are circulated among our citizens, and the great expenditure of money and the great expense of the service, if it can be seen that an institution which brings such large benefits should be encouraged in every way necessary in a substantial manner, in order that the good they do in a business sense may long continue.

Victoria has an experience of the disadvantage of inefficient service in that rendered to the Sound cities during several months since the wreck of the S.S. Kingston. This city has been injured to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars by the wrecked steamer service which has been a most apparent yet. While the service of the C. P. N. Co. in its chief feature is not equal to that of the Long Island Sound, it is certainly highly efficient for the demand which is required, and "anxious" methods are required, they should be aided in their endeavors to provide them; but if all the Victorians had been as quick in praising as the C. P. N. Co., all these demands would have been rendered unnecessary by the experience of the Victoria to a much larger place in the commercial world than she at present occupies. It is satisfactory to note in this connection that there has been a most encouraging increase during the past year.

## A DREAM OF VICTORIA.

Curiously Coupling Some Citizens' Names With Scenes of the Dreamer's Rambles.

And in my dream I came to Victoria and was walking its streets. Presently the voice of my guide broke in upon my thoughts and this is what he seemed to say:

"I am going to gossip to you about Victoria and her people. She has her Short Cummings and her up and Downs, but no Goodfellow Graves, for he feels Shaw, she has Beddie at her Beck and call vast Powers and Riches that she hidden against the Day that is to-be and is Not Farr distant. In the ranks of her different Ward there are Kings, Earles, Knights and Squires, all Nobles and of Persons she has Bishops, Deans, Deacons, a Pope an Abbott and a Monk, she has the Small Toy Steek Carr in her Bay, she has the Great White, she has Not Dun, there is More; for she Bakers, Wheels, Potters, Porters, Millers, Masters, Pages, Masons, Carters, Cooks, Barbers, Smiths, a Cooper, a Glover, a Hutchin and a Chessman, while every Boddy and every Mann is a Freeman in a Freeland there being a Clear Field for every man to till."

"Now come with me to the Townsend, and I will show you the stores in the different Ward that are Worth notice. You see the Small Toy Steek Carr in her Bay, she has the Great White, she has Not Dun, there is More; for she Bakers, Wheels, Potters, Porters, Millers, Masters, Pages, Masons, Carters, Cooks, Barbers, Smiths, a Cooper, a Glover, a Hutchin and a Chessman, while every Boddy and every Mann is a Freeman in a Freeland there being a Clear Field for every man to till."

"I reassured him, and he continued:—

"Let us cross over to that store there. You see the Small Toy Steek Carr in her Bay, she has the Great White, she has Not Dun, there is More; for she Bakers, Wheels, Potters, Porters, Millers, Masters, Pages, Masons, Carters, Cooks, Barbers, Smiths, a Cooper, a Glover, a Hutchin and a Chessman, while every Boddy and every Mann is a Freeman in a Freeland there being a Clear Field for every man to till."

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# The Danube Again in Port.

## Back From the North With a Large Number of Passengers.

## Sailors of the Ship Isabella Have a Complaint to Make.

Leaving Skagway behind on Friday last and calling at Northern British Columbia ports for shipments of canned salmon, the C. P. N. steamer Danube, Capt. H. R. Fox, arrived here from the North yesterday morning with 40 passengers. At the Carlisle cannery, Skeena river, the steamer picked up 5,338 cases, at Claxton 650 and at Alert Bay 650. The most interesting feature about these salmon shipments is that a large quantity of it has been purchased with a view to feeding Uncle Sam's soldiers in the Philippines, and will be shipped to San Francisco in transit very shortly. Capt. Fox says the stories told of earthquakes in the North have been exaggerated. Tremors have been felt even as far south as Laverne in the last instance—that of a week ago last Saturday—but they have done no damage whatever to property. A day before the Danube left Skagway the long overdue Seattle Mercury put in an appearance, but so far as the ship's hands are concerned, the long delay was unaccounted for.

The Danube brings news that a number of new meshrooms towns are springing up, among the most notable being Cariboo, the terminus this winter for the railway. The Canadian Development Company is doing teams start from this point, and the company is building a new warehouse there. Mr. J. Henry, the contractor, has built a wharf. The ship's hands are concentrated, the long delay has been received, and that the town is soon to be provided with a new wharf, the one mentioned in your report, the principal museum.

The statement made, however, relative to this cannon having once been part of the equipment of the Spanish frigate "Meridiano" cannot be correct, and I for one should like to know where this information was procured. The late Commodore J. M. Perce, in the Spanish corvette Santiago, related in the journals of the voyage kept by the captain, that the frigate "Meridiano" and the chaplains, Rev. Fathers Pena and Crisp. Manuscript copies of these journals were obtained from the late Commodore Perce, and sent to the United States government. I saw the old cannon, evidently a caronade, at Alberni about three years ago, and saw the "Meridiano" take it to the Quadra to Victoria for the museum, but though I believe one of the owners was willing to sell it, the other was not, so the cannon remained at Alberni.

I was given to understand by the Indians that this old cannon had been used by their ancestors by some trading vessel many years ago, and that the Indians, in transporting it from the 13th of June, 1830, and great canoees to their village on the Romsa river, had lost the whole thing overboard whilst crossing the banks at the entrance of the Alberni strait.

In connection with the history of the coast of Northwest America, one of the most interesting books any person can read on the subject is "Greenhow's Oregon and California," published in 1844. It is by no means a rare book, and is available at the provincial library in this province.

J. G. S. Quadra, Oct. 3, 1889.

# From Omineca To Cariboo.

## Mr. R. H. Hall Completes a Long Trip Through the Interior.

## Extensive Hydraulic Operations Being Carried On in Omineca.

Mr. R. H. Hall, of the Hudson's Bay Company, returned from his annual trip of inspection of posts in the interior of British Columbia. He left here about two months and a half ago, going first to Hazelton, on the Upper Skeena, and thence to the Omineca country. From there he crossed the country to Quenelle and then going to Ashcroft took the Cariboo road en route home, completing about 10,000 miles of his trip through the interior. He reports that the Porty Third Milling & Mining Company are in readiness for extensive hydraulic mining operations in Omineca, and Slate creek next spring. The Porty Third company, and in fact both companies, have their hydraulic and hydraulic elevator all complete, the latter being about to be tested as Mr. Hall left. No work other than preparatory could be done, as by the 1st of this month mining operations would cease for the season.

Charles McKinnon, one of the oldest miners in the country, has done well this year. He reports that the Porty Third miller this year, while Ezra Evans, another old-timer of British Columbia, has taken considerable out of the creek. Capt. Black, of Victoria, has been working on Black Gulch creek, having about 100,000 feet of water, though his hydraulic plant has not yet arrived from the Coast, he has worked very successfully with a small head of water and canvas hose.

THAT OLD CANNON.

Sir: I note in your paper of October 1 that an interesting relic in the shape of an old cannon, found at Alberni, has been reported by a collector of the statement made, however, relative to this cannon having once been part of the equipment of the Spanish frigate "Meridiano" cannot be correct, and I for one should like to know where this information was procured. The late Commodore J. M. Perce, in the Spanish corvette Santiago, related in the journals of the voyage kept by the captain, that the frigate "Meridiano" and the chaplains, Rev. Fathers Pena and Crisp. Manuscript copies of these journals were obtained from the late Commodore Perce, and sent to the United States government. I saw the old cannon, evidently a caronade, at Alberni about three years ago, and saw the "Meridiano" take it to the Quadra to Victoria for the museum, but though I believe one of the owners was willing to sell it, the other was not, so the cannon remained at Alberni.

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# Water Front Paragraphs.

## New Spar Buoy Anchored in Nanaimo Harbor—The Victorian Re-sumes Service.

## Notice is given for the benefit of mariners that a spar buoy, painted red, has been moored in Nanaimo harbor, in 12 feet of water, to mark the north western shoulder of the middle bank.

Notice is given for the benefit of mariners that a spar buoy, painted red, has been moored in Nanaimo harbor, in 12 feet of water, to mark the north western shoulder of the middle bank. Westward of the buoy the depths range from 20 to 30 feet, and eastward 3 to 8 feet. The position of the buoy is given as follows: S. 35 deg. W. true (S. by W. mag.) distant 480 feet from the beacon, showing a light by day, and by night, a red light. The buoy is to be used as a guide to the middle bank. The northwestern shoulder of the middle bank shown on admiralty chart No. 573, with a depth of 10 fathoms, and the western shore being a depth in that vicinity of not less than 25 feet, low water springs.

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# Exports of Coal.

## The following is a statement of the foreign shipments of coal from the mines of Vancouver Island during the month of September.

Date	To	Tons
2-88	Titanium, San Francisco	5,096
3-88	San Mateo, Pt. Los Angeles	4,450
4-88	San Mateo, Pt. Los Angeles	4,450
5-88	Mineola, Pt. Los Angeles	3,462
6-88	Mineola, Pt. Los Angeles	3,462
7-88	Mineola, Pt. Los Angeles	3,462
8-88	Mineola, Pt. Los Angeles	3,462
9-88	Mineola, Pt. Los Angeles	3,462
10-88	Mineola, Pt. Los Angeles	3,462
11-88	Mineola, Pt. Los Angeles	3,462
12-88	Mineola, Pt. Los Angeles	3,462
Total		41,753

# Local News.

## New Sidewalk—Work was commenced yesterday on the permanent sidewalk on the west side of Government street between Broughton and Courtenay.

## Took the Hint—Corporation workmen were yesterday removing the piles of gravel which have been obstructing Broad and Douglas streets for so long.

## Will Entertain—A committee of Far West Lodge K. of P. is arranging for a series of dances and socials, similar to those which were so successful last winter.

## Customs Sale—Acting under instructions from Collector Milne, Auctioneer Hardaker will on Monday next offer for sale at the customs house a lot of abandoned and seized goods.

## A Public Meeting—The promoters of the Victoria and Port Angeles ferry franchise, Messrs. J. O. W. and J. W. Hall, will on Friday evening in the C. O. W. hall, when the scheme will be thoroughly explained and discussed.

## Inland Revenue—The inland revenue collections for the month of September were: Spirits, \$12,937.58; malt, \$2,233.17; tobacco, \$1,223.88; cigars, \$846.60; other receipts, \$183; total, \$16,405.23.

## Holly Dancing Club—A new social organization to be known as the Holly Dancing Club has been formed and will give a series of dances and socials during the winter. The opening dance will be held this evening.

## The Police Court—William McBride was fined \$7 in the city police court yesterday for assaulting Fred H. Parker. It was simply a case of an hotel runners' dispute, no serious damage being done. A very ordinary drunk was fined \$2.50.

## Football—A game of football was played yesterday between the Centrals and South Park teams. The Centrals were victorious by a score of three goals to one. This is the third game they have played this season, the Centrals being victorious each time.

## Under New Management—J. H. Rogers, who for several years has acted as local agent for the Great Northern railway, and a large assortment of furniture, general agency of the road at Tacoma, has given over the Victoria office to Mr. Charles Wurtele, the transfer being made yesterday.

## Auction To-day—At 2 o'clock W. T. Hardaker will, without reserve, a piano and a large assortment of furniture and effects at his sale rooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street. These goods must be cleared in order to make room for Mrs. George Eyring's household furniture, which will be offered shortly.

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

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## THE POLICE FORCE.

## THE FALL ASSIZES.

## NEW LIGHTHOUSES.

## SAILOR-FOLK'S GRIEVANCE.

## THE SCOTSMAN.

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

## VICTIM OF GARDENING.

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## THE SCOTSMAN.

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## VICTIM OF GARDENING.

# Port of Alaskan.

## One Year Lease of Part of Alaskan Vindon.

## Should Be Made But American Sent Not Conso.

## Admitted to Be B But Washington to Make Cono.

## By Associated Press.

## New York, Oct. 6.—An published the following s on regarding the Alaska.

## "The state department from London that the Brit ice has ratified the Alaska boundary line as agreed tary of State Hay and M ish charge d'affaires.

## was submitted to the Brit ice about six weeks ago without which it would not have been ratified.

## "The most important of political consideration in the world vivendi is that it the agreement that Canada a lease for one year of the Lynn Canal. This come ready been shown to the West and Northwest, made a part of any propos ment will probably be sent. The state depart ready come to two defin as to the manner in which the lease will be reached. T are:

## "1st. By a remission of tion of the line to the 14th parallel, its conclusion be ratification by the senate, and by a court of arb functions will be conducted positions as follows: (a) States will draw and submit to the court; (b) Great Britain or Canada will draw the submit to the court; (c) hear argument and deter No compromise line. "The state officials aft and the fact that the United States will not run the decision as was reached in the court of arbitration. "The court of arbitration resorted to if Canada, Eng boundary to the joint his failure to agree induc and Mr. C. Hay to assign and Mr. Tawes the arbit a modus vivendi, subject by the British foreign office for the fact that the Canadian special commission London, is taken here in the fact that the other on the Hay-Tower convention has staked her chances for claims on a board of arbit that if the high commi to us with power to suggest the line will not differ materi line's Tower line and the cation of the Lynn Canal. 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