

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

The Unlucky Steamer "Eugene" in the Hands of American Law.

Libelled at Seattle Just as She Was Starting for the North.

Just when it appeared that the unfortunate Bristol passengers were started afresh on their travels, the Eugene proves again a stumbling block in their way.

On Saturday afternoon the Eugene was to start for Seattle on Saturday and proceed to Wrangell, there to transfer to Glenora in accordance with the agreement all the stranded passengers who desired to make their way into the Yukon by the Stickeen route.

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NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Canadian Trade Commission Sues Fulfilling their Mission.

Mr. W. G. Chase, of Boston, who arrived on the Empress yesterday, is no stranger in Victoria, having paid this city a previous visit not long ago.

CHINA'S BRUTAL LAWS.

A Little Boy Slit to Death for Accidentally Killing His Mother.

The Chinese have been frequently held up as examples of filial obedience and spoken of as models of respect and deference to their parents.

THE UNIVERSAL ANSWER.

What Dyes are always guaranteed, And in our country take the lead?

THE CITY.

The Glasgow Weekly Mail of August 28 contains the following card: Mrs. Ashwood, Schoolwynd street, Kilbrinn, desires the address of James John and David Smith and of Mrs. E. Dawson, all of whom were last heard from in Victoria, B.C.

EDWARD BRAGG returned on Sunday night from Nelson and on his way down saw by the newspapers that he has been awarded a sewer contract in that city for some \$1,500.

Messrs. OLBROY, William Munroe, J. M. McKinnon and W. R. Robertson left last night for Lillooet to see the new ten stamp mill in operation.

The sympathy of all who know them will go forth to Mr. R. J. McNeill, Bird Cage Walk and his little family, who on Sunday morning were bereft of a devoted wife and most considerate mother.

CHIEF OF POLICE SHEPPARD would be glad to receive information as to the ground that the Portland & Alaska Transportation & Trading Company had failed to keep their contract to deliver the libellants and their baggage at Dawson City.

Rev. J. C. SPEER, from the pulpit of the Metropolitan church on Sunday last, to occasion to publicly thank the members of the fire brigade under Chief Sheppard, who combined in his single self the occupations of prospector, miner, explorer, land broker and surveyor.

The statement that the Western Union intends to extend its line to Victoria is not altogether a surprise to business men here.

For the past three years there has been a movement towards securing for Victoria the entrance of the Dominion and about two and a half years ago Mr. Frank Jaynes, the companies coast manager at San Francisco, came here to talk the matter over with the business men.

On Saturday last, before Mr. Hallett, J.P., of Shawinigan, Mr. J. Bowkett was fined for killing grouse out of season.

Among the Texada island mines is the Iron Duke, which, although unworked in the newspaper columns, is likely to become one of the best paying in the district.

THE KITMAT ROUTE.

To the Editor:—I was much pleased to see a letter from your young friend advocating a railway route from Kitimat on Gardner's Inlet to Teslin lake, on the Upper Yukon.

CHAMPIONS OF CANADA.

Montreal, Sept. 20.—The Capitals defeated the Shamrocks before 6,000 people and won the lacrosse championship of Canada.

BROTCHIE LEDGE BEACON.

The work of building a new beacon on Brochic ledge will not be resumed in all probability until spring, on account of the unreliability of the winter weather.

THE GRIM REAPER FOILED.

The Marvellous Virtues of Paine's Celery Compound Conquer and Banish a Lady's Troubles.

ARE NOT APPROVED.

The Recent Suspensions of Victoria Track and Riders Not Ordered by the C. W. A.

When about a fortnight ago Chief Constable Fullerton placed under suspension for one year the Oak Bay track and all riders who participated in the meet upon the 4th instant, the Colonist is understood to have written the paper in support of the opinion that the suspension was not warranted.

Later on in the same letter Mr. Donly says: "We are quite prepared to go down and tell them (the L.A.W.) that unless they are willing to allow members of the coast league to go over into British Columbia and raise, we will seek the alliance."

FOOTBALL.

Yesterday on the college ground at Beacon Hill the first of this winter's series of matches between the house and day boys of Victoria College took place.

LACROSSE.

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A ROYAL NUGGET.

Dawson City Welcomes a Piece of Treasure Weighing \$585 in Itself.

Everything in connection with the making of history in the Klondyke district is of interest just now, particularly when the chronicler is well known to his readers.

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THE FORESTERS' ORGANIZER.

Mr. J. H. Falconer Presented with a Complimentary Address at Ainsworth.

A very large court of the Independent Order of Foresters was instituted at Ainsworth on September 15 by J. H. Falconer, deputy supreme chief ranger of the order.

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ARTERS' LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ACHE. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS (DUBLIN). WHISKY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.

Gold's King. Steele, Briggs. GOLDEN RETURNS.

DEWELLER'S EXT OF STRAWBERRY.

CASTORIA. For Infants and Children.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that sixty days from the date hereof, J. John Irving, intend to make application to the court for the appointment of John Irving as trustee of the estate of John Irving.

COAL CITY. Exhibits Above the Competition.

Nanaimo Gardens. Hold Their Show.

Beautiful weather. Hold their Show on Fruit.

Collection five varieties. Tinned, 1. I. Snowdell.

Italian Prunes. Lomas, 2. Peaches grown out of doors.

Any other variety. White Table Turnip.

White Table Turnip. Yellow Table Turnip.

White Celery. Leeks—W. Merwin.

White Carrots. Division C. Sheaf of Spring Wheat.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1897.

DUTIES ON THE YUKON FRONTIER.

The business men of Victoria, irrespective of their political affiliations, ought to endeavor to discover some means of impressing upon the Hon. Mr. Sifton, when he visits this city, the supreme importance of every step being taken by the government that will aid in securing for Canadian cities the out-fitting trade of the Yukon.

We are not prepared this morning to suggest what are the best means to adopt, but it is important that notification should be given to all persons in the United States and other foreign countries that the collection of duties will be strictly enforced, and we further suggest that after December 1 no exemptions should be allowed, except such as are permitted in the case of imports into other parts of Canada.

It may be thought that it is unnecessary to give any further notice in regard to the collection of duties than has already been made public; but it has come to our knowledge that representations are being made throughout the United States that the collection ordered is a sham, and was only intended to be a sham. That any country should be called upon to proclaim that it does not intend to permit smuggling is out of the usual course, but in view of the remarkable manner in which misstatements are being sent abroad, something of the kind will have to be done, or thousands of people will go North next year with dutiable goods and without money to pay the customs charges.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS CRITICS.

There has been a remarkable falling off lately in the criticisms of the opposition press upon the local government, and the reason is very obvious. They have not yet advanced a single criticism that has not been promptly and fully met. They have not assailed the administration of any of the departments successfully; they have not been able to show wherein the general policy of the government has been in any way at fault. Instead of this the critics are at loggerheads among themselves. The opposition platform does not go down with some of them, and the demand of the Victoria Times that Mr. Cotton shall explain why he was compelled to give the pledge which Mr. Maxwell holds has not yet been met. We believe there is a consensus of opinion among them upon one point, namely that they do not like the way the COLONIST meets their warfare; but as the COLONIST is not at present striving to gain the good will of the opposition press we are not so very sure that this much concerns us. The Columbian feels so very badly about the matter that it positively refuses to discuss political issues with the COLONIST unless we will begin at the News-Advertiser's "first and necessary issue," namely, the repealed election law of 1890; and the News-Advertiser wants the Premier to step in and stop the COLONIST from printing frauds and forgeries.

The "frauds and forgeries" are the statements contained in two recent articles in the COLONIST. In the first we stated that neither Mr. Cotton nor the News-Advertiser during the session of the legislature took the position in regard to the railway policy of the government, which was taken by that paper in its issue of September 12, 1897. In that issue the policy was stated to be calculated to enrich a few speculators and place the provincial taxpayers under heavy burdens to finish half completed railways. We said that if this is true now it was true four months ago, and that it was an amazing thing that neither Mr. Cotton nor the News-Advertiser discovered it when the policy was before the house, but that, on the contrary, Mr. Cotton supported some features of that policy, namely, the land grants to the Yukon-Teslin, the Stickeen-Teslin and the Cassiar Central railways. The News-Advertiser printed six columns of matter in consequence of this article, a good portion of it being devoted to abuse, but never touched the point under discussion or came within measurable distance of it. The second article is referred to elsewhere.

We submit that the opposition press have something to think about now that will keep them busy if they do justice to it. Here are the points that the recent discussion has brought out: The News-Advertiser was under the impression that the election law of 1890 is now in force and believed that the election of 1890 should be run upon that law as an issue. A section of the opposition is for condemning the government because of the Cassiar Central railway subsidy, but Mr. Cotton, who seeks to be leader of the opposition, spoke in favor of the subsidy and voted for it. Mr. Maxwell, M.P., wants also to lead the opposition. The Semlin platform is not acceptable to the aggressive wing of the opposition party. Mr. Cotton's political associates have felt compelled to get a written guarantee from them that he will not desert them. The opposition, while professing to favor redistribution, have formed no plan nor have they decided when such

redistribution ought to be brought into effect.

These are some of the principal things that have been demonstrated by the recent political skirmish, but not a single point, nothing that can be by the most strained construction of language be called a point has been made against the local government or any member of it. As far as the long-winded articles of the News-Advertiser, the crisper and much more pointed editorials in the Columbian, the savage but on the whole amusing articles in the Times, and the general assortment of miscellaneous matter from the opposition weeklies go, the government might just as well have had no existence. It has been the COLONIST, and nothing but the COLONIST, except when they were defending themselves or reproducing their previous productions. There is no longer any criticism of the government by the opposition press.

AN IMMATERIAL ERROR.

We acknowledge without hesitation that we were in error in saying that the News-Advertiser styled the Water Clauses Consolidation Act a botch, and that what it claimed was a botch was the administration of the act. Of the act itself the News-Advertiser said on Sunday: "We firmly believe that the act, in its general scope, a good one, and if properly carried out will be very beneficial."

We are sorry for having misinterpreted the article, because the point of what we had to say in no way depended upon the misinterpretation. What we wished to point out and what we did point out was that Mr. Cotton, who now so severely condemns the government for sins of omission, sins of commission, botches and jobs, was an active supporter of the government on its water legislation and a eulogist of the Attorney-General for having framed so excellent a measure. It is because this was so clearly brought out that the News-Advertiser rages through two columns against the COLONIST.

No one will be misled by the fury of the News-Advertiser, which is indeed quite excusable, for between the manner in which Mr. Cotton has been exposed by Mr. Templeton and that in which his inconsistent course has been laid bare by the COLONIST there is abundant reason for its rage.

Just a word in regard to the introduction of Mr. Cotton's name into this discussion, which the News-Advertiser complains of very bitterly. Mr. Cotton is a member of the legislature; he has been suggested as a leader of the opposition; he is manager and editor of the News-Advertiser. It is utterly absurd to suggest for a moment that when this would be leader of the opposition takes the position in his paper, it is not perfectly proper to contrast it with the position which he has taken in the legislature.

ROUTES TO THE YUKON.

The Seattle Times discusses the routes to the Yukon, and, while stating very many things that are both true and interesting, manages to make a few rather absurd blunders. The first we note is that the Canadian Pacific railway "is none other than the Dominion government itself." This is a new departure, for until a few months ago the Canadian Pacific was the British government. We hasten to assure our contemporary that the Canadian Pacific is in no sense of the word either one government or the other. The distances as given by the Times over the Stickeen route are incorrect. For instance, it is not 175 miles up the Stickeen to Telegraph Creek, but only 148, and the railway line to Teslin Lake will doubtless begeth lower down the river. It is doubtful if there will be more than 130 miles of steamboating in the Stickeen. The distance from Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake is not 150 miles, nor more than 125. The Times makes the total distance by this route from Vancouver to Dawson City 1,525 miles, which is possibly not very far astray.

In connection with this route, the Times says that it is "as plain as the sun in the clearest heavens at noon-day" that if it is opened "Seattle will have to take a back seat" in the outfitting trade. We can assure the Times that there is not the slightest doubt that it will be done, and we believe the effect will be precisely what the Times anticipates. To offset this route, the Seattle paper relies upon a railway from the head of Chilkat Inlet to the mouth of the Tahkeens River, a tributary of the Yukon, which it says is about 150 miles. This it calls the American route, in contrast to the Canadian route, which it calls the Canadian route. Our contemporary forgets that nearly every mile of its so-called American route will be in Canada, "Such a line would forever hold the trade of Alaska and the Northwest Territory," exclaims our contemporary, after urging upon the people to put up the three and a half millions of money necessary to construct it.

It is very odd that the Times cannot see the absurdity of supposing that the proposed route via Chilkat can make the least difference to Seattle. Apart from the fact that it is not yet established that the head of Chilkat Inlet is in the United States, there is no escaping the other equally important fact that all American goods entering by this route would have to pay duties just the same as if they entered by the Stickeen route. Our friends in the Sound city may as well recognize the inevitable now as later on. No channel of communication is possible by which the payment of duties can be avoided, and it will be impossible for Seattle merchants to cut their prices low enough to get over the handicap of the duties. That city may as well make up its mind to "take a back seat" so far as the supply trade of the Canadian Yukon is concerned. As for the trade of Alaska they will doubtless secure the major part of it. If the mines there prove as valuable as there is reason to believe, this itself will be sufficient to satisfy any reasonable expectations.

The chief interest of the Seattle paper's article is its admission of the effect of the opening of the Stickeen-Teslin route upon Seattle. The great point in this connection is that this route is now open and will be open always hereafter. It is by all odds the best way to get into the Yukon in the early spring. During the latter half of April the Stickeen will open for navigation, and gold-seekers can begin to go forward at once. As a winter route it is doubtless the best; that is up the Stickeen on the ice, then across to Teslin Lake and then down the Yukon on the ice. It is a long and hard journey of course; but all routes to the north are long and hard.

REDISTRIBUTION.

The Columbian asks us to interpret the following sentence taken from the COLONIST's report of a speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Turner during the last session:

Mr. Semlin had argued that redistribution should be brought down at once, and gave as his reason that the population was growing so rapidly in some districts. That very reason was in itself an answer to Mr. Semlin; for, how could a satisfactory measure be brought down when the whole face of the province was changing? The proper way, the Premier held, was to wait till the very last moment, so that the redistribution could be carried out as fairly as possible.

Neither the Premier nor any one else ought to be held responsible for the phraseology of a brief synopsis report, and the request that the COLONIST should put its interpretation upon the statement attributed by it to Mr. Turner is a perfectly proper one.

The COLONIST understood the Premier to take the position that it was premature to talk about a general redistribution of representation during the present period of provincial expansion. The rapid growth of population and the uncertainty as to what localities will profit by this increase in the immediate future furnish the best possible reason why a general system of redistribution should be postponed as long as possible. Let us illustrate the case by some examples. Cariboo and Lillooet have each two representatives. If the whole plan of representation were to be recast, it might be thought impossible, if population is the basis to be relied upon to give these districts four representatives between them, and yet we know that at any time a rush of population may set into these districts that may make them overbalance Kootenay. Again no one can tell what the effect of the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway will be upon East Kootenay. It may exceed West Kootenay in population in the course of a year or two. So when the railway is built from Penticton to Boundary Creek thousands of people are certain to go in there. Will any man say that any plan of general redistribution applied to the interior portion of the Mainland on the basis of existing conditions, would be regarded as just two or three years hence? Will anyone undertake to say that Cariboo will not have as big a population as Kootenay in two years from now? Is anyone prepared to cut down the representation of the Island's and Westminster district on the assumption that these localities have reached the limit of their development? We suppose that the Premier had considerations of this nature in his mind when he spoke about the necessity for deferring a general redistribution plan as long as possible.

We do not understand that the words "the very last moment," if he used those exact words, mean the very last moment before the election of 1898, or that they mean anything more than that in the Premier's opinion a general redistribution ought to be postponed until it becomes clearly unjust to certain parts of the province to continue the present plan any longer. We are satisfied that the Premier had no intention, whatever language he may have said, of conveying the impression that government intend to pledge itself to bring down such a plan at the next session. We know that he desired to have it distinctly understood that he gave no such pledge, but that the government held itself free to deal with the question of representation in such manner as may seem best in the interests of the whole province. We can most distinctly assure the Columbian that any interpretation placed upon Mr. Turner's language, which makes it appear that he either directly or indirectly pledged the government to introduce a redistribution bill at the next session of the legislature, does him a great injustice.

OLIVER MOWAT.

The retirement of Sir Oliver Mowat from public life is an event in Canadian history. He will carry with him into the semi-privacy of the governorship of Ontario a reputation for probity, ability and shrewd political generalship such as few men have ever exceeded. His career has been one that is worthy of a more extended review than can here be given. Sir Oliver Mowat, though a Canadian by birth, comes on his father's side from good Scottish stock, his father having served under Wellington in the Peninsula in 1809, so that he has now past his 77th birthday. He studied law with Sir John Macdonald, and it is well known that, though later they were keen political rivals, each entertained for the other the highest personal respect. It is fifty-six years since he was admitted to the bar and forty years since he entered the old Canadian Legislative Assembly. He held cabinet offices when most of his colleagues in the Laurier ministry were little boys at school. In 1864 he was made Vice-Chancellor for Upper Canada, but he resigned this office in 1873 to re-enter public life as Premier of Ontario, a position which he held without interruption for twenty-four years, that is until he resigned it to accept the portfolio of Minister of Justice under Laurier, representing for the whole period the same

REPRESENTATION.

constituency, that of North Oxford. He was called to the Senate last year.

Few public men have been the objects of more uncompromising political opposition than he, and yet it may be said with truth that in the greatest heat of controversy, his personal reputation remained unassailed. Men differed with him on public questions, but no one ever questioned his personal integrity. He leased the political arena for a well-earned repose, that all hope he may long enjoy, carrying with him the respect and esteem of friends and opponents. Though a Liberal of Liberals and among the adversaries of the Conservative party the greatest tower of strength during nearly a quarter of a century, Sir Oliver Mowat's splendid fame and noble character belong to all Canada. It is the triumph of our institutions that it produces such men, and having produced them keeps them to the front in public affairs. We fight our political battles well in Canada, but happily we have yet to learn how to keep partisanship from degenerating into hatred. And happily, also, honesty is the surest passport in the Dominion to signal success in public life. Among the many expressions of appreciation of the services rendered by the retiring statesman to his country, none are more hearty than those from the Conservative press. His name now belongs to history, though he is yet happily able to see it enrolled there.

The youth of Canada should be taught more than they are taught about the public men whom this country has produced. Such names as Brown, McGeer, Macdonald, Mackenzie, Howe, Tilley, Dorion, Thompson, Cartier and Mowat mean much to those who have watched them through the turmoil of political life—men of great talent, but who in every case built themselves up to positions of the highest honor, keeping their personal record blameless, and faithful in all things to their patriotic duty, as they understood it.

An article from the Kansas City Times is being copied into the English papers, and is about as misleading a production in regard to the Klondyke country as anything can well be. Lieut. Wilkerson, of the United States Engineering Corps, is given as authority for the statements made. He states that the reported rich discoveries are outrages upon the intelligence of the people, and have been circulated by the transportation companies for their own purposes. He declares that the greater part of the gold producing country will be in Alaska, and that the official reports, when published, will puncture the fairy tales told about the country. It is too bad that such statements can find a place in reputable papers. So far as Lieut. Wilkerson advises people to exercise caution before going into the Northern gold fields he is right enough, but in other respects he is very far astray.

We find in the Mining World and Engineering Record, a London periodical, the review of a book on the Klondyke mines and how to reach them, issued by the British Columbia Development Association. In the course of the review the following sentence occurs: "The least desirable way is by way of Montreal and taking the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver." This is a blunder due to ignorance of the geography of the country, the intention being to contrast the Yukon route with the White Pass route. In some mysterious way the reviewer has got into his head that the C.P.R. is a part of the Yukon route. If he had written "the most desirable way is by way of Montreal, etc." he would have been exactly right.

The Mineral Wealth of Canada, a Guide for Students of Economic Geology, is the title of a handy book by Arthur B. Willmott, M.A., professor of Natural Science in McMaster University, published at Toronto by William Briggs. The book consists of Professor Willmott's lecture notes, somewhat extended. Judging from an inspection of the portions which deal with sections of the Dominion about which the COLONIST may be expected to have some information, we pronounce the work trustworthy, reliable and brought down to date. The statistical tables are useful, and the references to the literature of the subject, which accompany each chapter, are very valuable.

Messrs. Maxwell and Templeton do not produce a very favorable impression in Vernon. The Vernon News says their railway talk was extremely hollow. It thinks that Mr. Maxwell occupies a very peculiar position in regard to local politics, but rather favors the idea that he should enter the provincial arena. The Roseland Miner says that the school board of that city is of the opinion that it ought to take charge of the city schools. Speaking on general principles, we may say that it would appear to be desirable for all the incorporated cities to take charge of the schools within their limits.

In a paragraph, reprinted elsewhere, from the Kamloops Standard we have taken the liberty of correcting what we suppose must have been a slip of the pen. It was a six weeks' run of the Cariboo gold mine that cleaned up \$61,987.

Advertisement for Castoria, featuring a signature and the text 'SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF GASTORIA'. It includes a list of ailments treated and a list of ingredients.

Advertisement for Dixie H. Ross & Co. featuring a list of products and prices: Sugar, Granulated, 20lbs. for \$1; Manitoba Creamery Butter, 25c. lb.; Manitoba Dairy Butter, 20c. lb.; Biscuits, 10c. a tin; Manila Cigars, bundle of 10, 75c.; Honey, 1-lb. Jars, 25c.

Advertisement for Lea and Perrins' Sauce, featuring a signature and the text 'LEA AND PERRINS' ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE'. It includes the text 'OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins is NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.'

Advertisement for The Present Issue of The Semi-Weekly Colonist, featuring the text 'THE PRESENT ISSUE OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST' and 'Contains all the News INCLUDING FULL REPORTS OF ALL THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS. PRICE 5 CENTS PER COPY. PER ANNUM \$1.50.'

Fragmentary text from the right edge of the page, including 'SIR WILFRID'S', 'It Was Not Conspicuous', 'Further Humiliation', 'MONTREAL, Sept.', 'Tupper in the course', 'I may say the', 'I avoided a', 'any part in the', 'though I was invited', 'Laurier was the', 'I strongly dis', 'against preferential', 'I did not wish', 'interfere with the', 'him, and it would', 'for me to be present on', 'without appar', 'in the stand be', 'adopting a very disagree', 'Sir Charles Tupper sp', 'the cordial reception', 'Laurier. He denied', 'denunciation of the trea', 'treaties was due to t', 'Wilfrid Laurier. It s', 'state paper lately iss', 'recommended by Sir', 'every member of the', 'premiers had voted in', 'nunciation. It was th', 'in bad taste, but an ac', 'tude, and utterly at', 'facts for Sir Wilfrid', 'that the denunciation', 'was secured by Sir', 'Canada. Sir Charle', 'dicted still greater in', 'government in connec', 'ferential clause in t', 'Chamberlain's recent', 'preference could be g', 'without the expulsion', 'clause and the submi', 'specially naming that', 'the German and Belg', 'been disposed of, th', 'nations clause remain', 'tain's commercial trea', 'colonies are a party, a', 'that any tariff conc', 'another third power in', 'countries having a gov', 'ment with England.'

SIR WILFRID'S MODESTY

It Was Not Conspicuous When He Took Credit for the Abrogation of Those Treaties.

Further Humiliation in Store Before the Preferential Tangle is Straightened Out.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—Sir Charles Tupper in the course of an interview says: "I may say that, while I was in London, I avoided altogether taking part in the Jubilee festivities, although I was invited, because I found Laurier was taking an attitude of strongly disapproval in speaking in preferential trade within the limits of the correspondence up to this time, he says: "It may not be out of place for me to recall to your lordship that I have already had occasion to mention, in President's expectations of the governments of Russia and Japan, powers interested in the preservation of the seal herds of Behring sea, to be represented at the conference."

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL. FAVORABLE TO CANADA

The Ministers Again at Work With Some Interesting Business to Dispose of.

Hurdman's Mill Burned—A Yukon Scheme Blocked—General Gascoigne Returning.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—At the cabinet council today considerable arrears of departmental business were overtaken, the ministers being anxious to clear up a number of routine matters prior to the departure of the finance minister for England. Mr. Fielding says he has not quite decided the date of his departure. It was expected that the cabinet would consider Sir Oliver Mowat's resignation as minister of justice and his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario, as well as who will succeed him as minister of justice.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Their Recent Cuban Correspondence Has Been Very Mild in Tone.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—It can be stated in reference to the Paris publication purporting to give the substance of General Woodford's communication to the Duke of Patana yesterday, that there has been misapprehension on several important points, notably in respect to an ultimatum and the setting of a time limit for the conclusion of the war.

THE RUSHING YUKON SUPPLIES.

The United States Authorities Spurring On the Transportation Companies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Alger spent some time this morning in conference with President Wear and Michael Codaby, of the Alaska Transportation and Trading Company. They announced their intention to make every effort to get as much of the supplies at present stored up in the Yukon as possible, and it is expected that three more steamers can be run up before the river closes entirely next week.

THEY FEAR THE ADVANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS AND FIGHTING MEN NO LONGER OFFER.

They Have Performed Many Feats of Daring and Shown Skill as Marksmen.

SIMLA, Sept. 20.—The operations against the Mahmonds continue in the centre of interest. The latest dispatches from Gen. Jeffries report that he advanced again on Sunday from Camp Mayate to attack the enemy west of the valley. The chiefs came for a parley, but were informed that they could not be heard until all arms had been surrendered.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Texada Island Properties Attracting Great Attention—Several New Transactions Reported.

The Railway Belt Settlers' Claims Now Before the Commission at Nanaimo.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 20.—The night-watchman of the bark General Fairchild was drowned yesterday by falling overboard. He came from San Francisco. Mr. Blewett, president of the Van Andra, has been in the city for several days on his way East on business connected with the Texada properties. He has just come by wire to examine and report on one of the most promising mines in Gripple Creek territory.

TRIBESMEN VERY TIRED

They Fear the Advance of British Troops and Fighting Men No Longer Offer.

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MR. TARTE'S TROUBLES.

Witnesses in His Suit for Libel Fail to Appear in Court.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—The famous Tarte-Grenier libel case will be heard to-morrow before Justice Wurtelle. Many of the witnesses summoned to appear this morning failed to do so. The list includes Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Adolphe Chapleau, Alderman M.P.P., Hon. L. O. Taillon, Hon. St. Louis, Hon. F. Geoffrion, J. Jean, the well known contractor, Ernest Paquet, Mr. Ouellet, and others, who are expected to appear to-morrow.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Members of the Legislature in Hard Luck—Early Candidates for the Majority.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 20.—L. A. Hamilton, Land Commissioner of the C.P.R., has, in addition to his duties, been officially appointed commissioner of lands for the Crown's Nest Pass and E. C. Southern railway, also the Colony and Keopie may railway, and all land and townsite business for British Columbia will hereafter be transacted through the Winnipeg office. Mr. Hamilton is at present in Montreal but returns to the city about Thursday. He will at once proceed to British Columbia to arrange the details of administration.

WHO'S AFRAID?

A London Paper Says the United States is Suffering From Big Head.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Globe this afternoon, in an editorial on the utility of arbitration with a power which disregards all the legal and ordinary considerations of civilized nations, says: "Lord Salisbury has treated the United States with a kindness they do not deserve, always wearing a silk glove until America has broken the glove. The idea of our being afraid of a fourth-rate power like the United States could only have occurred to the authors of the non-intervention act." It is held that America has lost all sense of the proportion and formation she plays on the minor roles of affairs.

SMALL HOPE FOR ANDREE.

His Balloon Could Not Have Been Kept Up for More Than Twelve Hours.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says: "The reports that Prof. Andree's balloon has been sighted in the interior of Siberia are not believed here. 'Capt. Kovanko, the leading aeronautic expert in Russia, entirely discredits them. He asserts that if Andree returns it will certainly not be in midair, as the balloon could not have kept up beyond 12 days.'"

PEARY'S BARK RETURNS.

He Has the Precious Meteorite and Equipment for Next Year's Trip.

SYDNEY, Sept. 20.—The steam sailing bark Hope, with Lieut. E. Peary and party on board returning from North Greenland, arrived here to-day. All on board are well. The huge Cape York meteorite, the largest in the world, is in her hold and bedded in tons of ballast. There are on board six Cape York Eskimo men, who will go with Peary next year to attempt to reach the North Pole.

NORTHERN TELEGRAPH LINE.

Canadian Government to Undertake Its Construction at Once.

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—The Canadian government has decided to build at once a telegraph line from the head of Lynn canal to Lake Tagish, and has obtained from the American authorities permission to cross United States territory in this work. The line will be built over the White Pass with as little delay as possible. It may not go on poles at all, but take the form of an overhead cable.

THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

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