

# The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY OCTOBER 26 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 96

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

### Formation and Growth of the Alliance Between Them—Czar's Visit to Balmoral.

### Chino-Japanese Commercial Treaty Ratified—New Cruiser to Be Presented to Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Chronicle upon authority which it believes unquestionable, gives the history of the formation and growth of the Franco-Russian alliance.

"It was opened," says the Chronicle, "by a military convention dated August, 1890, of which General Obrucheff was the chief author, and which was for defensive purposes. The next important event was the visit to Toulon of the Russian fleet in October, 1893, which was followed by the actual signing of a treaty in December, 1893, the statement chiefly concerned being M. Casimir Perier and M. Degiers. It is simply a military convention, with special relation to the balance of power created by the Austro-German alliance, and lapses on the day the alliance comes to an end. It is purely defensive, and in no way aggressive, and therefore could not be used for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. In fact, it is solely directed against a possible German attack, such as was made by Bismarck in 1875.

"Operation has been practically put in operation by fresh oodicials, dating first with the scare based on the unfounded report that England intended to interfere in Morocco; second with the Chino-Japanese war, and third with the Sudan expedition. In connection with the latter, it is believed that France has sent two notes to England with Russia's approval, displaying a desire to recur to the abortive Drummond-Wolf convention of 1887, which proposed the British evacuation of Egypt and the neutralization of the Suez canal, but which came to nothing owing to French opposition."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News reports that the visit to Balmoral resulted in Russia, France and England agreeing upon the basis of a policy in Japan and China, while the Levantine, Mediterranean and African questions are being arranged. "The Czar wants the result obtained without bloodshed," says the correspondent, "and is supported by Italy and Austria. The Sultan is likely to die hard, but he will be obliged to give way."

The British cruiser Diadem was successfully launched at Glasgow to-day. She is a ship of 11,000 tons, 455 feet long and must show a speed of 20 1/2 knots an hour. Her armament will enable her to fire 1,000 rounds of shot per minute.

Havasi Tadason, the Japanese minister to St. Petersburg. Ratifications of the Chino-Japanese commercial treaty were exchanged here yesterday, October 20.

The Spanish colony at Buenos Ayres has raised \$2,000,000 with which to present Spain with a new cruiser.

A dispatch from Melbourne, Victoria, says that experts have been sent to the United States by Queensland to report on the Texas fever in cattle which is identical with a disease caused by a Queensland insect like a tick.

A newspaper and magazine writer named Eulenberg killed his wife, three children and himself at Bloewitz, near this city yesterday, by putting poison in their food. He had become despondent and desperate through his increasing impoverishment and failure to obtain employment.

Lady Tina Scott, against whom the Old Bailey grand jury yesterday returned a true bill for having criminally libelled her son-in-law, Earl Russell, made application through counsel this morning for a postponement of her trial in order to obtain time to consider what position her defence would take. The prosecution assented to the postponement, and the trial was put off for a month.

### CONDITIONS OF GLOOM.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A Madrid dispatch to the Standard says: "The Queen Regent presided at a council of ministers to-day. Senor Canovas, the premier, gave a complete sketch, which was gloomy enough, of home and colonial affairs. The loss of men in the colonial wars has proved disastrous to husbandry as proved by the marked decrease in exports. Spain will be compelled to largely import breadstuffs, and patriotism only prevents the latent discontent from breaking out in a sort of instinctive presentiment impels the nation to show cohesion and a haughty determination with a view to avoiding international complications and the possible intervention of the United States."

### RE-ELECTED TO THE SENATE.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 21.—The Hon. Justin S. Morrill was this evening re-elected to the United States Senate by both houses of the Vermont legislature in joint session. The honor paid Senator Morrill by his native state is an incident of more than usual interest. When on the 4th of March next he is formally inducted into the office which he has filled for thirty years, he will commence a term which bids fair to break all records of membership in the national senate. Mr. Morrill is 86 years of age.

HALIFAX, Oct. 22.—The Admiralty has been advised that the Imperial government has decided to add to the North Atlantic squadron the torpedo boat destroyer Daring, whose speed is about 32 knots an hour. This will be a powerful addition to the fleet.

## INTERESTING OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The attorney-general has rendered an opinion to the secretary of the treasury on the question of Chinese certificates, which is of interest. Heretofore registered Chinese laborers, who for any reason have left this country without obtaining a certificate from the collector of the port of departure, have been allowed to return upon the submission of evidence sufficient to satisfy the collector of their identity as returning registered laborers. The Attorney-General holds that the statute requires such laborers actually to obtain the certificate before departure from this country, and that falling to do so they should be refused admission on their return. He also holds that the registration certificates, statements and other papers required from Chinese laborers before issuance of the certificates upon which they may return to this country shall be deposited by the Chinese laborers with the collectors at ports from which they leave this country, and not with the customs officers at places where Chinese resided in this country, which officers have forwarded the papers to the collectors at the port of exit.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular letter of instructions to collectors of customs informing them of the purport of the opinion above referred to, and directing them to reform their action hereafter thereto.

## TEN SPEECHES IN A DAY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 22.—Gen. Harrison arrived at Evansville on Tuesday, having made ten speeches during the day. Everywhere there were great crowds and everywhere great interest was manifested. At Worthington he spoke for thirty minutes, confining himself to a discussion of the silver question. At Edwardsport he spoke briefly. At Bushrod he addressed several hundred miners who had gathered. At Vincennes the silver question was again the topic. Referring to Mr. Bryan's declaration that we can have bi-metallic with free coinage, he said:

"I say we cannot. This government is a great and strong one, but it cannot fix the value of everything. If you want to know what anything is worth, you must go to the market to find out. The statutes may declare that a bushel of wheat is of the same value as a bushel of wheat, but that does not make it so." He concluded as follows: "We must stamp out with the votes of a million of our people in Indiana and in the adjoining states this heresy that is pressed upon us now. What we want is to return to the condition of things we had when we had a revenue bill that paid the expenses of the government and did not put us to the necessity of selling bonds to pay them. We shall find prosperity just where we lost it. You lost prosperity when you inaugurated this Democratic policy and you must go back there again, and my word for it, you will find what you have lost."

## ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Archbishop Ireland has authorized the following concerning the published dispatches under a Rome date, stating that the Pope was vexed with the Archbishop for the position he has taken on the political situation: "There is no truth whatever in the statement. What the purposes are of those who issue the said and similar statements, I do not know. As to my letter, published a week ago on the political situation, it remains, so far as I am concerned, in full force. Developments of political matters, so far as observed by me, confirm me in all the statements I made, and lead me to renew them to-day with yet stronger emphasis."

## FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS.

WHITESBURG, Ky., Oct. 22.—Advice from Upper Elkhorn Creek, Pike county, tell of a battle between four U. S. marshals headed by Kid Greer, and the moonshiners. When the officers were near the still camp in the Cumberland mountains they were fired upon by the "shiners." The officers returned the fire and for half an hour the battle continued. John Young, a moonshiner, was mortally wounded, being pierced by three bullets, and another "shiner" whose name is not known was probably fatally hurt. The officers succeeded in cutting up and destroying four stills and capturing five moonshiners, who were taken to Jackson for trial.

## CUBAN CONTRABAND.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 22.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, is in receipt of an official cablegram from Gen. Weyler, announcing the capture of the arms, etc., disembarked by the tug Dauntless on her last expedition. The matter was communicated to Gen. Weyler by the Naval commander on the Cienfuegos station. The capture was made in the San Juan river. In two boats belonging to the Dauntless were rifles, a cannon, a large quantity of ammunition, medical and other stores, as well as correspondence of great value to the Spanish authorities.

## CATTLE IMPORTATIONS RESTRICTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—United States Consul Eckford at Kingston reports to the state department that the Jamaican authorities, upon the receipt of a report of an expert in cattle disease, have issued an order prohibiting the importation until further notice of cattle and animals from the United States, Central and South American, the Leeward Islands, South Africa and Australia. The order will not effect cattle in transit up to October 20.

## FIGHTS AT STAMBOUL.

### Negotiations For the Big Spanish Loan—The Czar Still at Darmstadt.

### Railway Building in China—The Castles of San Francisco—Royalty in Italy.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Le Temps, of Paris, this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying a conflict has occurred at Yildiz Kiosk, the Sultan's palace, between Turkish and Albanian guards, during which several men on both sides were killed.

An irade has been issued levying a poll tax of five piastres per head on all Mussulmans, and increasing the taxes on sheep, public works and education, by 1 1/2 per cent. These taxes, with the revenue from five projected monopolies will, it is estimated, produce 1,200,000 Turkish pounds, which will be used for military purposes. These measures are preparations, in connection with the loss of the Turkish press against Armenians, have excited comment.

El Nacional, of Madrid, says: "Negotiations for the big Spanish loan continue. In the meantime smaller credit operations suffice and assure the resources necessary to maintain national honor and defend the integrity of the country." El Nacional says, in conclusion: "Spain possesses all the soldiers she needs and will prove that she has money if necessary."

Princess Helene of Montenegro made a state entry into Rome to-day. The Princess and relatives arrived here at 11 o'clock. She was welcomed by King Humbert, Queen Margaret, the Crown Prince, her betrothed husband, ministers and members of the diplomatic corps. The streets from the railroad station to the palace were thronged with crowds of people, lined with troops and gaily decorated. The procession was composed of twenty royal carriages, preceded and followed by strong detachments of carabineers. Their Majesties and the Princess were continually cheered by the crowds.

The Grand Duke Vladimir upon arriving in Paris to-day received the following dispatch from the Czar at Darmstadt: "We are enjoying a very pleasant rest under the hospitable roof of the House of Hesse, (Signed) Nicki." French papers assert that this telegram throws valuable light upon the condition of the Czar's health, and the newspapers add that if it were not for the fact that he is affected by grave considerations after talking with Emperor William of Germany at Wiesbaden.

Japan accepts the Chinese rendering of the glory clause of the Peking treaty, and China is to enjoy a very large amount of duty. Owing to the decrease of the Italian minister, the diplomats have not yet discussed the subject. Sheng, director of the Hankow railway, and the governor-general of Chihli, have on the recommendation of an American syndicate, advanced 30,000 taels for a railway line seven hundred miles to Swangho. Twenty-seven miles will be required to be finished. Sheng has transferred the Hankow works against works to the railway. The syndicate doubtless controls the shares, ostensibly held by Chinese.

The officials of the United States embassy in London have received communication from Mr. Walter M. Castle, of San Francisco, who, with his wife, is under \$15,000 bail pending their appearance at Clerkenwell sessions on a charge of smuggling furs and other articles from various stores in the city. In this communication Mr. Castle expresses his deep gratitude to all of them and other officials as well as friends of the family in America for what they have done in his behalf.

## MILLIONAIRE STEWART.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Interest in the Stewart will case is revived by the suit brought against Judge Hilton by Miss Euphemia Deans, a teacher in the public schools, who claims to be a second cousin of the late Alexander T. Stewart. Her name was filed in the county clerk's office at Westchester county, in the northeast corner of Broadway and Prince street, the "Old London Street" property, and the old Deep Row property in Bleeker street. Judge M. Curtis counsel for Miss Deans, expects to prove that the will known as A. T. Stewart will was a mere fabrication, that it was probated, not in the Surrogate's court but in the old Stewart mansion at midnight a few days after his death. Miss Deans was an infant at the time of Mr. Stewart's death, and was not included in the list of beneficiaries of his estate. Judge Curtis left for Troy to-day but on his return next week will lose no time in bringing the case to trial. Testimony has already been taken before a referee proving Miss Deans' right to question the validity of the will of the millionaire.

## HONORED BY PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 22.—Among those honored by the conferring of degrees by the University to-day were the following well known Canadians: Doctors of Law—Goldwin Smith, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and formerly regius professor of modern history in the University of Oxford; Toronto; Ont.; James Loudon, president of the University of Toronto, and William Peterson, principal of McGill University and professor of classics, Montreal. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Professor William Cavin, principal of Knox College, Toronto, and professor of exegesis and Biblical criticism, Toronto.

## GEN. WEYLER'S LATEST

### People of Pinar del Rio Ordered to Betake Themselves to the Towns.

### The Official Proclamation—Immense Amount of Devastation Done by Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—General Weyler has issued a proclamation containing the following provisions:

"1. All of the inhabitants in the country or outside the lines of the constitution of the towns must betake themselves to the towns occupied by troops within a period of eight days. Those who are found outside the towns after the expiration of that period will be considered rebels and will be tried as such."

"2. The withdrawal of groceries from the towns is absolutely prohibited, and also the transportation of them by sea or overland without a permit from the military authorities. Violators of this provision will be tried and punished as aiders of the rebels."

"3. Proprietors of cattle must carry them to the towns, or provide immediately that they shall receive due protection."

"4. Eight days after the publication of this proclamation all rebels surrendering in every municipality shall be subject to the captain-general's disposal in ordering them where to reside, and it will be a consideration in the favor for them to give available news in regard to the enemy and to surrender within their organizations."

"5. This proclamation is only enforceable in the province of Pinar del Rio."

The insurgents during the past two weeks have been continuing the work of devastation, particularly in the province of Matanzas, where they have reduced to ashes many tobacco and sugar plantations together with many farm houses, the whole valued at \$2,000,000. The prolonged rainy season is retarding the active campaign and is undoubtedly favorable to the insurgent movements, as the men serving under Gomez, Macos and others have been accustomed from childhood to travel over the mountainous country in all weather with great rapidity and very little fatigue.

## MORE MYSTERIES.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 22.—The mystery surrounding the suicide committed here on October 12 has been cleared up. The man who threw himself over the falls at Prospect Point was Adolph Feirich, a moulder, who lived at 136 Hamilton street, Buffalo. Feirich's wife identified her husband's hat, which she found on the brink of the falls. She says that he was distressed at his failure to secure employment. With the clearing up of this mystery another presents itself. The morning after Feirich killed himself, Chief of Police Dinan received a letter from a man signing it A.H.B. In this letter the writer said that he was in love with Miss Sadie O'Brien, but that she had not reciprocated the affection and he was dying from a broken heart. He declared he intended to go over the falls. Miss O'Brien was sent for and told Chief Dinan that the man was A. H. Barton, of Oil City. She said he annoyed her with his attentions, and that she had told him not to bother her again. Barton has not been seen since and the police authorities are wondering what has become of him.

## MASSACRED BY SAVAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Details of a massacre on the Solomon Islands were brought from the South Seas by the Oceanic Steamship Company's mail steamer Monowi, which arrived at this port from Australia, via the Sandwich islands to-day. The victims of the bloody thirteenth were a party of Australian men who had been taken to the islands by the Austrian man of war, the catboats. The party was under the leadership of Baron Foulton von Norbeck, an Austrian scientist, who has visited many groups of islands in the South Seas, and had had numerous exciting experiences with the natives. While travelling with an armed guard over the mountains of the island, he was set upon by bushmen and slain, together with four others. During the conflict which followed the assault many of the party were dangerously wounded. The Albatross was commissioned by the Austrian government to make a scientific exploration of Solomon island.

## INTERESTING CEREMONY.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 22.—The unveiling of the bronze statue of Rev. Andrew W. Garin, late pastor of St. Jean church, took place at 7:30 o'clock last night in the presence of a large number of spectators and others, including prominent divines from all parts of the country, as well as from the North Atlantic States and Canada. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, while a chorus of fifty voices sang "America" with orchestral accompaniment. The more formal exercises were held within the church after a banquet, which followed the unveiling, had been served.

## UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the hall of history, the first of the proposed group of buildings which will make the university, took place yesterday at the grounds of the university on the heights overlooking Washington.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### CAMPAIGN SPEECHES.

### Carlisle Takes the Stamp—Silver Fifty Cents Not Equal to a Gold Dollar.

### Bryan's Trip Through Hoosierdom—Denies That the U. S. is a Bimetallic Country.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.—Secretary of the Treasury J. G. Carlisle made his first speech during the campaign here to-night in support of the Gold Democratic candidate. Mr. Carlisle began his speech by saying: "We are not Republicans or Populists, or fusionists; we are simply plain, old-fashioned Democrats, without any modern adulterations in our doctrines, or any of the Populist or Communistic appendages to our organization. It may be that the homely doctrines of the old-time Democrat will grate harshly upon the ears of many who are here this evening; but they are as true now, my friends, as they were in the past, when we all stood together in their defenses, prepared to go down in defeat year after year rather than abandon a single honest conviction."

On the financial question Mr. Carlisle dwelt at length. He quoted the financial plank of the Democratic platform since 1873 to show the record of the party upon the question, and showed that no Democratic platform up to 1896 had ever endorsed the free silver coinage at the ratio 16 to 1.

Proceeding Mr. Carlisle said: "Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, we have now a distinct monetary system of our own freely adopted by our legislation without dictation from or consultation with any other nation in the world, and we have the right and power to change it, or abolish it altogether, whenever we choose. The excited orators who are traversing the land in every direction, vexing the ears of the people with a reiteration of the statement that there is some party or body of men in this country denying the right or authority of the United States to change its monetary system without the consent of some other nation are simply evading the real question of the right to make such the position of their opponents for the purpose of making unworthy appeals to the passions and prejudices of their audiences."

"The question is not whether the United States alone has the power to adopt free coinage and silver money, but whether in view of our own domestic conditions and interests, and of our extensive and financial relations with the other great civilized nations of the world, it would not be good policy and faith to make such a radical change in our currency and such a wholesale repudiation of our obligations. It is not a question of power, it is a question of national prosperity and national honor. On one point only do we question the power of the United States in respect to this subject. We deny absolutely that any legislative executive act of this government, or of any other government, has ever made silver money make 50 cents in silver equal in value to 100 cents of gold, or equal in value to the commodities which 100 cents in gold will buy."

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 22.—The trip of Wm. J. Bryan through Hoosierdom to-day was of interest, not only because of the enthusiastic crowds encountered at nearly every step, but because of the aggressive nature of his speeches. At Delphia he refused the charge of ex-President Harrison that when he spoke of those who had been saving the country for 30 years, at so much per acre, he alluded to the old veterans. On a platform erected within a few yards of the home of General Lew Wallace, he replied in vigorous language to the author of "Ben Hur" who in a speech made some time ago alluded to Mr. Bryan as an anarchist. At Lafayette he denied the statement of ex-President Harrison made yesterday at Salem that "the present conditions are that we are a bi-metallic country." He said that that statement meant that, having been defeated in this campaign on a gold standard, the Republicans are trying to get under the cover of bi-metallicism and he claimed that their platform is a fraud.

There was a greater absence of yellow badges in all the crowds to-day, and at every place where the candidate spoke he had large and enthusiastic audiences. Trouble was experienced in regard to the delaying of the train at different places, and the result was that when Terre Haute was reached the train was nearly two hours behind schedule time.

## DR. DARBY BERGIN, M. P.

CORNWALL, Oct. 22.—(Special)—Dr. Darby Bergin, member of the Dominion parliament for Cornwall and Stormont and one of the best known men in this part of the country, died this morning from the effect of injuries sustained by falling down stairs at his house a month ago. He was 70 years of age. It will be remembered that immediately after an accident his death was announced in error, on which occasion numerous tributes were paid to his memory, and his personal characteristics and qualities.

### NEW POST OFFICE RULE.

### Concessions to Merchants Who Send Out Catalogues—Further Restrictions on Publishers.

### Supplementary Examinations for Military College—Mowat Refuses Governorship.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—The post office department has made a concession to merchants and others who send out printed catalogues. Heretofore when printed forms or order lists were included catalogues were liable to a higher rate of postage. They can now go at the same rate as catalogues, namely, one cent for four ounces.

The department has decided to put a stop to the practice of enclosing hand bills, programmes, show advertisements in newspapers sent to subscribers, and in cases where such enclosures are found in newspapers the publisher will be required to make a declaration of the number of copies he has so mailed and will have to pay postage at the rate of one cent per copy.

Owing to the desire of a number of candidates to enter as cadets in the Royal Military College during the present term, a supplementary examination has been ordered at the different military headquarters on November 17. The story that Sir Oliver Mowat will succeed Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick as lieutenant-governor of Ontario, is flatly denied here. Sir Oliver has just leased a residence in Ottawa for two years.

### CASE OF THE CASTLES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—At the conclusion of the court proceedings in the case of the Castles, Mr. M. Castle, in an interview said: "It will be clearly proven at the trial that my wife has been suffering from a disorder which makes her irresponsible, and she is now under the care of physicians and of a professional nurse. Last May, while in London, I was obliged to call in doctors to examine her, and we are now living where she has absolute quiet."

Mr. Castle was then asked how he explained that, living with his wife in one room at the hotel, he did not know she had stolen articles in her possession. He said: "Let me tell you that at least 75 per cent. of the articles the police found among our effects I myself paid for. Of this I have proof which will be produced at the trial. I did not know the contents of her trunks, but if I had seen twice as much I would have thought she pleased them."

"I had no idea she was thus afflicted. Never in the ten years of our married life did I discover such a tendency, and never before has there been a suspicion against her character or mine. Our friends at home can easily prove this, not as supposed. The chief says, after very careful investigation of the circumstances and evidence obtained, he had come to the conclusion that Mr. Andrus met his death, while experimenting with a machine which he intended to use on the safe in his office, should burglars attempt to rob the safe."

### PURELY ACCIDENTAL.

YONKERS, Oct. 22.—Chief Mangan, of the Yonkers police, announces in the most positive manner that he has solved the mystery surrounding the tragic death of Hamlin J. Andrus, of the Arlington Chemical Co., who was killed yesterday by an explosion in his office, attached to the works. Chief Mangan says Mr. Andrus had not been killed by anarchists, nor was his death the result of any plot as supposed. The chief says, after very careful investigation of the circumstances and evidence obtained, he had come to the conclusion that Mr. Andrus met his death, while experimenting with a machine which he intended to use on the safe in his office, should burglars attempt to rob the safe.

### POPULISTS WARNED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Senator Butler as chairman of the Populist National committee has issued a circular in which he claims to have information that it is the intention of the Republican managers to control the approaching election by the use of money, and urging the friends of Bryan to be on their guard against all efforts at either the purchase, coercion or intimidation of voters.

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CO., LTD. all classes of Machinery, Fittings, Brass Goods, Estimates for Boilers and

EAR aynard.

RIES. SOME OF OUR PRICES:

MESON, YOU DRINK THAT MESON DUBLIN) Very Old SKY.

**LAURIER'S SUNNY WAYS.**

It is, we submit, rather soon to proclaim that the Manitoba school question has been settled in a "sunny way," as the last word has yet to be said on the alleged settlement by the people of Manitoba. When it is found that the proposals which some of the members of the Manitoba Government have agreed to be approved by the people of the Province, then, and not until then, can it be said that the question is settled.

Although very little is known about the terms of settlement, the world has seen enough of the Premier's sunny ways to form an opinion as to the means taken to bring it about. It is evident that Mr. Laurier has not depended upon the goodness of his case and the soundness of his spoken arguments to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion. The sunny ways as far as they have been seen do not appeal to the reason, neither are they moral and not material in their nature. One of them was to hold out inducements of a personal nature to those who were believed to have an influential voice in the settlement of the difficulty. It is known to the whole Dominion that a seat in the Cabinet has been kept dangling before the eyes of members of the Manitoba Government. The settlement of the question has not yet been consummated, consequently there is as yet no Minister of the Interior.

A gentleman who is supposed to exercise a great deal of influence in the political affairs of the Province expected the seat in the Cabinet, but it was not part of the sunny policy to give him that seat. He was offered a British Columbia judgeship instead. But he rejected the offer and has abandoned politics, as he says, "for good." The sunny way was not successful in this case.

Another gentleman, who had it in his power to help or to hinder the settlement, was offered a Manitoba judgeship. This had the effect intended. He is no longer in Mr. Laurier's way. What other offers of this kind have been made, or inducements offered, are not yet known. There have been whispers of substantial money grants, which are expected to have the effect of placating those who may be dissatisfied with a settlement different from the one they had reason to expect.

But so far the public has received no definite information as to the nature and extent of these inducements. It may be that the Hon. Mr. Tarte, who happens to be in Manitoba at this particular juncture, will do what he can in this direction to facilitate a settlement. Mr. Tarte is an experienced negotiator. He served his political apprenticeship in the province of Quebec, and understands the sunny way of smoothing over difficulties perhaps as well as any man in the Dominion. Enough, at any rate, is known of the nature of Mr. Laurier's sunny ways in this matter of settling the Manitoba school difficulty to warrant the conclusion that those of them that are not known will resemble in most respects those that are known.

We agree with those who assert that Mr. Laurier's sunny ways are in striking contrast to those resorted to by the Bowell and the Tupper Governments. The former of these believed that the proper course to pursue was that pointed out by the constitution. The ways of the law and of the constitution are not always sunny, and they do not help men to attain their personal ends, but they are supposed to work for the general good. The honest way and constitutional way was condemned by Mr. Laurier and his Liberal friends as not sunny enough, and as Sir Mackenzie Bowell did not offer ambitious and influential Manitobans seats in the cabinet and judgeships, and did not hold out inducements of another nature, the negotiations fell through. They did not contain enough of the sunny element. Whether the way of settling the difficulty adopted by Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper was not better in the interests of the whole Dominion and of honest Government than the Hon. Mr. Laurier's sunny ways, will be a matter for future consideration.

**THE NEXT LIBERAL LEADER.**

The British Liberals appear to be as yet without a leader. In these piping times of peace, when Parliament is not in session and there is no immediate prospect of an election, this does not much matter. But the time cannot be far off when the Liberals must choose a man to lead them. It seems now that Lord Rosebery is not to be the man. A very large proportion of the Liberal party felt relieved when they learned that he had resigned the Leadership, and it is quite certain that they and very many other Liberals will not think of placing him in the position which he by his own action admitted he did not feel himself competent to fill.

There has been some talk of asking Mr. Gladstone to take the position he had filled so long. It is argued that as long as he is alive and has the use of his faculties, no other man—let him be ever so able—can be really the leader of the Liberals. As long as he agrees with Mr. Gladstone he may get along well enough, but if he ventures to adopt a line of policy which

the Grand Old Man disapproves and considers it his duty publicly to oppose, his authority as leader would disappear immediately. The rank and file of the Liberals would agree with Gladstone without taking a great deal of trouble to find out whether he was right or wrong. There may be some truth in this; but it is not likely that if a really strong man—a man who possessed the qualities of a leader—were placed at the head of the party he would retain his position no matter whether the course pursued did or did not meet with Mr. Gladstone's approval.

Of the Liberal who, by almost common consent, has earned the right to be placed at the head of the Liberal party is Sir William Vernon-Harcourt. He has long been a prominent man in the party. He possesses great ability and he has had long and varied experience as a statesman. He has, too, since the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, led the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and his leadership has been most successful. Harold Frederic, in his London letter of the 17th inst., writes in the following manner of Sir William Harcourt's leadership of the Opposition:

Only two months ago all England was talking of one of the most remarkable sessions, then just over, in modern English Parliamentary history. A Ministry marshaling the largest majority known since the time of the Reform bill had fought from February to August, and had sustained an almost all-round defeat. Of ten contested measures which it had brought in, only two had been carried through. On its chief measure, the Education bill, it had been literally routed from the field. No one dared deny that the hero of this extraordinary session was Sir William Vernon-Harcourt. Though nearing his seventieth year, he had never left his post for an hour, even when the sessions had lasted through the night and till noon next day. His leadership was as superb and unquestioned on the intellectual as on the physical side. He emerged from the final contest like a giant refreshed, and the Liberals, who had entered the session dismayed and utterly hopeless, came out behind him dumbfounded at the scope of the triumph through which he had led them. In the hour of victory one never heard Lord Rosebery's name mentioned, except by way of wondering how most easily to get rid of him. He had contributed absolutely nothing to his party's triumph, and no one thought of him except as an incubus to be unloosed when the convenient time came.

The very able correspondent of the New York Times no doubt expressed the opinions of the great majority of the Liberal party as to the fitness of Sir William Harcourt for the post of Leader. There is no doubt that the day is not distant when he will be formally acknowledged as occupying the position which he has for some time virtually filled.

**THE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.**

People who take an interest in the election campaign now going on in the United States are compelled to think or to try to think. It is not a fight between men, to be decided by shouting "McKinley for ever!" or "Hurrah for Bryan!" Neither is it a contest between parties where all that the election worker has to do is to appeal to the party loyalty of his hearers and to repeat, with more or less energy, the old party shibboleths. Men go for very little in this election, and parties for even less. The stump orator must talk sense, or what passes for sense, or he will not get a hearing. He is under the necessity of discussing what have been hitherto considered dry and difficult subjects. He must treat his hearers to a lecture on political economy or a dissertation on finance. He must talk to the people about the nature of money and explain to them what constitutes value. Of course some who try to do this soon get beyond their depth and talk great nonsense, but there are others who have discovered the art of clothing absurd propositions in a language that sounds learned, and of coming to un-sound and inconsequential conclusions by a method that has the appearance of being logical.

Then again there are others who have the faculty of presenting a difficult subject in a simple form and of solving the knottiest problems in such a way as to be understood by those who are altogether unused to hard thinking. Ex-President Harrison is one of the men who can discuss a difficult subject before a popular audience without even appearing to reason. For instance, in trying to convince his audience that there are things beyond the power of government, he said:

This Government is a great and strong Government, but it cannot fix the value of everything. If you want to know what anything is worth, you must go to the market to find out. The statutes may declare that a bushel of oats is of the same value as a bushel of wheat, but that does not make it so.

If General Harrison talked learnedly to his hearers for an hour and quoted a dozen authorities whose dicta are not questioned by the learned, he could not have given his hearers a clearer idea of what he meant, or done more to towards convincing them that he was right, than he did by the few simple words we have quoted, illuminated by a familiar illustration, the aptness of which the dullest could see at a glance. It is only a man of great power of intellect and who is complete master of his subject that can do this. It is far easier to mystify an audience by a cloud of words of learned length and thundering sound, usually misnamed eloquence, than to instruct them and carry conviction

to their minds in the apparently simple way practised by General Harrison. It is unfortunate that there are so many who would rather have their ears tickled by smooth phrases and pretty figures of speech than to have their store of information increased and their minds strengthened by sound instruction presented clearly and simply.

But after all the campaign in which the electors try to learn something and in which their leaders are compelled to make the attempt to teach what is necessary for a self-governing people to know, is far better for the country in every way than a contest in which nothing more edifying or brain stimulating is heard from the platform than "Follow your leader"; "Be loyal to your party." The intellectual impetus given to the people of the United States since the beginning of the present campaign will be felt for months, perhaps years, after it is over.

**AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION.**

We are pleased to see that the Times has felt itself under the obligation to admit that "the Ottawa correspondent was in error in stating that the suspect had been recovering from the smallpox" and that "no charge has ever been made against Dr. Duncan of turning loose a patient." No such charge was ever made here, we presume the Times means, for it certainly was made in Ottawa, whether by persons living in Victoria or not the Times most likely knows better than we do. This is precisely what the accusation of the correspondent of the Globe and the reporter of the Ottawa Daily Journal, and the charge that was made in the Vancouver World by its Ottawa correspondent, amount to; for what is a person recovering from the smallpox but a patient?

Our contemporary exhibits either deplorable ignorance or a spiteful spirit when it says: "If to release a patient recovering from smallpox would make a man liable to severe punishment, the Colonist will of course admit that to release one who had infection in his clothes and might possibly transmit it to hundreds of others at the polls would render the culprit liable to dismissal at least." The Colonist cannot make any such admission, for it knows that the city health officer power to dismiss or release suspects at his discretion after their clothes and their persons have been disinfected. This the Times knows as well as we do, and it shows a disposition to trump up a case against Dr. Duncan when it insists that the release of a suspect after disinfection is an offence. The law does not make it an offence, neither does the medical profession so regard it.

It is significant that Dr. Duncan's enemies dare not lie so outrageously in Victoria as they do in Ottawa. The Times sneers at the Colonist, but if it were not for the Colonist's determination to have the truth and the whole truth about Dr. Duncan's case made public the liars here and in Ottawa would have had everything their own way.

**A PESTILENT POLITICIAN.**

Mr. Bryan in one of his speeches quoted, with approval, the following sentences from a book written by Thurlo Weed:

"We are stigmatized as silver inflationists for asking the government to re-establish a financial basis under which the country and people were prosperous and happy for more than eight years. This question, stripped of sophistry and verbiage, presents a naked issue of capital against labor."

It is well that Mr. Bryan made that confession, for if he had not there would be many of his followers and admirers who could not be made to believe that he is the leader of a crusade against capital. There are, we have no doubt, thousands of the believers in free coinage who do not hold that capital is antagonistic to labor. They know that it is not, but that it is labor's best friend and most effective helper.

And what, after all, is "capital"? It is the savings of the people. The fifty dollars or so which a prudent lad saves out of his wages and deposits in a savings bank is just as much capital as the hundreds of thousands which the rich man has at his disposal. The savings of the working man and the insurance money on which the widow expects to live and raise her family respectably are capital.

The aggregate of the savings of people who are not called rich, who are not millionaires or "shylocks," amount to an immense sum, and by far the greater part of it is used in the establishment and maintenance of productive works in this Dominion, which, as a nation, is counted poor, the amount of the deposits in the Government Savings Banks amount to \$44,450,000. But this is not all the savings of the working classes—accumulate—for it are not included the deposits in the special savings banks, the Building and Loan Companies, the Chartered Banks. In Great Britain Banks aggregate the immense sum of \$507,827,406. The Savings Banks of France have entrusted to them \$730,241,873 of the money of the people, who are far from being bloated capitalists or plutocrats. The deposits in the Savings

Banks of the United States aggregate the enormous sum of \$1,785,395,553.

This is all capital, and by far the greater part of it belongs to men and women who are in the ranks of Labor. Is Mr. Bryan the enemy of these capitalists? By his own account he is engaged in a struggle of Labor against Capital, of course on the side of Labor. But when he comes to examine the forces, he will find them so intimately mixed that it will be a matter of impossibility to separate them. He will find even in this Dominion an army of 158,000 among the capitalists of the savings banks, and in his own country the army of small capitalists must be a host numbering millions. What folly it is, then, even from this point of view, for men who boast that they are on the side of Labor to talk of waging war against Capital. Before capital can be suppressed a law must be enacted and enforced making it a crime for men to save money, because capital is nothing more than the accumulated savings of the people. There are little Bryans in our own country who declare against capital as if it were the enemy of the workingman. These men are as shallow as they are mischievous.

Labor without capital is like a woman without tools. It can do very little. What is the great want of our own Province at the present moment? It is capital. Capital is needed to get the gold, silver and other metals out of the rocks and mountains in which they lie hidden. British Columbia laborers require capital to develop the fisheries, to clear the land, to establish manufactures suited to the condition of the country. If there was capital enough in the Province to do the work that there is for it to do there would be employment for everyone able and willing to labor; and Labor here, as it does elsewhere, would get the lion's share of it. Bryan talked like the unscrupulous politician he is when he tried to make his hearers believe that the issue in the United States is the issue of Capital against Labor.

**A COMPARISON.**

The case of the Castles, who have been committed for trial in London for shoplifting, shows how prompt and impartial the administration of law is in England compared with its administration in the United States. The Castles are rich and they are influential in their own country. Persons in their circumstances accused of such a crime in any city of the United States, an American paper says, would not be detained a single hour. The officers of the law, from the judge to the constable, would be shocked to see persons of their station in society and their wealth treated as common criminals. They would be all eager to find means to set them at liberty if any over-zealous officer of the law had been so inconsiderate as to arrest them. As to their being brought to trial and punished, our American contemporary scouts the idea. The comparison made by the American journal places the administration of justice in the States in a very unfavorable light. It tacitly admits that in the Great Republic there is one law for the rich and another for the poor; consequently its admiration of the impartiality of British justice seems to be unbounded.

**CARIBOO IN THE YUKON.**

"When I left Circle City early in August, and from which I have just now arrived," said William Dalton, the California gold digger who has been for three years mining on the Yukon, to a San Francisco Call reporter, "large bands of cariboo were coming over the mountains from the north and running south."

"In some of these bands there were as many as from 3,000 to 5,000 cariboo at a time. They were moving in immense masses. I had frequently seen them before, for every spring and fall the cariboo start on their regular pilgrimages, from the spring they go north and in the fall they move south again.

"It is a beautiful sight to see them. They are huge animals, and when you get a few thousand of them together, the great horns make them in the distance look like a moving forest.

"I have seen them make a path two miles wide in the snow. I was mining on Hogham creek, and when the cariboo began to cross the divide north of the camp there were so many that it took between three and four days for them to get over.

"The cariboo usually string along very leisurely, but as soon as the boys in camp see them they begin to shoot, and then the cariboo start to running. They don't gallop—they trot, and they trot a good deal faster than a horse.

"Beyond the divide, and between the Yukon and the Tanana river, is the Tanana divide, and there at these two seasons may also be seen large bands of cariboo. The cariboo come from every direction, so that wherever you go you see moving masses of them.

"It was thus that they were pouring over the hills when I left. The Tanana is a big river, navigable for steamboats for 500 miles, and every year there is more or less of the great size of the Yukon. There are many other rivers besides the Tanana which empty into the Yukon.

"When the cariboo come to any of these they simply plunge in and swim. Nothing impedes them. However, when they have their choice they keep up to the hills.

"It is said that many of these cariboo spend a good part of the year among some almost bare mountains north of the Tanana. The crests of the mountains are granite, and it is as smooth as the tiles in a floor.

"The cariboo there and elsewhere live on the moss that grows in parts of these mountains. They have a spoon-like horn, that is wide and flat, and with this they scrape away the snow and get at the moss. It acts as a sort of shovel and answers the purpose admirably.

"The cariboo have very big feet,

**Hunting for Game.**



That little indicator in his hand points to 17 Government street, where all is game for close buyers. Any day you can start up a covey of snags and bag a brace of bargains. No closed season, and you are only fined for not finding our shots on the wing.

Sugar is down an eighth. You can get 20 lbs. for \$1.

Flour up again. Hungarian \$1.45; Snowflake \$1.15.

Don't forget. Our Blend Tea at 20c. is a cobweb cutter.

Our Golden Blend at 40c. you can't match for price.

Keep your eye on 6 Tins of Vegetables for 45 cents.

Maple Syrup that reminds you of the old sap trough.

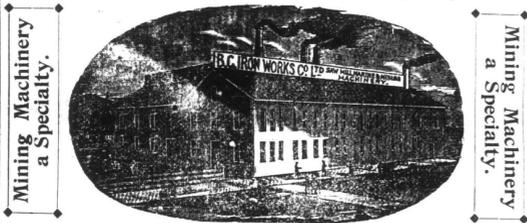
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which spread out and keep them on top of the soft snow. There is a big deer-claw on each foot, and this helps them, so that the foot as a whole spreads out like a fan.

"In the fall the cariboo will dress from 300 to 400 pounds each when full grown, but in the spring they are so poor they don't weigh more than half that much." In the fall and winter the bulls and cows go in different communities, but always keeping close together.

"I never expect to see a more inspiring sight than these cariboo as they move back and forth in their migrations. It is worth a lot of money, and when one has seen it he will never forget it.

"There are some moose here, but they are by no means so plentiful as the cariboo. I saw five once, but that was the most I ever saw at any one time. There are no mountain shee or goats there, so far as I have observed, but down on the Hootalinka you find both sheep and goats."

**MISSING BOY FOUND.**

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 24.—William F. Proctor, a fifteen year old boy who mysteriously disappeared from his home in Philadelphia some six weeks ago, was found in this city late last night in company with a middle-aged man named William J. Conlon, of Philadelphia. Conlon was arrested on the charge of abduction and was committed to jail. When questioned the boy told a most pitiful and revolting story and was evidently in mortal dread of Conlon. He said Conlon had coaxed him away from home and promised to buy him a bicycle. From Philadelphia they went to New York, and then by means of a freight train travelled about the country, and all the time the poor boy had been a great sufferer. The punishment for abduction in this state is 15 years and for Conlon's crime 20 years. The prisoner will be held for both offences.

**SPORTING IN BRITAIN.**

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Stag shooting in Scotland is nearly over, and the champion "bag" fell to Lord Tweedmouth, who shot 157 head during the season.

The return next week of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, husband of Princess Helena, second daughter of Queen Victoria, to Cumberland Lodge, formally opens the shooting on the Queen's game preserves, though the royal keepers, since the actual opening season, have supplied Her Majesty's table with pheasants and partridges.

The showing made by the Kennel Club at Crystal Palace this week was the largest on record. There were 2,375 entries, and the quality was of the highest order. A novelty in the exhibits was the Pekin spaniel, which were on sale for from £15 to £150. In the collie class the celebrated dog Southport, by prizes. George R. Sims won the championship in the bulldog class with Barnato. The Prince of Wales and a host of members of the aristocracy were among the exhibitors. The Prin-

Just a little faster than the rest.

**McCready**

**GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS**

To all amateur winners on McCready Wheels at all sanctioned meets, we will award Gold and Silver Medals as follows: For the first win, a handsome Silver Medal, and for each succeeding win a Silver Bar will be added—up to 5 wins, when a Gold Medal will be presented, and a Gold Bar added for each succeeding win—the amateur having the greatest number of wins to his credit at the close of the 1897 season to have in addition to Medals a fine Diamond Ring or Scarf Pin. Try conclusions on the street of races—"The Pink Flyer." You're bound to win. Write about it, and mention this paper.

**R. A. McCready Co., Ltd.**

TORONTO

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

cess of Wales' Bozoid dog, Alex, and her Basset hound, Zero, both won third prizes.

**EX-SPEAKER CRISP.**

ATLANTA, Oct. 24.—Charles F. Crisp, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, died here yesterday afternoon. His condition had been reported very low, but no fatal conclusion of his illness had been expected so soon. His untimely death makes the choice of senator a matter of great uncertainty. Crisp had been in Dr. Holmes' sanitarium five weeks suffering from malarial fever. The immediate cause of death was heart failure.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born in Sheffield, England, January 20, 1845, while his parents were on a visit to that country. He was a forceful speaker, a man of great tact, and possessed the qualities that fitted him for the leadership of a parliamentary assemblage. His first prominence in national affairs came from the skill with which he led his party in several election contests. He was elected to the speaker's office after the most memorable canvass in the history of the house. As speaker Mr. Crisp was fair but firm, and his rulings have been better spoken of. As a lawyer, a judge and a legislator, Mr. Crisp displayed mental energy, a judicial temperament, conservatism, self-command, and broad statesmanship. In emergencies he inevitably came forward as a leader, owing to the fact that he possessed that blending of dignity and force that commands respect and vitalizes influence. He possessed an imposing person and courtly manner, and spoke with winning eloquence. In trying legislative ordeals and hot party conflicts he has been the mainstay of his colleagues. Few public men have surpassed him in this respect. His position had been fairly won.

**AN IMMENSE ORGANIZATION.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Ben Jones of London, Joseph Clay of Gloucester, and William Stoker of Newcastle, arrived from the Antipodes on the steamer Monowai. They are representing the Manchester Co-operative Society, an institution which is doing business with a capital of £7,000,000 and has big stores and agencies scattered throughout the United Kingdom. The society is organized for the purpose of affording the poor and middle classes an opportunity of purchasing supplies and the necessities of life direct from the producers, growers and manufacturers, thereby saving to the purchaser the profits of the wholesaler and the middlemen. The society has proved a big success and has become an extensive and powerful concern in England, and the representatives now here say they have been in New Zealand and Australia to see if it were feasible and practicable to organize branch agencies in those colonies. As a result of their visit they say it is highly probable that the society will engage in the business of handling refrigerated meats from the Australian colonies.

**WATSON DENOUNCES SEWALL.**

NASHVILLE, Ten., Oct. 24.—Last night to a packed house Tom Watson, of Georgia, defended Populism and the Populist party, making a strong speech which met with a hearty reception from the 1,500 people present. He was particularly bitter in places, and his severals words could be heard speaking of Vice Presidential Candidate Sewall. He charged him with being a plutocrat, bond clipper, railroad king, and that he was running hard against the people on the ticket was a menace to the election of Mr. Bryan. The speech was a stirring, terse appeal for the support of his party, and has revived the spirits of the Populists here.

**RAILWAY REDUCTIONS.**

TACOMA, Oct. 22.—Since September 20 last more than 180 men have been discharged from the Northern Pacific car shops at South Tacoma. The shop officials state that it was only a necessary reduction in accordance with the plan of the new executive to lower the running expenses, and the men who were discharged are those who could best stand a layoff. A few of the discharged men have left town. Some have been told that they could go to work again on November 1.

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ALASKAN CONDITIONS.

Annual Report of Governor Sheakley on the Prospects of the Territory.

Mining Prospects—Sealing Regulations Have Failed to Fulfill Their Object.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—James Sheakley, governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, says: "There is great encouragement in the outlook for Alaskan gold mines. During the year ending the first of this month \$2,300,000 in gold bullion have been taken from the mines, the greater part being the product of low grade ores, much of which yielded less than \$4 per ton. Almost any low grade of gold ores now can be worked at a profit there. Confidence in Alaska as a gold producing country increases with the development of her resources. A number of gold bearing quartz ledges and placer deposits have been discovered in the Sitka district and several are under development with good prospects. The gold placers of the Yukon region continue to attract the attention of gold miners and fortune seekers, but no rich discoveries have been reported here."

Several wild reports, the Governor says, have started a rash of several seekers to the Cook's Inlet gold fields during the summer, but only to meet disappointment and hardship, and the people are getting back out of the district. The Governor believes, however, that there are paying gold deposits there. The report makes a plea for the repeal of the present liquor prohibition law, which is demoralizing in its effect and violated in every community, and urges the enactment of a high license law, with suitable safeguards. On the subject of further seal agreement, the Governor says: "The concurrent regulations agreed upon by a majority of the tribunals of arbitration for the protection of the fur seal in Behring Sea, have entirely failed to afford the intended protection or to prevent the destruction of these animals. Pelagic sealing in any way will result in the extermination of the entire race within a few years." The Governor deprecates the cost of the expensive and burdensome patrolling now necessary as exceeding all the profits of pelagic sealing, even if the latter were harmless.

VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—It can be stated positively that no notes or negotiations of any kind have passed between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury since June 22 last in regard to Venezuela, although reports to the contrary have appeared. The present negotiations will be resumed at the point where they were suspended at the time Mr. Olney's final proposal of June 22 was that no arbitration was concerned it should be embraced in a treaty of arbitration separate from the general treaty. He insisted, however, that Venezuelan arbitration was a prerequisite to general arbitration, and the arbitration should be final and embrace all the territory in dispute, settled as well as unsettled. Great Britain being strongly opposed to including the settled districts. In view of the statement by the foreign office that the proposals about to be made give hope of a final settlement, it seems likely that Lord Salisbury's answer to Mr. Olney's propositions of June 22 will be favorable or in the line of compromising the differences in detail. The call of Sir Julian on Secretary Olney to-day was one of courtesy to present his respects after arrival and the question of arbitration was not taken up. It is stated that arrangements were made for a formal meeting at the earliest moment Mr. Olney might suggest.

SOCIETY SCANDAL.

TORONTO, Oct. 23.—(Special)—The World this morning published an item to the effect that society circles are excited over an alleged scandal at a leading hotel, a foreign lady guest being one of the parties and the other a young gentleman who had introduced her and her friends into the leading circles of the city. No names were mentioned, but the description indicated the parties pretty clearly. The young man being described as a bank clerk. Under the item the World printed a letter from H. M. Mowat on behalf of Count R. Dives, threatening the rigor of the law if any lady were introduced to any World regarding that gentleman. In the evening newspapers appears an interview with Reginald Thomas, of the Bank of British North America and a well known society young man, stating that he will bring an action for criminal libel against W. F. McLean, M.P., and that he believes he can send him to the penitentiary for printing the article in question, also threatening an action for slander against the employees of the Arlington hotel, who are said to have furnished false information to the World. The Count and Countess Dives, who are supposed to be the parties pointed at, recently spent a week at the Arlington, and during their visit here were entertained by numerous swell people.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.) COLLINGWOOD, Oct. 23.—Six candidates were nominated yesterday to fill the vacancy in the Mayor's chair caused by the death of Mayor Gollary. The nominees are Deputy Reeve Duncan; Ex-Mayor Geo. Watson; Geo. M. Oberley; A. Lockerie; E. Stewart and John Chamberlain. Polling takes place on Thursday the 29th inst. CHATHAM, Oct. 24.—A writ has been issued against S. Stevenson, publisher of the Planet, by A. Patterson, grain dealer, of Hidgeton, claiming \$5,000 damages on account of an alleged libelous article published in that paper. COLLINGWOOD, Oct. 24.—E. Stewart has been elected mayor by acclamation, the five other nominees having withdrawn.

KIDNAPPED IN LONDON. A MINISTER'S MISSION.

A Chinaman Forcibly Captured and Held Prisoner in the Embassy.

Released by Order of the British Authorities—His Life in Danger.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The newspapers continue printing indignant comments on the alleged Chinese kidnapping case. The Globe this afternoon says: "The deepest resentment would be felt against any government which permitted an outrage upon a man who has come to London for protection to go unredressed. The Chinese embassy must understand that public opinion will not allow legal fiction to oblige protection."

The Marquis of Salisbury has demanded the immediate release of Sun Yatsen, the Chinese, physician, said to be a British subject, who was, according to the statement of his friends, kidnapped while passing the Chinese legation here and held prisoner on the charge of having been engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Manchou dynasty.

The Marquis of Salisbury this morning read a number of affidavits in the case, and immediately sent a strongly worded letter to the Chinese envoy, pointing out that the method adopted by the legation for arresting Sun Yatsen was distinctly not needed, as the courts were open to Chinese officials to obtain any criminal or other legal process. His Lordship also said that he could not fail to point out that the fact avowed of unfriendliness, as a seeming violation of the right of asylum which England was committed to by every tradition.

The Premier expressed the belief that the envoy would immediately release the prisoner and avoid further unpleasantness. Later in the day Sir Halliday McArtney, councillor for the Chinese legation, called at the foreign office and said Sun Yatsen would be released without prejudice to the rights of the legation, which were involved. In accordance with the statement of Sir Halliday McArtney, Sun Yatsen was released at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. James Cantlie, who brought the case to the notice of the authorities here, said in an interview to-day that he knew Sun Yatsen intimately in Hongkong during the year 1887. He adds: "The Chinaman came to London on his advice to pursue medical study, as he was in trouble with the Chinese government."

Dr. Cantlie saw Sun Yatsen in Honolulu last March and saw him daily here, continuing, Dr. Cantlie said: "I received information on the 17th that Sun Yatsen was a prisoner and about to be held in China, where he would be held."

Detectives have formed a complete cordon around the Chinese legation. Every door and window is watched and they have been ordered to seize Sun Yatsen and release him if he is released.

It is said that the Chinese government learned in November last that there existed a conspiracy to seize the viceroy of Canton as the first step to the overthrow of the Manchou dynasty. Later—An inspector of police and Sun Yatsen's friend, Dr. Cantlie, who first raised the question of the Chinaman's imprisonment, went to the Chinese legation at 4:30 this afternoon with a letter from the foreign office, and not long afterwards they emerged from a side door with Sun Yatsen, entered a cab and drove to the Foreign Office, when Sun Yatsen made a formal statement of his case. His release was witnessed by a large crowd of people.

Continuing Sun Yatsen said: "We then returned and, passing the legation, in the two remaining Chinamen asked me to enter. Before I could reply they pushed me inside the door and slammed it behind me. Once inside the building I was forced up stairs to the fourth story by my companions, who were big men, and locked me up in a room. Almost immediately afterwards a gentleman (described as being Sir Halliday McArtney) entered and said: 'You are in China now.' He asked me if my name was Sun Wen, and I acquiesced, he said he arrested me on information received from the Chinese minister at Washington, who had cabled the Chinese legation here that Sun Wen was on board the Majestic."

"The next day," continued Sun Wen, "for that appears to be his name, 'Tang' appeared and said: 'Everything is settled, we will get you and bind you and you at night on board a ship we have chartered, probably a Glen liner, as McArtney is a friend of the company. We cannot smuggle you away, we can kill you as this is China, meaning the legation.' Sun Wen further stated in reply to questions that he was provided with food when he asked for it, and it seems that his friends succeeded in communicating with him through the English servants of the legation by means of notes hidden among the coals.

TORONTO, Oct. 24.—Sarah Leslie, a dissolute woman, once much respected and the wife of a prominent East End citizen, died last night at the house of John Richardson, an old scissor grinder. She had been drinking heavily of late.

TO WORK UP SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL QUESTION PROPOSALS.

Munificent Gift—Fatal Accident to a Boy—Montreal's City Hall Under Seizure.

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—(Special)—La Minerve declares that the main object of Hon. Mr. Tarte's visit to Manitoba is to get the proposed settlement of the school question approved by a certain number of Liberals so as to be able to say afterwards that it has the support of Bishop Langevin's own flock and that the prelate does not represent the views of the minority. The object of the delay in publishing the terms of the settlement, La Minerve adds, is to wait and see the result of Mr. Tarte's efforts in Manitoba, and also of the efforts which Abbe Prolix is at present making with the Roman authorities. The clear result of all this, the paper concludes, is that the Manitoba Roman Catholics are being sacrificed to the political exigencies of the Liberal and McCarthvite party.

In addition to his magnificent gift of silverware, the donor of the diocese of Montreal, the founder of that institution, Mr. A. F. Gault, has contributed \$50,000 for its endowment. The college buildings with the land upon which they stand cost \$100,000, so that Mr. Gault's entire contribution to the college totals the sum of \$150,000.

Pursued by Chinamen whom he had been teasing, Willie Row, aged 18, ran out into the middle of St. Catherine's street this morning. An electric car was approaching at the time, and Row not seeing it was struck down and run over. Death was instantaneous.

The city hall and contents, or a portion of them, are under seizure at the instance of the Attorney General. Judgment against the city for a thousand dollars and costs, on account of the death of her husband arising from defective sidewalks.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 23.—(Special)—Hon. Mr. Tarte, Dominion minister of public works, accompanied by Madame Tarte and daughter, Mr. Bourassa, member for Labelle, and Mr. Morrison, M.P., of New Westminster, reached Winnipeg this p.m., and were accorded a cordial welcome by the city Liberals, Hon. Joseph Martin, Mr. Andrew Strang and others being on hand to greet the minister. To-night Mr. Tarte met a number of newspaper men and friends at the Manitoba hotel. "To-morrow at 2 o'clock the minister will meet the candidates for the Council and Board of Trade in the council chamber to discuss the public works required, chiefly at the St. Andrew's rapids. There will be a public reception at Government House from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. to-morrow. On Monday it is expected the minister and party will drive to St. Andrew's to view the rapids and in the evening he will be tendered a banquet, for which elaborate preparations are being made."

The writ for the Lakeside by-election in the Manitoba legislature was issued to-day. The nomination takes place on November 12, and the election one week later. The candidates are Mackenzie, Liberal, and McQuig, Patron. Sir Charles H. Tupper passed through this afternoon on his way to Victoria, where he will appear as counsel before the Behring sea sealing commission.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 23.—(Special)—Hon. Mr. Tarte, in the course of an interview to-night, said one of the principal objects of his visit was in connection with the proposed public improvements to the Fraser river. Arrangements had been made for the Greenway government to carry out a survey in regard to the work wanted, and he would make an inspection while on the coast.

MARTIN UP IN ARMS.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 24.—(Special)—Joe Martin is up in arms against the Greenway government for being turned down for the portfolio of the interior in the interest of Mr. Sifton. He called a meeting of his supporters last night to protest against the arrangements for the Tarte banquet by the Tribune, the Greenway government organ, announced in the approaching bye-election for Lakeside for the Manitoba legislature, Mr. Martin declares that he will support the Patron candidate as against Mackenzie the Greenway government nominee.

This afternoon Mr. Tarte met the joint committee of the city council and the board of trade to discuss the improvement of Red River navigation. From 3:30 to 5:30 a reception was held at Government House in honor of Mr. Tarte but it was slily attended.

Hon. D. H. McMillan has been appointed Dominion commissioner of lands and forests in his choice of a wife belonging to a race of brave defenders of their nation and independence believed that in his heart the names of the two houses were synonymous with liberty and independence.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—The statement carried from Washington in special dispatches to the effect that Li Hung Chang while here had told Secretary Carlisle that China was to be placed on a gold basis, was repeated to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day by a representative of the Associated Press. Mr. Carlisle at once said the statement was wrong. While he could not be expected to make public the matters confided to him by the Chinese premier during his visit to Washington, there was no impropriety in saying that Li's conversation about the affairs of China was based on the assumption that the present financial system should not be changed. Of course, under this state of affairs, he said, it could not have been possible for the Secretary to have would change the financial system of China from silver to gold.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

To Be Held in Washington in May.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Postmaster-General Wilson has requested the secretary of state to invite all countries in the world to send representatives to the meeting of Universal Postal Delegates in this city next May. The Postmaster-General will ask congress to make a suitable appropriation for the entertainment of the visitors, who will include many of the highest officials in the world.

BEYOND PRECEDENT.

Remarkable Number of Candidates for the Civil Service—The Tracadie Lepers.

Deputy Minister Needed—Ocean Mail Contract Extended—Further Postal Regulations.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—Vancouver has been added to the list of places where civil service examinations will be held next month. The number of applications for permission to write is beyond all precedent. This is due to the change of government and the hope thereby created of there being many vacancies in the service. Applications to write will be received up to the 31st instant.

There will be a deputy ministership to be filled in the very near future. The experiment of uniting the offices of deputy minister and chief engineer of railways and canals has been found not to be satisfactory, and it is understood to be Hon. Mr. Blair's intention to separate the two. Mr. Schreiber will continue to act as chief engineer.

The net deficit last year was \$363,481. The post office savings banks were increased 24 during the year. The average amount in each account was \$228. The Tracadie lepers are safely housed in the new building erected by the Dominion government. Father Babineau, the parish priest, is here to-day asking for additional furnishings.

The post office department will put a stop to private post cards which contain advertising matter on the address side. No cuts or devices must appear on the front of the card.

The new gas buoys placed on Lake Erie by the Dominion government have been a great success. The clear lights are visible seven miles away.

A Gen. Gascoigne's suggestion a military institution has been formed here. Leopold Meyer, representing a Belgian syndicate of capitalists, is here to invest in British Columbia mines.

The Minister of Fisheries has granted permission to the Cape Vincent, New York, hatchery to take white fish spawn in our waters.

An order-in-council has been passed authorizing the extension of the ocean mail contract to the Allans for one year ending November 1897.

OTTAWA, Oct. 24.—An order has been passed permitting steelhead fishing from Nov. 1 to Feb. 15, the size of mesh allowed being 6 1/2 inches.

A militia general order was issued to-day governing supplementary examinations for cadetship in the Royal Military College. This is rendered necessary because there are not sufficient cadets forthcoming. It is suggested that the institution could be made more useful to the country if a number of free cadetships were annually offered to pupils of high schools and collegiate institutes.

Wm. Wainwright, assistant general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, is spoken of as the possible deputy minister of railways.

Mr. Faribault, of the geological survey, who has been working in Nova Scotia all summer, says that the boom in British Columbia has started a gold-mining boom on a small scale in the Maritime Provinces.

The exports and imports for the quarter each show an increase of three and a quarter millions.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 24.—(Special)—Joe Martin is up in arms against the Greenway government for being turned down for the portfolio of the interior in the interest of Mr. Sifton. He called a meeting of his supporters last night to protest against the arrangements for the Tarte banquet by the Tribune, the Greenway government organ, announced in the approaching bye-election for Lakeside for the Manitoba legislature, Mr. Martin declares that he will support the Patron candidate as against Mackenzie the Greenway government nominee.

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THE TWO STANDARDS.

Statistics Compiled by U. S. Consuls and Others in Different Countries.

Showing the Condition of Trade and Labor Under Different Forms of Currency.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The bureau of statistics of the state department has just published a volume entitled "Money and Prices in Foreign Countries," being a series of reports upon the currency system of various nations in their relation to the prices of commodities and wages of labor. This work has been in preparation for months past. On July 25 last, Secretary Olney sent an identical letter of instruction to all United States diplomatic and consular officers, calling for explicit information on the subjects embraced under the general head above stated. They were instructed to tell of the standard of values in their respective countries, "Whether a gold unit or silver unit, what is generally known as the double or limping standard; the amount of money in circulation per capita, the proportion of gold to silver, and the amount of reserves, the practical effect of recent changes in financial systems, the practical effect of existing systems on manufacturing industries and rates of labor, whether they have been stimulated or increased or not, the value of agricultural exports and the minting practised. The reviews were to cover the ten year period between 1886 and 1896, and the figures were to be official wherever possible. The result of this is a volume of 264 pages in which each country is read in detail. Annexed is a summary of the findings prepared by Frederic Emery, chief of the bureau. He says: "Two important facts seem to be established, viz.: 1. There has been a general decline in prices of commodities, especially in certain raw products, throughout the world. It is claimed on the one hand that this decline is due to the scarcity of money, and on the other hand that it is to be attributed to progress in invention and increased production, both of raw and manufactured materials, causing keener competition with the inevitable accompanying fall in prices. It will be noted that in Mexico prices have been steadier for articles which could be most profitably exported for gold, and that sharp fluctuations, due to the local scarcity of products, have occurred in such articles as wheat and corn, in which the prices have been generally downward in the markets of the world."

There has been a general advance in wages, especially marked in the leading countries, all of which have either a single gold standard or a double standard with a gold reserve. These statements are supported by a short table, which is annexed, showing the following facts: Great Britain—single gold standard—shows a general decline in prices of nine per cent, and an advance in wages, except farm wages, which are lower. Belgium—double standard—shows a decline in prices, but no change in wages. France—double standard—a decline in prices, except in beet sugar; and a slow but steady advance in wages. Germany—single gold—a decline in cereals, pork and certain raw products; an increase in beef and many lines of manufactured goods, with a general advance in wages. Austria—limited silver—a general decline in prices, and an advance in wages. Italy—double standard—a general decline in prices, and an advance in wages. They do not normally double, actual silver—no change as to food products, not exported; unskilled labor unchanged, and an advance in skilled labor.

RELIEVED HIS CONSCIENCE. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Many years ago Ernest Newberg, a young man now comfortably situated at Unga, in Alaska, was compelled to make three box car relays in a trip from Chicago to this city. The thought that he had not paid for his transportation and that the railroad companies might be needing the money, so preyed on the conscience of Mr. Newberg that he now comes forward and drafts on Mr. Newberg's conscience came in the form of a letter from the Central Pacific Union Pacific and Burlington roads, and the magmets are marveling greatly. They do not normally double, actual silver—no change as to food products, not exported; unskilled labor unchanged, and an advance in skilled labor.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN HAVANA. HAVANA, Oct. 23.—A rear end collision between two military trains has occurred at the station at Guines, Havana, as a result of which the last car of the forward train was smashed and four soldiers killed, nineteen wounded and one major and eight others wounded. The engineers and firemen of the latter train have been arrested on the ground that they did not obey a signal to stop.

ELY STATION, Vt., Oct. 23.—It is announced that the copper mines in Berkshire, which have been abandoned for about seven years, are soon to be re-opened, refitted, and that a railroad is contemplated between this place and the mines. The mines are said to be as rich as any in Vermont.

IN A FIGHTING MOOD.

The Sultan Ready for Hostilities—Joint European Action Again Talked About.

In Honor of Queen Victoria—A Pen Picture of Chicago—Army Scandal.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The receipt of dispatches from Constantinople announcing the imposition of a poll tax of five piastres per head and the levying of other taxes in order to arm the Mussulmans have caused the situation there to assume a very grave aspect and has greatly increased the anxiety felt here regarding the eventual outcome of the Eastern imbroglio.

The Speaker discussing the matter, says: "The new war tax is a sign that the Sultan means to fight, possibly after carrying out the fresh massacres of Christians which are daily expected. The sick man we trust is near his death struggle. There is little doubt in the public mind that an arrangement has been made for joint European action, and at the present it is only resisted by one power."

The Speaker's well informed Constantinople correspondent, however, doubts the existence of such an arrangement. A later dispatch from Constantinople says that extra precautions were taken yesterday against a fresh Armenian outbreak, but it was not expected at the time the message was filed.

Sir Henry Elliott, British ambassador to Turkey from 1867 to 1877, and whose life has been spent in the diplomatic service of Great Britain, in an interview says: "The political state of Turkey greatly resembles what it was immediately before the deposition of Abdul Aziz, when there existed, as now, widespread discontent, arising from the unpopularity of the palace." Continuing, Sir Henry Elliott says that support be given to the reform party in Turkey, "as the whole empire," he asserts, "needs a change of administration and the Sultan is more afraid of the Young Turks than of the powers."

Indications generally point to the Egyptian question as being the hinge of the situation, and there is a renewal of its discussion in the British and foreign press. The Times has published a letter from Sir Henry Elliott, in which he says: "The Egyptian question is the hinge of the situation, and there is a renewal of its discussion in the British and foreign press. The Times has published a letter from Sir Henry Elliott, in which he says: "The Egyptian question is the hinge of the situation, and there is a renewal of its discussion in the British and foreign press."

M. De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, to-day sends an account of an interview with a prominent politician who has twice been minister, and who has returned from a visit to the capitals of Europe. In this interview the ex-minister is quoted as saying that he was struck by the fact that no matter what international question was discussed, it always reverted to the situation in Egypt as the leading factor. "Egypt," he continued, "is the paramount question, as prolonged peace depends upon Anglo-Egyptian reconciliation, which is only possible through a prior Anglo-French agreement regarding Egypt."

"English statesmen," he says, "are now a little riddle. They appear to want to show disdain for the fates which are the British embassy at Paris has been vacant for the past three months, which in itself is a source of misunderstanding. No powers want to replace England in Egypt, but it is desired that England instead of remaining there against our wish, should remain with our consent. M. Hanotaux (the French minister of foreign affairs) once said to me: 'But for the Egyptian question I would have given five minutes to settle all the other Anglo-French questions.'"

Baron de Courcel (the French minister at London) recently remarked: "I only wish that Lord Salisbury would agree to convert the subject, but so soon as I attempt it, he changes the subject. This is the only real cause of disquiet in Europe."

It is said that all the sovereigns and chiefs of state have been invited to visit London and attend the fetes which are being organized for the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's reign, and it is stated that the Emperor William and the Czar have already accepted the invitation. As an indication of the scale upon which the fetes will be given, Her Majesty, in declining to be present at the school board function, took the ground that the demands which will be made upon her time and powers in 1897 will preclude her attendance at the ceremony referred to.

Truth again this week devotes several pages to the Fourth Hussars scandal, the brunt of which, it says, must fall on the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, and Sir Bedvers Buller, the adjutant-general to the forces, for glossing over the bullying scandal which was prejudicial to the whole army. Mr. Henry Labouchere also recalls the turf scandal of 1895 in the same regiment, when an unknown horse, surreptitiously substituted for an outsider, won a race, the substitution being arranged by the officers whose horses were in the race, including Messrs. Spencer and Churchill.

The Daily Mail, which is printing a series of interesting letters from America, devotes columns this week to Chicago, which it describes as "The Queen and guttersnipe of cities, the cynosure and cesspool of the world, the most beautiful and the most ungodly, widely and generously planned, with streets of twenty miles where it is unsafe to walk at night; where women ride astride and millions dine at midday; the chosen seat of public spirit and municipal boodle."

Lady Pannecote, wife of the British ambassador at Washington, and her daughters, will sail from New York on Saturday on the American line steamship St. Paul.

Mr. Walter M. Castle has engaged Sir Frank Lockwood as counsel for his wife, in addition to Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., formerly solicitor-general. The Speaker calls attention to the persistent rumor that the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, was cognizant of Jameson's raid before it occurred and asks for an official disavowal of it.



NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Vancouver's Financial Status—Interesting Figures—Bogus Half Dollars—Fraser Fishermen.

Serious Accident at Nanaimo—The Fishery Regulations to be Tested.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Oct. 22.—The city has now no loan indebtedness at 7 per cent., the only loan at that rate, one of \$6,900 for the purchase of a fire engine, borrowed in the city's earliest days, having just been repaid. The city's indebtedness now stands at \$1,997,000, against which the revenue producing property of the waterworks represents a present value of at least \$1,200,000, while the sinking funds to date represent with their investments more than \$150,000 additional. Hence the city's financial status is very sound, and a further sum of \$60,000 required for waterworks extension will probably, with the consent of the provincial parliament, be borrowed at 4 per cent. from the city's own general sinking funds and repaid, principal and interest, by yearly instalments extending over a period considerably less than that of the original loans in respect of which the sinking fund is raised. The next year's increase of water revenue will, judging by the experience of 1895, more than provide for interest and sinking fund on the further loan now required. This will provide a large part of Vancouver with a much improved water service, that should tend, amongst other advantages, to lessen insurance rates. It is considered far more advantageous to invest part of the general sinking fund in the safe security of the public waterworks than to place it upon farm mortgages. The proposal of the city authorities is generally regarded as an interesting and novel method in municipal financing.

Among Coast mining properties the Channe Mining Company's claims are attaining much prominence in Vancouver. The indications and actual results in working these properties have caused a sudden advance in the last ten days of from ten to twenty cents a share. A gang of men are constantly employed in developing the Bobbie Burns and Ingersoll groups. In the Bobbie Burns a new ledge six feet wide and heavily mineralized has been discovered about thirty feet from the main tunnel. A recent shipment to the Tacoma smelter from this group gave returns of \$31.20 per ton in gold. A splendid vein has also been made in the Ingersoll mine, the tunnel now at a depth of twenty-five feet showing a solid mass of mineral.

The bogus half dollar question is more momentous than at first thought. An attempt is evidently being made by Chinese to flood the Canadian market with their productions. It has been ascertained that 20,000 of these counterfeiters' agents was launched indiscriminately upon the Vancouver market and received by everyone in trade until it reached the banks. Here the coin attracted the attention of the teller of the Bank of British Columbia, and minute examination showed the following differences between the counterfeit and the legal tender were noticed: The interstices in the milling of the former are wider than those of the latter; the lettering about the Queen's head is not so clearly defined as the Chinese as in the Canadian coin. The bogus coin is a shade heavier in weight; but in other respects there is practically no difference. It is estimated by assay that the bogus coin contains 48 per cent. pure silver.

A hundred couples were present at the Sons of Hermann ball at the market hall last night. The affair passed off very pleasantly. Mr. J. L. Burnham, of Siskiwit Junction, and Miss J. M. Hodgson, of this city, were married yesterday, Rev. Dr. Eby officiating.

It is learned that Miss Rosenthal, who committed suicide some twelve or thirteen days ago by drowning herself in the inlet, was divorced from her husband, who is at present living in New York city. Miss Rosenthal once attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of broken glass, her life being saved with great difficulty. She was visiting her sister, Mrs. Rubinowitz, where she continued to lament the lost affection of her husband, and often threatened to end her life. She left an infant, the issue of the marriage in New York, which will be looked after by her sister. Friends of the Rubinowitz say that Miss Rosenthal was always treated kindly by her sister and her brother-in-law.

Roderick Campbell, of this city, has purchased the Rossland Star mine entirely, and secured a half interest in the Major mine. J. Stansfield, manager of J. G. Hutchinson's Steveston branch, was brought to the city yesterday for treatment at the hospital for typhoid fever. Dr. Robinson, who accompanied the patient, states that the attack is not a serious one and he hopes to see Mr. Stansfield around again in a few days.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 23.—Gus Milton, of Kingston, Ont., left here for the North four months ago on a logging expedition. No information was received of him until today, when the postmaster of Hernandez Island sent to Vancouver the following message from the dead found by him in a bottle tightly corked on the beach at Stag Bay, B.C.: "July 10th, 1896.—Have no chance, as I see, to escape death by drowning, and should this get to the eyes of anyone, please communicate to my parents. About swamped. Good-bye all."

Gus Milton, of Kingston, Ont., still further down the paper, it reads: "I have struck the tide rip; good-bye to all who know me. Good-bye; the water is coming." Circumstantial evidence points to the conclusion that this is not a glibly concocted hoax as so many similar bottled messages prove to be.

A post mortem on the remains of Sarah Rosendahl, supposed to have committed suicide disclosed the fact that the surgical instrument used in procuring a premature birth had been passed through and lodged in the intestines.

This has aroused the suspicion that the deceased was a victim of malpractice and that the body was designedly placed where it was found in Vancouver. A medical examination further disclosed that there was no need of surgical assistance, everything being in its normal condition. At the coroner's inquest a certificate was produced signed by the Chief Rabbi, of New York, to the effect that the deceased was divorced from Moses David Cohen, Aug. 3, 1895. The epidemic of burglarising still continues. Cope & Young's store was the scene of the last visit, but fortunately the proprietors make a point of taking all valuables out of the safe, so that, although the safe was opened, nothing was secured. Some sneak thieves got away with two lots of tools from a house in the course of erection on Robson street, valued at upwards of \$50. There is no clue as to the identity of the thieves.

Chief Sheppard, of the Victoria police force, has sent to Mayor Collins a photograph of the Victoria tug-of-war team, who were the victors in the friendly contest during carnival week. The Sons of England held a concert last night to entertain their friends. The affair was very enjoyable and reflects credit on the committee. The board of health are paying particular attention to Dupont street. Unsanitary shacks are being pulled down, a sewer is being built, and other provisions for the health of the locality are being made.

At the tall assesses to be held here November 9, the following cases will be tried: Sheehan for murder; Leech, theft; Mark, uttering forged currency tickets; McNulty, Stone and Piper, highway robbery; McLeod, rape; Charter, arson; Hong Hin, selling lottery tickets; Cassidy, Jess and Lumley, housebreaking.

Several more burglaries are reported in the city, but nothing of great value was secured as booty. Many merchants are leaving their safe doors opened and cash drawers unlocked for the accommodation of the thieves. Ald. Shaw has returned from Rossland, where he is interested in mines, so that the council will be complete when the vote on the position of Chief of Police will be taken.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 22.—The run of coho is still light. Fishermen are expecting that a heavier run will take place soon. Many samples of good ore are being brought in by Westminister prospectors from Pitt Lake and other localities. The Automatic Can Co. are so confident of the success of the by-law granting them free water and exemption from taxation that they are clearing the site purchased by them preparatory to erecting their factory.

The fishermen of New Westminister district have called a meeting to decide upon matters affecting their interests to be brought before the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on his visit here. The roll of grand and petit juries will be called at 11 a.m. November 3 for a court of assize. Donald McLean, of Pitt Meadows, has sold 93 acres of land to three farmers from Washington state, who are to remove from Washington at once with their families. The land sold is within the area enclosed by the Pitt Meadows dyke.

A test case, in which the Victoria Cannery Co. are the defendants, is being tried before Captain Pittendrigh. The cannery company are charged with an infraction of the fisheries regulations, and the question at issue is whether or not the defendants acted illegally in fishing for salmon on the 25th day of September. They claim that the day in question is not a close day. The case has been adjourned until Monday next. The following clauses of the act refer to the case: "The meshes of nets for catching salmon, other than gimnet, or spring salmon, in the tidal waters, shall not be less than 5 1/2 inches in extension measurement, and shall not be used between the 1st day of July and the 25th day of August, both days inclusive, and between the 25th day of September and the 31st day of October, both days inclusive, in any year, and nothing shall be done to practically diminish the size of the meshes. No salmon shall be taken in any of the waters of British Columbia from the 15th day of September to the 25th day of September, both days inclusive, nor from the 31st day of October to the last day of February following, both days inclusive."

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 23.—The bicycle committee who had charge of the recent meet during exhibition week exceeded their appropriation of \$650 by over \$100. A special committee was appointed by the celebration committee to look into the matter. All other financial obligations have been met.

J. J. Moore, of the Howe Sound gold mining syndicate, claims to have found tin ore on the syndicate's claim. Tenders for the erection of the Automatic Can Co. factory will be received up to noon to-morrow. Members of No. 4 Company of the Fifth Regiment have decided to draw their money individually rather than to place it in a battery fund for the common weal.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Oct. 22.—The Van Ahda Mining Company of Texada Island will at once invite tenders for the sinking of another shaft to the depth of 100 feet on their valuable property. An assay made of the rock recently taken out of this mine showed 60 per cent. of copper, and 30 per cent. of silver to the ton. News has been received that Dr. E. A. Praeger, formerly of this city but now residing at Los Angeles, California, is just recovering from a very critical attack of blood poisoning. For weeks his life was despaired of but he is now on the road to convalescence.

Robert Adam, of this city, while sawing a branch from a tree at his residence broke the limb on which he was resting and fell on a picket, which pierced his breast inflicting an ugly gash. A doctor was at once summoned and dressed the wound, which is of a serious nature. Mr. Adam's condition has improved somewhat. If the wound had been half an inch deeper it would have proven fatal.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Oct. 22.—The usual harvest home in connection with St. Peter's church, Quamichan, was held at the agricultural hall last evening, and took the

form of a conversation and dance, which passed off very pleasantly. About 200 people were present and the efforts of the St. Peter's church ladies in the way of supplying refreshments were up to their customary high standard. The following programme of music and song was given: Pianoforte solo, Miss G. Hadwen; song, "Blow, Blow, Winter's Wind," Mrs. F. Maitland-Douglass; song, "Mr. H. T. Fall," song, "Miss Jaynes"; duet, banjo and pianoforte, Mrs. Fall and Mrs. Mayo; song, Mr. A. Pimbury; song, "Ben Bolt," Mrs. F. Maitland-Douglass.

CHILLIWACK.

Bears are plentiful in the vicinity of Sumas. Joseph Gibson, Stanley Everall and Charles Burton were on a prospecting and hunting trip on the mountain last week, going up by way of the waterfall, report deer and bear quite numerous up there and cranberries and huckleberries in abundance.

Mr. Vance, the well-known butcher of Agassiz, came over on the 14th and purchased a number of beef cattle from farmers in the vicinity of East Chilliwack. Isaac Henderson, brother of Dr. Henderson, Chilliwack, met with rather a severe accident last week by being run over from one of his horses that he was riding bare-backed up to the barn. The animal bolted and suddenly swerving in a gateway threw Mr. Henderson off with great force, fracturing two of his ribs and shaking him up badly.

ROSSLAND.

While workmen were excavating for the annex to the Trail Brewery a fine ledge of iron was uncovered, and while the workmen were discussing the chances of making a fortune someone dropped over the hill in front of them and planted his discovery post to the chagrin of the workmen who had uncovered the mine. Mr. Heinze has purchased an alternating dynamo capable of furnishing 1,000 lights of 16 candle power each, and an arc machine that will supply twenty-five lights. These arc lights will be used in the smelter to the number of eight or ten, as at the docks the railroad will have the use of three or four, while the remainder will be for the use of the city.

J. T. O'Leary, T. O'Leary, W. Blanchfield, E. Weeks and A. P. P. got a gentle hint that on Sixteen Mile creek at the head of the Wild Horse, lay a rich deposit of gold-bearing quartz. They went to discover and after ten days of diligent prospecting were rewarded by locating a group of seven claims which they named the Flora McDonald, and from assays made to-day the returns were 6 oz. in silver, \$175 in gold and 2 per cent. copper.

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REVELSTOKE. (From the Kootenay Mail.) Gennelle & Co. are about to build a large mill at Arrowhead, which will have a capacity of from 75,000 to 100,000 feet per day. They will also add a sash and door factory next summer. An option on the Poole group, consisting of the Maybe, Nettie L. Jjar, Columbia, Raven, Brown and I. X. L. claims has been secured by A. St. G. Hammersley, of Vancouver, for some big company. The option is good for thirty days from October 15, and provides the following terms if taken up: \$5,000 down, \$15,000 in three months, \$15,000 in six months, and \$15,000 in nine months, making in all \$60,000. It is a most promising and accessible property and the bond will most likely be taken up.

On Wednesday night J. Graham, car checker at Arrowhead, was robbed of \$160. Graham was fishing the contents of a purse about his person, amongst others, of a man giving the name of Daly. In the course of the evening Graham met Daly, and shortly after dark the latter proposed they should take a walk along the railroad track towards Revelstoke. When about two miles out Graham felt the other man's hand in his pocket; he grappled with Daly at once, who broke away for the bush, with Graham in hot pursuit. Daly turned and hit his pursuer a blow on the head, which felled him senseless for a while. When he regained consciousness he was minus his money, and his acquaintance had fled.

YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

A Resident of Alaska Says the Stickeen River Route is the Best.

Supplies Could Be Taken In Two Months Earlier Than by St. Michael's.

Mr. C. Wentworth Sarel, who has been for a number of years a resident in Alaska, has come to Victoria for the purpose of spending the winter in this mild climate. From quite an extensive knowledge of the Yukon country, a great part of which he has travelled over, Mr. Sarel is of opinion that the Stickeen river route is the most practicable one for taking supplies into the Yukon country. The route by way of the mouth of the Yukon, besides being a much greater distance from Victoria, is not so good for the Stickeen river supplies can be shipped in fully six weeks or two months earlier in the spring. The Takou route he describes as impracticable for large quantities of supplies, and of the remaining routes he says that by the Stickeen river and Telegraph creek offers the best advantages. Vessels can run up the Stickeen 160 miles to the head of navigation; from there the country, which is mostly rolling land, offers very few engineering obstacles for a good wagon road or a light railway to Teslin lake, which empties into the Yukon river below the rapids. It is difficult to the navigation of steamers on Teslin lake and a better chance would be given by that route of opening up a vast amount of mining country in the Yukon that is not now being worked because of the difficulty of getting in supplies. The Yukon trade, Mr. Sarel says, well worth a big effort to secure, as it amounts to a great many thousand dollars a year. The Stickeen route will be vastly advantageous to British Columbia, as compared with the St. Michael's route, as being comparatively near Victoria frequent trips could be made by freight steamers from this port and the supplies could be stored at Teslin lake, where the opening of navigation on the river in the spring. The road from the Stickeen river to Teslin lake would be open all winter as there is not much snow, and better communication than at present would result in many more people going into the country that at present.

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October, November, December.

During these months every subscriber to THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST renewing a subscription for one year and enclosing five cents to cover cost of mailing, will receive a copy of the beautiful lithograph "LISTENING TO THE BIRDS," a fac simile of the picture issued with the Xmas Number last year. This picture is a gem, and neatly framed is well worthy a place on the walls of any home.

FREE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

Renew now and secure one of these pictures in addition to the paper to the end of 1897.

Albion Iron Works Co., LIMITED.

Engineers... Iron Founders. Boiler Makers. MANUFACTURERS OF Marine and Land Engines, Boilers, Etc. Fish Canning and Mining Machinery. Hydraulic Giants, Pipes and Sinking Pumps for Mines. French Ranges, Stoves, Grates, Etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR Henry K. Worthington's Steam Pumps. Ingersoll Rock Drill Co.'s Steam Rock Drills. No. 6 CHATHAM STREET, VICTORIA, B.C. No. 71 STORE STREET. P.O. Drawer 12. Telephone 31. 827-1f

JUST OPENED... The Meakin Hotel, AT TRAIL, B. C. The best appointed in the Kootenay Country, with all modern improvements. The Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. MRS. M. A. MEAKIN, Prop.

THERE'S NO DOUBT FOOTWEAR CANNOT BE SURPASSED. Men's Water-Tight Long Boots from \$2.25 to \$4.00. Men's Lace Water-Tight Boots from \$1.25 to \$3.00. Men's Cork-Sole Boots from \$2.00 to \$3.00. Ladies' Button Boots from \$1.25 to \$3.00. Boys' and Children's Wear a Specialty. 119 DOUGLAS ST., OPP. CITY HALL, James Maynard.

LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

The Rosendahl Seaside—Vancouver's Mayorality—Ore From Texada Island—Found Drowned.

Road Building to the Nitinat—Day's Labor Instead of the Contract System.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Oct. 24.—The inquest on the body of Sarah Rosendahl was concluded today, the verdict being "Death from unknown causes," and advising the authorities to investigate the case with delay. The evidence was very contradictory.

The body of a Spaniard, name unknown, was found floating near Point Gray today.

There was great excitement among mining men today over the exhibition in Vancouver by J. Maher and Hugh Dempsey, of Nanaimo, of some extremely rich gold-bearing ore from the Lorne-dale mine, Texada Island. Fifteen dollars in free gold was struck out of one of the corners of a chunk with a pen-knife. It is the richest ore ever seen here.

Next week the tram company will run eight minute cars, instead of every ten minutes as heretofore. The ten minute service being insufficient, the quicker service is to be tried as an experiment.

In the Supreme court yesterday the case of Schoelham v. Schofield, for an order to answer interrogatories, was heard. The action was dismissed without costs. The two parties concerned came to an agreement out of court. The case of Pyke vs. the Fraser River Canning Co. was adjourned for one week. Cassidy, charged with housebreaking on Bowen Island, will be tried at the next assize. The case of Robertson and Elbridge, charged with breaking into the Standard Oil Company's premises, will also come up at the next assize.

Owing to the fears so frequently expressed by holders of mining stocks purchased below par in Vancouver as to their liability, several mining brokers and operators were asked by the Colonist reporter to state the position of the law. Mr. G. D. Scott, of the Mining Bureau, who has had considerable experience in forming companies, gave the following opinion: The law provides that the purchaser of treasury stock of a mining company shall be liable for the difference between the purchase and the par value, which, generally speaking, is a great detriment to mining operations. However this difficulty may be overcome by the promoters of the company transferring to the vendors of the property the full stock of the company, and the vendors then transferring to the trustees a portion (usually one-third) of the stock to be sold for the redemption of the stock transferred to the trustees is non-assessable and legally paid up, and, although it is sold for development purposes, it is vendors' stock.

A quick service bicycle delivery agency is to be started in the city. It is expected that two shifts will be put on and the lead followed down in true mining fashion. Mr. Newman is very sanguine of the result.

The Iron Mask property, which lies adjacent to Mr. Guerin's, has a capital showing of ore, and next week, after Mr. Hall's arrival, it is expected that two shifts will be put on and the lead followed down in true mining fashion. Mr. Newman is very sanguine of the result.

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Willie Mitchell, a son of the manager of the District Messenger Company service, and who is employed by the same company, was accidentally run over yesterday, but fortunately escaped with slight injuries.

The pound by-law is to be revised, owing to its unsatisfactory working. At present any horse impounded must be kept twelve days before being sold, and the fact of its being impounded and sale must be given notice of by advertisement, all of which entails an expense upon the city of about \$12. The horse may be, and in a recent case was, sold for fifty cents at the auction sale; result—a net loss to the city of \$11.50.

The citizens' committee, to whom the arrangement for the reception of the visiting ministers was entrusted, have decided to request Mayor Collins to call a special meeting of the council with a view to considering the suggestion to hold a public reception. Hon. Mr. Tarte is to be requested by wire to notify the committee of the date of his arrival, and also whether Mr. Davies will reach Vancouver at the same time.

A requisition is being circulated calling upon Mr. Wm. Templeton, who was chairman of the opposition committee at the recent Dominion election, to allow himself to be nominated for the mayorality of Vancouver for 1897. It is understood that if a sufficient number of names are secured on the requisition Mr. Templeton will give an affirmative answer.

Dr. McCarthy and Chief Engineer Murphy, of the Empress of Japan, start to-morrow for South Kootenay and the Slokan country to procure data for a syndicate of wealthy Hongkong merchants, who will probably invest largely in B.C. mines.

The annual harvest festival services in connection with St. Mary's parish, Sapperton, will be held to-morrow. Bishop Dart will officiate.

At a meeting held last night in the Sullivan hall, called for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Liberal Club, the preliminary steps were taken to that end. E. P. Davis, Q.C., being appointed chairman and J. H. Kerr, B.A., temporary secretary-treasurer. Of the audience of about forty present some were inclined to favor the idea of making the club more of a social rendezvous than a political organization, with billiard and pool tables, cards and other games, etc.; but, after considerable discussion had been exhausted, the proposition simmered down into the idea of having fortnightly meetings, more after the style of an amateur debating society. Messrs. Senkler, Bartley, Baxter, Woodward and McDonald were appointed a committee on rules and by-laws. An entrance fee of fifty cents and yearly dues of \$1 were decided upon, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council it was decided to send a deputation to wait upon the visiting ministers and impress upon

them the advisability of all public works being done by day labor instead of on the contract system. Other matters of more or less general interest were dealt with.

The Texas Lake Ice and Cold Storage Co. is to be reorganized under the name of the Cleeve Canning and Cold Storage Company, Limited. The capital stock is to be \$250,000 in 5,000 shares of \$50 each, and the first trustees are Messrs. T. H. Cleeve, J. Matterson, J. J. Mulhall, J. W. Campion and J. E. W. Macfarlane. The principal office of the new company will be located in Vancouver. The salmon run is still very small and the hope of a bigger run is almost abandoned.

The assayers in the city are busy assaying samples of quartz brought in by prospectors from Howe Sound, Phillips Arm, Lillooet district and other places. Reports of very rich strikes have been made. In one case \$1,000 cash was offered for the knowledge of a location not yet staked. In another case \$5,000 was offered for a staked claim which had not been seen by the would-be purchaser. The excitement over mining is very keen in the city.

The work of re-arranging the fire alarm boxes in the city has been completed. Instructions will be issued by the council as to the location and the directions as to using the boxes.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NANAIMO, Oct. 24.—Supreme President Oliver, of the order of Sons of St. George, instituted a lodge of that order at Wellington this evening. Mr. Oliver was assisted by several members of Inker-man lodge of this city.

A petition is in circulation requesting the provincial government to open a trail from Nanaimo Lakes road to the headwaters of the Nitinat, via Nanaimo lakes, practically the same trail that Mr. Bray, government agent, went out to find a route for last week.

On Saturday morning last Mr. Edward Hughes passed away at Wellington, after an illness of over two months, of typhoid fever. For the past six weeks Mr. Jas. Scagel and Mr. Wm. Hall have been out on a prospecting tour. These gentlemen located three claims, the specimens from each of which are highly satisfactory. The claims are about sixty miles north of here on the mainland.

A. Dick, inspector of mines, who was out at the Wellington collieries, says that the position of the heated coal in the basin inside of and below the semi-circular travelling road connecting No. 3 and No. 4 slopes, which meet in the centre and in the lowest part of the depression. It will thus be necessary to flood the workings only up to the level of the travelling road. The fire is caused by the presence of iron pyrites in the shale.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

The Stump Lake silver claims, on which a great deal of work was done some years ago and afterwards abandoned, have all recently been restaked, together with a good deal more of the ground in the vicinity.

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The work of re-arranging the fire alarm boxes in the city has been completed. Instructions will be issued by the council as to the location and the directions as to using the boxes.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NANAIMO, Oct. 24.—Supreme President Oliver, of the order of Sons of St. George, instituted a lodge of that order at Wellington this evening. Mr. Oliver was assisted by several members of Inker-man lodge of this city.

A petition is in circulation requesting the provincial government to open a trail from Nanaimo Lakes road to the headwaters of the Nitinat, via Nanaimo lakes, practically the same trail that Mr. Bray, government agent, went out to find a route for last week.

On Saturday morning last Mr. Edward Hughes passed away at Wellington, after an illness of over two months, of typhoid fever. For the past six weeks Mr. Jas. Scagel and Mr. Wm. Hall have been out on a prospecting tour. These gentlemen located three claims, the specimens from each of which are highly satisfactory. The claims are about sixty miles north of here on the mainland.

A. Dick, inspector of mines, who was out at the Wellington collieries, says that the position of the heated coal in the basin inside of and below the semi-circular travelling road connecting No. 3 and No. 4 slopes, which meet in the centre and in the lowest part of the depression. It will thus be necessary to flood the workings only up to the level of the travelling road. The fire is caused by the presence of iron pyrites in the shale.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

The Stump Lake silver claims, on which a great deal of work was done some years ago and afterwards abandoned, have all recently been restaked, together with a good deal more of the ground in the vicinity.

The Iron Mask property, which lies adjacent to Mr. Guerin's, has a capital showing of ore, and next week, after Mr. Hall's arrival, it is expected that two shifts will be put on and the lead followed down in true mining fashion. Mr. Newman is very sanguine of the result.

A quick service bicycle delivery agency is to be started in the city. It is expected that two shifts will be put on and the lead followed down in true mining fashion. Mr. Newman is very sanguine of the result.

Willie Mitchell, a son of the manager of the District Messenger Company service, and who is employed by the same company, was accidentally run over yesterday, but fortunately escaped with slight injuries.

The pound by-law is to be revised, owing to its unsatisfactory working. At present any horse impounded must be kept twelve days before being sold, and the fact of its being impounded and sale must be given notice of by advertisement, all of which entails an expense upon the city of about \$12. The horse may be, and in a recent case was, sold for fifty cents at the auction sale; result—a net loss to the city of \$11.50.

The citizens' committee, to whom the arrangement for the reception of the visiting ministers was entrusted, have decided to request Mayor Collins to call a special meeting of the council with a view to considering the suggestion to hold a public reception. Hon. Mr. Tarte is to be requested by wire to notify the committee of the date of his arrival, and also whether Mr. Davies will reach Vancouver at the same time.

A requisition is being circulated calling upon Mr. Wm. Templeton, who was chairman of the opposition committee at the recent Dominion election, to allow himself to be nominated for the mayorality of Vancouver for 1897. It is understood that if a sufficient number of names are secured on the requisition Mr. Templeton will give an affirmative answer.

Dr. McCarthy and Chief Engineer Murphy, of the Empress of Japan, start to-morrow for South Kootenay and the Slokan country to procure data for a syndicate of wealthy Hongkong merchants, who will probably invest largely in B.C. mines.

The annual harvest festival services in connection with St. Mary's parish, Sapperton, will be held to-morrow. Bishop Dart will officiate.

At a meeting held last night in the Sullivan hall, called for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Liberal Club, the preliminary steps were taken to that end. E. P. Davis, Q.C., being appointed chairman and J. H. Kerr, B.A., temporary secretary-treasurer. Of the audience of about forty present some were inclined to favor the idea of making the club more of a social rendezvous than a political organization, with billiard and pool tables, cards and other games, etc.; but, after considerable discussion had been exhausted, the proposition simmered down into the idea of having fortnightly meetings, more after the style of an amateur debating society. Messrs. Senkler, Bartley, Baxter, Woodward and McDonald were appointed a committee on rules and by-laws. An entrance fee of fifty cents and yearly dues of \$1 were decided upon, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council it was decided to send a deputation to wait upon the visiting ministers and impress upon

MARRIAGE OF ROYALTY

The Crown Prince of Italy Wedded to the Princess of Montenegro.

Refusal of the Pope to Allow a Cardinal or a Bishop to Officiate.

(Special to the Colonist.)

ROME, Oct. 24.—The civil marriage of the Crown Prince of Italy to Princess Helene of Montenegro, took place this morning in the ball room of the Quirinal. Later the young couple went in a procession to the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, where the religious ceremony was celebrated. The religious ceremony was concluded at 1 o'clock, when the cortege returned to the Quirinal. The civil functions were performed by the Marquis Durini, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, in the capacity of crown marshal. The wedding procession from the Quirinal to the church was preceded by an escort of cuirassiers and military bands were stationed along the route, and played appropriate music as the cortege passed. The streets were beautifully decorated with flags, banners and bunting in profusion, and lined with people who gave vent to their enthusiasm by almost incessant cheering as the procession passed.

In the ballroom of the Quirinal, or Royal Palace, was a large table at which were seated King Humbert and Queen Margherita and all the Italian Princes and Princesses, Maria Pia, sister of the King and Dowager Queen of Portugal, the Duke of Aosta, brother of the King of Portugal, Prince Victor Napoleon and Prince Karageorgevitch. Standing around the table were the Knights of the Order of the Annunciation, the cabinet ministers, the court dignitaries, the senators and deputies and the municipal and provincial officers. The president of the senate discharged the services of civil officer.

(From the News.)

The Coldstream ranch sent out their first shipment of this season's hope last week, a carload being sent to the English market.

H. J. Jones, of Lumby, winner of several prizes for dairy produce at the exhibition, has disposed of his milk cows to the Coldstream ranch and left for Roseland.

The Morning Glory Mining Company has a force of eleven men at work, and the rock appears to be steadily increasing in quality as they go down.

On Thursday's train was attached the Governor-General's car "Victoria," and a large crowd assembled at the station to witness the arrival of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, who are travelling this year with a very small suite. They drove out at once to the Coldstream ranch, and in the afternoon attended the agricultural exhibition. The party will probably remain here about a month.

(From the Midway Advance.)

On the Victoria it is intended to run a tunnel to tap the vein at the depth of 100 feet.

On the south fork of Rock creek, Copeland & York are taking good pay out of the ground. They have opened up five more places mining on White-man's creek, on the west side of Okanagan lake. Two claims are being opened up with drains, which are in about 200 feet in length. A small amount of pay is being derived from the gravel now passing through the sluice boxes.

A new strike of rich ore has been made on the Maple Leaf claim in Camp McKinley. The Maple Leaf is on the same vein as the famous Iron Lord and Lady Aberdeen, who are travelling this year with a very small suite. They drove out at once to the Coldstream ranch, and in the afternoon attended the agricultural exhibition. The party will probably remain here about a month.

The Big Windy on Eholt creek has passed into the hands of New York capitalists.

Last summer a fire was raging on the west fork of Rock creek, and everyone deplored the loss of the timber. However, the country having been cleared, miners have been able to prospect the ground, with the result that some fifteen or twenty claims have been staked and worked. The most important discoveries made was the Cameronian. From the appearance of the ore the claim is liable to be a very valuable one as assays from surface rock, in gold, silver and copper, amount to \$9 per ton. Many of the claims surrounding the Cameronian are owned by Victoria people, and no doubt before long a good deal of work will be done on them.

A report was current in the early part of last week that the work on the Vein continued on the Weir properties, but rich strikes having been made on the Mother Lode and No. 7, it is probable that work will be pushed more vigorously than ever. The strike in the No. 7 is of extraordinary richness, the ore being a solid galena rich in horn silver, and carrying about \$200 in gold to the ton.

DAMAGES TO THE "UVATILLA."

The steamer Uvatilla was put on the Tacoma dry dock Friday morning, when it was discovered that along the garboard stroke and running a distance of 60 feet the plating of amidships are 25 or 30 inches from a few inches to six or eight feet long, and from three to ten inches deep. When the vessel grounded she dragged heavily on the beach and forced sand through the holes into the hull. The divers mistook strips of sand for plating and went on for the timber, and reported holes of that size in the vessel when she was inspected in her wrecked position. The Uvatilla will be repaired by putting heavy planks over the hull and riveting them to the timbers, so as to virtually make a wooden shell, to cover the holes. It will cost between \$60,000 and \$70,000 to complete the repairs. From \$30,000 to \$45,000 has already been spent in reclaiming the vessel. Damaged cargo claims will make the total loss about \$200,000.

TORONTO, Oct. 24.—Rupert Garland, aged 55, was found dead yesterday in an East End den. A woman was seen going to the deceased's room shortly before the body was found, and the police are looking for her.

SOME CURIOUS DOCTRINES.

The more the \$5,000 affair is discussed by Mr. Tarte the more extraordinary do the circumstances appear to be. So far also the discussion of the "affair" has gone, the facts are these: Mr. Whelan built the Quebec court house. He had as a contractor for the then local government been a contributor to the Liberal campaign funds. In the witness box, or in an interview, he said he had given as much as \$67,000 to the party. It was from him that Mr. McShane, one of the leading lights, drew \$5,000 in a lump sum for an election—Mr. McShane being at that time a member of the local administration. The story of the McShane exploit is suggestive. Mr. Whelan happened to look in at McShane's office. "You are just the man I want," said the Minister. "I will give \$3,000 to the party. I will finally had to yield up \$1,000 more than was asked in the first instance, namely \$3,000 in fifty dollar bills.

The work was a mine of wealth to the party. When he came to settle up for the court house work \$140,000 was still due. For this sum the government made provision in the estimates. Ernest Pacaud, according to statements given by himself and others, had been informed Mr. Whelan that the vote in the house might be delayed through obstruction by the Conservative opposition, and to be suggested to him the necessity of securing the party. Mr. Israel Tarte, although working at that time on the Conservative side, met Pacaud, the Liberal manager, and went to Mr. Taitton, the Conservative leader, to ask him what he proposed to do with respect to the vote. Mr. Taitton asserted that as it was an award, he intended to let it go through. Then Messrs. Tarte and Pacaud met again, and Pacaud gave Mr. Tarte the handsome sum of \$5,000. The fact that money had been paid came out in the course of a law suit. But there it was declared that the sum taken from Mr. Whelan by Pacaud was \$10,000.

Pacaud excused himself by asserting that the \$10,000 was necessary to quiet the Conservative members of the house, and thus to get the Whelan vote through. This cast odium upon the Conservatives. While they repelled the implied charge of bribery they nevertheless remained under the accusation. Finally it was hinted abroad that "an unknown" had received the money for the Conservatives, and then Mr. Tarte's name was mentioned. The members of the party afterwards proceeded in state carriages drawn by six horses to the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli. The route was lined with troops, brilliantly decorated with medals, and people cheering enthusiastically, church bells pealing and cannon roaring out salutes from batteries in different parts of the city.

Mr. Fissicelli, who performed the religious ceremony to-day, in Grand Prior of the Palatine church of St. Nicholas at Bari, where the Princess of Montenegro landed, and it was he who received her abjuration of the orthodox faith and admission into the Roman Catholic church. The Pope refused to allow any cardinal or bishop to officiate at the marriage; nor would His Holiness permit the ceremony to be performed in any of the great Roman basilicas. The members of the party afterwards proceeded in state carriages drawn by six horses to the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli where the religious ceremony was performed. The members of the party afterwards proceeded in state carriages drawn by six horses to the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli where the religious ceremony was performed.

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Ernest Oliver, the jockey, who was thrown from Mayflower during the races last week, still lies in a critical condition, though it appears to be recovering strength. His injuries are internal, and the full extent of the trouble is not yet known.

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FAVORABLE PROGRESS.

Fine Leads Found on the Ophir, Mayflower and Other Mines at Alberni.

Operations on the Regina—Good Quartz on the Crown Point—Road-making.

(Special to the Colonist.)

ALBERNI, Oct. 24.—(Special)—Work on the Consolidated Alberni company's road is progressing favorably, and, if the present weather continues, in all probability it will not be long before it is ready for traffic.

On the Ophir claim of the Quadra company's property a fine lead has lately been found, which promises to be a good thing.

Work on the Mountain Rose is going ahead in good shape.

A rich lead has lately been found on the Mayflower, an adjoining claim to the Regina. The rock, which is almost solid ore, is composed principally of gold, copper and galena. This property belongs to Westward Bros., of Nanaimo. Work on the lead is being pushed ahead with all possible speed by the owners.

On the Regina three tunnels are being driven and it is intended to crosscut them at a distance of one hundred feet from the face. Some fine quartz has been brought down from this claim lately.

George Brown leaves for Victoria on Monday with some good samples from various claims in the neighborhood.

Some good quartz and a fine ledge has been found on the Crown Point.

It is learned upon good authority that the entire German artillery is about to be reorganized. The Emperor William paid great attention to the matter during the recent army manoeuvres and the artillery exercises at Kummerdorf. The plan comprises the formation of smaller field artillery regiments, instead of the present unwieldy ones; the appointment of more officers and the gradual substitution of the present cannon, quick firing guns for the present cannon, which are more or less antiquated. The general staff favors guns of the Maxim type for machine guns.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1896.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGENT, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday.

Per year, postage free to any part of Canada. \$10 00

Per week, if delivered, 20

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States. \$7 50

Per month, 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

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Not more than one week, 20 cents.

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

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Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALZ METAL—not mounted on wood.

A FALSE ACCUSATION.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe must belong to "the beggarly class of camp followers" denounced by the Montreal Witness, for he deliberately states what he must know, or at any rate ought to know, is grossly untrue with respect to the case of Dr. George Duncan, Superintendent of Quarantine for this Province. "During the late general election," he says in his letter of the 15th instant, "Dr. Duncan is accused, and, in fact, he does not deny it, of having permitted a suspect with his guardian to leave the hospital where the suspect had been recovering from the smallpox to go to vote for the Conservative candidate in the City of Victoria, and to otherwise take part in the contest on behalf of the late government."

There are several inaccuracies in this sentence, but the words we have italicized form a statement which is wholly, and to all appearance, maliciously untrue. The man who was permitted to go to the polls was not "recovering from smallpox." He was, for anything that the Doctor or anyone else knew to the contrary, as healthy a man as there was in the city on that day. He never had the smallpox. If he was in the condition described by the Globe's correspondent he would be a patient and not a "suspect." He was in the suspect station—not the hospital—because he had been in contact with a person who was supposed to be suffering from smallpox and the contagion might be in his clothes or the disease might be incubating in his system. His isolation at the request of the Mayor was simply a matter of precaution and the city health law gave the Medical Health Officer power to release him whenever he saw fit.

It is not a little significant that the Ottawa Evening Journal contained the same false accusation in precisely the same terms, word for word. Any man of sense must see that the accusation of the Globe and the Evening Journal is a most serious reflection on Dr. George Duncan's professional character. To release a patient recovering from smallpox to send him where he would be certain to come in contact with numbers of persons is a very serious crime, and the man who should commit it would make himself liable to severe punishment. It is a crime which no medical man who had the least principle or a character to lose would dream of committing. The editors of the papers we have named, who are both men of intelligence and honor, must see that by publishing the slander contained in the words we have quoted, they have done Dr. Duncan a very serious injury, and we are sure that it is not necessary for us to remind them that it is their duty to make him such reparation as lies in their power. They, no doubt, have been deceived; and we could, we think, point to the man who has abused their confidence.

MR. CUNNINGHAM'S LETTER.

We cheerfully publish Mr. Thomas Cunningham's very amusing and characteristic letter. Our volatile correspondent, as he proceeds, seems to have forgotten the subject of his letter. We take the liberty of reminding him of it. It is a question of veracity between him and Mr. Coste, Chief Engineer of Public Works. Mr. Cunningham attributes words to that gentleman which he denies having uttered. We knew of Mr. Coste's denial when we published what Mr. Cunningham calls our "attack" on him. Mr. Cunningham's quarrel, then, is with Mr. Coste and not with the COLONIST. We may add that we have seen nothing in his letter to convince us that Mr. Coste is wrong and that he is right. When Mr. Cunningham takes

breath and collects his thoughts he may be able to devote a little attention to the Chief Engineer's denial.

THE CONSERVATIVE WAY.

Some of our Grit friends, wanting to find an excuse for dismissing the deputy ministers, assert that their office was declared to be political by Sir John Macdonald. It is not likely that Sir John ever made such a declaration, for it is denied, and denied very emphatically, by his action. When he took office in October, 1878, he found in the departments the following deputy ministers:

- Z. A. Lash—Justice. J. M. Courtney—Finance. James Johnson—Customs. L. Vankoughnet—Indian Affairs. C. E. Panet—Militia. Wm. Buckingham—Interior. J. L. McDougall—Auditor-General.

In addition to which Mr. Trudeau, the deputy of the Minister of Public Works (which then included Railways and Canals), was well known to be of Liberal sympathies.

All these men were retained in office as a matter of course, except Mr. Buckingham, whose appointment was irregular, and he was offered another position in the civil service, which he would not accept.

"Of the others," says the Halifax Herald, "Courtney, Panet and McDougall remain until this day. Mr. Lash resigned in 1882 to take a better position in Toronto. Mr. Johnson was superannuated at his own request in 1892 at the ripe age of 76, and Mr. Vankoughnet retired against his will in 1893, but for reasons wholly outside of politics. Mr. Trudeau, who remained a deputy of the Minister of Railways till 1892, was then superannuated at his own request, having held office since 1859. That is how the late Conservative government treated the deputy ministers whom they will attack on the ground of their political faith to work with employees of the government. And we venture to say that though no one ever doubted the political sympathies of these men, they proved perfectly trustworthy and loyal to the new administration. Occasionally there may have been differences of opinion between them and some of their ministers, just as there is liable to be between ministers and deputies of the same political faith, but on the whole the deputies appointed by the Grits, going along as well under their new masters as they did under their old ones. And why not? Why should political differences prevent men from doing their duty? Certainly we have not reached the point where it has become impossible for masters of one political faith to work with employees of another? If we have, we are in a pretty bad state, one calling for immediate reformation.

The Toronto Globe, it seems, has had new light on this subject of dismissals, for in its issue of the 16th inst., commenting on the rumors from Ottawa, it said: "We believe that the Ministers are strenuously opposed to any general introduction of the spoils system, while, on the other hand, Liberals feel that officers guilty of official partisanship in the recent contest deserve dismissal. It is to be hoped there will be no over-anxiety to find offenders. The Government had better err on the side of mercy than practice undue severity. It is in the public interest that within reasonable bounds the office-holders should not be disturbed."

Although the "beggarly class of camp followers" will not like the above it will recommend itself to intelligent and fair-minded Liberals in all parts of the Dominion. It is to the interest of Canadians of both parties to have an efficient and trustworthy civil service, but this they could never have under the spoils system.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

What the inhabitants of cities on this side of the Atlantic must regard as almost, if not quite, a miracle is about to be wrought in the city of Glasgow. The government of that great city is to be carried on without the expense of a penny to its inhabitants. Taxation in Glasgow is to be a thing of the past. The occupation of the assessor is gone and its inhabitants, of all ranks and conditions, will be no longer troubled by visits from the tax collector.

Glasgow, it is to be remembered, is not a mean city. Its public services are all on a liberal scale and some of its public works are magnificent. It has smooth and clean streets, fine parks, handsome squares, a splendid system of sewers; it is well lighted; it has an efficient police force, and its health department is in good working order. It has in fact everything that a well governed city ought to have, and all its institutions are of the best.

How, it is asked, can all these institutions, services and works be maintained without money? But there is money and plenty of it. The Corporation gets money enough from its waterworks, its gas works, its street cars, its electric light plant, its sewage farms, and other money-making works to run the city without calling upon the ratepayers for a penny.

This is truly wonderful. What kind of aldermen or city councillors has Glasgow had that they have been able to bring about this glorious state of things? Have they had no constituents, no dependents, no friends looking for contracts, no poor relations? How is it that gas and light and water have been made to be not only self-sustaining but to yield a revenue to the civic treasury?

Has there been no one to intercept the hawbees on the road? Have there been no leaks? Is the boodler unknown in Glasgow? Is there a city in Canada or the United States in which such a state of things as we read of in Glasgow could, under any conceivable circumstances, be brought about? We do not believe there is. The kind of aldermen they

have in Glasgow could not exist in America. By some fatality everything which the aldermen of most American cities touch costs more than it comes to. The expenses mount up rapidly and the returns dwindle down almost as rapidly. Instead of taxes being reduced by the projects evolved from their inner consciousness of aldermen they are increased. Instead of those projects proving a benefit to the inhabitants from a pecuniary point of view they turn out to be burdens.

It may be said that American corporations should follow the example of the corporation of Glasgow and adopt its methods. We are very much afraid that the attempt to do this would in every case prove a failure. It is not so much the Glasgow methods that are needed as the Glasgow men. The brand of aldermen that have done such wonders in Scotland's greatest commercial city is not produced on this continent. The essential element of their make-up is wanting in the aldermen of America.

UNIFORMED EVANGELISTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Protestant Episcopal church of the United States is endeavoring to organize an army of uniformed evangelists who will be under military discipline and compare with the Salvation Army and the American Volunteers in the field of Christian work among the poor. This important project was decided on by the general convention of the prominent clergymen from different parts of the country held in the church mission house.

The matter came up for consideration some time ago before the Parochial Mission Society. A committee of this representative body was appointed to investigate the army project. The investigating committee's report was read and recommended the adoption of the plan.

A committee was appointed and it will at once proceed to complete the details of the organization. The plans will include the best features of the Salvation Army and of the church army of England, from which the former organization sprang; uniformed corps of evangelists under military discipline will be stationed in different cities. These men will preach in the streets and be aided by bands of music. The work ultimately will include the erection of laborers' homes and lodging houses for men and rescue homes for fallen women.

AT THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

Why do the leaves fall? "Bless me, I don't know," you answer; "I suppose because it is one of nature's arrangements." Precisely; but why did nature so arrange? Why do we have summer time all ways, with perpetual foliage? What is the meaning of denuded branches, withered flowers, daylight fading in mid-afternoon, and winter's cold and desolation? You will find out why the leaves fall when you read the following account of the deepest secrets—why men die.

Suppose we try an easier problem. Why should Mr. William Steel have written such a sentence as this—"At the fall of the leaf every year I got into such a state that I took no pleasure in anything."

No doubt there are minds so highly strung as to feel keenly the influence of outward conditions, changes of the weather and the seasons. In such cases they are rare, and for practical purposes they ought to be rare. Our friend Mr. Steel, happily for him, was not one of them. All the same he was a miserable man every time the leaves began to rattle to the ground.

Here's the way he puts it: "At the fall of the leaf every year I felt languid, tired and weary, and took no pleasure in anything. My appetite was poor, and after everything I ate had pain and fullness at the chest and sides. There was a horrible pain at the pit of the stomach, which nothing relieved."

Now this sort of thing would spoil a man's pleasure at any time of year, but the oddity in Mr. Steel's case is that it always coincided with what you may call nature's bedtime.

"After a few months," he says, "the pain and distress would be easier for a while, but as the autumn approached I became as bad as ever. In the winter of '90, I had an unusually bad time of it. I couldn't touch a morsel of food, and presently got so weak I was unable to stand on my legs. Every few hours I had to be taken to bed and stayed there for a week, with a doctor attending me. He relieved me a little, but somehow he didn't succeed in getting to the bottom of my ailment."

That may be, but it doesn't quite follow that the doctor was in the dark to Mr. Steel's ailment. He might have understood it right enough, yet failed to cure it because he had no remedy for it among the things he had at his disposal. Still, the reader may wish to know the good of knowing the nature of a complaint if we possess no medicine to cure it? There you have us; no use at all, to be sure.

Well, Mr. Steel goes on to say: "For some time I continued very feeble, and was hardly able to walk across the floor. If I took a short walk I felt so tired and without money? But there is money and plenty of it. The Corporation gets money enough from its waterworks, its gas works, its street cars, its electric light plant, its sewage farms, and other money-making works to run the city without calling upon the ratepayers for a penny."

This is truly wonderful. What kind of aldermen or city councillors has Glasgow had that they have been able to bring about this glorious state of things? Have they had no constituents, no dependents, no friends looking for contracts, no poor relations? How is it that gas and light and water have been made to be not only self-sustaining but to yield a revenue to the civic treasury?

Has there been no one to intercept the hawbees on the road? Have there been no leaks? Is the boodler unknown in Glasgow? Is there a city in Canada or the United States in which such a state of things as we read of in Glasgow could, under any conceivable circumstances, be brought about? We do not believe there is. The kind of aldermen they

WHELAN AND PACAUD.

Ten Thousand Dollars That Had Been Handed Over "to Pay Boodlers With."

The Political Feat Which Hon. Mr. Tarte is Prepared to Do Over Again.

(From the Mail-Enterprise.) As a result of the Tarte-Grenier libel suit, so far as it has gone, new light is thrown upon what is known to fame as the Whelan-Pacaud affair. We were first introduced to this "affair" in the course of a trial wherein Mr. Whelan, who had been the contractor for the building of the Quebec court-house, was accounting for the sums he had received from the local government in respect of that work.

Mr. Whelan traced all the money, including \$10,000 which he said had been used "to pay boodlers with." Pressed for details, he asserted that the cash had gone to Mr. Ernest Pacaud, to prevent him having my item struck off the official list of the budget last session. It appears that there had been an award of \$140,000 to Mr. Whelan. This sum was placed in the estimates to be voted by the legislature. Mr. Pacaud is said to have represented that it might not go through, and Mr. Whelan, as he declared, gave Pacaud the money to ensure its passage.

The evidence created a sensation. At once Pacaud, who is to-day the right-hand man of the federal administration in Quebec, made a statement. He asserted that he had certainly seen Mr. Whelan. "I told him," he added, "that I was afraid the opposition" would create a big row, and he was to my knowledge that they were complaining very bitterly of him." "They were threatening to prolong the session for another month if the item in the budget was not passed," he pressed, and I suggested to him, in his own interest, the expediency of himself settling with the opposition. This representation had its effect, and Mr. Pacaud received the \$10,000 for the purpose of buying up the Conservatives.

On the very day that Pacaud's story was published the opposition members united in a declaration giving it a formal denial. They said they never threatened to oppose the item; further, they never asked or received \$10,000, or any other sum. Mr. Pacaud's statement, from beginning to end, was a scandalous lie. About this time Mr. Tarte was interviewed on the subject. He stated that he had not received a cent of the money, and that the opposition was now growing worse. It looked as if he had kept the money himself. In self-defence he published an interview, in the course of which he said he had not pre-empted the money, but had distributed the money among the members of the opposition. "I said that I had remitted the money to a person who undertook to pacify the opposition, and that he succeeded as understood."

The question now arose as to who the dark horse was, as it were, might be. Mr. Alphonse Lemieux, who is the veil on this point. To the Montreal Gazette he spoke as follows: "Meeting Mr. Pacaud, who knew my intimate business relations with Mr. Whelan, he said, 'As you have frequently expressed the desire to have your claim paid, I am fully authorized to settle the details with you.' He told me that he had seen Mr. Tarte, who stated to him that Whelan and Pacaud added up to a sum of \$100,000, and that Whelan was not a proper man to mention such matters to, he (Pacaud) had arranged with Mr. Tarte that for a consideration of \$10,000, Mr. Tarte would see that the Opposition was kept quiet, and that this was the first bargain of the kind. Otherwise, if we did not consent to pay the \$10,000, the Opposition, as well as Mr. Tarte, would kick up such a row that the item would not be placed in the estimates."

It was now Mr. Tarte's turn to speak. He declared that "Pacaud's statements, as far as I am concerned, as made to Mr. Whelan and Mr. Lemieux, are wholly untrue and untrue. I am simply amazed at those statements, which would tend to show that I had consented to become a blackmailer or an accomplice to one. I never in my life asked money from Mr. Pacaud, and I never received from him \$10,000, as if he paid \$10,000 to some one, I am at a loss to know to whom." At a later date Mr. Tarte repeated this statement in a more formal way, through the press. He said he had never made any arrangement with Pacaud to pacify the Opposition with \$10,000, and further, "that I have never received from Mr. Pacaud, directly or indirectly, neither for the opposition nor for myself, neither in his office nor elsewhere, the sum of \$10,000. The matter rested for a time, but last May it was revived."

Mr. Tarte then wrote to the Montreal Witness thus: "Now the Whelan business. Does the Gazette mean to say that I bought Mr. Tallion and his colleagues in the legislature by getting \$5,000 from Mr. Whelan? I was not a member of the House at the time, and if there are men guilty in that matter I cannot be one of them. I never received one dollar from Mr. Whelan or from anybody else, with the knowledge that I was receiving money coming from Mr. Whelan." The evidence Mr. Tarte has just given in the Grenier case is a new and hopeful sign to the Liberal organization. His allusions to the affair have been of the character of denials. Now he makes the statement that he was the Conservative organizer in Quebec at the time, and that he had been the Liberal organizer. The two met, and Pacaud introduced the subject of the Whelan payment, asking Tarte what the opposition would do about it. Tarte saw Mr. Tallion, who said that the sooner Whelan was paid the better. He then went off, and in his own words, "I took the \$5,000, and thought I had done a splendid political job under the circumstances." "You can be sure that he did not know for months afterwards whence this 'power' came. He had no idea how Pacaud secured it, or for what reason it was given to him. Pacaud's story conveys a contrary impression. The particulars so long in coming will be threshed out

at the trial next month. It is important that they should be fully ventilated, for the country ought to know precisely what sort of an operation it is that one of our Federal ministers regards as a "political feat," and is prepared to do over again.

MR. CUNNINGHAM REPLIES.

TO THE EDITOR:—In an editorial in the Columbian of 15th inst. there is a pointed reference to something which has appeared in your editorial columns which reflects on myself by calling in question the truthfulness of my report of an incident which occurred in Ottawa on the 11th September at an interview between the Hon. Mr. Tarte and his chief engineer, Conservative leader who represented the Fraser river reclamation movement. I have not had the pleasure of reading the editorial in question, only the extracts which are quoted by the Columbian.

As a rule I am not in the habit of noticing unfriendly personal criticisms, nor would I trouble you with the matter at all were it not for the importance of the subject involved. I am afraid that you have permitted ultra loyalty to party to get you into making an unmerited attack upon one who has ever been friendly, and sometimes useful, to the COLONIST and the parties whose cause it has championed with undoubted ability, but often imprudently.

Had Mr. Coste, the engineer in charge of the department of public works at Ottawa, been governed by the principles which you have evidently adopted in the discussion of public affairs, he would not have made the honest confession that the engineering operations at the mouth of the Fraser had been a blunder from first to last. You would have covered it up, would you not, and permitted the blundering to continue just as long as the misguided Dominion government could be prevailed upon to put up the cash, and when that failed you would not have hesitated to fasten the blame on an innocent third party? Your attack on me justifies this conclusion, and I am sure that you are more than I do. Mr. Coste, however, has a higher conception of duty, and in a manly, straightforward way that does him honor and won the esteem of all who have heard him, he distinctly stated the exact words which I reported.

Had you taken time to reflect on the fact that there were present at the interview eight other gentlemen (any and all of whom I refer you to) who heard Mr. Coste's statement, you would not have so lightly attempted to convict me of an untruth. You have blundered—stupidly blundered—and if you are half as honest and truthful as the engineer, you will correct the error without delay, and in future you will do well to adopt the admirable spirit which was manifested by Mr. Coste.

Judging from the results of the late election, I believe that the day is past when the struggling settlers in the Fraser valley, who are contending against so many difficulties, will tamely submit to have their homes desolated and the country ruined by bogus engineering. Nor is the true interest of any political party served by bolstering up and defending the gross incompetency which has prevailed at the mouth of the Fraser during recent years.

This is a serious business. We are facing a problem which will tax the engineering ability of the foremost hydraulic engineer on this continent. The political control of the Fraser river depends the agricultural prosperity of the very best portion of this province. Hundreds of enterprising farmers have already been ruined by false promises. Within a radius of three miles from where I sit I can count nine vacant farms which were the happy homes of nine prosperous and worthy families four years ago, and this section of the valley is not an exception to the general condition of affairs. Those who still cling to their farms are financially exhausted and have neither feed, seed nor credit; and all this suffering comes from the fact of their own and could have been averted had there been a people who have had influence espoused in the cause of the farmer and insisted on remedial measures.

The unprecedented freshet of 1882 left the Fraser with numerous new bars, formed by snags and stumps lodging in the bed of the river; hundreds of acres of land were washed into the stream, and from then till now not a bar has been removed nor has any attempt been made to clear the channel and restore the river to its former dimensions. The disastrous food of 1894 added still more to the obstructions, and would have resulted in loss of life and destruction of property of enormous value had it not been for the heroic and timely exertions of the provincial government. What the Ottawa government do for the suffering people who were so suddenly overwhelmed by that awful calamity were made by the Dominion government to more of their lives to accumulate, and which represented many years of patient toil and privation? Nothing whatever. Although the government had several vessels moored in Victoria at the time, not a wheel was turned nor a settler rescued by any Dominion vessel. Nor was there a dollar contributed for the relief of the unfortunate victims by the Dominion government who had compassed sea and land to attract many of those poor sufferers to occupy these lands.

It is true that large sums have been voted year after year for the improvement of Fraser river but how has the money been expended? In clearing the river of accumulated debris and drift and assisting the stream to secure its own channel? No, not a dollar—all has been frittered away at the Sand Heads and hopelessly sunk by incompetent humbugs. No more of this sort of thing can be tolerated even at the risk of bringing down the wrath of the mighty COLONIST. We of the Mainland mean business and are determined to have this country made safe for the industrious agriculturist, no matter what political party may be in power. Our motto is country first and party fealty afterwards. Our turn has come, and you will do well to recognize the fact that I would, in fact, do and make one effort to slough of despond. You can be of some service to a very deserving but much neglected industry, and you will be all the happier for making the best of present opportunities. I assure you it will be a pleasant selection in years to come that the oldest settler in the province took a prominent part in the reclamation of the Fraser river. No happiness or satisfaction can

come to you from covering and bolstering up grievous official incompetency. It is positively wrong to do so.

You will only make yourself ridiculous by nursing a grievance which is not a grievance. We have been fairly whipped, and we richly deserve the whipping. The most humiliating aspect of the case is that one feels mortified that the grand old party did not go down on a question of ultramontanism floating at her mast-head! The degradation is not in the brave old ship which bore Canada safely over many a tempestuous sea, founder ignominiously with the black flag of ultramontanism floating at her mast-head! The degradation is in the fact that you must not forget that you yourself are by no means innocent of the great transgression. You wasted much precious time and thought urging the Conservative leaders to a right which ought to be held sacred and defended at any cost. Provisionally the conspiracy was defeated, and it seems to me that it would be much more becoming in you to accept a righteous verdict rather than go beating about in search of an innocent victim on whom you may try to vent your ill-concealed chagrin.

You had better accept the new order of things with as good grace as possible. Dr. Laurier may be a much more skillful physician than you imagine, and a thing is certain, some drastic medicine is needed to create a healthy public sentiment and restore confidence. The dose may be "Tarte and unpalatable to moskatoes, but if it operates in scouring out the channel of the Fraser, it will be a godsend to the suffering, discouraged settlers in these parts.

With very best wishes and thanking you kindly, I am your friend of Auld Lang Syne.

ONE THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Dewdney, Oct. 20, 1896.

CYANIDE PROCESS BULLION.

TO THE EDITOR:—I see from a paragraph which has appeared in your paper of late date and copied in other papers that a bar of bullion taken out by the cyanide process has been brought down from Cariboo by the secretary of the Cariboo and Williams Creek Consolidated Mining Company, Ltd., the bar weighing 31.61 ozs. in gold and silver being 607 fine and worth about \$400. Later on in the paragraph it is stated that nearly all the gold and silver is saved at a cost of about 10 cents.

Great credit is due Mr. J. Marsh, who has been the means of making arrangements with the government to lease the reduction works at Barkerville and also with my company, the Cassel Gold Extracting Company, Ltd., in regard to the patent right of the process. I wish to explain one or two errors which no doubt have been made unintentionally by Mr. Hawes, or either, his statements have been misconstrued by the reporters.

In the first place, with regard to the capacity of the mill. It should be understood that there are not five stamps at the government reduction works, the plant being only an experimental one, employing one automatic stamp capable of crushing four tons of material per day when in operation. It is, however, the intention of the company to increase the capacity of the plant.

Now, the difference between one stamp-working and five stamps will also make an alteration of considerable importance in the cost of the recovery of the metals. Whereas with one stamp nearly as many men are required to operate with five stamps. Therefore on the basis of the latter the cost of milling would be very materially reduced, and I should estimate the total charges for the plant would not exceed from \$3 to \$3.50 per ton, instead of \$10 as stated.

It should also be remembered that in the experiments now being conducted a great deal of data has been issued to the people sending in ore, which also increases the cost incurred in handling the ore, and a clean-up of the world is run before other samples can be put through means an additional charge against treatment.

There is another point I might refer to, that is the fineness of the gold bar. In practice in other parts of the world it has been found desirable to refine the precipitate produced from the solution of cyanide containing gold by means of sulphuric acid in lead lined tanks, the acid dissolving the zinc which comes down to a certain extent with the gold. These means have not been adopted just yet at Cariboo, but will be later on.

With such the fineness of the bar will be brought up to about 880. A great many parcels of ore have been successfully treated at the Barkerville plant, and this will, no doubt, add to the attention given to quartz mining in Barkerville.

In conclusion I would like to state that the Cariboo and Williams Creek Consolidated Mining Company, Ltd., have shown a great deal of enterprise in introducing the MacArthur-Forrest process, and the government of British Columbia have also rendered every assistance in their power.

THE CASSELL GOLD EXTRACTING CO., LTD. PER W. PELLEW-HARVEY. Vancouver, B.C., October 21.

CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—(Special)—The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says: "Vice-President Shaugnessy, of the C. P. R., was in Ottawa to see the government concerning the construction of the proposed Crow's Nest Pass railway. The exact intentions of the government on the subject are not known."

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