

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Heavy Fall of Snow Near Vancouver - Visit of Hon. Clarke Wallace.

The Worst Storm for Many Years - Mining in and About Trail Creek.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER, Sept. 19. - Hon. Clarke Wallace, comptroller of customs, will be here tomorrow, on a tour of inspection.

There was a heavy fall of snow in the mountains near Vancouver last night. No injury was done by the Wiggins gale last night in the harbor. The storm was not violent here, but anchors were lowered and ships were swung out.

A large amount of snow was swamped and sunk at Seveston. The steamers Iona and Edgar had not been reported to-night and some fears were expressed.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 20. - Captain Beck, of Seattle, who has been canvassing here for funds to erect a home for the adult blind on the coast, collected \$131.50.

The scheme to construct a marine railway in Vancouver is meeting with great favor here, but some opposition is made by Deadman's Island being chosen as a site for the railroad, owing to its proximity to Vancouver's play ground - Stanley Park.

The Vernon council have engaged Vancouver's City Engineer to advise them as to the construction of waterworks. The water supply will be taken from springs in the town or from a lake in the immediate vicinity.

An inquest was held on the body of M. J. McLeod, killed at Hastings mill, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

Work is progressing very favorably on the Cariboo and Horsely mines. It is thought no clean-up will be made until the end of the season.

The eighty-fifth anniversary of the republic of Chili was celebrated by Consul Morcia. All the consuls in the city were his guests and some very eloquent speeches were made.

Rev. Mr. Medley's place as pastor of the Congregational church will be filled by Rev. H. C. Mason, of Brandon, Man.

Two men, Johnson and Ward, were arrested on a charge of being drunk this morning. It was discovered that they were both crazy. They were immediately examined and will be sent to the asylum.

Collingwood Schreiber, deputy minister of railways for Canada, arrived in Vancouver by to-day's express.

The bottling department of Doering & Marzetti's brewery was damaged by fire last night.

Caple Bros. and Charles Day are taking photographs of Stanley Park and the city. They will be arranged in album form and sent to England for sale and presentation.

WESTMINSTER, Sept. 19. - At the mouth of the river the storm was the worst for many years. The waves swept across the cannery wharves and dashed the spray over the tops of the buildings. Many salmon boats were battered to pieces by being knocked together. The ship Wythop at Costello's cannery broke from her moorings.

The sad announcement was made to-day of the death of Garnet, 12 year old son of Judge Bole, from typhoid fever. Garnet was a bright intelligent lad and a favorite with all who knew him. The news reached Judge Bole while he was in Victoria.

Chief Theodore Akerman, of the Westminister fire department, who in his official capacity as Grand Chancellor, K. of P., of British Columbia, recently visited the K. of P. lodges at Kamloops and Vernon, has just returned, and states that although he found times rather dull he was greatly pleased with the evident fertility of much of the country visited. He was surprised to find such an extent of wheat land as he saw in the Okanagan country and the Spallumcheen valley. At both Kamloops and Vernon apples and plums of very fine quality were seen. The fruit trees were apparently free from pests, and as a consequence, the fruit, apples particularly, was clean and very marketable, both in flavor and appearance. Orchards and gardens are irrigated, with excellent results. The vegetable season, especially tomatoes, of which tons were then on the vines - were equal in size and quality to anything he had ever seen in California.

J. J. Wilson, Fort Haney, brought to the city 25 boxes of peaches the product of one tree, which he sold at one dollar a box.

WESTMINSTER, Sept. 20. - Another public meeting will be held on Saturday to consider the bridge question.

There is only room for three more patients at the provincial asylum at Vancouver in sending two patients over this week.

A rather interesting game law case was decided in the District court yesterday. A year ago Douglas Lymington got permission from George Goddard of Langley, to shoot deer on the farm owned by that gentleman. A short time ago Lymington killed two deer on the Goddard farm, on which Goddard the son is living, giving one of the deer to Goddard Jr. Goddard Jr. lived a mile away from the farm. The vegetable season for illegal killing of deer, and Captain Pittendrigg who heard the evidence has fined the accused \$25. The case has been appealed.

NANAIMO, Sept. 20. - To complete arrangements for holding the synod here on the 18th proximo, a meeting was held on Wednesday evening, and a committee appointed composed of Rev. Canon Good, Rev. G. Taylor, Messrs. J. S. Stannard, E. E. Taylor, C. W. Durrant and W. H. Simpson, with the assistance of two ladies from each church. The synod has been instituted nearly twenty years and this will be the first occasion on which it has been held outside the cathedral city of Victoria. It is expected that at least fifty ministers and lay delegates will be present, and the session extend over three days.

Wellington Horticultural, Agricultural and Industrial show opens to-morrow, and from the manner in which it has been advertised to ought to be a great success. The missionary steamer Glad Tidings arrived to-day from Port Simpson. Her captain reports trouble in the vicinity of Cape Mudge caused by whites supplying Indians with liquor. On the 10th inst., a klootch

was drowned out of a canoe while intoxicated. Eleven unopened bottles were found in the canoe. The Indian agent at Alert Bay is endeavoring to secure the arrest of the guilty parties.

ROSEBUSH. (From the Rosebud Miner.) The men at work in the Deer Park mine broke into a body of clean ore Tuesday afternoon. A very satisfactory assay was had from it and development will now be pushed forward with greater confidence than ever.

Some high grade ore has been found on the Alberta, a claim lying south of the Iron Cliff on Columbia mountains. Free gold was found in some of the rock taken out this last week.

The Midway, a claim on Stony creek, west of Blue's sawmill, has been bonded to E. L. Sawyer, of Tacoma, and will be developed as soon as the vein is every appearance of promise. An assay of \$20 in gold was made from the surface.

The St. Elmo is looking well. The tunnel at the east end is now about 40 feet into the cliff and the face is well mixed with ore. Solid ore is exposed as any moment. Some very good concentrations are showing \$24 in gold has been found near the west end of the claim, but no work is being done there at present.

A new opening has been made on the Homestead ledge nearly midway between the shaft and the short tunnel. The ore was found in solid mass near the surface and a test showed 151 ounces in silver and \$12 in gold.

J. L. Warner, of Seattle, has purchased the one-third interest in D. J. Hughes in the O. K. mine, and has been on the property most of the week making suggestions as to development work, which is badly needed.

Work on the tunnel of the Jumbo was commenced Tuesday. The opening for the tunnel was made about 225 feet down the hill and will give a depth on the ledge of 150 feet. When the surface was cleared off for the tunnel opening some very good looking copper was found.

The notice of Robert E. Lee has been reduced to four men, pending the arrival of the new pump and hoisting machinery. Exploration continues in the new surface opening, from which assays ranging from \$41 to \$55 in gold have been obtained.

Solid ore has been struck in the opening about 100 feet southeast of the lead of Erin tunnel, at a depth of eighteen feet from the surface.

Some very high assays are reported from the Indian Consolidated, sometimes called the Good Friday. A tunnel has been started in on the ledge, which is of immense proportions, and ore found in considerable blocks that run high in silver with a fair value in gold.

Work is to be resumed on the Gertrude. Situated at the west of the War Eagle, it can hardly fail to catch one or more of the gold bearing ledges. Expert mining men have no doubt that good ore will be found in that part of Red Mountain.

Two careful samples were taken from No. 2 tunnel by the O.K. mine. One from the face of the tunnel, and the test showed one to be \$25 25 in gold and copper, and the other to be \$21 25 in gold and copper. The percentage of copper in one was 5, the percentage of copper in the other was 3.

The War Eagle compressor is to be located at the bottom of the gulch east of the present workings of the mine. A force of men is clearing the ground and getting the foundations ready for the new 200 horse power boilers.

The showing on the Iron Horse is greater and more astonishing than ever. On Thursday a chamber sixteen feet square had been put in the ore and no walls found. Three crews of men are at work, one in the face of the tunnel, one in the south end of the cross cut and one in the north end. On Thursday Mr. Humphreys knocked off half a bushel for a length of two feet from the south side and an assay of this showed \$75 in gold to the ton. He took a large sample along five feet of the face further north and the assay of this showed \$46 in gold to the ton, making an average of \$64 for seven feet.

The Roderick Dhu is now coming rapidly into notice. A tunnel has been run in 18 feet on the ledge from the Sheep creek side of the hill. The ledge is four or five feet wide between very clean, well defined walls, and the rock in the face of the tunnel is thoroughly streaked with mineral. It is a good concentrating ore, but will no doubt soon turn into pure sulphide.

The air is bad in the Centre Star tunnel, and pipe has been ordered and will be in place in a few days when work will go on as usual. An upraise is being made at a point 450 feet from the tunnel entrance, and when this is completed the air question will be settled. The tunnel will be extended 100 feet further to the line of the Le Roi, when it is expected 100,000 tons of ore will be exposed.

The Centre Star is already a big mine. It has one ore chute 134 feet long and from 10 to 20 feet wide - one will run \$25 to \$30 in gold, and another chute of still greater extent that will average \$12 in gold. The face of the tunnel, headed directly for the Le Roi, is in solid ore of good grade.

(From the Prospector.) The town of Trail is just now in the focus of fortune's rays. The townsite shows up admirably since the streets have been cleared. Three or four new buildings are being constructed and many more will be soon. The smelter site has been surveyed, and excavations are being made for the foundations of the buildings. This work must be completed within twelve days. Contracts have been let for most of the material required in the smelter. Anderson & Co. tally, the contractors, expect to have ready for business before the first of November.

It is hardly "Lo, the poor Indian," in these days. Several tribes are very well-to-do. The Cherokees have large wealth, both in money and lands. The Chickasaw Indians, says an exchange, have in cash invested by the government for their use, \$260 for every man, woman and child, and besides each has 930 acres of good land. This a family of five have \$1,300 cash and 4,550 acres. Some other tribes are as well-to-do. They are also having cash to advance their children, and many are taking advantage of them. It is well that the latter days of the red men are better than those that have passed.

THEODORE DURRANT.

Anticipated Attempt to Make Out an Alibi Foreclosed by the District Attorney.

Organist King Admits that it Had Been Suggested to Change His Evidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19. - The Durrant trial has become the fashion. Society has set its approval upon attendance at its sessions, and yesterday for the first time, an acknowledged belle of Pacific Heights was the accused from a front seat. Reva, C. O. Brown and D. Hanson Irwin were in evidence for the church, while M. Arismendi, consular representative of the Car-

looked on for the diplomat.

A preliminary hearing was conducted, important by the prosecution. The fear was entertained by the district attorney that from the testimony of Mrs. Leak the jury might get an impression that it might have been Alise Durant who had shot the woman who accompanied Durrant to the church on the afternoon of April 3. To remove the possibility of doubt on this point Miss Turner's testimony was available and it was thought advisable to call it.

Edna Lucille Warner testified that she was a member of the Society of Christian Endeavor, of which Durrant was secretary, and was a member of Emanuel church. Then the district attorney asked her this question: "Were you in Emanuel church with Theodore Durrant on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 3?" Witness replied: "No." There were no further questions, no cross examination, and the witness was then excused.

George R. King, organist and associate of Durrant in Emanuel church, said he had seen Durrant well. Durrant was assistant superintendent of the Sunday school and sometimes sang in the choir when witness played the organ. On the afternoon of April 3 King went into the church to practice the new piece. After he had been a few minutes Durrant walked in. Durrant's hair was disheveled, he was pale and agitated, and he looked ill. He had his coat and hat off, and explained his appearance by saying that he was repairing a leak in the gas pipes, and that he had been overcome by gas.

The prosecution seemed to emphasize slight discrepancies in the testimony of King, who was plainly using every means to the best of his ability to get Durrant out of the case. King's testimony was omitted important parts in his testimony. Everything that could be construed as injuring Durrant's case could be extracted from King only with the greatest difficulty.

He had seen Durrant, he admitted, after the preliminary hearing, and after Durrant's father and mother, with whom he had talked over his testimony regarding Durrant on that fatal afternoon.

King, under the skillful questioning of the district attorney, finally admitted that it had been suggested to him that he should testify that he had seen Durrant on the afternoon of April 3, but that he had refused to do so, and that he had changed his testimony had been made in the county jail by defendant, and in the office of Durrant's attorneys by Attorneys Deuprey and Dickinson. This charge created a tremendous sensation. Deuprey excitedly jumped to his feet and shouted that the whole story of his endeavoring to change the testimony of the witness was a myth in the brain of the witness. But, as to his dispute Deuprey's remarks, the district attorney asked him to testify that he (King) was a close friend of Durrant and anxious to see him acquitted. He said he had examined all the gas jets in the church after Durrant's arrest and he could find no leak in any place. He asked Durrant why he had not called the district attorney to see the gas jets, and when the case is taken up in mind to ask him what he meant by it. He will be subjected to as severe a cross examination by the prosecution as by the defense.

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SEATTLE, Sept. 19. - If Durrant is acquitted by the jury, the people will be surprised and then hang him in some public place, said H. R. Wall, of Chicago, to a reporter. "I have followed that case through with great interest," he continued. "I don't know why I did it, but I did it just the same. Everybody down here believes Durrant is guilty. The newspaper men of the city, who have been at work on the case from the day of Durrant's arrest, are all of the opinion that he should swing, and while they all try to tell a fair story in their respective papers, they have a hard time doing it. I was in San Francisco on the first day of the trial. I had a friend in the court room of I never saw such a 'maddening throng' in all my life. Think of thousands of people sitting in a court room day in and day out for the purpose of listening to the examination of jurors. "Now that the trial is on one cannot get a seat unless you hang about the court house a couple of hours before court convenes. It is a great case, and I think from the evidence in the possession of the police that he should be convicted. There are very few people in San Francisco who do not think that he will be. That jury will bring in a verdict of guilty even if the case does not make out a strong case. There is a strong feeling everywhere against the prisoner."

MONTECAL, Sept. 19. - Miss Amanda Haden has taken action for \$6,000 damages against the Sisters of Mercy. She states that she entered an order in 1888 and took her vows two years later. On September 7 she states the Superior dismissed her and turned her out on the street penniless.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

Another Mission in China Wrecked by Natives - Death of Princess Battenberg.

Italian Demonstration in Rome - French Force Landed at Parma With Some Loss.

LONDON, Sept. 19. - A despatch to the Times from Hongkong says that the Italian mission at Mallo, west of Swatow, was wrecked on Monday. The foreigners had evacuated it owing to the warnings they had received from other stations that thousands of rebels were gathering and looting the property of the wealthy Chinese. The troops sent to the district to quell the

announces that the withdrawal was due to an English attack on Canton because of the recent massacres.

The Dwarver Princess of Battenberg, whose son Prince Henry of Battenberg, is the husband of Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, is dead.

A building in the course of erection in Lloster Strasse Gaben in Brandenburg, Germany, collapsed to-day, burying sixteen workmen in the ruins. Nine of them were killed and the others severely injured.

Representatives of all the troops which took part in the expedition which marched into Rome in 1870 arrived there to-day, each detachment bringing its colors. They were received by a number of generals and officers. All of the colors were deposited in the Quirinal.

A Rome despatch to the Standard says that the Pope has received from Cardinal Gibbons an address of protest against the Roman fête.

A despatch to the Daily News from Bordeaux says that the machinery in the electricity building at the exhibition was destroyed by fire at midnight. Other buildings were threatened.

The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that the announcement of subscriptions for the restoration of the Vatican is received with the greatest ridicule both by Italian officials and by the Vatican. It is regarded as a bad joke, especially so while the celebrations are proceeding.

Despatches from Paris state that a French force has landed north of Amaze, and has blooded Zouaves, close to where the firing occurred last May. Governor Gabral, who was prominent where the fighting occurred last May, is preparing to assist the French.

An official despatch from Havana says that a court-martial has condemned the captain of the American steamer Mascotte to eight years and the fireman to ten years imprisonment at hard labor for landing cartridges in Cuba for the insurgents.

THE NEW ENEMY. CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 19. - Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, created a sensation at the monument dedication on the field of Chattanooga, the conclusion of his speech being as follows:

"Instead of an armed force that we can meet on the field, there is to-day an enemy that is invisible, and he is everywhere at work destroying our institutions. That enemy is corruption. It seeks to direct official action to the ruin of the people. It seeks to control the construction of the laws, to control the press, to set fashions and shape public sentiment; it has emasculated American politics, and places it on the low plane of juggling. The tendency is now for public parties to forsake principle and follow expediency. For more than a decade often drawn to evade or straddle every live issue. The idea is now to jangle rather than to convince, to ignore great wrongs and wink at abuses, to court the support of con-

stitutional enemies in the field. To-day our country is calling for men who will be true to republican institutions at home. Never before did this republic call so loudly as it does to-day for a strong, sturdy manhood that will stand up defiantly and dare to fight an enemy in the field. To-day our country is calling for men who will be true to republican institutions at home. Never before did this republic call so loudly as it does to-day for a strong, sturdy manhood that will stand up defiantly and dare to fight an enemy in the field. To-day our country is calling for men who will be true to republican institutions at home. Never before did this republic call so loudly as it does to-day for a strong, sturdy manhood that will stand up defiantly and dare to fight an enemy in the field.

WINNEPEG WIRINGS. WINNEPEG, Sept. 19. - (Special.) - Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, arrived here this afternoon, en route to the Pacific Coast. He remains here for several days and will inspect the grain fields in company of Superintendent Whyte.

Hon. Mr. Daly returned this evening from Ras Portage, Lake of the Woods, where he inspected the Long Range rapids for improvements, for which several owners and residents of the Rainy River district are agitating.

NO LENIENCY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19. - The attitude of the Emperor of China in relation to the recent outbreaks against missionaries in Shown in an edict recently issued by the Emperor, who says: "Since the opening of international commerce with Western countries, foreigners have always resided in the inland districts at peace and harmony with their native neighbors, and we, in our imperial love for both native and foreigner alike, have time and again commanded our high provincial authorities to pay extra heed constantly to protect the latter from harm. Judge of our extreme indignation, then, upon hearing recently, first of the capital of Szechuen, where chapels have been destroyed and burned down by rioters, thereby fanning the flames of destruction far and wide, inasmuch that a number of our provinces and districts simultaneously followed in the footsteps of Szechuen, and now to receive news from

of forwarding fruit in cold storage is not impeded by the lack of success attending their initial experiment. It simply emphasizes, he says, the necessity of fast steamers with proper accommodation.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said the decision of the home government on Mr. Huddart's application for an Imperial subsidy might be expected soon. When Hon. Mr. Ives was in England recently, he was approached by certain steamship companies with a view to their submitting an offer for a seventeen-knot service; but until a decision was reached by the Imperial government in reference to Mr. Huddart's scheme, the Dominion government could hardly consider the advisability of reducing the speed of the proposed service. Steamship authorities may that a seventeen-knot service cannot be established with a less subsidy than half a million dollars annually.

It is currently reported that Hon. Mr. Montague will be appointed minister of agriculture. He acted as representative of that department in the Commons very acceptably last season.

Hon. Mr. Foster returned to the Capital to-day. There will be a great demonstration in Changanay next month, when the movement on the battle will be unveiled. Hon. Mr. Dickey will be present, as well as General John Macdonell and Lord Arundel, the two latter lineal descendants of Colonel George Macdonell, commander of the British troops at the battle.

TORONTO TOPICS. TORONTO, Sept. 19. - (Special.) - The rumor that the health of Sir Oliver Mowat was causing serious apprehensions to his family and colleagues, is declared groundless by Hon. Mr. Marter, the acting Premier, and Sheriff Mowat, Sir Oliver's son, each of whom has recently received letters from the Premier in which he reported himself to be in excellent health and spirits, and much benefited by his trip to the old country.

There are eleven murder cases for trial at the various Fall sittings in Ontario during the next five weeks.

Contractors will to-day be awarded for getting down a central sewerage bay. It is expected the citizens will soon be getting a supply of pure lake water.

The provincial health officer has received notification of a serious outbreak of diphtheria in the townships of North and South Gosfield and Colchester, Essex county.

Dallas P. Hyams, one of the twins connected with the Wells murder case, is ill in the Toronto jail from stomach trouble.

When Patti appeared on a London stage recently the worn diamonds that the dairy press estimated to be worth \$350,000. Miss Patti says they are worth a round million of dollars and perhaps more. They comprise 3,700 stones, not one of which weighs less than six carats.

In India there are nearly 140 cotton mills worked by steam, 94 of which are in the Bombay Presidency. In these mills over 130,000 hands are employed.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Ontario Fruit Shipments to England - Mr. Huddart and Post Atlantic Mail Service.

Hon. Mr. Montague to Be Minister of Agriculture - Anniversary of Chateaugay.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Sept. 19. - Cable advice received at the Department of Agriculture today state that the Ontario fruit shipped by the steamer Mongolian reached Liverpool on Tuesday. Only the summer apples were in good condition. The other fruits were considerably damaged owing to the failure of the cold storage plant. Horticulturists

of forwarding fruit in cold storage is not impeded by the lack of success attending their initial experiment. It simply emphasizes, he says, the necessity of fast steamers with proper accommodation.

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# The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1895.

VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 42

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NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 19.—At the mouth of the river the storm was the worst for many years. The waves swept across the quay wharves and dashed the spray over the tops of the buildings. Many salmon boats were battered to pieces by being knocked together. The ship Wythop at Costello's cannery broke from her moorings.

The sad announcement was made to-day of the death of Garnet, 12 year old son of Judge Bole, from typhoid fever. Garnet was a bright intelligent lad and a favorite with all who knew him. The news reached Judge Bole while he was in Victoria.

Chief Theodore Herman, of the Westminister fire department, who in his official capacity as Grand Chancellor, K. of P., of British Columbia, recently visited the K. of P. lodges at Kamloops and Vernon, has just returned, and states that although he found times rather dull he was greatly pleased with the evident fertility of much of the country visited. He was surprised to find such an extent of wheat land as he saw in the Okanagan country and the Spallumcheen valley. At both Kamloops and Vernon apples and plums of very fine quality were seen. The fruit trees were apparently free from pests, and as a consequence, the fruit, apples particularly, was clean and very marketable, both in flavor and appearance. Ornaments and gardens are irrigated, with excellent results. The vegetables seen—especially tomatoes, of which tons were then on the vines—were equal in size and quality to anything he had ever seen in California.

J. J. Wilson, Fort Haney, brought to the city 25 boxes of peaches the product of one tree, which he sold at one dollar a box.

WESTMINSTER, Sept. 20.—Another public meeting will be held on Saturday to consider the bridge question.

There is only room for three more patients at the provincial asylum. Vancouver is sending two patients over this week.

A rather interesting game law case was decided in the District court yesterday. A year ago Douglas Lynington got permission from Geo. Goddard to Langley, shoot deer on the farm owned by that gentleman. A short time ago Lynington killed two deer on the Goddard farm, on which Goddard the son is living, giving one of the deer to Goddard Jr. Goddard Jr. lived a mile away from the farm. Mr. Lynington was charged for illegal killing of deer, and Captain Pittendrigg who heard the evidence has fined the accused \$25. The case has been appealed.

## NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Sept. 20.—To complete arrangements for holding the synod here on the 18th proximo, a meeting was held on Wednesday evening, and a committee appointed composed of Rev. Canon Good, Rev. C. Taylor, Messrs. J. S. Stannard, E. E. Taylor, C. W. Durrant and J. H. Simpson, with the assistance of two ladies from each church. The synod has been instituted nearly twenty years and this will be the first occasion on which it has been held outside the cathedral city of Victoria. It is expected that at least fifty ministers and lay delegates will be present, and the session extended over three days.

Wellington Horticultural, Agricultural and Industrial show opens to-morrow, and from the manner in which it has been advertised it ought to be a great success.

The missionary steamer Glad Tidings arrived to-day from Port Simpson. Her captain reports trouble in the vicinity of Cape Mudge caused by whites supplying Indians with liquor. On the 10th inst., a klootch

was drowned out of a canoe while intoxicated. Eleven unopened bottles were found in the canoe. The Indian agent at Alert Bay is endeavoring to secure the arrest of the guilty parties.

## ROSSLAND.

(From the Rossland Miner.)  
The man at work in the Deer Park mine broke into a body of clean ore Tuesday afternoon. A very satisfactory assay was had from it and development will now be pushed forward with greater confidence than ever.

Some high grade ore has been found on the Alberta, a claim lying south of the Iron Colb on Columbia mountain. Free gold was found in some of the rock taken out this last week.

The Midway, a claim on Stony creek, west of Blue's sawmill, has been bonded to E. L. Sawyer, of Tacoma, and will be developed as once. The vein has every appearance of genuine fissure. An assay of \$30 in gold was had from the surface.

On the Monday, July 23rd to the Home, a shaft is now down 22 feet and 15 inches of fine looking ore exposed at the bottom. The last assay showed \$9 in gold, \$8 in silver and 3 per cent copper.

The St. Enoch is looking well. The tunnel at the east end is now about 40 feet in to the cliff and the face is well mixed with ore. Solid ore may be exposed at any moment. Some very good concentrating ore showing \$20 in gold has been found near the west end of the claim, but no work is being done there at present.

A new opening has been made on the Homestake ledge nearly midway between the shaft and the short tunnel above. The ore was found in solid mass near the surface and a test showed 151 ounces in silver and \$12 in gold.

J. L. Warner, of Seattle, has purchased the one-third interest of D. J. Hughes in the O. K. mine and has been on the property most of the week making suggestions as to development work, which is badly needed.

Work on the tunnel of the Jumbo was commenced Tuesday. The opening for the tunnel was made about 225 feet down the hill and will give a depth on the ledge of 150 feet. When the surface was cleared off for the tunnel opening some very good looking copper was found.

The force of the Robert E. Lee has been reduced to four men, pending the arrival of the new pump and hoisting machinery. Exploration continues in the new shaft opening, from which assays ranging from \$41 to \$55 in gold have been obtained. Solid ore has been struck in the new opening about 100 feet southeast of the shaft of Brit tunnel, at a depth of eighteen feet from the surface.

Some very high assays are reported from the Indians Consolidated, sometimes called the Good Friday. A tunnel has been started in the ledge, which is of immense proportions, and ore found in considerable blocks that runs high in silver with a fair value in gold.

Work is to be resumed on the Gertrude. Situated as it is west of the War angle, it can hardly fail to catch one or more of the gold bearing ledges. Expert mining men have no doubt that good ore will be found in that part of Red mountain.

A sickle of much importance was made in No. 2 tunnel of the Cliff last Saturday. Two careful samples were taken from across the face of the tunnel, and the test showed one to be \$25 25 in gold and copper, and the other to be \$31 25 in gold and copper. The percentage of copper in one was 5, the percentage of copper in the other was 9.

The War Eagle compressor is to be located at the bottom of the gulch east of the present workings of the mine. A force of men is clearing the ground and getting the foundations ready for the new 200 horse power boiler.

The showing on the Iron Horse is greater and more substantial than ever. On Thursday a chamber sixteen feet square had been cut in the ore and no walls found. Three crews of men are at work, one in the face of the tunnel, one in the south end of the cross cut and one in the north end. On Thursday Mr. Humphreys knocked off half a bushel for a length of two feet from the south side and an assay of this showed \$75 in gold to the ton. He also took a sample along five feet of the face further north and the assay of this showed \$46 in gold to the ton, making an average of \$54 for seven feet.

The Roderick Dhu is now coming rapidly into notice. A tunnel has been run in 18 feet on the ledge from the Sheep creek side of the hill. The ledge is four or five feet wide between very clean, well defined walls, and the rock in the face of the tunnel is thoroughly streaked with mineral. It is a good concentrating ore, but will no doubt soon turn into pure sulphide.

The air is bad in the Centre Star tunnel, and pipe has been ordered and will be in place in a few days when work will go on as usual. An apraise is being made at a point 450 feet from the tunnel entrance, and when this is completed the air question will be settled. The tunnel will be extended 800 feet further to the line of the Le Roi, when it is expected 100,000 tons of ore will be exposed.

The Centre Star is already a big mine. It has one ore chute 134 feet long and from 10 to 20 feet wide that will run \$25 to \$30 in gold, and another chute of still greater extent that will average \$12 in gold. The face of the tunnel, headed directly for the Le Roi, is in solid ore of good grade.

(From the Prospector.)  
The town of Trail is just now in the focus of fortune's rays. The townsite shows up admirably since the streets have been cleared. Three or four new buildings are being constructed and many more will be soon. The smelter site has been surveyed, and excavations are being made for the foundations of the buildings. This work must be completed within twelve days. Contracts have been let for most of the material required in the smelter. Anderson & Costello, the contractors, expect to have the works for business before the first of November.

It is hardly "Lo, the poor Indian," in these days. Several tribes are very well-to-do. The Cherokees have large wealth, both in money and lands. The Chickasaws, Indians, says an exchange, have in cash invested by the government for their use, \$260 for every man, woman and child, and besides each has 930 acres of good land. Thus a family of five have \$1,300 cash and 4,650 acres. Some other tribes are as well-to-do. They are also having chances to educate their children, and many are taking advantage of them. It is well that the latter days of the red men are better than those that have passed.

## THEODORE DURRANT.

### Anticipated Attempt to Make Out an Alibi Forestalled by the District Attorney.

### Organist King Admits that It Had Been Suggested to Change His Evidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The Durrant trial has become the fashion. Society has set its approval upon attendance at its sessions, and yesterday for the first time, an acknowledged belle of Pacific Heights viewed the accused from a front seat. Revs. C. O. Brown and D. Hanson Irwin were in evidence for the church, while M. Artimovitch, consular representative of the Czar, looked on for the diplomatic service. Miss Turner's testimony was considered important by the prosecution. The fear was entertained by the district attorney that from the testimony of Mrs. Leak the jury might get the impression that it might have been Miss Turner and not the others severely injured.

A building in the course of erection in Liostrer Straese Caben in Brandenburg, Germany, collapsed to-day, burying sixteen workmen in the ruins. Nine of them were killed and the others severely injured.

Representatives of all the troops which took part in the expedition which marched into Rome in 1870 arrived there to-day, each detachment bringing its colors. They were received by a number of generals and other officers. All of the colors were deposited in the Quirinal.

A Rome despatch to the Standard says that the Oservatore Romano announces that the Pope has received from Cardinal Gibbons an address of protest against the Roman fetes.

A despatch to the Daily News from Bourdeaux says that the machinery in the electricity building at the exhibition was destroyed by fire at midnight. Other buildings were threatened.

The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that the announcement of subscriptions for the ransom of Rome and its restoration to the Pope is received with the greatest ridicule both by Italian officials and by the Vatican. It is regarded as a bad joke, especially so while the celebrations are proceeding.

Despatches from Paris state that a French force has landed north of Amapa, and has blocked Zouani, close to where the firing occurred last May. Governor Gabral, who was prominent where the fighting occurred last May, is preparing to assist the French.

An official despatch from Havana says that a court-martial has condemned the captain of the American steamer Mascotte to eight years and the fireman to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor for landing cartridges in Cuba for sale to insurgents.

Eight Mussulmen have been arrested for being concerned in the attack upon the American St. Paul's college at Taras, which occurred early in August, several students having been maltreated and missionaries threatened.

## THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

### Another Mission in China Wrecked by Natives—Death of Princess Battenberg.

### Italian Demonstration in Rome—French Force Landed at Para With Some Loss.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A despatch to the Times from Hongkong says that the Basile mission at Mollie, west of Swatara, was wrecked on Monday. The foreigners had evacuated it owing to the warnings they had received from other stations that thousands of rebels were gathering and looting the property of the wealthy Chinese. The troops sent to the district to quell the riot were driven away recently. The despatch announces that the withdrawal was due to an English attack on Canton because of the recent massacres.

The Dowager Princess of Battenberg whose son Prince Henry of Battenberg, is the husband of Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, is dead.

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## THE NEW ENEMY.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 19.—Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, created a sensation at the monument dedication on the field of Chattanooga, the conclusion of his speech being as follows:

"Instead of an armed force that we can meet on the field, there is to-day an enemy that is invisible, but everywhere at work destroying our institutions. That enemy is corruption. It seeks to direct official action, it dictates legislation and endeavors to control the construction of the laws. It seeks to control the press, to set fashions and shape public sentiment; it has emasculated American politics, and places it on the low plane of juggling. The tendency is now for political parties to forsake principle and follow expediency, and their platforms are often drawn to evade or straddle every live issue. The idea is now to evade rather than to convince, to ignore great wrongs and wink at abuses, to court the support of conflicting interests, though it involves the deception of one or both. We are substituting office-seeking and office holding for real achievements, and instead of great careers in public life we are facing a harvest of slippery, bi-eyed and empty mediocrities, which glide into oblivion without the assistance of death. To be an eligible candidate for office now often means to stand for nothing in particular and to represent no principle, but all things to all men and in the end to be contemptible."

"Thirty four years ago the call was to fight an open enemy in the field. To-day our country is calling for men who will be true to republican institutions at home before they do the public call as loudly as it does to-day for a strong, sturdy manhood that will stand up bravely and dare to do right. For more than a decade the tendency in this country has been toward a colorless and negative dilettantism, having the countenance of the Pharisee with the greed of the wolf, and drawing all its inspirations from the altar of concentrated and corrupting wealth. The flag has been praised at champagne dinners while the very pole from which it fluted was being eaten off by corruption and republican institutions were being stabbed to the vital. A new gospel has come among us, according to which 'It is man to rob a hen roost of a hen, but plundering thousands make us gentlemen.'"

"My friends, the men of the past did their duty. Shall we do ours? They were asked to face death. You may have to face obloquy and obloquy. No man ever served his country without being vilified, for all who make a profit of injustice will be your enemies. But as sure as the heavens are high and justice is eternal will you triumph in the end."

## WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 19.—(Special)—Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, arrived here this afternoon, on route to the Pacific Coast. He remains here for several days and will inspect the grain fields in company of Superintendent Whyte.

Mr. Daly returned this evening from Fat Portage, Lake of the Woods, where he inspected the Long Saib rapids for improvements, for which vessel owners and residents of the Rainy River district are agitating.

## NO LENIENCY.

### SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The attitude of the Emperor of China in relation to the recent outbreaks against missionaries in Shantung in an edict recently issued by the Emperor, who says: "Since the opening of international commerce with Western countries, foreigners have always resided in the inland districts at peace and harmony with their native neighbors, and we, in our imperial love for both native and foreigner alike, have time and again commanded our high provincial authorities to pay extra heed constantly to protect the latter from harm. Judge of our extreme indignation, then, upon hearing recently, first of riots in the capital of Szechuen, where chapels have been destroyed and burned down by the rioters, thereby fanning the flames of destruction far and wide, inasmuch that a number of sub prefectures and districts simultaneously followed in the footsteps of Chengtu, and now to receive news from Fukien reporting that evil characters have murdered and wounded a very large number of foreigners at Kuitien, going far in their ruthless ferocity as to murder even women and infants."

"With reference to the Szechuen riots a number of the rioters have already been arrested and will undergo trial, but the chiefs and heads of the Fukien murders are still at large, and we command Pien Pao (Cuan and Ching Ya (Tartar generals of Pochow) to set to work without delay at the head of the military and district officials and speedily arrest these wicked characters, nor shall they be allowed to escape the meshes of the law. Indeed, it is the manifest duty of the local mandarins throughout the empire to be always on the alert and prevent such worthless characters from manufacturing sorrowful tales and exciting the populace; they should crush all incipient risings at the slightest sign. What sort of frivolity and indifference to duty is this, then, that has brought about all these recent serious outbreaks? We would also, therefore, command the various Tartar generals, viceroys and governors of the empire to impress upon all their subordinates the necessity of granting thorough protection to all the chapels, etc., in their districts. They are also to issue proclamations exhorting the people to abstain from listening to scurrilous tales which excite unfounded suspicions in the breasts of all. If there be any who shall dare to raise disturbances in the future they shall be at once punished with the utmost severity of the law, and as to such of the local officials as may use subterfuge and craft to avoid their duties, they are to be most severely punished and no leniency shall be exercised in their cases. Let these comments be made known to all within this empire."

There will be a great demonstration in Chateaugay next month, when the monument on the battlefield will be unveiled. Hon. Mr. Dickey will be present, as well as General John Macdonell and Lord Arundel, the two latter being descendants of Colonel George Macdonell, commander of the British troops at the battle.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

### Ontario Fruit Shipments to England—Mr. Huddart and East Atlantic Mail Service.

### Hon. Mr. Montague to Be Minister of Agriculture—Anniversary of Chateaugay.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
OTTAWA, Sept. 19.—Cable advices received at the Department of Agriculture to-day state that the Ontario fruit shipped by the steamer Mongolian reached Liverpool on Tuesday. Only the summer apples were in good condition. The other fruits were considerably damaged owing to the failure of the cold storage plant. Horticulturalists are of the opinion that the possibility of forwarding fruit in cold storage is not impaired by the lack of success attending this initial experiment. It simply emphasizes, he says, the necessity of fast steamers with proper accommodations.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said the decision of the home government on Mr. Huddart's application for an Imperial subsidy might be expected soon. When Hon. Mr. Ives was in England recently, he was approached by certain steamship companies with a view to their submitting an offer for a seven-year contract service; but until a decision was reached by the Imperial government in reference to Mr. Huddart's scheme, the Dominion government could hardly consider the advisability of reducing the speed of the proposed service. Steamship authorities say that a seven-year contract service cannot be established with a less subsidy than half a million dollars annually.

It is currently reported that Hon. Mr. Montague will be appointed minister of agriculture. He acted as representative of that department in the Commons very acceptably last session.

Hon. Mr. Foster returned to the Capital to-day.

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## TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Sept. 19.—(Special)—The rumor that the health of Sir Oliver Mowat was causing serious apprehensions to his family and colleagues, is declared groundless by Hon. Mr. Martlet, the acting Premier, and Sheriff Mowat, Sir Oliver's son, each of whom has recently received letters from the Premier in which he reported himself to be in excellent health and spirits and much benefited by his trip to the old country.

There are eleven murder cases set for trial at the various Fall sessions in Ontario during the next five weeks.

Contracts were to-day awarded for paving down a conduit across the bay. It is expected the citizens will soon be getting a supply of pure lake water.

The provincial health officer has received notification of a serious outbreak of diphtheria in the townships of North and South Gosfield and Colchester, Essex county.

Dallas P. Hyam, one of the twins connected with the Wells murder case, is ill at the Toronto jail from stomach trouble.

When Patti appeared on a London stage recently she wore diamonds that the Daily press estimated to be worth \$50,000. Nicolini says they are worth a round sum, each of \$2,000 and perhaps more. They comprise 3,700 stones, not one of which weighs less than six carats.

In India there are nearly 140 cotton mills worked by steam, 94 of which are in the Bombay Presidency. In these mills over 130,000 hands are employed.



James E. Nicholson.

## Almost Passes Belief

Mr. Jas. E. Nicholson, Florenceville, N. B., Struggles for Seven Long Years with

## CANCER ON THE LIP, AND IS CURED BY

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Mr. Nicholson says: "I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose; the cancer began to

## Eat into the Flesh,

spread to my chin, and I suffered in agony for seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week it had stopped eating.

## Decided Improvement.

Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the cancer under my chin began to heal, and after three months my lip began to heal, and after the last trace of the cancer disappeared."

## Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.



The Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1895.

A NEW DISPUTE.

Great Britain has a dispute with the Congo States relative to the trial and execution of Mr. Stokes. This gentleman was accused by Captain Lothaire in the service of Congo State of having committed acts against that state which he considered treasonable. Mr. Stokes was arrested by Capt. Lothaire, tried by a court-martial consisting of the Captain himself and two non-commissioned officers, convicted and executed. All this took place in the wilds of Central Africa, where the proceedings of those in authority are necessarily summary and somewhat rude.

This Mr. Stokes was a British subject. He is described as a Protestant Irishman from Ulster. He went out to Africa as a missionary, but it appears that he was not long in finding out that attempting to convert the heathen was not his vocation and he took to trading, in which business he met with considerable success. It seems, too, that he became a bit of a politician as well as a trader, for he "established" Mwanga a chief or king, who, if our memory serves us, had something to do with Uganda.

Being a British subject, it is the duty of the British Government to find out whether or not he was fairly tried according to the laws of the country, by a competent tribunal. When Captain Lothaire came across Mr. Stokes he was in pursuit of a notorious Arab chief named Kibonge, who was in revolt against the Congo State, and who was accused of being the murderer of Emin Pasha. When the Captain arrived at a place called Kilunga he found his man Kibonge already a prisoner, his followers having mutinied. While at this place Captain Lothaire received letters from a British merchant, who stated that he was in the neighborhood and claimed protection for his ivory and other goods which he intended to carry to the East Coast. This merchant was the ex-missionary Stokes. Captain Lothaire states that he found among the Arab chief's effects treasonable letters from Mr. Stokes, and that other letters of the same character from that person had been handed to him by different chiefs. We may say here that Kibonge had been summarily tried and shot before the discovery of these Stokes letters had been made. In them Mr. Stokes informed Kibonge that he would shortly join him against the forces of the Congo State, and he made suggestions as to how the expected attack of the expedition should be withstood. The information contained in these letters, the Captain declares, was corroborated by the evidence of the native chiefs, who also stated that Stokes had sold large quantities of arms and ammunition to Kibonge to be used against the forces of Congo State. In fact, according to Captain Lothaire, there was a very strong case against Mr. Stokes. The arms and ammunition in Kibonge's possession when he was made prisoner by his followers were seized, and Captain Lothaire sent men to where Mr. Stokes was sojourning to seize his ivory and other stores, and to take him prisoner. When Mr. Stokes was brought before the court-martial he, according to the story told by his captor, made a clean breast of it. He acknowledged the authenticity of the compromising letters, and confessed to having sold the insurgent chief arms and ammunition. It is easy to understand that under these circumstances it was all up with Mr. Stokes. The court-martial found him guilty of treason and "a flagrant participation in the war against the state, which merited death," and he was accordingly sentenced to die. It is not said what became of Mr. Stokes' ivory and stores, neither is it said whether or not Mr. Stokes' letters are accessible.

The above particulars of Mr. Stokes' apprehension and trial appeared in a Belgian journal friendly to Captain Lothaire. There are other details which give the story a somewhat different complexion and which require explanation. Another Belgian newspaper not quite so friendly to the energetic "commandant" "positively affirms that two officers who accompanied Captain Lothaire refused to take part in the court-martial upon Mr. Stokes and that they were replaced by two non-commissioned officers." Another journal states that Dr. Michaux, who was attached to the expedition, protested strongly against the execution of Mr. Stokes. So desirous was he to save the man's life that he got up at four o'clock in the morning to ask Captain Lothaire where Mr. Stokes was as he desired to speak to him. The Captain's only answer was to show him the dead body of his late prisoner hanging from a bamboo. The Doctor was so shocked and so indignant at the whole business that he insisted on leaving the expedition at once.

This summary execution of a British subject in the wilds of Africa and the confiscation of his property has a very unpleasant appearance, and it will no doubt be made the subject of strict inquiry by the British Government.

TARIFF REVISION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The policy of the Government of New South Wales is to remit specific customs duties to the extent of some two millions and a half dollars, and to levy direct taxes to about that amount. The burden of taxation is not in any degree to be lessened, but it is proposed to make property bear a heavier share of it than it has previously done. In fact, property—land and income—are to make good to the revenue what is taken from it by the remission of customs duties. The Government fixed the land tax at a penny in the pound of land value, with an exemption of £475. This means that the owner of land to the value of about \$2,300 will not pay any land

tax. The income tax is to be sixpence in the pound; but all incomes under \$1,500 a year are exempt. The object of these exemptions is plain enough. It is to make property pay more than its fair share of taxation. This is the kind of tariff revision that the free traders of New South Wales propose. The Legislative Council rejected this measure, which its members believed to be unjust and detrimental to the welfare of the country. There is a class of reformers in these days who believe that it is good policy to place all possible burdens on realized wealth. But they will find that such a policy will cripple the resources of the country and lessen its tax-paying power without conferring the slightest benefit on those who do not possess property. The experiment which New South Wales proposes to make will be watched by the people of other parts of the Empire with interest.

THE NEW REMEDY.

Many people are no doubt desirous to know whether or not the new remedy for diphtheria has proved efficacious. Some time has elapsed since its discovery. It has been used extensively by physicians in many countries. Some of these physicians have, no doubt, kept a record of the cases in which the diphtheria antitoxin was used. What has been the result? A systematic inquiry has it seems been made in Germany. Schedules were forwarded to the physicians of that country and the results of the inquiry have been published. They are substantially as follows:

The period covered was from Oct. 1, 1894 to April 1, 1895, and the record includes 10,312 cases of diphtheria. As the serum remedy was not in general use during the first part at least of this period of six months, it is not at all surprising that in nearly one half of these cases the new remedy was not applied. Of the entire number, 5,835 were treated with anti-toxine, while 4,477 were not. This division afforded an excellent opportunity for comparison, and it is shown that the mortality in the first group (treated with anti-toxine) was only 9.6 per cent., as against 14.7 per cent. for the second group.

Comparisons which take into account the ages of patients and the dates on which the remedy was first applied are even more favorable to the new treatment. In 401 cases, children under the age of two years, in which the curative serum was administered on the first or second day of illness the mortality was 11.8 per cent., as against 39.7 per cent. under similar conditions when anti-toxine was not used. It may be noted, also, that the mortality was only 4 per cent. in 2,556 cases of children between the ages of two and ten years, in which the new remedy was used at an early stage, as compared with a rate of 15.2 per cent. for children within the same age limits who were treated without anti-toxine. Early treatment of 696 patients more than ten years old with serum showed a mortality of only 1 per cent., as compared with 3.7 per cent. under the ordinary treatment. It is important that the anti-toxine should be administered at the beginning of the illness; with every successive day thereafter it becomes less and less effective.

These statistics show a death rate of only 4.2 per cent. for cases treated with serum on the first or second day, against the rate of 14.7 per cent. for all the cases in which the new remedy was not used.

It is now known that tetanus, or lockjaw, is caused by a characteristic bacillus, and an anti-toxine has been found for this disease. The remedy has been fairly successful, although the number of cases in which it has been used are comparatively few. An English physician has collected reports of thirty-eight cases in which the anti-toxine was applied. The recoveries were twenty-five and the deaths were thirteen. This physician calculates that under the ordinary treatment the average mortality is 50 per cent. for chronic cases and 90 per cent. for cases that are acute.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.) TORONTO, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Richard McDougall, of Sherbourne street, has given birth to triplets, two boys and a girl. One of the former was still born, but the remaining infants are vigorous.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—Mr. Shortis, father of "Bertie" Shortis, at present in the Montreal jail awaiting trial for the Valleyfield murders, has been sent out to the widow and family of Maxime Leboeuf, one of the victims, the sum of \$1,000.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—Hon. Mr. Daurier addressed a large meeting at Ste. Anne de la Perade, and referred to the Manitoba school question. He accused the government of having two policies on the question, and of seeking to mislead the people. Mr. Jones, M.P., speaking on the school question, said: "I do not think Mr. Greenway will do anything in the school question. It will remain for the federal government to call the house and pass a remedial order."

TORONTO, Sept. 21.—Joseph Daly, aged 45, proprietor of the Daly house and one of the best known hotel men in the province, died yesterday.

The Empress of Russia has made a selection of English hand-printed chintzes for curtains and furniture coverings in one of the Imperial palaces of St. Petersburg. The order amounts to several miles of material, and is probably the largest chintz order ever given for one residence.

"I wonder why Cupid is always represented as a little boy. A boy couldn't be such an unerring shot as Cupid."

"Couldn't he? Say, did you ever have a small boy and a catnip get a spite against one of your windows?"

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"And you say Dodkins is married?"

"Yes."

"Why, I thought he hadn't a cent of money."

"He hadn't. But he's all right now. The young lady has any quantity of cash. All he will have to do now is to clip the coupons off the bonds of matrimony."—Washington Star.

THE BOARD OF TRADE TRIP.

Good Results Likely to Follow Their Visit to West Kootenay Mines.

Further Details of the Trip—Unbounded Hospitality Extended Everywhere.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAKUP, Sept. 18.—The issue of the board of trade's excursion to Kootenay has been more happy than even the most hopeful could have predicted. The extension of Victoria's trade will be one of its fruits; Kootenay's mineral wealth and importance will be appreciated on the coast, and a bond of good-fellowship established between its people and the residents on the coast. Each of the excursionists has had his eyes opened, surprise coming in unfeigned succession as the excursionists proceeded, each new revelation seeming greater than its predecessor. The wonderful scenic beauties of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers, and the Arrow and Kootenay lakes, hemmed in by the sea of snow-capped mountains, impressed the visitors. The whole scene of the interior delighted them, and the manifest evidences of the district's mineral wealth astonished them beyond measure. They realize that the Kootenay region is the best of indications that the yet they can see that its commerce has already assumed considerable dimensions. They are convinced that its advancement will be great and rapid and that its general development will keep pace with its mineral development. Victoria through its board of trade has made the first organized endeavor to secure this new avenue of commerce, and the reception which its members received is the best of indications that the Kootenay merchants are prepared to do business with them. It is not difficult to see how the interests of Kootenay and the coast can be unified, how these two sections may be worked together for mutual good and develop the resources of the province for the general advantage of its people.

The benefit from such a system will not be all on one side by any means. The visitors have seen sufficient to convince them of the fact that the show mine in the camp, its many of them have made investments in a small way, others on a larger scale are in embryo, and investments of greater magnitude will undoubtedly follow when the vision of a rich and fertile field of reaching the ear of local capitalists and urging them to claim for consideration. Kootenay requires large appropriations for public works, such as trails, etc. The visitors have been made acquainted with the importance of this requirement, and the result of the trip, Victoria pledged to exert the influence of the board to secure the necessary works for Kootenay. In short, as British Columbians they desire to identify themselves with the development of the resources of the province which they can render in this respect will be no small return for the advantages incidental to Kootenay's trade. The hospitality of the people of the different towns has been uniform. They spend no pains to entertain their visitors and fully inform them of the wealth of the district. The owners of the mines at which the party called showed a hospitality and courtesy peculiar to a mining camp alone. This was especially the case at the Nitrate King, Deadman, Last Chance and Northern Belle, where food and shelter were provided for which no remuneration would be accepted.

The Silver King, per Ford mountain, was the first of the Lomax party to be seen, a double beam at the disposal of some of the visitors, and others secured saddle horses. Geo. A. Bigelow escorted the party, and as J. R. Ker expressed it, shortened the way by his advice. The party was met at the Silver King, the quantity of the party, and the probable extent of the ore body, but one can have no accurate conception of it without a visit. Though the same amount of work has not been done upon the Silver King since the Lomax party's visit, it has been done to establish its claim as one of the greatest bodies of high grade ore in existence. There is a considerable force of men working in the mine, opening it up, and preparations are being made to work the mine on a large scale. An aerial tramway from the mine to Nelson is all but completed and arrangements have been perfected for the erection of a smelter at Nelson to treat the ore.

It was the discovery of this property which materially hastened the discovery and development of Southern Kootenay and as the visitors stood looking at the immense showings on the property it was not difficult for them to see the importance of the property and the recovery of this property which materially hastened the discovery and development of Southern Kootenay and as the visitors stood looking at the immense showings on the property it was not difficult for them to see the importance of the property and the recovery of this property which materially hastened the discovery and development of Southern Kootenay and as the visitors stood looking at the immense showings on the property it was not difficult for them to see the importance of the property and the recovery of this property which materially hastened the discovery and development of Southern Kootenay and as the visitors stood looking at the immense showings on the property it was not difficult for them to see the importance 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CABLE NEWS.

Mrs. Langtry Robbed of Her Jewels - Funeral of Spanish Admiral Parejo.

Chinese Expect to Retake Liao Tung Peninsula - Wreck of a Military Train.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The indications are that the acrimony between Spaniards and Cuban residents is increasing, the undisguised sympathy of the Mexicans with the insurgents having added fuel to the flames.

During the absence of Mrs. Langtry on the continent a forged order was presented at her bank in London for her jewel box, which contained \$200,000 worth of jewels.

The funeral of Admiral Delgado Parejo to-day was an imposing public demonstration. The procession contained all the prominent military, naval and civil personages in the city of Havana.

The arrival of the cortege at the cemetery full of military honors, and the presence of the bodies of those lost by the sinking of the cruiser Barcoategui was sunk on Wednesday night.

A military train returning to Chemnitz from the French manoeuvres, was wrecked last evening on the Freiburg and Oberan railway.

A cable from Shanghai reports that the British cruisers Aetna, Sparina, Rainbow, Caroline and Daphne are ascending the river Yang Tse Kiang, in consequence of information that foreigners are being threatened with violence in the interior of China.

A second dispatch from Shanghai states that the Chinese expect to retake possession of the Liao Tung peninsula about the middle of October.

The steamers Constantine and Trevithick came into collision to-day off the entrance to the river Tyne, the Constantine being sunk to the water's edge and run ashore to prevent foundering.

Advices from Antananarivo, Madagascar, are to the effect that a condition bordering on anarchy prevails in the district of Imerina, where everyone is fighting for power.

EXPORTED FROM HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—A number of men who were imprisoned by the Dole government during the rebellion in Hawaii have organized for the purpose of gaining the assistance of their respective governments in their efforts to obtain damages from the Hawaiian government.

In a recent editorial on the subject of these claims the Hawaiian Gazette said: "Again the British government has displayed its evident intention of giving the Republic of Hawaii a fair hearing, notwithstanding it is a small government that could easily be swallowed up if the British lion saw fit to assume a ferocious attitude."

DURRANT'S TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The prosecution in the case of Theodore Durrant announced to-day that its witnesses will be through with their direct examination on Wednesday.

George King, the organizer of Emanuel church, was recalled for further cross-examination. After a few unimportant questions from the opposing attorney, King was excused, to the general surprise, it having been expected that the prosecution would interrogate closely upon the alleged variation in his statements concerning Durrant made at different times.

interior rooms and closets, and he had attached no importance to their being left unlocked.

Adolph Oppenheim, a pawnbroker, testified that between April 4 and 10 Durrant came to his store and offered for sale a ring with a small chip diamond. The witness selected a ring from those identified as belonging to Blanche Lamont, and said that was the ring offered him by Durrant.

THE CHOLERA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20.—Several cases of cholera have been reported here; one resulted fatally.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—In the province of Volhynia, from August 18 to August 24, inclusive, 5,849 cases of cholera were reported, and 2,134 deaths resulted from the disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Notwithstanding the endeavors of the Japanese and Chinese authorities to suppress news concerning the cholera, the truth has at last come to light.

At Chefoo, China, the disease is spreading rapidly. Miss Turner and the child of Dr. and Mrs. MacFarlane, of the Chuchal London mission, were stricken down and died.

At Nanking much sickness prevails among the foreigners, many of whom have been forced to flee from the country. The mortality in Japan is far greater than has been reported.

The Oceanic steamer Monowai sailed yesterday from San Francisco for Australia, refused to take freight or passengers for Honolulu on account of the cholera.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Arnold, at present on duty on the Petrel at Foochow, China, has been ordered to investigate the plague in China and the cholera in Japan.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 20.—(Special)—W. F. Buchanan, for many years a prominent citizen of Winnipeg, is dead. He came to Manitoba about the year 1871 in charge of the construction of the Dawson road.

Senator Wood and J. R. Inch, superintendent of education, of New Brunswick, are here. Both state that their visit has a political significance.

Constable Kingcoote, of the Northwest Mounted Police, at Wapiti, Assiniboine, was killed by a horse with fatal results yesterday.

Mr. John and Lady Schultz held their last reception yesterday. They vacated Government House to-day.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 20.—J. O. Cates, of this city, whose experiments in the preservation of Puget Sound sardines attracted so much attention last season, has opened with a canning plant and a small force of canners.

George King, the organizer of Emanuel church, was recalled for further cross-examination. After a few unimportant questions from the opposing attorney, King was excused, to the general surprise, it having been expected that the prosecution would interrogate closely upon the alleged variation in his statements concerning Durrant made at different times.

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—The trade returns for the past two months indicate gratifying increase in the trade of the country. The exports show an increase of \$2,250,000. The duty collected shows an increase of \$306,000. The imports for the two months manifest a falling off of \$2,000,000.

TRADE REVIEWED.

Dun's and Bradstreet's Reports of the Business Situation—No Disorder Expected.

Outlook in the Different Lines—Bank Clearings and Failures for the Week.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: "The movements of exchange and of gold have somewhat affected all markets this week. It is confidently believed that the international syndicate will allow no financial disorder, and many are certain that an issue of bonds will come. But the root of the difficulty is not removable by the bankers named."

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Controller of Customs at Vancouver—Opening of the Anglican Synod Postponed.

Alberni's Mail Service—Satisfactory Returns from Okanagan Fruit Shipments.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Sept. 21.—Excursions have been arranged for the 26th instant from Vancouver and Westminster to the Whatcombs fair.

N. Clarke Wallace was received by the Orangemen of the city yesterday. The Orangemen's centennial anniversary picnic took place to-day. Mr. Wallace was present and briefly addressed the assembly.

WESTMINSTER, Sept. 21.—The date for the opening of the synod of the Anglican church has been changed to November 20, as November 6, the former date, is one of the assize days.

A Chinaman employed by Mr. Drake ran off with that gentleman's child yesterday and hid in the bushes. It was some time before he could be located, but when he was he given a good pounding by the angry father and his wife.

ALBERNI, Sept. 21.—The people of Wellington are petitioning the Postmaster-General to have the mail for Alberni, Englishman's River and district, sent direct from Wellington.

Work at the West Wellington mines is progressing rapidly. The New Forester's opera house at Wellington was opened last evening by an enjoyable concert, ball and supper.

Judge Harrison will render judgment on Tuesday as to the jurisdiction of Magistrate Simpson to hold small debts court at Wellington.

KAMLOOPS, (From the Inland Sentinel.)

On Sunday the rifles out of one of the olive boxes of the Thompson River Hydraulic Co. as Tranquille were taken out and the gravel collected in it washed out.

Three ounces were got as the result of the week's work, but only 12 ounces of one many. Location money invested at this place is comparatively small.

It is proposed to build a first class modern hotel at a good location in this city—location, building and equipment to cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000. It is proposed to raise the necessary funds for this purpose by the formation of a joint stock company with a capital stock of \$500,000, in 1,000 shares of the par value of \$50 each.

It is reported that the circular issued in London has not been seen in this city nor has the subject come to the authorities in any form. It is regarded as emanating from the Pope as a fund with which to negotiate with Italy for the restoration of the temporal power, is regarded by leading Catholic authorities here as visionary and absurd.

Mr. Hogg, manager of the Tulameen Hydraulic Company, was in on Wednesday on business connected with the company. Though he started to develop this claim only this spring he has had water on for about a fortnight, the first monitor to be put to work in Granite creek.

SMUGGLING IN NEWFOUNDLAND. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Sept. 21.—Public interest in the smuggling controversy remains unabated. The government leaders are very indignant about the strictures upon their conduct made by their organ, the Telegraph.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION. TORONTO, Sept. 21.—(Special)—Principal Grant has his fourth letter to the Manitoba school question in the Globe to-day. He says there is a serious side to the situation; people are being induced by government to betray what they believe to be the cause of religion.

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ITALIAN FETES.

Enthusiastic Celebration of the Entry Into Rome of Victor Emmanuel's Army.

Unveiling of a Statue to Garibaldi—Important Speech by Signor Crispi.

(From the News.)

ROME, Sept. 20.—The fetes celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of the Italian army into Rome, which began on the 14th instant, culminated to-day in the ceremony of the unveiling of the monument to General Garibaldi on the Janiculum Hill.

The unveiling of the monument to General Garibaldi on the Janiculum Hill in the presence of King Humbert and the royal family, the court, ministers and deputations of veterans who served under Garibaldi. The fifty thousand people who witnessed the ceremony displayed the utmost enthusiasm.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

General Herbert's Valedictory to the Canadian Forces—Arms for the Volunteers.

B. C. Appointments—Huddart Hopeful of an Imperial Subsidy—Fish Exhibit for Germany.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—George Johnston, of Nelson, is gazetted as collector of customs. Dr. A. Robertson has been appointed assistant surgeon of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery.

General Herbert's valedictory to the Canadian forces is published in the Canada Gazette. He says that before relinquishing the command he desires to thank those who for a period of nearly five years have given him their loyal support and co-operation in his endeavors to render the forces an efficient and powerful factor for the defence of the empire.

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SHIPPING.

Sealer "Libbie" and "The Di-Cruise."

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AMERICAN DAY.

Fine Weather Favored the Fair for the Visitors from the Sound.

Horse Racing and a Grand Stock Parade for This Afternoon.

The weather made full amends yesterday for its vagaries on Thursday and a bright blue sky, clear atmosphere and warm sun-

light favored the exhibition. In consequence the Americans and other visitors saw things at their best and were able to fully enjoy themselves.

In the early part of the morning the attendance was not large but towards the afternoon people began to stream through the gates and when the horse races started there was, besides the large crowds of spectators in the driving

park, a goodly number of people taking in the sights of the various departments of the fair. The side shows did a roaring trade

and morning and afternoon the travelling dairy was as it had been on previous days the great centre of attraction.

At 2 o'clock Prof. Richardson, Dominion dairy commissioner, gave a most interesting address in the dairy hall.

Mr. Okell introduced the speaker, who chose as his subject "The Feeding of Domestic Animals."

Before anyone could feed an animal skillfully he must, said the Professor, use his mind intelligently. He (the speaker) was glad to see that farmers were more alive to the need of thinking than they used to be.

A farmer must think about his cows and the proper food to give them. He was glad that there existed farmers' organizations as they were the means of directing energy. Men feed cows to get better food for themselves than they can get by growing plants. He then referred to the charts showing the constituents of the human body and pointed out that man feeds albuminoids to the cow in order that he may get them in her milk for his own food and so with the other constituents. He next showed by another chart what foods supplied the albuminoids, fats and carbohydrates.

Referring to the value of the soils, climate and water of this province, he pointed out that though these were very favorable here, other countries were also favored by these spots and came into the markets in competition. Labor was important, but if accompanied by managing skill the products of labor would be better under that condition than from unskilled labor. The man who had the animals as well as the ideas was a man of higher skill perhaps than the sculptor. Regarding skill in cultivating the soil, he said it was quite possible to reduce cost by cultivating suitable crops for the purpose in view. The soil was one of the chief sources of nutrients in competition. Taking some ears of Indian corn he showed how at one stage the corn as feed was worth four times as much per acre as at an earlier stage owing to the development of nutritious elements in it.

A cow's feed must be bulky. He could put into two half tons the daily ration of a cow requires, but owing to the formation of a cow's digestive organs she needed bulky food, for she swallowed hastily and then had to ruminate her food. She could only needed feeding twice a day, but the food must be plentiful and bulky. It should be juicy, too—not dry hay alone, but with roots or some juicy food. The object in feeding cattle is to produce a high grade of milk. Cows made milk from the expenditure of a large amount of nervous energy, and they should be carefully handled; their stables should be clean and light and they should be made comfortable. Poor milk was the result of serious causes, he believed, of the mortality in young children, and if cows were kept comfortable more milk and of a better quality would be obtained. This was one strong argument in favor of caring well for the cow.

He then went on to point out that gentleness and kindness in handling stock paid well, and urged that as a matter of true economy cows should be made to give milk and a half months of the year. Co-operative creameries he next lauded upon. It took half a woman's time to make butter from the milk of ten cows, while a man working a day in a creamery could handle the milk of 400 cows. Thus it was true economy not to make the farmer's wife wear herself out rubbing butter when she could have it made so much easier in a creamery. The farmer's wife should have more leisure for her duties towards her family, instead of selling her heart's blood in butter at 25 cents a pound. Then, as to the feeding of calves, that duty was not best performed by the smallest boy on the farm. Calves should be fed carefully and regularly for them to grow to advantage.

Prof. Robertson closed by shortly referring to the care of pigs, pointing out that where they are well looked after and kept clean they thrive better and pay better.

A vote of thanks was then moved by Dr. Milne and carried.

W. MABLE & CO.

People visiting the Fair should not fail to examine the selection of pleasure carts built by W. Mable, of 115 Johnson street. The samples shown represent a few of the many styles of carts which Mr. Mable has built for pleasure and other purposes and which have earned for him an enviable reputation as a first class mechanic. There is a neatness and stylishness about his work which at once catches the eye and challenges the duty of pleasure and other purposes and which have earned for him an enviable reputation as a first class mechanic. There is a neatness and stylishness about his work which at once catches the eye and challenges the duty of pleasure and other purposes and which have earned for him an enviable reputation as a first class mechanic.

OKELL & MORRIS.

The display of the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co. has been admired by every one who has seen it. It represents an industry which deserves the support of the public, for it gives a home market for the fruit-growers. Around four sides of a square are arranged in most attractive array, fruits put up whole in syrup, jam and jellies in glass, pees and other fine vegetables, besides candies, lemon peel and marmalade. The excellent quality of these goods so impressed the judges that they sent in a request to

the directors of the agricultural association to award four gold medals to the firm, one for whole fruits in glass, one for marmalade, one for jams and jellies and a fourth for lemon peel. The candy industry is quite a new one, but already 150 different kinds are made by the firm, and a very large demand has grown for this class of fine goods. In this province, the Northwest and as far as Vancouver, the Okell & Morris products are used in large quantities. Mr. B. Gordon, of Gordon & Booth, Winnipeg, agents for the firm, writes that already six car loads have been sold there this season. Seville oranges are used in the manufacture of marmalade. The factory employs between 30 and 40 hands—all white help.

M. R. SMITH & CO.

The excellent exhibits of M. R. Smith & Co., biscuit manufacturers, is a credit to this long established and successful business. Situated in the centre of the main floor and arranged in pyramid form, this exhibit cannot help attracting attention. Many there are who stand near the exhibit and admire the general excellence of the display. Upwards of 250 varieties of biscuits are shown, prettily packed in as many boxes with glass fronts. The biscuits manufactured by this firm have commanded a good market, not only in the Coast, but also in the Northwest Territories. As is usual, this house took first place, securing the diploma for the best collection of biscuits, thereby adding another to the long list of prizes, medals and diplomas obtained at local British Columbia exhibitions, and also at the British Columbia Exhibition in London. By the year it is increased, as the public are always sure that one of M. R. Smith & Co.'s labels is a guarantee of a good article.

The factory where the biscuits are manufactured is spacious and well equipped, and this industry gives employment to a large number of hands. Despite the cry of hard times the firm had all they could do during the past year to fill the many orders placed with them. An establishment which turns out such a good article must, in the natural course of things, always command patronage. The public demands the best in any line of goods, and the people of British Columbia are to be congratulated that they have in their midst a house that produces the very best in its line. An additional reason that commends the goods of this house to the British Columbia public is that the firm believe in patronizing home industry and purchase all their material from British Columbia manufacturers.

REPUBLICAN.

The Cleveland bay stallion Republican, first prize winner for general purpose stallions, is a grand animal, perfect in form, with fine action and a kind eye. Republican is eight years old, and was imported from Yorkshire, being registered by the Yorkshire Coach Horse Society and the Cleveland Bay Society of America. He was got by Wonderful Lad 1,536 by Young Naylor 1,277, second dam Success 1,201.

PRIZE LIST.

Sweepstakes—Offered by Turner, Beeson & Co. Cow giving largest quantity of milk in twenty-four hours at the exhibition. W. H. Lawson, Cow giving most butter in twenty-four hours at the exhibition, to be tested with Babcock tester. W. H. Lawson.

Messrs. Geo. Powell & Co., Cheasapeake, offered a Duchess of Oxford range as a first prize for the best loaf of bread made in the Canadian made flour and baked in the first range at the exhibition building. Mrs. A. Leech, second prize. Mrs. J. C. Smith, second best loaf, one 5 lb. box "Comet" Tea, Mrs. Jas. Tait, Victoria.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The B. C. Agricultural and Industrial Association held their annual meeting last night in the dairy building at the exhibition grounds, forty members being present and the president, Dr. Milne, in the chair. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Dr. G. L. Milne (re-elected); first vice-president, J. E. Wilkinson, Shellbrook; second vice-president, Major Munter, M.P.P.; Somenos; hon. treasurer, R. Seabrook (re-elected); hon. secretary, A. J. Dallas, Victoria; trustees, N. Shakespear, D. R. Kerr, C. E. Renouf and J. H. Todd (all re-elected).

Directors: Henry Kipp, Chilliwack; W. H. Ludner, Ladner's; Thomas Cairns, Comox; M. Heatherbell, Hornby Island; G. Dean, Somenos; M. Dean, Saanich; G. Hadwin, Cedar Hill; T. J. Trapp, Westminster; A. H. B. Macdonald, Vancouver; Prof. Sharpe, Agassiz; Dr. Tolmie, W. J. Pendry, J. Lamberton, D. R. Kerr, N. Shakespear, C. E. Renouf, B. R. Seabrook, Mrs. William Grant, M. Baker.

Mr. N. Shakespear moved that the thanks of the association be tendered to Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy commissioner, Mr. Ruddick and his assistant, Mr. Marker, in charge of the travelling dairy, for their valuable assistance at the exhibition. This was unanimously carried, and was also a resolution by Mr. C. E. Renouf, that the Local Women's Council for the exhibition, they had taken in the exhibition. Mrs. Soaife, in responding for the ladies, thanked the association for having given the women a chance to work side by side with the men for the common good.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to the retiring secretary, Mr. C. E. Renouf, who has served ten years as secretary of the association.

Several suggestions were made for improving the exhibition next year. Major Munter said that next year the butchers should be set out more attractively, and something should be done to make the farmers of the district take a greater interest in the association.

Mr. Henry Kipp, of Chilliwack, wanted grain to be placed where it could be better seen at exhibitions, and hoped that there would be plenty of competition in that department next year.

The fine display of fruit from the Agassiz experimental farm was recognized by a vote of thanks to Prof. Sharpe.

NOTES OF THE FAIR.

One of the most striking paintings in the Loan Collection is a reproduction of one of the world's masterpieces, "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci, Milan's most affectionately cherished fresco which adorns the refectory of the celebrated monastery Santa Maria Della Grazia. Many doubtless have seen copies of the famous work, but the opportunity of beholding a reproduction of the picture in question has not before been experienced in British Columbia.

A RECORD RACE.

"Challenger Chief" Gives a Fine Show of Fast Trotting in the Free-for-All.

No Sensational Baring in the Second Day—Long Delays the Unwelcome Rule.

The trotting record of the Victoria track was three times broken in a single race yesterday, and even then Challenger Chief, the fast Portland stallion that did the honors, was not travelling his fastest. It was in the free-for-all with a purse of \$425 up that the mark making was done, the Chief being his mark favorite all through, although Dr. F. W. Hall's Mink in the introductory heat of the day won first position in four-fifths of a second better than the then existing track mark of 2:29 John Green was behind the stallion, while G. H. Gannon held the ribbons over the Victoria gelding, and Bob Brooks took Davis Boy of Tacoma to the scratch. Snobohish Boy and Primo were both withdrawn.

The Chief practically allowed the first heat to go to Mink by default, never once pressing hard for the place, though he finished a close second, and the spectators were very generally of the opinion that the Mink was the real winner, for he went in the wire, the wire. The skip was forgiven, however, and the officials announced with becoming pride that Mink had won the heat in the first time of 2:28 1/2.

It was the only heat the Victoria horse did, however, for even with the verdict of the first heat against him, the Portland stallion came out for the second, if possible, a stronger favorite than ever. This time he abundantly justified the confidence of his friends, forging to the front at once and taking the lead at the quarter post. Davis Boy, a trifling lame, came second, and Mink several lengths away and repeatedly losing his feet as the pace got too hot for him. The order was unchanged to the finish.

The third heat Frank Wickorsham replaced Gannon behind Mink, but the change in drivers did not alter the complexion of the race. The heat was a repetition of that preceding it, only it was considerably faster and saw nothing but clean, fast trotting. Challenger Chief led Davis Boy under the wire by little more than a neck.

It was in the fourth and decisive heat that the track and provincial records were set skywards. The Chief got the worst of the start, coming in to the wire half a length in the rear and being pocketed by the two geldings before the first turn. Mink had the lead and the pole, with Davis Boy second. The latter also drew in to the pole at the upper bend, and Green very quickly took the advantage of the opportunity to get out of the pocket and get the Chief settled down to his work. By the eighth he had fairly opened out, and moving like a well ordered machine he worked to the front and soon replaced Mink as pilot of the parade, and increased the width of the lead at daylight ribbon between his wheels and the neck of the next corner. Before the first half was completed it was a hopeless proposition, only saved by the keen race for the money. Both Davis Boy and Mink just escaped being shut out and finished in the order given. Challenger Chief finished strong in 2:21 1/2, making a new record for British Columbia and the track record in five years. Since being here Mink has conducted several services in the synagogue and has been listened to with pleasure by large audiences, including, on occasions many Gentiles. On Wednesday evening Mink spoke at the first of these services, preaching to women and children, and evening services the following day. In the evening special music was provided, a feature of which was the singing of Miss Greenbaum, which was greatly admired.

THE CITY.

MESSRS. L. White & Co. have handed to the COLONIST some excellent specimens of egg plums consigned to them in fine condition by the Chilliwack Valley Fruit Growing and Shipping Association, Limited.

R. E. GOSNELL, provincial librarian, who has been absent in the East as a member of the committee appointed from the various provinces to report on the competition for prizes for the best history of the Dominion, returned home last night.

CLASS firing by the Garrison Artillery will be continued to-day, when those who have not already performed this part of the annual drill should be at the range at Clover Point, at 2:30 p.m. They are to be in uniform and bring their rifles with them; the ammunition will be provided on the range.

YESTERDAY afternoon at 4 o'clock Prof. Robertson, at the invitation of Hon. Col. Robertson, of the Central school and addressed a number of the competition for prizes for the best history of the Dominion, returned home last night.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

A New Freight Tariff Which Gives Victoria Advantages Heretofore Not Enjoyed.

'Frisco Mail Boats in Port—Salmon Arrives From Yess Bay for Victoria.

A new joint freight tariff, governed by Western classifications or Canadian joint freight classifications went into effect yesterday and in consequence a car load of groceries for Nelson was shipped on the steamer City of Kingston last evening by Simon Leiser & Co. The new tariff places Victoria on an equality with Vancouver and Tacoma in competing for the upper country trade. Heretofore she has been obliged to pay 10 cents per cwt. more than either of the cities mentioned. Of the abolition of this extra charge the Northern Pacific has been a strong advocate and will now no doubt profit by it. The connections of the Northern Pacific are the Spokane Falls & Northern, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard and the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. The new rates, in cents per 100 pounds, exclusive of marine insurance, are as below. The figures in column (1) are the rates to Robson, Nakusp, Trail Creek and Waneta; those in column (2) apply to Nelson, Alsnworth, Hendry, Balfour, Pilot and Kaslo:

Table with 2 columns: Class, and rates in cents per 100 pounds. Includes rates for Frisco, Frisco, Frisco, Frisco, Frisco, Frisco, Frisco, Frisco, Frisco, Frisco.

INWARD AND OUTWARD BOUND.

About daylight yesterday morning the steamship Umattila, from San Francisco, berthed at the outer wharf after a passage much prolonged by unfavorable weather. She brought 86 tons of fruit for Victoria, and of 57 cabin passengers she had aboard 12 left the ship here. In the evening the Walls Walla, of the same line, sailed South, her saloon list from Victoria being as follows: W. J. Adams, J. D. Merkle, F. A. Appleby, Mrs. W. J. Adams, J. E. Craner, J. A. Aikman, Miss Aikman, Ross Eckardt, Mrs. F. H. Tye, Miss A. Gatter, Mrs. L. T. Lewis, Miss M. A. Rogers, D. Grahame, A. McKelvey, W. J. Mayer, H. W. Green, wife and children, Mrs. Thos. Ridout, Mrs. T. Ridout, W. Smith, E. St. John, H. Page and J. Spittlehouse and wife. It was about ten o'clock when the Walls Walla got away, the large freight causing two hours' detention after regular time.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE V. BEES.

The Bumble Bees play a game of Association football this afternoon at Beacon Hill, game to start at 3 o'clock sharp.

HERE AND THERE.

GENERAL GOSPEL OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Y.M.C.A. Football Club will practice at the Hill this afternoon.

The usual weekly race of the Victoria Yacht Club is on for 3 o'clock to-day.

The 100 third match for the championship of British Columbia for this year will take place at the Victoria Yacht Club, beginning at the Oak Bay traps this afternoon beginning at 2 o'clock sharp. It is not expected that there will be many entries, as only those who consider that they have a chance of winning will participate. The winner will receive a handsome gold medal valued at \$30.

A TALENTED JEWESS.

Miss Ray Frank, the talented young Jewess, prominent in being the first lady to preach in Temple Emanuel, lectures on "The Art of the Nations," in the synagogue, corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets, on Tuesday evening. The subject is one upon which Miss Greenbaum has spoken on with great success throughout the United States. It deals considerably with historic matters especially treating of the colors emblematic of the nations. What makes Miss Frank's public lectures particularly interesting is her gift of language, and the fact that she has been a member of the California Press Association, and not only has an enviable reputation as an orator, but possesses journalistic powers well appreciated by readers of many of the best American magazines. Since being here Miss Frank has conducted several services in the synagogue and has been listened to with pleasure by large audiences, including, on occasions many Gentiles. On Wednesday evening Miss Frank spoke at the first of these services, preaching to women and children, and evening services the following day. In the evening special music was provided, a feature of which was the singing of Miss Greenbaum, which was greatly admired.

YESTERDAY morning a very largely attended service was conducted at the synagogue at 10:30 o'clock. The text was taken from Jeremiah xxxi, and proved most interesting. This morning between the hours of 9 and 10:30 o'clock a Sabbath service was held and the sermon was especially addressed to women and children. Miss Frank will be here, as before stated, until after the Jewish day of Atonement. On leaving here she visits the Sound cities.

PARKHURST'S PROGRAMME.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who has spent the summer in Switzerland, was a passenger on the steamer Germania yesterday. He spoke emphatically on local politics. "Platt and the spirit of Platism," he said, "is worse than Croker and the spirit of Crokerism. The manhood and intelligence of the city must and will crush it out from the very root. I have regretted that the ex-quo question has been included in the political situation, and that it will, to a mixture of issues which will make the campaign a more difficult one. The beauty of the local situation that even our most illiterate and unthinking citizens were easily able to grasp it. Mr. Roosevelt has done the only thing a self-respecting citizen could have done in enforcing the laws. That does not mean that the statutes are ideal statutes, but they are on the books. Tammany put them there. Roosevelt would not only have been directed to reform party, but to the entire spirit of the genius of the law, if he had not bent every energy towards the doing of just what he has done. Now if the voters of New York city wish to modify the statutes, well and good. That's a distinct matter. Destroy Tammany, and now, for the Lord's sake, let's ignore side issues, bury all our fears, continue our alliance, offensive and defensive, and make the destruction of Tammany a permanency. I believe the party of New York has experienced too largely and deeply the results of last November's work to be willing to take the back track. New York city is not yet the New Jerusalem, but it is waxing towards it. While we are fighting Tammany we must not forget the other enemy, who is an essential ally of Tammany, the spirit of Platism, which is familiarly known as Platism. It is immaterial whether our officers are Tammany or anti-Tammany. The entire system of boss rule must be torn up, root and branch." Dr. Parkhurst expressed surprise, and said he was disappointed that Platt had control of the Republican primaries. He said the ex-quo question should be relegated to the arbitration of the municipality, although he has not come to the conclusion that laws that operate satisfactorily in Berlin and Hamburg would suit New York.

FREDDY'S SUMMARY.

A Trotting and pacing, free-for-all: mile heats, three in all. Jones & Smith's b.s. Challenger Chief (a) J. Green 2:11 G. C. Baird's b. s. Davis Boy (a) R. Brooks 2:11 Dr. F. W. Hall's b. s. Mink (a) G. H. Gannon 2:11 F. Wickorsham (a) J. C. J. 1:33 Time: 2:28 1/2; 2:29 1/2; 2:27 1/2; 2:21 1/2.

Three-quarter mile dash for horses foaled in province, had never won public money; purse, \$125. J. E. Meldram's b. m. Marcella (4) 1 W. Millington (a) 1 W. Millington (a) 1 Dr. J. A. Duncan's b. s. Starlight (8) 3 Time: 1:30 2/5.

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ALBERNI ORES. Report of W. J. Sutton to the Government on the Precious Metals.

Following is the report of W. J. Sutton (assistant professor of geology and mineralogy in the Michigan school of mines) on the geological formations and the precious metals of that portion of Alberni known as the China Creek basin:

Hon. Col. Baker, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines, Victoria. SIR,—In compliance with your letter of instructions dated June 27, 1895, I have the honor herewith to submit my report upon the mining section comprised within the China and Granite creek basins, Alberni district, Vancouver Island.

In taking a general survey of the country under consideration before entering into specific details, a glance at the map of Vancouver Island will show the rugged, mountainous nature of its interior. The mountains of Vancouver Island are compact within what has been called the Vancouver range, it being the most westerly of the four great ranges or systems of mountains in British Columbia embraced within the Cordillera belt. Commencing at the most easterly, we have first the Rocky Mountains, then the Gold range, next the Coast range, and finally, the Vancouver range, running more or less parallel in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction.

The Vancouver and Gold ranges have many features in common in their auriferous schists and altered volcanic rocks. The Gold range, being composed of a number of minor ranges, namely: Cariboo, Selkirk, Purcell and Columbia ranges, has thus far produced most of the mineral wealth of the Province of British Columbia. The Vancouver range is the north-western boundary of the continent of North America, as there is only a narrow submarine plateau extending beyond it, then a quick descent into the great depths of the Pacific.

Comparatively little is yet known regarding the geology of the interior of Vancouver Island, partly owing to its rugged nature and thick undergrowth, also to the limited amount of geological work thus far undertaken. The complications of structure presented can only be satisfactorily worked out by a comprehensive survey of the whole island, and therefore properly comes under the purview of the geological survey of Canada, and I would respectfully draw your attention to the needs of the province in that respect.

THE VANCOUVER RANGE

consists for the most part of an enormous series of eruptive rocks, interbedded with limestone, argillite, quartzite, etc. This great mass of volcanic material and interbedded sedimentary rocks has been grouped together and given by the Vancouver series by Dr. Selwyn. The series amounts to many thousands of feet in thickness, and will likely be found to cover not only triassic and carboniferous rocks, but even lower in the geological scale. The limestone portion alone attains a thickness of several thousand feet, and Dr. Dawson has suggested limiting the series to the triassic rocks when they shall have been distinctly separated. The whole region has suffered great disturbance, and it might be termed a region of turmoil and chaos. Volcanic outflows on an enormous scale have occurred at repeated intervals, long periods intervening, during which the interbedded sedimentary rocks accumulated. The amount of volcanic breccia and tuff is also a remarkable feature of the period, a large exposure of which may be seen along the Alberni road at Cameron lake. All this great series has undergone extensive metamorphism. The limestones have become highly crystalline, and show few fossils. The argillites have become semi-crystalline and more or less chloritic schists. The eruptives, although originally basaltic and trachytic lava flows, have undergone such alterations that we have now diabase, diorite, felsite, etc. A large proportion might be called greenstone, their greenish appearance being due to alteration products such as chlorite, vermiculite, etc. Some of these extremely altered eruptives might, from a lithological standpoint, be regarded as very low down in the geological scale.

The interior of Vancouver Island lying north of Cowichan lake and extending through to Alberni appears to be the remnant of a high elevated plateau, the mountain peaks now remaining having an elevation of about 4,000 feet, which is about the average height of most of the principal mountains of the Island, the highest being Victoria Peak, with an elevation of 7,484 feet.

Lying unconformably on the Vancouver series is a large area of cretaceous rocks, forming a sort of fringe along the east coast of Vancouver Island, and embracing the coal areas of Cowichan, Nanaimo and Comox.

At the head of Alberni canal there is a basin of sedimentary strata, consisting of sandstones, conglomerates and shales, which have been referred to as the cretaceous, but from observed lithological differences I am inclined to question whether they belong to the same horizon as the coal-bearing area of the east coast. A shaft was sunk on the shale near the head of the canal about seventeen years ago, but no distinct coal seams were exposed, although the shales were highly carbonaceous. I came across outcrops of these sandstones and shales in the China Creek basin, to which I shall have occasion to refer later on. I have also seen similar sandstone and conglomerate on the border of Cowichan lake.

It is interesting to note in this connection that almost every creek and river on Vancouver Island shows at least one or two colors to the pan. Leech river, in particular, yielded considerable gold to the hardy miners of the early sixties, variously estimated from one to two hundred thousand dollars.

ALLUVIAL GOLD

China creek has been worked for its as far back as 1862, principally by Chinamen, and has yielded about \$40,000 by the most primitive methods—the pan, the rocker and sluice-box. Considerable gold has also been taken out of Gold river by the Chinese, but nothing definite can be obtained regarding its yield. The black sand along the north shore, especially at Cape Cormorant and Cape

Scott, contains considerable fine gold similar to that found along the coast of Oregon and California. All the streams which have their sources in the auriferous belt under consideration show strong colors to the pan. I may mention the following: Cameron, Nanaimo, Nitinat, Cowichan and Franklin rivers, China, Shaw and Granite creeks. It must not be overlooked that placer gold has been deposited by a natural process of concentration by an extensive erosion of the surrounding country, and is not to be entirely depended upon as a finger index to the extent of the gold yet remaining in the hills.

Starting from the Alberni settlement, where a number of pioneers are busy clearing land in that fertile valley, China creek is reached by a good pack trail, which passes over a comparatively level valley along which a good wagon road could be easily built. The trail strikes China creek about eight miles from the Golden Eagle basin, opposite the Cataract hydraulic claim, and then follows the bank of China creek up to its source, the Golden Eagle basin.

Along the trail several exposures of syenite can be seen. This syenite extends over a large area, as shown on my sketch map herewith, and forms, I think, the paleozoic floor upon which the Vancouver series was laid; wherever not with it, it was found to underlie all the older formations. It is a typical syenite, showing the hornblende in well defined crystals but considerably altered. It contains very little mica, and a small proportion of quartz, although quartz occurs locally in sufficient abundance to make it a hornblende granite. Syenite occurs as bedrock along nearly the entire length of Granite creek, from which it has derived its name through the miners regarding it as granite.

Small outcrops of the sandstone previously mentioned were exposed along the trail, which no doubt originally covered the whole valley, but has since been denuded. There is a large body of sandstone overlaid with shale commencing at Mineral Mound No. 12 and extending up to near Mineral Mound No. 15, on China creek. It is exposed along the beds of Mosquito and McLaughlin creeks, extending into the foothills, and also forms a rim around Mount Pat Pat. There is a fine exposure of these strata at a high falls on McLaughlin creek, there being a perpendicular drop of 150 feet. Here they appear to lie horizontally, but in passing around Mount Pat Pat to the west they form a spiral, and crop out near the top of the mountain on the south side.

A GOOD EXPOSURE,

showing this twist, is on a bluff at the head of Child's creek. The most remarkable exposure of this sandstone is at its contact with the Vancouver eruptives, well exposed in the bed of China creek above Mineral Mound No. 15. Here the sandstone dips under eastward at an angle of 60 degrees, which may be explained as a complete overthrow of the strata or a reverse fault—pre-supposing that the eruptives antedate the sandstone. There is about 200 feet of sandstone at the contact, the eruptives also being very much altered. The deepest section of these sedimentary strata would amount to about 600 feet of sandstone and 400 feet of shale. No evidence of coal was anywhere seen.

The sandstone near Mineral Mound No. 12 grades into a coarse conglomerate containing large boulders of syenite near its contact therewith.

Mount Pat Patlican has a capping of eruptive rock, probably phonolite, which rests upon the shale above mentioned. The gold belt on China creek lies east of this sandstone, the formation being almost a typical section of the Vancouver series, consisting of diabase, diorite, felsite, with interbedded limestone, argillite and quartzite. These eruptive rocks have undergone remarkable alteration, especially in the neighborhood of Mineral creek, where they become greenish-gray schists, only showing their eruptive origin under the microscope. As the map will show, a large number of claims have been taken up on Mineral creek, but no doubt quite a number of these claims have been recorded on the strength of juxtaposition to those looking well.

The first four claims recorded on this creek were the Alberni, Chicago, Warpsite and Victoria, the location of which can be best understood by referring to the map. These claims are now under dispute, and have been staked and re-staked, so that in one spot, the south-west corner of the Alberni claim, there are no less than sixteen stakes, a photograph of which I herewith enclose.

On the Alberni claim two veins of gold quartz have been exposed. The lower vein has about 2 feet of a crystalline quartz containing free gold disseminated through the quartz in fine particles, and in some places plainly visible to the naked eye. The gold is associated with small grains of blende (black jack) in a somewhat peculiar manner, so that the presence of blende is an index to the occurrence of gold. The gold shows signs of crystallization when highly magnified. The vein dips about 65 degrees to the east, with a strike of north 15 degrees east, and conformable with the bedding or foliation of the country rock, and therefore may be classed as a "segregated" vein. The upper exposure of gold-bearing quartz is a narrow vein about a foot in width, cutting across the formation about north-east. The gold occurs in the same manner as in the other vein.

The country rock of the Alberni claim, as already mentioned, is a greenish-gray schist, being an igneous rock highly metamorphosed through hydro-thermal agencies.

THE SAME ROCK FORMATION

occurs on the Chicago, Warpsite and Victoria claims also on the claims lying north and south of these claims. There are two quartz veins exposed on the Chicago claim, one of them lying in a line with the main Alberni ledge, and appears to be a continuation of it. It is the same width and has the same dip and strike. The Missing Link and Champion claims, lying north of the Alberni, show several quartz outcrops. Two veins eighteen inches in width were uncovered, showing free gold plainly visible. Very

little work had been done, the veins having been only just discovered. On the Crown claim there is a large vein of quartz 2 feet in width, cutting across the formation, exposed for about 40 feet.

On the Mountain Rose there is a quartz vein about two feet in width, also running at right angles to the formation, and exposed for about 50 feet, when a slip causing a fault was encountered, beyond which the vein has not been traced. This vein carries considerable chalcopryite disseminated through the quartz. The country rock is an argillaceous schist or slate, with the line of foliation running due north and south. This schist is well exposed on Brown creek, running across the Vancouver claim. Beyond those I have mentioned very little work has been done on the claims in this section, so that it would be premature to form any definite conclusions regarding the permanency of the auriferous deposits. The majority of the veins are interbedded or "segregated" veins, and have the appearance of being a somewhat lenticular character, similar to the quartz veins in the Allegheny Mountains, and a large proportion of the gold-bearing veins of California. They are good types of segregated veins, and contain the usual constituents of gold, pyrites, blende, galena and chalcopryite.

It has been advocated that veins of this description are less persistent than the older veins, and that they are rich near the surface, and frequently terminate by pinching out in depth and horizontal extension; but recent mining operations have demonstrated that segregated veins may extend to great depths and be of considerable extent. They often do not differ in any way from true fissure veins, but they run parallel instead of across the strata.

The schists in the neighborhood of Mineral Creek have a strike nearly north and south, and I would therefore recommend the prospector to examine carefully the country lying due north and south of this creek. I understand that some good prospects have been discovered since my return, on a creek called the Yellow stone, lying due north from Mineral creek.

Mineral Creek follows the line of bedding of an interbedded strata of calcareous material, or impure limestone, heavily studded with pyrites, the creek being confined to this bed its entire length, which is being particularly noticeable in the neighborhood of the watercourse. In a similar way, a number of other creeks in the neighborhood were observed following down the interbedded strata of limestone so common to that section.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

Considerable work has been done on the Golden Eagle claim, at the head of China creek, where the trail ends. Two cabins have been built about five chains apart, in what is known as the Golden Eagle basin, which is about ten acres in extent and completely surrounded by high, pine height mountains 4000 to 5000 feet in height. I enclose some photographs showing the extremely rugged nature of this part of the country, which look like scenes in the Alps.

The basin is beautifully situated for a stamp mill or other works which might be needed in working the mines; and there is a plentiful supply of water and timber. The Golden Eagle is about half a mile from the cabin, and rises by a gradual ascent of about 500 feet to the foot of Mount Saunders, which is covered with heavy debris from the mountain.

The quartz vein upon which the work has been done is exposed along the ridge of a "hog's back," with snowfields on either side. The ridge is covered with timber, which is protected from the heavy snowfalls that would otherwise be a constant menace.

The vein is crystalline quartz, with a large percentage of pyrites. There is also interspersed through the quartz some blende, galena, chalcopryite and arsenopyrite, making in toto about 10 per cent. of sulphurets. The vein averages about three and a half feet in width, widening to seven feet and narrowing to a few inches.

The hog's back appears to be an intrusive boss of diorite which has undergone local metamorphism. At a short distance from the vein, the hornblende of the diorite has undergone alteration to mica. Immediately adjoining the vein the mica diminishes, so that it becomes a leached feldspathic rock which might be classed as a felsite. The vein has a banded structure, and has every appearance of being filled by lateral secretion and deposition, and possibly some replacement of the country rock with vein matter.

Four tunnels have been driven in on the ledge. The lowest tunnel, or No. 1, is in 44 feet, with an exposure of seven feet of solid vein matter at the entrance and three and a half feet at the breast. The strike of the vein is S. 30 deg. W., and dip about 70 deg. to the E. The vein below this tunnel appears to widen very rapidly, but cannot be followed on account of a snowfield. The next tunnel, or No. 2, is about 100 feet perpendicularly above No. 2 tunnel, and is 65 feet in length. The vein in this tunnel averages nearly three feet, being well mineralized, with well defined walls. The next tunnel, or No. 3, is about 100 feet above No. 2, and is 46 feet in length. In this tunnel the vein pinches to a few inches. No. 4 tunnel is 32 feet in length, on a small stringer.

On the upper side of the hog's back there is an exposure of gold bearing quartz very similar in character to the main ledge, but whether it has any connection with the main ledge is an opinion without further development. A large number of claims have been recorded around the Golden Eagle, but no development work of any importance has been done upon them.

KING SOLOMON.

A good deal of work has been done on the King Solomon claim, situated on the divide at the headwaters of McQuillan creek, a branch of China creek, but I was unable to fully examine the open cut which had been made on the ledge on account of its being filled with snow. The ravine where the claim is located lies between Mount Saunders and Mount McQuillan, at an elevation of nearly 4900 feet above sea level, so that snow remains in the basin the year round. From what I was able to see, I should judge that the

claim on Granite creek, which is a branch of Hiwatches river.

Some placer mining has been done on Granite creek by the following miners: H. McCoy, W. Poole, H. Hanson, Wm. Lindsay and G. Carnian.

Good pay in coarse gold was obtained along some of the crevices, but the creek being very rapid, and the boulders large, it was found that ground-slucing would not pay very well. Some of the benches give color to the pan and may prove to be sufficiently rich to pay hydraulic.

Some work has been done on the Star of the West claim, located on McCoy creek, a small tributary of Granite creek. The vein is quartz with pyrite and considerable calcite. The vein is about 5 feet in width where it has been exposed, and it may be traced a short distance along the creek with a strike of N. 50 deg. E. The country rock is syenite on both sides. A ton of rock from the Star of the West, shipped to the Tacoma smelter, gave a return of \$10.60 in gold.

The Islander claim, adjoining the Star of the West, shows an exposure of basic ore along the bed of McCoy creek which is composed of the usual combination of sulphurets.

The Nevada claim also adjoins the Star of the West, being one of those in juxtaposition.

Six miles up Granite creek from these claims a number of claims were recorded on a branch called Poole creek. The Starlight claim, located on this creek, carries free gold, which can be seen with the magnifying glass in very fine grains peppered through the rock, in a similar manner as at Mineral creek, but the associations are different. In the Starlight the gold is intimately associated with small grains of galena, instead of blende as at Mineral creek.

The Starlight can hardly be called a vein, but is rather an ore body charged with gold by percolating waters. An exposure of about 7 feet has been blown out without any well defined walls.

appears to be a diabase that has undergone extensive alteration by the leaching process of chemical solution so prevalent in this district. The ore body consists of quartz, pyrite, galena, calcite, etc. Calcite is a common ingredient of nearly all the veins in this locality, showing that the solutions were highly charged with carbonic acid—the calcium being derived from the feldspars in the rock.

A remarkable feature of this whole region is the prevalence of feldspathic rocks with no free silica.

A large sample from the Starlight assayed \$40 to the ton in gold.

Adjoining the Starlight are the Texas and Emma claims, upon which a small amount of work has been done.

Two claims called the Tangent and Big Galena have been taken up at the headwaters of Museum creek. They show a good exposure of quartz containing chalcopryite and blende. A sample from the Tangent gave 13 ounces per ton in silver.

Two miles below Sweet Water Meadow on Granite creek, near the divide, as shown on map, five claims have been recorded on a large intrusive boss of granite upwards of 1,000 feet across. It is a fine-grained granite with numerous quartz veins, and heavily charged with sulphurets. Although the assays made have been small, still it is a remarkable mining property, and will justify a thorough prospecting. In one spot I came across some chalcopryite associated with molybdenite. It is interesting to note the common occurrence of molybdenite throughout British Columbia in association with copper ores; it has been found in numerous places but only in small quantities.

A good trail could easily be cut from the end of the present trail at the Star of the West claim up Granite creek to this divide, and leading over to the Nitinat river, at a small expense; it would be a great convenience to the miners and prospectors in getting in their supplies.

A most remarkable body of limestone outcrop in what I have called Limestone mountain, at the head of Hiwatches river. There is an abrupt escarpment, almost perpendicular, of not less than 1,600 feet of crystalline limestone, showing well the lines of stratification, and dipping about 15 degrees to the south. I did not succeed in obtaining any fossils except a few crinoid stems. A similar mass of the same kind of limestone occurs on the west side of Mount Douglas, showing a good exposure on the east side of Hidden lake, there being a vertical section of about 500 feet. All these limestones are highly crystalline and more or less dolomitic. They bear a great resemblance to several other large deposits on the island, such as at Horse lake, Kennedy lake, Nootka sound and on Texada island.

In conclusion, I may state that I found it necessary to spend a large portion of my time in working up the geography and topography of the country examined. In order to do so I had to climb many precipitous bluffs of no particular geological interest, but which enabled me to obtain more accurate information regarding the location of the different claims, etc., which I have embodied in a carefully prepared map of the mining district.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM J. SUTTON.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 27, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease a site for fishing station on the following described land, situated on Murchalata Arm, Nootka Sound: Starting from the south west corner post marked "J. B. Langley's corner," thence west 40 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence east 15 chains, thence south 30 chains, following the shore line to place of commencement, including an island situate at the mouth of Gold River, and lying on the west side of the above-mentioned land. CLAYQUOT, August 12, 1895. 5213-1m.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to lease a site for a fishing station on the following described land, situate on Murchalata Arm, Nootka Sound, and containing 100 acres, more or less, viz: Commencing at a post marked "F. Jacobsen's S.E. Post," thence west 40 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence east 15 chains, thence south 30 chains, following the shore line to place of commencement, including an island situate at the mouth of Gold River, and lying on the west side of the above-mentioned land. CLAYQUOT, B.C., August 12, 1895. 5213-1m.

Pure Bred English Fox Terrier Pups for Sale. About two months old. Price \$10.00. Apply to H. RYDEN, Quanaan, B.C. 5213-1m

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SHE HAS BACKACHE Feels sore aches with muscular Pains, and has just put on that Banisher of Backaches THE 992 MENTHOL PLASTER J. McLaughlin, Point au Chene, writes: "Nothing better for Lame Back and Lumbago than the D. & L. Menthol Plaster." A. E. Mackenzie writes from Windsor: "The D. & L. Menthol Plaster is curing Sore Backs and Rheumatism at a great rate in this vicinity. See each in air-tight tin box."

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE." Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths; the Plain Facts; the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life; Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "COMPLETE MANKHOOD and How to Obtain It." "Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonder with this generation of men." The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power. A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system. To cure nervousness, lack of self control, despondency, etc. To exchange a jaded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power. To cure nervous effects of excesses, overwork, worry, etc. To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body. Age no barrier. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. The book is purely medical and scientific. Selected carefully for seekers, invaluable to men only who need it. A despairing man, who applied to us, soon after wrote: "Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday and my new self was born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?" And another: "If you dumped a cartload of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my mind as your medicine."

DAIRY FARM \*—FOR SALE— LANGLEY PRAIRIE. One of the best Dairy Farms in the Province. There are 125 acres of land; about 50 acres in hay meadow; 2 acres of bearing orchard; 60 acres of good pasture. The Comeki River runs through this property, and there is always abundance of water for cattle, etc. There is a large house; 2 large barns; good dairy cellar; a complete set of shops; large wood-shed; hen-house and saggies; 2 good wells of water. There are 20 cows; a thoroughbred Jersey bull; some young stock; 3 horses; 50 pigs; chickens and ducks. One Toronto mower, horse-rake, hay-fork, plows, harrows, wagon, buggy, harness, and everything for a well ordered farm. All this as well as the place with the place if purchaser so wishes. A daily boat runs to New Westminster, 15 miles distant, and there are good roads. This farm is above high water, and is close to school, churches and post office. The municipality is free of debt and taxes are low. For further particulars Apply at The Colonist Office, M. Costello, Vancouver, Or to Owner, on Premises. 5212-1m

Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society of B.C. EXHIBITION AND GRAND CELEBRATION AT NEW WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 3, 4 AND 5, 1895. \$15,000 IN PRIZES—\$15,000 Further information furnished by applying to T. J. TRAPP, A. B. MACKENZIE, Fred H. & I. Soy, Sec. R. & I. S. B. W. SHILLER MAJOR, ARTHUR MALINS, Chairman Col. Com. Secretary Col. Com. 5211-1m

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated in a court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne and that the whole case of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 12, 1894. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COLIC, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, etc. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox physicians. Its use would not be thus singularly popular did it not "speak directly to the place."—Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1895. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc. Chloroxyne "None genuine without the words 'Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chloroxyne' on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony supports the efficacy of Chloroxyne." J. T. DAVENPORT, 18 Great Russell St., London, Sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s.







LOOK OUT.

The news from Honolulu causes some of the citizens of Victoria to realize that there is danger of the cholera being brought to their city. This is a salutary kind of dread and we trust that it will produce beneficial results. Victorians cannot begin too soon to take precautions against the cholera. They should commence cleaning up at once and the City Council, which is also the Board of Health, should see to it that those who do not remove all accumulations of decomposing matter from their premises at once should be compelled to do so. If all parts of the town are made clean and sweet there remains little more to be done except rigidly to guard against the entrance of the disease. This is the work of the quarantine department. The quarantine regulations are, we believe, sufficiently stringent if they are all enforced. San Francisco has, we see, taken the precautions necessary to prevent the cholera being brought to that port by ships, and it is time that the health authorities of Victoria took the same measures. There is little use in closing one of the gates of the continent against the disease if others are left open or allowed to remain ajar.

When danger from cholera is imminent, when there is reason to suppose that it has effected an entrance, people cannot be too careful about what they eat and drink. Water should be boiled before it is used. Filtering, we are informed by a medical man of high standing, is of no use as a preventive. The filter does not strain out the cholera bacillus; but boiling kills it. Milk, also, should be boiled before it is used. Generally, nothing but cooked food should be eaten. Fruit and raw vegetables should be avoided. Better do without salads and fruit deserts than run the risk of catching the cholera. Forewarned should, in this matter of the cholera, be forearmed. The citizens will never be sorry for having taken reasonable precautions against the entrance and spread of the disease; but they may bitterly regret—as others have done before this—not having done in time what is known to be effective in keeping the cholera out of the country and preventing its spread, if by any chance it is allowed an entrance.

OUR AMERICAN COUSINS.

It is surprising to see the mistakes that sensible people make and to observe the errors and delusions that they cherish. The very able editor of the Portland Oregonian has got it into his head that the British and the Americans hate each other—that there is between them what he calls "a fundamental antipathy." He says: "It is impossible to blink the fact that as a people we do not like our British cousins and they do not like us. Constant and praiseworthy effort is made on both sides to ignore this mutual sentiment of cordial dislike. We are both tolerably civil and recognize the obligations of international courtesy. . . . But there is an underlying antagonism, an inbred natural antipathy, which breaks out now and then through all these well-meant endeavors of interest and politeness, and testifies to the fundamental and enduring sentiments that divide the two peoples."

When we consider the origin of these two peoples who are so antagonistic and whose fundamental antipathy and inbred dislike are continually breaking through all restraints, we want to know very badly indeed how these antipathies and hatreds became "fundamental" and "inbred." The great bulk of the American people is composed of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Welshmen, who at different times emigrated to the United States, and their descendants. Is there anything in the atmosphere of this continent of North America that is calculated so to change the nature of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen and their children, that those who make the United States their home will naturally and spontaneously acquire a dislike or an antipathy to their kinsmen on the other side of the ocean? There is, we find, no such element in the atmosphere which the people of Canada breathe. The complaint on this side of the line is that the old countrymen and their children retain their distinctive peculiarities too long; that they are Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen rather than Canadians for a long time after Canada has become their country. How is it that love which continues undiminished so long on the north side of the boundary line is soon transmuted into hate on the south side?

Then in their intercourse with each other the antipathy and mutual dislike which our contemporary declares is cherished both by the Englishman and the American is, if it exists, most skilfully concealed. The American speaks the same language as the British subject, he reads the same books, he professes the same religion, and he has pretty much the same ideas about popular liberty and the rights of man. The truth is, when the first strangeness is worn off, and they get pretty well acquainted with each other, it requires a little effort to realize that they belong to different nations. The British subject born and reared in Great Britain, and the American citizen of British descent, if they are at all discerning, soon find out that the differences between them are few and superficial, and that the agreements and resemblances are many and far below the surface. They, in fact, cannot help seeing and acknowledging that in spite of all that has come and gone there are a hundred indications to show that they are blood relations. The very names they bear testify in the most significant manner to their kinship.

We are amazed to see that our Portland contemporary asserts that the British sub-

ject and the United States citizen "represent opposite political extremes." The truth is that they represent different and exceedingly interesting developments of the same political principle. Both the Englishman and the American believe that the people are the source of power, that a country should be governed according to the well understood wishes of the people. The Americans have inherited this principle; it has been handed down to them from their British ancestry. In Great Britain this principle has developed under a monarchical form of government; in the United States it has been fostered and maintained under republican institutions. The development has, we believe, been more symmetrical and more complete in monarchical Great Britain than it has been in republican United States. It was only the other day that the British people overturned one government and put another in its place in the space of a few weeks. The change was thorough and complete. It would have taken the people of the United States two years to produce the same result, and that, too, under circumstances more than ordinarily favorable to the majority.

There are, of course, differences between the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain. The differences are often caused and aggravated by men who, for their own purposes, endeavor to create enmity between the two peoples. But happily their efforts, strenuous and persistent as they have been, have not been successful. There has been peace between the United States and Great Britain for eighty years, and the indications at this moment are that it would to-day be more difficult to make the two countries enemies than it would have been at any period that could be named since 1815. The reason of this is that the old causes of disagreement have been in a great measure forgotten and the feeling between the two kindred nations expressed in the saying "Blood is thicker than water" has been growing and strengthening in the interval.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

The feeling engendered by the boat builders' contest between the Defender and the Valkyrie is not likely to be productive of unpleasant effects that will be lasting. The race is regarded in the proper light on both sides of the Atlantic. We have seen what the English press, greatly to its credit, has said about it, and we find that the best and the most influential of the American papers do not attach much importance to it from a national point of view. This is how the New York Times comments on the victory: "The cup is ours. We have won it in one straight race, a fluke, and a walkover. That's three out of five. Fortunately the complexities of protests and correspondence might involve us in actual litigation, the result of which, however, would eventually be favorable to us, for are not technicalities the life of litigation, the very soul of trade?"

The ethics of yachting may not be distinctly understood, even by the man of average intelligence. Things may be "mixed up" in this affair, but out of the mix-up the average mind manages to grasp two or three ideas with a firmness that will never be averaged.

The Defender won the first race fairly and squarely. The Valkyrie did at the outset of the second race foul the Defender, unintentionally, as everybody admits. A protest was entered by Mr. Iselin, but he called the race just the same, and came within 47 seconds, crippled as the Defender was, of beating the Valkyrie. What would have become of the protest had the Defender been 47 seconds ahead of the Valkyrie nobody unfamiliar with the laws of trade and of the commercial spirit that dictates the methods of barrier violation was to play the game. The committee's decision was not. Darran accepted it as a sportsman would, not as a jockey might. Opinions will always be divided as to whether a winner under such circumstances should be regarded as a jockey or a true sportsman; whether he played for "keeps" in the true commercial spirit or whether he should have tossed the decision aside and, with sportsmanlike emphasis, have declared: "It's no race at all. We'll try it over. Don't foul me again. Beat me, if you can."

However, the cup's ours. We've got it on exhibition somewhere uptown, and we're going to keep it, Mr. Ball, if we're obliged to throw a question of evolution around our way of doing things. We have a score of Tombs lawyers to provide us with the proper technicalities for our defence. Make no mistake about that. We can beat you by sea, we can navigate all around you by land. Build another two hundred thousand dollar boat. Take our swell. Dodge our excursion fleet. Be a sportsman always. Beat us—if you can.

Meanwhile, many millions of Americans, if such a number there be who longer regard this as an international affair, will continue to ponder over the idea, "Was it such a bad thing, after all? Couldn't we have beaten the Englishman without bringing a scandal upon the victory? Have we beaten him in the good old-fashioned Yankee way, where Magnanimity was Commander and the only flag ever raised was that of Victory or Surrender?"

A TRUISM.

Exception has been taken to the assertion made by Sir C. H. Tupper that Canada has the right to govern itself wrongly. This seems to us to be a mere statement of fact with which no sensible man would think of finding fault. It was simply another way of saying that Canada possesses the right of self-government. It is not to be supposed that every country that has the right to govern itself always exercises that right wisely and properly. As a matter of fact they all make blunders more or less serious, but no one for a moment claims that they have not the right to do wrong sometimes. The fact is the blunders that nations make are a very important part of their political education. What they suffer from doing wrong opens their eyes and makes them careful not to commit the same mistake again. "A burnt child dreads the fire," applies to nations as well as to individuals. Something the fingers has sometimes the effect of preventing serious disaster. Those who are shocked at the way in which the

Minister of Justice said that Canada possesses the power to govern itself being to the class who are more impressed by sound than by sense.

A SLANDER ADOPTED.

The organ of the Opposition in this city having adopted one of the Toronto Globe's slanders has the frontory to maintain that it is true after its untruthfulness has been clearly demonstrated. When the Sault Ste. Marie canal was nearly finished the Globe said: "The work throughout has been a fine sample of the present Government's capacity for blundering and boodling. At the outset it was estimated to cost \$985,000, but the actual outlay so far has been \$3,062,358."

This statement the Times, as in duty bound, faithfully repeated. When it was shown that the Globe's slander was groundless, the Times refused to accept the explanation and insisted upon it that the Grit organs were correct and that an enormous sum must have been wasted or stolen.

This was the idea which the slander adopted by the Times was intended to convey: The estimated cost of the work was \$985,000. There had been expended upon it \$3,062,358. What had become of the difference between the Government estimate and the sum spent on the work? Who was it that "blundered"? Who did the boodling? The Globe knew and the Times was informed that at the session of Parliament in which \$997,650 appeared on the estimates as a vote for the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Sir Charles Tupper, then Finance Minister, had said that to construct a canal twenty feet deep would require \$3,800,000. The year in which the statement was made and the page in Hansard on which Sir Charles Tupper's statement was to be found were given in the explanation. So there was not the shadow of an excuse for the Times continuing to set as step-father to the Globe's slanderous statement. According to the Globe's own showing the sum expended on the canal was considerably less than the Government's estimate, so there was no margin for either blundering or boodling.

We find that the Globe tries to cover its retreat by a quibble which is extremely silly and disingenuous. Its first statement was that the canal "was estimated to cost \$985,000." It concludes its latest very contemptible reply to the Mail and Empire's exposure by saying: "The statement, therefore, that the sum first asked in 1888 for the canal was \$997,650, is wholly correct." But this was not the statement first made. That statement was: "At the outset it (the canal) was estimated to cost \$985,000." Every intelligent reader must see, that "the estimated cost" and "the sum first asked" are very different expressions.

When the Times found that Sir Charles Tupper had in the same session as the \$997,650 appeared on the estimates, from his place in the House of Commons, stated that the estimated cost of the canal was \$3,800,000, it could have repudiated the Globe's ugly bandying with a good grace. But since it did not do so it will have to plead guilty of giving currency to a slander knowing well that it was a slander.

The Mail and Empire thus disposes of this last product of the Grit scandal factory: "What are the facts as to the Sault canal? A canal was projected. The Government approved the project. It has cost somewhere in the neighborhood of the estimate. The Globe discusses the matter for scandal purposes, and says the estimated cost was \$985,000. There has thus been a number of sheep from 49,000 to three millions in the expenditure. There were mismanagement or theft. The story of mismanagement and theft rests upon the accuracy of the statement made with regard to the original estimate. That statement, as the Globe knew when it made it, for it has the debates and the blue books, was untrue. Our contemporary was well aware, and it is well known, according to the Globe, that the figures in order to build a partisan story open to them, discreditable to its political opponents. It expected that its fabrication would be copied, as it actually has been by the Montreal Witness, and would be sent broadcast among the people, misleading them and giving them an untruthful and unwarranted impression of public affairs. Having been found on the Globe's files, and by cunningly citing figures that are not applicable, pretends that it has been accurate all the time. This sample case illustrates the process of fraudulent representation by which scandals are created. That in any other country under the sun a political party would attempt to so grossly misinform the people it is impossible to believe."

ANOTHER OF THE SAME.

The Times in its usual polite style denies that it gave the "invention" about the Fraser River mattresses to the world in a double-headed editorial. The editorial was double-headed, and this is how it commenced: "There is a report circulated freely to the effect that took used in staking the mattresses at the mouth of the Fraser River has been taken from a quarry which really belongs to the Dominion Government, while private persons have been paid for it as ostensible owners of the quarry." When we characterized this statement as an invention we used the mildest and least offensive term we could think of. It was, as we soon discovered, false in every particular, and the Times if it desired to know the truth could have found it out without the slightest trouble. The report was an "invention." Whether it was concocted in the Times office or whether it was evolved from the inner consciousness of one of the oligarchs who supply that paper with political information we will not take upon ourselves to say. But this is certain, the Times made a mistake of the kind which it is the subject of a leader printed so as to indicate that it was of peculiar importance, and calculated to catch the eye of every scandal-hunting Grit editor. And it answered its purpose. It was circulated as truth by

some of the Grit newspapers, and many people no doubt to this day believe that the Dominion Government bought its stone from its own quarry with which to sink the Fraser River mattresses. This was another flagrant case of "blundering and boodling" on a small scale. Publishing the untruth as a report does not mend the matter. Conscientious editors do not publish reports of what happens in their own neighborhood without inquiring into their truth, and they do not generally publish unfounded reports in the shape of double-headed editorials. The Times' vigorous denial is a piece with its giving circulation without a word of inquiry to a gross untruth.

NOT VERY VALUABLE.

Formosa has not as yet proved a valuable acquisition to Japan. Its inhabitants are no eager to place their heads under the Japanese yoke. They are in fact giving their conquerors a good deal of trouble. It appears that the tribes in the interior of the island were never peaceable and orderly subjects of the Emperor of China. They are said to be the sworn enemies of labor, and it is predicted that they will resist with all the energy they can command any attempt on the part of the Japanese to bring them into harmony with modern ideas. Their chief occupation for five hundred years has been to collect the heads of their Chinese masters, and now they will be able to give the Japanese a turn. The dreaded Black Flags have their home in Formosa. Many of the inhabitants of the island are pirates and many more of them are wreckers of a very bad sort. "The Japanese as well as ourselves," the London Standard says "have had dark and sinister experiences in connection with the island; their vessels have been wrecked and their crews massacred by the natives." Although the island is so large it can boast of but one good harbor. As it is situated in the region of the typhoons good harbors are peculiarly desirable. "On the east coast the only harbor after Kilung is Suao Bay. It is the chief coaling station of Formosa, but the anchorage is anything but satisfactory. It is considered possible that in the northern part of the island coal fields may be developed." Formosa has fine agricultural capabilities, but from all accounts the Japanese will get but little help from the natives in developing them. But it is likely that they will pursue a vigorous policy in Formosa. They will not allow the people to remain in their present semi-barbarous condition. It may be that the natives are firmly dealt with and made to know that the Japanese are indeed their masters, they will cultivate other and better industries than hunting Chinamen for their heads and murdering the unfortunate mariners who may be cast upon their shores.

THE REVISED TARIFF.

There is a good deal of discussion in the States and Canada whether the Wilson tariff, or what is called the Wilson tariff, is an improvement on the McKinley tariff which it has superseded. There are some who do not think that they have been benefited by the revision of the tariff. Among these are the sheep owners. The Ohio Wool Growers' Association, which met in Columbus, Ohio, on the 4th instant, adopted the following resolutions, which speak for themselves: "Resolved, That free wool has proven a disastrous and appalling mistake in the United States, entailing a direct loss upon the wool culture interests there, in the depletion of flocks and decrease in values of sheep and wool, of not less than \$150,000,000. It has lowered the number of sheep from 49,000,000 in 1893 to 39,000,000 in 1895, and reduced the price of wool nearly 50 per cent. Resolved, That the highest interests of the country demand at the hands of the McKinley Congress, early in the forth-coming session, the correction of this mistake. No supposed party or political expediency or advantage will justify in postponing this plain and manifest duty. Resolved, That the farmers, uniting with labor and manufacturing interests generally, should demand firm and adequate protective duties, not only upon wool, but upon other agricultural products as well, and the manufacture thereof which come into competition with foreign products. Resolved, If it shall unwisely and unjustly become the settled policy of the government to maintain free wool, we will then, as a measure of equal justice, demand free woolen and cotton goods."

TIMELY ACTION.

As we have already said, the authorities of San Francisco have taken action in time to guard against the introduction of the cholera from Honolulu or any port of China or Japan. This is what the Examiner says on the subject: "The Board of Health seems to be handling the cholera situation with commendable vigor. It has put the Rio de Janeiro and other ships into quarantine, and will doubtless treat every vessel coming from an infected port in the same way. Fortunately quarantine, with such appliances as the Government has provided at Angel Island, has not the terrors associated with the name under more primitive conditions. The hardships inflicted upon helpless passengers three years ago at New York have been repeated here. Quarantining passengers for a contest of endurance with disease germs. A ship can be fumigated and cleared of infection before the people she has brought have time to get over the novelty of their situation. Although the disease has not obtained a footing in California the news from Honolulu shows it to be of an unusually virulent type. August 17 and September 8 there were 53 cases and 44 deaths. Over 74 per cent. of the total number attacked died. This is far in excess of the usual rate of mortality from cholera. Ordinarily only about half the cases are fatal. No doubt the extraordinary malignity of the epidemic in Hawaii is due to the lack of resisting power in the native stock, as well as to the total absence of sanitary precautions of every description. The Hawaiians have been a dying race ever since civilization, Christianity and clothes. All the Polynesian people, too, have been peculiarly susceptible to white men's diseases. Measles is a scourge as deadly as the plague. It would not be strange if cholera, after once

gaining such a foothold as it has obtained in Hawaii, should sweep away almost all the native inhabitants that foreign vices have left. It is not surprising that some of the superstitious natives imagine that the disease has been introduced by the white residents expressly to kill off the Royalists. It is having just that effect, and the fact that it is only among the Royalists that the practice prevails of eating decayed fruit and fish that have died a natural death, as well as of concealing the bodies of cholera victims, does not strike the native mind as pertinent to the discussion. It would be a pity to have the fine old race that produced the Kamehameha wiped off the earth by a preventable disease, but nature, unlike courts and Boards of Health, is beyond the reach of a "pull," and when she imposes a penalty for contempt it is enforced to the letter.

SLOW WORK.

The trial of the man Durrant promises to be inordinately long. It is now at the end of its eighth week and may be said to have only begun. Justice is surely laden-footed in the United States. In almost any other country the trial would have been over long ago. Whether Durrant is guilty or innocent it cannot be said that he owes much to the consideration of the managers of the newspapers of San Francisco. The jury are not left to form their own conclusions from the evidence. Not only is the testimony given in court freely commented upon, but it is in some cases anticipated. The jurymen, if he reads the daily papers, will not only learn what weight to attach to the testimony of witnesses who have been sworn, but he will know what many of the witnesses have to say before they are placed on the witness stand. If ever there was a man tried by newspapers it is the prisoner Durrant. Whether the ends of justice are being furthered by the accounts of the trial given in the newspapers and the comments made on all connected with the trial is more than questionable.

FRENCH ARMY REVIEW.

MIRECOURT, Sept. 19.—Enormous crowds witnessed the great review to-day of the French army which has been manoeuvring during the past week in the department of the Vosges. The Russian General Dragomiroff has been with the troops throughout the manoeuvres. To-day Prince Lobanoff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, joined General Dragomiroff. The presence of these two representatives of Russia with the French army is regarded as having an exceptional significance, and is taken as evidence of the Czar's desire to emphasize the existence of the alliance between Russia and France on military grounds. Prince Lobanoff is the closest confidant of the Czar Nicholas.

At 8 o'clock to-day the troops were in position. The foreign officers arrived on horseback, when the spectators broke out into enthusiastic shouts of "Vive Russie." Soon after M. Hanotaux, French minister of foreign affairs, and Prince Lobanoff arrived in a landau, followed by General Dragomiroff with General Bousset on horseback. Their appearance was the signal for renewed shouts of "Vive Russie." President Faure, accompanied by M. Ribot, minister of war; M. Demar, minister of marine, and numerous other officials, senators and deputies, arrived and took up the positions assigned them on the reviewing stand. President Faure then drove along the line.

Among the guests at the luncheon were Prince Nicolas, of Greece; Prince Lobanoff and General Dragomiroff. President Faure proposed the toast to the Czar and the Russian Imperial family. In the afternoon President Faure proceeded to Fontainebleau and M. Hanotaux started for Contrereville with Prince Lobanoff, who spends three weeks there taking the waters and goes thence to Paris, where he remains a week. At the banquet which was given on Wednesday night General Dragomiroff gave the following toast: "To Fraternity in the Field of Battle, Union in Combat, and to the Little French Troops who sometimes move me to tears."

The Times correspondent at Mirecourt, in a long dispatch to day points out the significance of the presence of Prince Lobanoff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, and General Dragomiroff at the French army manoeuvres. The correspondent says without doubt or exaggeration the Czar Nicholas commands the armies of both France and Russia. An article which will be published in the Times to-morrow from its Paris correspondent, discussing the French army manoeuvres, says: "If during the last twenty-five years the Vosges have not seen such a spectacle as has just been concluded, it is because under the reign of Prince Bismarck the distrustful and suspicious policy of Germany would not be acquired in such an event. There was no protest to-day, and the two nations are on a footing of absolute equality. This equality is recovered by France, and recognized by Germany, is not one of the least reassuring symptoms for the lovers of peace throughout the world."

ALBERNI'S GOLD.

ALBERNI, Sept. 19.—(Special.)—By stage yesterday Jack Hepburn, Geo. Brown and William Dalby arrived. They departed for Mineral Hill this morning, in company with E. G. Simons. They are expected back on Saturday.

A new ledge has been found in a hill about twenty miles from Alberni running northeast and southwest. The ore is almost coal black and carries free gold which is visible to the naked eye and assays \$800 to the ton in gold. Four of the claims have been bonded for \$16,000. Another ledge has been discovered six miles from town which assays \$22.

Some very rich rock from the Alberni claim came in to-day. The vein has widened to thirty inches and prospectors are demanding large prices for their claims. Mr. Archer Martin successfully defended a settler, who was charged before Mr. Gaillard to-day with giving liquor to an Indian woman.

SMUGGLING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. JOHN'S, Nfld., Sept. 19.—(Special.)—The board of revenue to-day began an inquiry into the charges of smuggling against a number of persons. They were compelled to this course by the evident intention of the government not to institute a public prosecution. It is reported that a public meeting arranged by the clergymen of the various denominations, will be held in a day or two to demand that the government do its duty.

SPANISH CRUISER LOST.

Wreck of a Government Warship at the Entrance to Havana.

Admiral Delgado Parejo Drowned With a Number of Officers and Men.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—The cruiser Barcategui was wrecked at midnight in a collision with the merchant steamer Mortera, in the canal at the entrance of the port of Havana. The cruiser has been employed in government business between different parts of the island of Cuba. She was a third class cruiser, carrying five heavy and two rapid-fire guns. She was of 1,000 tons displacement and 1,100 horsepower engines. She was built in 1876. She left for Havana at midnight with Admiral Delgado Parejo on board. On reaching the mouth of the harbor close to Moro fort, the Barcategui came in collision with the Mortera, a coast-wise steamer. The Mortera struck the cruiser on the starboard side and so badly injured her that she sank at once. The Mortera, though so badly injured, stood off to give assistance to those on board the Barcategui, and with her boats saved the greater part of the crew. Admiral Parejo and a number of officers and thirty-six seamen were drowned.

Delgado Parejo was commander of the Spanish naval forces in Cuba. He had been in state in the chapel in the Marine hospital upon an imposing catafalque watched over by a guard of marines. Several masses were said in the chapel during the day. The dead admiral was being embalmed and visited by thousands of all grades of society, the stream of the mourning population being almost uninterrupted. Eighty magnificent floral wreaths from the municipal authorities, public institutions, society, clubs, and particular friends of the deceased, were laid on the bier. This afternoon Captain Francisco Ybanze, commander of the ill-fated cruiser, was buried with the honors due his rank. During the passage of the funeral procession the streets were filled with vast throngs of people, and the funeral carriage was heaped with wreaths from the authorities and from friends of the deceased. A battalion of volunteers, with a band of music, an escort, and a long line of carriages, filled with mourners, followed the body to the grave.

Admiral Delgado Parejo, as the last man to leave the cruiser, was being taken off a row boat which was about to start for shore, when the accident caused by the sinking of the Barcategui, carried the boat down and all on board was drowned. The total loss of life is now set at 46. The Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba and the Bishop of Havana have sent wreaths to be placed on the coffin of Admiral Parejo. The gay streamers and flags that have decorated it in its welcome from Spain, have been taken down and replaced by draperies of black. The city in mourning throughout for the admiral and for the officers and crew. The extinguishing of the lights on board the cruiser was undoubtedly the cause of the collision. It was occasioned by the stopping of the machines to save the life of a sailor, whose arm had been caught in the dynamo.

CHINESE EXECUTIONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A telegram from the World from Foochow, China, says: Details of Tuesday's executions have just been received. After the mandarin had refused on Friday to execute any men implicated in the missionary massacres, the American and British consuls wired to Peking. On Monday the mandarin received the viceroys' orders to execute seven men. At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning Consul Hixson, Consul Evans and Mr. Gregory, the British consul, proceeded to Yamen gate, where the mandarin sent awaiting them. When the foreigners told their sentences the drums were beaten, a salute was fired and the cries shouted three times, "The court is open." Then the condemned men were brought from their cells. They knelt before the court and were examined, securely bound, into bamboo cages, on which were attached pieces of paper with the sentences written on them. The mandarins then put on their scarlet robes and scarlet hoods, and the death procession started for the execution grounds outside the city, between lines of soldiers. When the procession arrived the condemned men were tumbled out and made to kneel with their backs to the mandarins. Then the five heads were taken off. As the heads of the seven men were cut off the vast crowd gave a great shout. The people clapped their hands and departed. The heads were hung in a prominent place in the city as a warning.

The mandarin professed to fear further trouble from the crowd of foreigners who went armed with revolvers, but there was no trouble. No leaders have been executed yet. Some leaders with strong backing hope to escape. The viceroys are delaying the execution of others, hoping for undesired clemency. Punishment following the crime so soon is usually after foreign troubles. The execution will have a good effect in showing the people that the master is serious. A bad feeling is spreading through the province because of the delay in the executions. At Foochow the common talk was that the mandarin would escape. The consuls' writing to Peking for stringent orders to the local officials, who do nothing unless forced, resulted in prompt action. The Detroit is still here, and one English gunboat of 756 tons.

TORONTO, Sept. 20.—May A. Brown is suing Reuben Langstaff for \$5,000 for alleged breach of promise.

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