

BRITAIN SAID "HALT."

Ready to Stand by America Against the Armies of Europe

Uncle Sam Can Now Realize the Staunchness of British Friendship.

France, Germany and Russia in Alliance But to Be Disappointed.

London, Sept. 1.—W. Wilson, editor of the "Times" Book of the other publications, implies the articles which were written by the Spectator on Saturday last regarding France's attitude toward the United States in the late war.

Paris, Sept. 1.—Henry Wols, injured on the railway track here, died an hour after the accident.

Montreal, Sept. 1.—La Minerve has reappeared as a French newspaper, with Hon. G. A. Nantel in charge.

THE ROSSLAND CAMP. Lily May Sold for Big Money—Deer Park a Second Le Ro.

Rossland, Aug. 31.—A group of south belt properties including the Lily May, situated on Deer Park Mountain, has been sold for \$300,000 to the English Canadian Co.

HEROES OF PEACE. Officer and Men Lost in the Effort to Save Life.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 1.—It is just reported that Lieutenant Morgan, United States engineer corps, was drowned in the wreck of the Italian bark, the yawl, and Morgan, with his men, were drowned.

A BAD SOLDIER. Murderer Stafford, of the United States Army, Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 1.—The United States transport Whitney reached this city yesterday from Porto Rico. The Whitney brought, heavily shackled, Private Alexander Laduke, of the Second Wisconsin regiment, who killed Private Thomas Stafford, in Ponce, and who was tried by court-martial and sentenced to life imprisonment.

CONSERVATIVES WIN A SEAT. Campbell Captures Queen's, Prince Edward, with a Safe Majority.

Chaslotown, P. E. I., Sept. 1.—Later and full returns prove the election of William Campbell, Conservative, in Queen's, by 70 majority. The seat in the legislature was formerly held by ex-Premier Warburton, Liberal, whose majority was 344.

CHINA CALLS FOR BEER. Additional Evidence From Milwaukee That Civilisation Forces Are At Work.

Milwaukee, Sept. 1.—What may be expected in the way of increased commerce between the United States and its newly acquired territory is fully illustrated by a letter from the Chinese consul at Milwaukee, which is being forwarded by special messenger to the Canadian, Northern and Central Pacific routes.

THE CONVENIENT "NIGHTIE". It May Not Be Worn On Active Service, But It's Useful Just the Same.

A letter from Cuba written by a soldier in the volunteer army gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a nightgown sent to him by loving friends in Gotham. He says:

Every man in our regiment regards a nightgown as the Ladies' Aid, and they come in handy for cleaning guns, as the mud and rain keep the rifles in bad shape, and rags are scarce. They were used to wipe the shirts, as it is better to have your guns in good shape than to sleep in a night-gown.

CANADIAN CANAL TOLES. The Lake Carriers' Association Quite Naturally Will Oppose For Their Abolition.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Important steps were taken at a meeting today by the Lake Carriers' Association for the abolition of toles on the Great Lakes and other canals. A motion was adopted to send a committee of the Lake Carriers' Association to appear before the joint American and British conference at Quebec and urge that the toles be abolished.

THE "STAR'S" CABLE. Chamberlain To Confer With Canadian Ministers—The Atlantic Mail Service.

London, Sept. 1.—The Montreal Star cable states that although Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain has taken especial pains that his visit to America is entirely of a private nature and family character, he is expected to visit during his stay with his wife's family, invite one or more Canadian ministers to visit him to discuss outstanding questions. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain shows the utmost possible anxiety for the success of the Quebec conference, believing that complete amity between Canada and the United States is the best stepping stone to Anglo-American cooperation in China and elsewhere.

The Elder-Dempster company discuss free of cost between Canada and Avon government declines to accept. They adversely criticize the fast mail project and believe that Canada's interest would be far better served by a cheap immigration service by steamers already in trade. The company could work up the requirements of a fact mail service, but most immediate need is a cheap outlet for the products of the country, and the fullest inducement possible to European immigration.

BOTH SIDES STAND FIRM.

No Apparent Prospect of the Early Termination of the American Rolling Mills Strike.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 1.—General Manager Schuyler, of the American Steel & Wire company, has issued a ultimatum to the strikers of the American mill today, in which he says:

"We are going to run this mill, and we are going to run it before long. The jobs are for the old men who want them, or they must stand aside and let others take their places. We will not compromise; we will not receive a committee of strikers; neither will we submit to arbitration. A foreign mission. The strikers show no sign of weakening. They claim to be more sanguine than even of ultimately winning out the struggle."

DOMINION NEWS NOTES. Part Simpson to be Treated as a Foreign Mission—La Minerve Reappears.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—At the Methodist conference today, Rev. Dr. Carman, in his opening address, referred at length to his tour through British Columbia, and in encouraging terms. He stated his conviction that Port Simpson would be the better treated as a foreign mission, controlled directly from the mission rooms.

Paris, Sept. 1.—(midnight)—The Dreyfus case presents no new features tonight, but there is a plentiful supply of rumors. The first of these is that Dreyfus is dead, no letter having been received from him for some weeks. Another report is that Gen. Deboisefre, who has just resigned the post of chief of the general staff, has committed suicide. Both these rumors are undoubtedly without foundation.

Col. Patry de Cham is on a vacation trip in Switzerland, and there is no confirmation of the statement of Le Patrie that he has been arrested for complicity in the Henry forgery. Gen. Gonzo, assistant chief of the general staff, who tendered his resignation yesterday to M. Cavagnac, minister for war, has been persuaded to withdraw it, as his retirement under the age limit will occur next month.

The hull in the news has, however, in no way diminished the popular excitement. The latest cartoon of M. Forein depicts the situation. It represents two soldiers, one standing and the other sitting on a bench, reading a newspaper.

"What are you reading?" says the former; "about the Car's letter?" "No," the latter replies, "about the Henry forgery."

The movement in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case is growing by leaps and bounds, and, considering recent events, Major Count Walsin Esterschy retains an amazingly cool attitude. In the course of an interview yesterday, he expressed astonishment that Lieut.-Col. Henry was allowed to have a major's rank, he said, was regrettable, because doubtless he had other revelations.

Count Esterhazy intends to appeal against his forced retirement from active service in the army.

Having died unclaimed, Henry's remains are entitled to military honors, but his brother will take the body to Fougny, where it will be buried on Saturday with the strictest privacy. Several officers of the general staff, it is said tonight, have been asked to resign.

General Bonnard, the new chief of staff, is understood to have a free hand, and to be at liberty to replace all the staff officers, if he thinks fit. It is expected that he will resort to a process of purification. The government's position is most unhappy, and interpellation in the chamber multiply. President Kaure is expected for leaving Paris at such a crisis.

Paris at present the signers of a majority of the deputies, which is a necessary preliminary to a convocation of the chamber.

MINN MASTERS ABDUCTED. Striking Missourians Adopt High Handed Proceedings in the Course of a Strike.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1.—A special to the Post despatch from Panama, Ill., says that six hundred striking miners this afternoon set out on a raid on the mines of the Springfield mines. The two officials were taken out of their cages by the mob and carried in the direction of the mines. Nothing is known of their fate.

DESTROYED BY FIRE. Shipbuilding Plant and Works of the Bertman Engine Works are Lost.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—(2 a.m.)—An enormous conflagration occurred here this morning, destroying the building plant and works of the Bertman Engine Works Company, being destroyed with a loss of over \$200,000. The plant is well insured, but the loss will be particularly heavy as the works have been overcrowded with orders recently. The new steamer City of Toronto, now building, was saved. Gen. Bertman, M. P. for Centre Toronto, is president and chief man of the company.

PACIFIC CABLE PLANS. The American Company Proposes to Circle the Globe With Hawaii as a Working Base.

New York, Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the directors of the Pacific Cable Company today at the office of J. A. Morgan & Co., plans were considered for establishing cable communication with the Philippines, the Azores, coast, Japan and Australasia, via Hawaii.

Surveys for a duplicate cable via Sitka and the Aleutian islands were ordered. Mr. James A. Soryman, president of the Pacific Cable Co., sails from Vancouver for Japan on September 22.

RUMORS ARE RIFE.

Both Dreyfus and General Deboisefre Reported Dead Through Disgrace.

The Popular Will Promises Shortly to Release and Lionize Dreyfus.

Esterhazy's Amazing Coolness—The President's Attitude Arouses Indignation.

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THE MAKING OF A SAINT.

Bishop Neumann the First American to Be "Created to Sainthood."

New York, Sept. 1.—Very Rev. Joseph Wissel, C.S.S.R., who sailed for Europe the Rotterdam, is the bearer of one of the most important religious documents that has perhaps ever crossed the ocean from America.

On these documents depend the creation to sainthood in the Catholic church of the first citizen of the United States to whom it was ever given, the venerable Bishop Neumann, of Philadelphia, C. S. S. R.

Members of the Redemptorist Order, to which the bishop belongs, and who is known officially as the congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, and the numerous friends of the Bishop, have been contending for years that Bishop Neumann was a saint.

Some listened to their pleadings, and about two years ago officially sanctioned the setting on foot of an investigation to prove the bishop's right to be placed on the calendar of saints. The declaring of a saint is a long and tedious process, and before the church sets about it, she must be proved to be a saint by official proof that the candidate has probably good claim upon it.

When this is settled, the "official" investigation begins. This consists of the very least six years, so that it will probably be about 14 years more before the first rung in the ladder to sainthood. The official investigation was set on foot in January, 1897, by the appointment of Father Walsh as postulant of the cause, with powers to examine witnesses and collect proofs of Bishop Neumann's sanctity.

The only American saint on the calendar is St. Rose, of Lima, Peru, who died in 1817.

PARTY LINE POLITICS.

The Local Legislature to Be Divided Hereafter by Dominion Parties.

Other Important Decisions at the Rousing Vancouver Convention.

Champions of the Party in British Columbia Make Stirring Speeches.

Vancouver, Sept. 2.—(Special)—The Liberal-Conservative convention was brought to a successful close today by the organization of a strong and the roughly representative union for British Columbia, with officers directly representing each electorate in the province. There was a thorough agreement amongst the delegates, the discussion upon each of the many subjects covered by the resolutions adopted, being continued until, by the interchange of views, a perfectly unanimous conclusion was arrived at in every case. There was no dissent in any case, and it is the opinion of those present, that the Liberal-Conservative can redeem this province in the first opportunity presented, and make it once more solid in the support of the political party to the statesmanlike and able leadership of the Hon. J. G. Pulton. The only American saint on the calendar is St. Rose, of Lima, Peru, who died in 1817.

The discussion of the resolutions brought out the debating talent of the delegates, who, incidentally in their address to the public before the resolutions, presented an admirable indictment of the Laurier-Tarte administration. The Liberal leaders, it was shown, were nothing but honeyed words for British Columbia when solicited power, but since their accession to office, have treated the province with the most studied neglect.

Turning from Dominion to Provincial politics, the convention adopted a line of action which will at the next general elections for the legislature, whenever held, divide the parties on Dominion political issues, and in the event of a Liberal-Conservative victory, will leave to the executive of the union to draft a platform especially applicable to provincial affairs, which will be duly presented to the public, and which should as a body, asks to have entrusted to the party which it represents the control of provincial affairs.

The proceedings of the second day opened at 10 a.m., with Hon. E. G. Prior in the chair. Resolutions were then unanimously adopted in order as follows:

A UNANIMOUS PARTY. Moved by Charles Wilson, Q. C., seconded by Sir Robert Tupper: That the members of this convention agree to give their hearty and unanimous support to every resolution which the majority shall carry, and to stand by the form or statement of principles applicable to local politics to be drawn up.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE UNION. Moved by Hon. T. Mayne Daly, seconded by Senator Macdonald: That the Liberal-Conservative in convention assembled, proceed forthwith to organize a Liberal-Conservative union for the province of British Columbia. The name of the organization shall be the Liberal-Conservative Union of British Columbia.

The constitution was read and adopted, and it was decided to postpone the election of officers until after the consideration of the other resolutions.

CABINET REPRESENTATION. Moved by H. Dallas Heimken, M. P. E., seconded by Myers Gray of New Westminster: That this convention recalls that heretofore the interests of British Columbia have been represented in the Canadian cabinet by the late Mr. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, when member for Victoria, the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, an early settler and at one time a representative from the province; and that the Liberal-Conservative party formally recognized the necessity for and the right of the province to such representation; and this convention desires to record its regret that at a time when the interests of the province are rapidly developing, largely in consequence of the progressive policy of the Liberal-Conservative regime, and questions of great domestic and international importance are daily arising which directly involve the continued welfare of British Columbia, the Liberal party refuses to give such direct representation to this part as the Dominion in the government of the country.

LIBERAL NEGLECT. Moved by Thomas Earle, M. P., seconded by Robert Green, M. P. E.: That this convention denounces the Laurier-Tarte administration for its studied neglect of British Columbia and British Columbia interests generally. It observes that, while the eastern part of Canada is fully represented on the international conference now in progress at West, or among the most important for consideration, such as the fisheries (including sealing), transportation by land and sea (including coasting), territorial waters, the Alaskan boundary and mining, and that not a representative and locally familiar with these subjects, is a member of the commission.

This convention declares that, through this policy of indifference and neglect, a scandalous discrimination has been made against British Columbia labor, as well as the interests of British Columbia traders and transportation companies and shipping, in wholly passing over this province for supplies to Canadian troops in the Yukon, and in the employment of foreign ships and the bestowal of patronage on foreign railways and foreign ports.

This convention further charges against the indifference and neglect of the government, the long delay in the appointment of a chief justice of the Supreme court, and the vacancy on the bench still existing, together with the consequent disorganization of the judicial system, and the delay in the passage of a Dominion order-in-council on the date quoted, Dawson was officially Fort Cobday.

INSULT TO THE PROVINCE IN THE APPOINTMENT OF MEN FROM OUTSIDE OF THIS PROVINCE TO POSITIONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT, AND IN THE APPOINTMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE YUKON TERRITORY, IN WHICH NEARLY EVERY PART OF CANADA HAS SHARED, TO THE EXCLUSION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DUTY ON LEAD PRODUCTS. Moved by Mr. W. A. McDonald, seconded by D. B. Bogle: That the smelting and refining of our silver-lead ores is an industry which should be fostered and encouraged by placing a duty on the raw product of lead imported into Canada.

CONSERVATIVES IN ONTARIO. Moved by N. F. Hage, Q. C., seconded by G. H. Cowan: That this convention desires to congratulate Col. J. P. Whitney, Q. C., the leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition for the province of Ontario, and his followers, on the gallant and vigorous fight they have made and are now making in the cause of good government in our great sister province, and their effort to prevent by all legitimate means the usurpation by a political party of the functions of the courts the judges of which have ever deserved the confidence of the people of Canada, and the impartial protectors of the rights of the citizens without regard to political or other considerations.

THE CONSERVATIVE CHIEFTAIN. Moved by G. E. Corbould, seconded by H. A. Simpson: That this convention glad to welcome home from his recent visit to Great Britain his honored and valiant leader, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., who has ever been in both Canada and the Mother Country foremost in furthering the interests of our beloved Dominion, and who has so ably and so courageously and every true Canadian; and we hereby heartily approve his course as the leader of the great Liberal-Conservative party and pledge him our continued and loyal support, trusting that he may long be spared to devote his splendid abilities to the service of his country.

YUKON SCANDALS. Moved by Mr. Bowser, seconded by J. G. Pulton: That the facts in connection with the administration of the Yukon mining district should, in the opinion of this convention, be at the very first opportunity before the Dominion parliament, as from such information as is already made public it is open to the suspicion of being a scandal and disgrace to the Dominion.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS. Moved by Charles Nelson, Q. C., seconded by Hon. E. Dewdney: That in the opinion of this convention it is desirable that the Liberal-Conservative party should as a party take part in provincial elections for the purpose of ensuring the government and legislation of this province on Liberal-Conservative principles, and in order to carry this into effect at the next general election for the province that such candidacies be invited to stand for such constituencies as are likely to return Liberal-Conservative members to the Dominion parliament.

THE SWORD IS NOW THE OPPRESSOR OF ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE AND RUSSIA. The bars of the Earl's Coat of Arms of Minster, and predict all sorts of success for both in Canada. Lord Palmerston used to say, "Send your special political errand to me. Send these things to me. I will do it for you." The Earl's family name, indeed, the family have rendered services to the state for generations.

Dear Sir:—Allow me to express to you and, through you, to the Liberal-Conservative convention, my deep regret that owing to illness I was unable to be present on the 1st and 2nd prox.

Through a life time I have supported the progressive policy of the Liberal-Conservative party, and the capacity of its people to legislate for themselves regardless of the trade or other policy of their neighbors. I have supported that party for the reason that I believe its policy was best calculated to develop the resources of British Columbia, to develop the great latent resources of Canada and eventually to build up a nationality on this continent which will be the leading factor in maintaining British supremacy the world over. After two periods of Liberal rule, or rather misrule, I am firmly convinced of the soundness of my early conceptions, and feel that if ever there were an occasion on which the great Conservative party required to be united and vigorous in the interests of the country that occasion is at hand. With every Liberal anti-electionist, plebeian, and with a rapidly growing bonded indebtedness—a current expenditure never equalled in the history of this country—with certain departments being exploited in the interests of the party or the party friends—with men in close touch with ministers of the Crown, enjoying special privileges granted by these ministers, with an administration of our affairs so feeble and so scandalous as to make every Canadian hang his head for very shame of the Canadian civil service, it is high time that a thoroughly organized party should be firmly united and determined for the country, the honor and success of which we are all so deeply interested in. I heartily welcome the calling of this convention, and I wish it unqualified success. Let our aim be "Union and Organization" through a complete and successful success will be for the party that has ever declared "Canada for the Canadians."

(Signed) D. H. WILSON.

Daily Gazette.—Under date of August 25, the Canada Gazette announces the appointment of Hon. A. J. McCall as Chief Justice of British Columbia, in succession to Hon. Theobald Davis, deceased, and also as the local judge in Admiralty for the district of British Columbia.

TALMAGE AND THE CZAR

The Celebrated Preacher Enthusiastic Over the Proposal for Disarmament.

Nicholas of Russia He Says, Heralds the Suburb of the Millennium.

Interesting Information From the Family Friend of the Romanoffs.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage is enthusiastic over the prospects of a universal peace as proposed by Czar Nicholas of Russia.

"That was glorious news this morning," he said in a general interview at Seattle on the evening of the 30th ultimo. "It is the suburb of the millennium. I have been asked whether I considered Czar Nicholas sincere in his request for a general disarmament. There is no doubt of it. His note is given to the foreign diplomats in St. Petersburg is a repetition of sentiments expressed by the Czar to me six years ago. I was visiting him then, and had a talk with Alexander III, then on the throne. He talked in the same spirit now publicly shown by the reigning Emperor. Nicholas, his son, was at that time about 26 years of age, and he felt in the matter then as did his father. The Emperor, now the dowager, said to me with tears in her eyes: 'If ever war comes to Europe, it will come from the services of his country. The royal family was indeed most enthusiastic on the subject, and I am not at all surprised that Czar Nicholas has taken the initiative in a matter lying so close to his heart.'

"Nicholas is a strong man, and he is trying to carry out the theories of his note. He has been much harassed by complications at home. Alexander III, unannounced 20,000,000 serfs, against the will of the aristocracy and the nobles, have given considerable trouble because of this humane act. I told Alexander III, that I could understand his perturbation, since Abraham Lincoln had been involved in vast difficulties through freeing 4,000,000 slaves, and the Czar, with 20,000,000, must have suffered five times as much. Alexander III, by the way, was the most magnificent specimen of physical manhood I have ever seen. Six feet three inches in height and well proportioned, he looked like a June morning; though even then he had in him the seeds of death. The family showed the warmest friendship for the United States."

"I think the idea of a general cessation of hostilities will gain ground rapidly with the nations, and in course of time such an international conference as was held at Geneva, and which was so successful, will be held in London. The spirit of arbitration has set all thinking. The attempted arbitration between this country and England did not fail entirely. I consider it responsible for the feeling of amity now existing between the peoples of the two countries."

"The sword is now the oppressor of England, Germany, France and Russia. The bars of the Earl's Coat of Arms of Minster, and predict all sorts of success for both in Canada. Lord Palmerston used to say, 'Send your special political errand to me. Send these things to me. I will do it for you.' The Earl's family name, indeed, the family have rendered services to the state for generations."

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DR. J. C. WELLS' PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER. Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

ORGANIZING TO WIN.

Liberal-Conservatives of the Province Meet in Convention at Vancouver.

Col. Prior of Victoria Chosen as Chairman by Unanimous Vote.

Vancouver, Sept. 1.—(Special)—A thoroughly representative gathering of Liberal-Conservatives from all parts of British Columbia convened in the Odd Fellows' hall here this morning for the purpose of forming an organization which will be in a position to speak and act with authority for the party as a whole in the province.

The proceedings opened with the motion by Hon. Mr. Day, of Roseland, that Col. Prior, of Victoria, the convenor of the meeting, take the chair, which met with unanimous approval.

The nomination of Mr. Geo. H. Cowan, of Vancouver, as honorary secretary of the convention. After a short explanation by the chairman, a committee on credentials was appointed, and a letter from Dr. Wilson, of Vancouver, was read, in which the speaker expressed his regret that illness prevented his attendance, and forcibly pointed out the importance of the convention.

At the afternoon session and the evening session, the following resolutions were adopted: That the party be known as the Liberal-Conservative party.

TO GUARD THE GATEWAY.

Halfway Fortifications to Be Further Strengthened and Without Delay.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 31.—The military authorities completed today the construction of a large piece of water front land at McNab's islands, at the entrance of Halifax harbor, and will commence at once the construction of a fort which will be one of the largest in the Dominion, and mount the most modern and powerful guns.

NOW THAT WAR IS OVER.

Spanish Prisoners Released on American Soil—Australians Supply For Dewey's Fleet.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen has ordered the release of all the Spanish naval prisoners captured in the battle of Manila from Annapolis and Seaver's island, Portsmouth harbor, the latter from the academy and the sailors at the island.

STOPPED TALKING TO FIGHT.

No News Being Received From the Sudan It Is Presumed a Battle Is On.

London, Aug. 31.—There has been a sudden interruption of news from the Sudan. It is supposed that a battle is being fought between the Anglo-Egyptian force under Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sudan, and the dervishes under the Emir, somewhere to the north of Omdurman.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAY.

Ecuador's Ministry Resigns—Prisoners Released For a Political Purpose.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 31.—The congress of Ecuador has suspended its sessions until the cabinet has resigned, consequently the cabinet has resigned.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

The Rules of France Consider Their Next Steps in the Case of Dreyfus.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The cabinet has held its twenty-third sitting under the presidency of M. Faure. It finally rose between six and seven o'clock having apparently failed to arrive at a decision on the question of the Dreyfus case.

IN THE WORLD'S EYE.

Doings of People of Prominence As Told By the Busy Wires.

After roll call the voting privilege was exercised, and a motion was carried to allow which permit the far distant electors with necessarily few delegates to have an equal voice with the coast electors.

PARIS IN A FERMENT.

Confession by Colonel Henry That He Forged Evidence Convicting Dreyfus.

Suicide of the Forger and Promised Reopening of Whole Case.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The arrest of Lieut. Col. Henry on the discovery that he is the author of the important letter which figured in the Dreyfus case, is one of the most sensational developments of the whole in this extraordinary affair.

It appears that as soon as M. Cavaignac assumed office as minister of war he ordered the official report of the thorough research of the Dreyfus case, and it was this enquiry which resulted in the discovery of the documents anti-reared in the chamber of deputies by M. Cavaignac, showing that the proof of the guilt of Dreyfus was forged.

At a meeting five ministers admitted that a revision of the Dreyfus trial was declared and a public statement that the ministry has decided to initiate such a revision is expected. The Temps this evening says that the disclosure made to the ministry today has decided the minister of war to place Count Esterhazy on the retired list.

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THE YELLOW GOLD.

Steamer Tees Adds Her Quarter Million to the Klondike Contribution.

Nanaimo, Sept. 1.—(Special)—The C. P. N. steamer Tees returned today from the North with 67 passengers and a quarter of a million of money—\$100,000 being in dust and \$150,000 in checks and drafts.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAY.

Ecuador's Ministry Resigns—Prisoners Released For a Political Purpose.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 31.—The congress of Ecuador has suspended its sessions until the cabinet has resigned, consequently the cabinet has resigned.

IN THE WORLD'S EYE.

Doings of People of Prominence As Told By the Busy Wires.

After roll call the voting privilege was exercised, and a motion was carried to allow which permit the far distant electors with necessarily few delegates to have an equal voice with the coast electors.

WILL RECOMMEND CHANGES.

Major Walsh In Consultation With Minister Sifton—New Stock Yards Opened.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—(Special)—Major Walsh left for Portage today where he interviewed Hon. Mr. Sifton before proceeding to his home at Brockville.

Major Walsh intimated that he had several recommendations to submit to the government on Yukon important matters relating to the Yukon but these are not as yet public property.

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DISHONORED FRANCE.

It Is Now Asserted That Henry's Suicide Was Inferentially Ordered.

His Prior Crime Committed "Solely for the Good of the Cause."

Paris, Sept. 1.—It is now insinuated that the suicide of Lieut. Col. Henry was connived at by the French army authorities. In any case, the suicide occurred shortly after the prisoner had received a visit from an officer of the general staff, who, on leaving, ordered the sentry on duty before Colonel Henry's place of confinement not to disturb the prisoner as he had a lot of work to do.

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PARIS IN A FERMENT.

Confession by Colonel Henry That He Forged Evidence Convicting Dreyfus.

Suicide of the Forger and Promised Reopening of Whole Case.

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THE WIRE WENT DOWN.

Interruption of the Telegraphs' Explanation of Britain's Growing Uneasiness.

Anxiety Is Now Relieved by Direct News From General Kitchener's Force.

London, Sept. 1.—The war office was relieved this evening by the receipt of a despatch from Cairo, explaining the sudden interruption of news from the Sudan, which gave rise to some uneasiness yesterday.

It appears that telegraphic communication was interrupted by the wire between Metemeh and the sixth cataract of the Nile, having been damaged by a severe storm. Shortly after the arrival of this intelligence the following despatch to the Associated Press from Naasi island, dated August 30, and forwarded by messenger from the camp in front of Naasi:

"There have been glimpses of the enemy during the last few days, and the first skirmish took place today, when an advance body of cavalry located a large body of the dervishes at a supposed post near Kordofan, about eight miles north of Omdurman.

"The enemy showed a disposition to fight, beating their war drums and discharging their muskets. The British cavalry troops emptied a few dervish saddles, and three gunboats steamed up the river in front of the town and shelled the dervishes' position. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, as the dervishes were in a hollow, but being troops could not be seen.

"The army is moving steadily; yesterday it advanced four miles in close formation.

Britain was beginning to be alarmed, lest the fate of Hicks Pasha had befallen the Anglo-Egyptian army under the direct command of Sir Herbert Kitchener. The last news received was telegraphed from the front on Monday night. The arrival of the dervish camp, near Omdurman, where the Khalifa was reported to be waiting with 10,000 men, was a serious matter.

Gen. Kitchener's force consisted of 10,000 British troops and 15,000 Egyptian blacks, the most perfect equipped force in the world, having plenty of horse artillery and Maxim guns. It was planned to keep the dervishes from the field telegraph, hence the fears that, in spite of the superiority of morale and accoutrements, the British army would be overwhelmed by the numbers. The government officers officially announced their confidence in the success of the campaign, and privately they did not conceal their nervousness at the lack of tidings from the front.

BISMARCK AS A PHRASE-MAKER.

(London News.) Bismarck is generally thought of as a man of action, not as a man of words. And so, in one sense, preeminently he was.

Never was there a man who never a statesman less prone to talk than he. He was a substitute for a man of words, and he was a man of words.

At the junction of two narrow, slumy streets, I came upon a little group listening to a man, who ever and anon pointed to the clear, bright sky above, and whose frequent repetition of the words tien and shangti told me that he was talking of heaven and the Almighty.

Emile Zola, in his famous "accuse" trial, published in the Aurore, which led up to his trial and conviction on the charge of having written the "accuse" against General Boulanger, said: "I accuse General Boulanger of having been the local worker of the judicial error, and then having defended him intensely, as one could expect of a man who was a minister for war when Dreyfus was tried, of being the accomplice at least through low intelligence, of the great iniquity of the century."

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FROM ACROSS.

Late Advice From Far East by the Cruiser Fu-Chi.

Details of the Loss of the Cruiser Fu-Chi.

The Oriental paper brought by the Empress, strange to say, nothing is said in regard to which earlier news contained much. They contain, interesting budget of the Japanese navy.

The prospects of the party for this year are particularly bright. The average double the average also promises to be exceeded.

There is, of course, a struggle of the diplomatic representatives to prevent China recognition of the Japanese progress more satisfactory connection with it.

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FROM ACROSS THE SEA

Late Advice Brought from the Far East by the Empress of China.

Details of the Loss of the Chinese Cruiser Fu-Ching-Rebellion Ended.

The Oriental papers which were brought by the Empress of China, had, strange to say, nothing about the British-Russian relations in the East, in regard to which earlier papers printed so much.

Lieutenant-Commander Selmer, of His Majesty's steamer Olanvau, was killed as a member of the crew, and died some days later.

The appointment of a merchant as vice-consul for the United States at Canton has caused considerable discontent amongst foreign firms doing business with the United States.

The prospects of the rice crop in Japan for this year are particularly promising, the harvest being expected to be about double the average.

There is, of course, says the P. & T. Times, a fierce struggle going on among the diplomatic representatives in Peking to prevent China entrusting the re-organization of her fleet to Great Britain.

The Japanese are getting along famously. Numerous charges of intimidation against the British consuls have been entered, and 600 men have been arrested for bribery.

About a week ago more than 20,000 arrows fought the battle of Kawanabe in Fukuoka prefecture, Japan, in which several thousand of the little birds were slain.

A party of over 100 so-called "refugees" from Kawanabe, who claim to be members of which are really T'ai-Hui, or Great Sword society men, a society in aims very different from that of Koloa Hui, are reported to have lately been making things lively in the vicinity of Woonung, by robbing in open daylight well-to-do farmers and others.

The North China Herald says that a curious phenomenon was witnessed recently at daybreak on the coast of Devon, the Chaugmen gate at Soochow. Some 4,000 or more rats of all sizes were seen to run out of the gates, showing no fear of the country farmers and others.

It transpires, says the Hongkong Telegraph, that the United States Consul at Manila shortly before Dewey's great victory, utterly failed. The Spanish govt. had been maintaining the position that there would be no war, and urged Williams to remain.

Mr. Geo. Browne, painter, of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, says: "For thirteen years I was a sufferer from bleeding piles, and the intense agony which I suffered through during those years is indescribable. I obtained by Chase's Ointment prompt relief to give this testimonial. My physician wished me to have a surgical operation, but I felt I could be cured by the knife. Three boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment stopped the bleeding and effected a permanent cure."

How a Visitor From the Minnesota Prairies Records His Impressions.

The editor of the Litchfield, Minn., Independent, has recorded in that paper the impressions formed by the state press excursionists. Of course, being from the rolling prairies himself, the things least common to him were most admired and appreciated.

It is understood that the bond on this property matures at the end of this month and it is believed it will be taken up as early as possible. The work on the Granite claim proves the White property as the same vein runs through the claims.

"Yes, and I found things very brisk there. Everybody is delighted over the recent strikes on the different claims and we favor a navy equal to that of any other nation, and the construction and maintenance by the United States of an ironclad fleet, free from the control of syndicates or foreign governments, as a preventive of war."

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from the roads to the harbor the water was ceasing. The captains of the two Chinese men-of-war in the harbor apparently considered the situation of the Fu-ching entirely hopeless, as they did not even send out a crew to the wrecked vessel.

CHINA'S ARMAMENT. Emperor Orders That All Primitive Weapons Be Done Away With.

A joint circular, under instructions of the Emperor of China, has been sent by the boards of war and revenue to the Tartar-generals, viceroys and governors of the empire, ordering them to do away entirely with spears, bows and arrows, etc., in the various branches of the provincial armies, and to decide, after a general interchange of opinions amongst themselves, as to what sort of modern firearms, ammunition and drills shall in future be used among the provincial forces.

REBELLION ENDED. Being Poorly Armed, Rebels Were Unable to Hold Out for a Time.

According to Chinese official reports, the insurrection in Kwangsi is practically at an end. The viceroys have sent memorials to Peking to that effect, and asserts that the various cities and towns in Kwangsi which had been seized by the rebels have been captured.

LIVE SHELLS. Fatality Resulting From Playing With Shells Found Near Manila.

A sad fatality occurred in Manila bay on July 21. A steward on board the steamer Kawanabe, named George Archer, was playing with a live shell, expiring it against the bulwarks of the vessel, when the dangerous missile exploded, blowing off one of Archer's arms and part of his face, besides inflicting other serious injuries.

THE ATLIN LAKE FIELDS. Conflicting Reports as to Their Character and Richness—Development.

One of the latest arrivals out of the Atlin lake country is Mr. M. A. Goethe, of Sacramento, who, with his partner, Mr. T. H. Hancy, was in Victoria last March on a prospecting expedition.

THE RETAIL MARKET. A Second Cut on Flour and Reduced But Unsettled Prices.

New offerings have brought about a second cut on flour, which bakers in particular will appreciate. The cut in general will amount to about 25 cents a barrel, and may be followed soon by a still greater reduction in the market at present being very feeble and shaky.

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"Cards entitling members of the party to free rides over the street car system of the city were distributed by Mayor Redfern, of Victoria, and all points in the city were visited by the editors of the Colonist. In the evening a concert at the leading park was announced, but the evening was so chilly that but few attended. The climate at Victoria is said to be about that of southern England. We found here the same cordial hospitality that we had met at other points in British America."

THE NELSON POORMAN. Eastern Capitalists Secure a Large Interest in the Mine—Head Office Will be Moved to the Coast.

On July 22nd the News-Advertiser reported that a big strike had been made in the Nelson-Poorman mine. It was then stated that about a year ago the Nelson-Poorman Company was re-organized and extensive development work was taken in hand, resulting in the discovery of a large deposit of ore.

NEW PLACERS FOUND. The Neglected Hootalinqua Again to the Front as Showing Rich Placer Ground.

Arrivals From Atlin Lake Differ in Opinion as to Value of the Ground.

Still another stampede to new gold diggings is reported by the officers of the steamer Horsa, which arrived yesterday from the North. This time the rush is to the Hootalinqua, and from \$20 to \$40 per day to the man is what the pay dirt is to be made.

STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH. Trade of August Satisfactory—The Chemical Works Brake Increases the Fire Loss.

August has been a busy and prosperous month with Victorians as shown by the statistics available, the first of which are those of the customs. Here the collections reached \$70,000 odd, while the imports reached a valuation of \$210,561.00, and exports \$138,161.00. The details follow:

Imports: Free goods, \$8,908.00; Dutiable, \$141,653.00; Total, \$150,561.00. Exports: Produce of Canada, \$132,697.00; Total, \$138,161.00.

REVENUE: Duties collected, \$1,974.14; Receipts, \$7,156.00. Total, \$9,130.14.

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Failed to Repudiate. Senator Templeman Has Not Yet Given His Opinion on the Label on the British Troops.

Senator Templeman as a public man, and as managing editor of the Times, has so far failed to repudiate the gross libel upon the British troops published in his paper in an editorial on the battle of Athara. The comments therein made are without parallel in a newspaper printed in any section of the British Empire.

WIDESPREAD MURDER. Great Britain is waging one of those dirty little stock exchange wars of hers along the Nile, and her soldiery are slaughtering the inhabitants of the Nile valley.

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A HUNDRED THOUSAND. Steamer Horsa Brings a Large Contribution to the Yukon's Gold Output.

Thirty-Four Dawsonites Reach Victoria With Sackfuls of Miners' Evade Royalties.

Short a blade or two of her propeller as a result of "touching" in Wrangel narrows, the steamer Horsa (better known as the Douglia) returned from her first trip to Skagway and Wrangel last night.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1898.

TO-DAY'S CONVENTION.

The Liberal-Conservative convention in Vancouver to-day will be an occasion of a great deal of interest and importance, for it is the beginning of organization for victory. We hope to see it made memorable for another reason. One question stands prominent before all others in the minds of the people of British Columbia to-day, namely the action of the Lieutenant-Governor. This is not yet a Dominion issue, though it may be, but the convention ought not to regard itself as shut off from considering it for this reason. No political convention in this province ought to meet without making some reference upon this important matter. The most vital interests of the people are at stake. The very foundation of our system of government is in peril. We hope, therefore, that the convention will not close without placing itself on record as opposed to such extensions and pervasions of the prerogative as we have lately seen. It is very evident from the recently published correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor and his late advisers, and from the press comments, that the principles of responsible government are only partly understood in this province. It is also clear that if they are not firmly established, and if some political organization does not declare itself ready to champion them at all suitable times, one precedent may follow another until we have no residue of free government left. As has already been pointed out in the Colonist, the people of any British country have just such rights of self-government, and no more, as they persistently assert and exercise. We are to-day called upon to assert rights which have not been disputed in the Eastern provinces for upwards of half a century, and have no residue been questioned in England in a hundred and fifty years.

We hope, therefore, that the Liberal-Conservative of British Columbia will speak with no uncertain sound on this point. If they do so, they will find their action endorsed by thousands of people here and elsewhere.

STRANGE DELAY.

There is much comment on the streets upon the omission of ex-Attorney-General Eberts to give out anything for publication in regard to the statement made first by Mr. Beaven, and afterwards by the Lieutenant-Governor, as to his advice in regard to his authority under the revenue law. The Lieutenant-Governor has given one version of it; Mr. Turner has given quite a different version. What the public want to know from Mr. Eberts is what advice he did give the Lieutenant-Governor. As the matter presents itself to us, the point involved is not one of veracity between the Lieutenant-Governor and the ex-Premier, for the former, in his letter, states that the ex-Attorney-General told him that a warrant for \$15,000 for the Cassiar district could be issued without his signature. His observations seem to be directed wholly to that warrant. Mr. Turner, on the other hand, seems to be dealing in his remarks only with the warrants upon usual routine matters. He does not make any reference to any advice having been given in regard to the particular warrant to which His Honor refers.

We submit that under these circumstances Mr. Eberts has already remained silent too long, and that only one construction can be put upon any further silence. He owes it to himself and to those who have given him their political support in the past, to make at once the most explicit declaration possible in this matter. This does not concern Mr. Eberts alone, and he cannot afford, and if he could his political supporters cannot afford to permit him, to remain silent any longer, without at least calling upon him in unmistakable language to defend himself against the specific allegation made by the Lieutenant-Governor.

NAVIGATION OF THE YUKON.

The Colonist has been asked as to the date of the closing of navigation on the Yukon. So far as Dawson City is concerned, Mr. Ogilvie notes that ice was running in the Yukon on September 28, 1896, and continued running until October 13th, when it cleared out, and the river remained open until October 29. This indicates that navigation closed on September 28 that year at Dawson City, for steamboating would stop when the ice began to run. Mr. Rattenbury, of the Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Company, who naturally has given much attention to this matter, says his information is that the time varies greatly from year to year, but so far as Dawson is concerned, it would not be safe to count upon navigation to that point after October 1. He has what appears to be reliable information that the lakes and the Lewes river as far north as the mouth of the Hootalinqua, are likely to remain open as late as the last of November. This is the substance of what is known in this matter, and indicating shippers must form their own conclusions. They can make no mistake in not delaying their northern shipments.

THE REDISTRIBUTION ACT.

Hon. Mr. Semlin and his colleagues are committed to the defence of the Lieutenant-Governor for having dismissed his ministry because of the Redistrib-

ution bill, and the manner in which the debates of the house were conducted during the consideration of that measure. This is so startling a thing that it calls for separate treatment. That it is wholly without precedent unfortunately seems to count for very little with the people of this province, who seem dull to the necessity of respecting established precedents. We shall endeavor in this article to show how such an action is utterly without warrant.

The incident divides itself under four heads, namely: The intimation of the Lieutenant-Governor that he would veto the bill, if it contained a certain section. The objection of the Lieutenant-Governor to the all-night session, when the bill was in committee. The action of the Lieutenant-Governor in giving consideration to protests from Kootenay.

The defiance exhibited by the Lieutenant-Governor of the will of the people constitutionally expressed through the legislature.

The intimation of His Honor that he would disallow a bill, if it contained a certain section which he did not like, is something so entirely out of keeping with what we had supposed the constitution permitted, that we find some difficulty in knowing how to approach consideration of it. It is as if one should be told that one was greater than two or that a whole is not greater than a part. It is axiomatic that the Crown will not exercise the veto power except upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the house. Strike this down, and you destroy the very foundation of our whole system of parliamentary government. The Lieutenant-Governor intimated his intention to set up his individual views against the views of the legislature. Had he the right to do this? It seems absurd to have to argue on such a proposition, but let us follow it out to its conclusion. If the bill had passed with the objectionable section in it and had been presented to His Honor for his approval, he would have been obliged either to approve it or to compel his ministers to resign. Now the established rule of the British constitution is that the Crown can only dismiss a ministry "upon grounds that can be stated and justified to parliament." Would it be possible for the Lieutenant-Governor to state and justify to the legislature as a ground of dismissal that a majority of the legislature had passed a law which he did not like? The people, speaking through their representatives, have a right to say what the laws of the province shall be, and the Lieutenant-Governor must approve of those laws unless he can find a ministry enjoying the confidence, not only to specify when but why they lost it. As all the authorities say "the grounds must be such as are capable of being stated and justified." That is a loss of confidence, which will justify a man in dismissing a servant, is a very different matter from such a loss of confidence as would justify the representative of the Crown in dismissing a ministry. A Lieutenant-governor might be satisfied in his own mind that his advisers were dishonest and incapable men, but that would not justify him in dismissing them. He must have actual grounds which he can state as the basis of that opinion.

We venture to say that the explanation of the so-called "blank warrants" will be found to be that, when a great number of requisitions are included in an order-in-council, the officer making up the file for signature often puts in a few spare sheets for convenience in checking up the various details, and that the printed forms have been used instead of altogether blank sheets. That is fifty or more requisitions are pinned together and with them are a few requisition forms on which nothing is written, these being of no earthly value except to facilitate the work of the officer, who goes over the accounts and makes out the checks. You could not draw a dollar out of the bank if you had a million such warrants all signed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Major Walsh is very emphatic in his statements contradictory of the reports of maladministration in the Yukon. We hope he is right, but we do not forget that it is his interest to claim that everything is as it should be. His statement that the gold commissioner suspended the work of the clerks and invited people to make charges, but that none were made, looks very well upon the face, and we shall be glad to see disinterested proof that the case is as good as the Major makes it out to be. No Canadian wants to see charges of corruption against Canadian officials sustained.

As the Colonist gave publicity to the attempted protest proceedings against Mr. A. W. Smith, it seems right to say that as the matter has been explained there seems to be no warrant for the allegation made by the Kamloops Standard that the proceedings were dishonest. They were restatements to Mr. Smith, by which they reflect upon no one's honesty.

The congressional elections to be held this autumn in the United States have already begun to attract great attention. The Republicans seem fairly confident of success, although we note that Representative Babcock, who is at the head of the congressional election committee, is not very sanguine. He expects that his party will suffer some losses in the East, and doubts if they can fully make them up in the West. While speaking of American politics it may be interesting to mention that Mr. Cleveland is talked about as the Democratic leader in the campaign of 1900 on a platform of non-expansion. It will be late, for by 1900 President McKinley will have completed the work of expansion.

We ask the people of Canada to consider what His Honor here says. He indicates that although the house had passed a measure by a large majority, a measure dealing with the constitution of the house itself, he contemplated dismissing his ministry because some people and some papers in Kootenay disapproved of the measure. He only refrained from so doing because he did not consider the case sufficiently serious. Here we have a distinct claim that His Honor holds the gubernatorial office to be invested with power to disregard the expressed wishes of the people, though in the form of a legislative enactment, and act upon the demands of anonymous and irresponsible persons. To state such a claim of authority is to refute it. Neither the Crown nor any of its representatives ever before took so utterly and untenable a position.

The fourth aspect of the case, namely, the Lieutenant-Governor's defiance of the will of the people constitutionally expressed, has already been incidentally covered in what has been said above. There is much more that might be said on the subject, but the space available is limited. To fully explain all the principles involved in the above incident, and all the precedents which he has violated, would require a long speech. It will be necessary for some one to explain these matters fully upon the public platform, and in the meantime we content ourselves with the general propositions above set forth, simply adding that if His Honor believes, as we are bound to believe he does, that he possesses the right to set at defiance the wishes of the people in the manner indicated, he is utterly at sea in regard to the fundamental rules on the British constitution and responsible government.

The Times says: "If we are eligible for the job of answering the string of questions composing the Colonist's leading article this morning, we would do it this way." The answers of our contemporary demonstrate that it was not eligible for its self-imposed task, and doubtless its political friends will wish that it had not attempted it. Our contemporary makes the statement that the confidence of the Lieutenant-Governor at any time during July. Will it cite a word from the correspondence in proof of this? It further alleges that "it is nonsensical to attempt to fix dates when a man begins to lose confidence in another." As a matter of fact it is not nonsensical for men in private life to try to fix such dates; and it is the bounden duty of a Lieutenant-governor who seeks to excuse his dismissal of a ministry, to claim that they do not possess his confidence, not only to specify when but why they lost it. As all the authorities say "the grounds must be such as are capable of being stated and justified." That is a loss of confidence, which will justify a man in dismissing a servant, is a very different matter from such a loss of confidence as would justify the representative of the Crown in dismissing a ministry. A Lieutenant-governor might be satisfied in his own mind that his advisers were dishonest and incapable men, but that would not justify him in dismissing them. He must have actual grounds which he can state as the basis of that opinion.

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TO THE PEOPLE.

The people of British Columbia should not regard the questions involved in the dismissal of the late ministry as though they were between rival politicians only. If all that was at stake was whether Mr. Turner or Mr. Semlin should be premier, or whether the Lieutenant-Governor treated his late ministers with proper courtesy, the incident might be permitted to pass out of sight until the regular course of events the legislature is called together, or elections are brought on at which the subject can be advantageously dealt with. The exit of one ministry and the advent of another do not of themselves offer any occasion for a display of popular feeling. They are a part of the ordinary routine of politics, of the old game of "ins and outs" which has been played for the last hundred years in British countries. What takes the recent incident out of the ordinary class is that it involves questions of prerogative. To make this clear, we must restate some of the salient facts.

Writing to Mr. Turner, the Lieutenant-Governor stated that his ministry had lost his confidence on July 13th, and as an evidence of that, he refused on that day to sanction one of their recommendations. The Lieutenant-Governor was not anywhere in his letters that why he had withdrawn his confidence from his ministers on that day; but it is evident from what he alleges in the correspondence that the causes advanced in the organs of the present government do not explain his action.

It could not be because of the result of the elections, because this was not known on July 13th, and such returns as were at hand indicated that the government would have a majority. It was not because of the Kootenay protests in regard to the Redistribution Act, because he himself says that he did not consider these a sufficient reason for dismissing his ministers.

It was not because of the alleged advice of the Attorney-General touching upon the issue of a special warrant for \$15,000, because if this advice was ever given, it was not until August 2nd. It was not because the government was urging that the appropriations passed by the legislature should be expended, because this was at some date subsequent to July 15th, according to His Honor's own statement, and he afterwards admitted that perhaps his judgment was in fact when he suggested delay in making these expenditures.

It was not the request of the government for his signature to an order-in-council extending the time for holding the poll in certain districts in Cassiar, for this did not happen until July 23rd.

It was not the suspicion of the Lieutenant-Governor that he was being asked to sign blank warrants and to approve of the dismissal of a ministry which he declined to sanction, for the things which he so contrived did not occur until after July 15th, according to his own letters. These are all the reasons advanced by the apologists of the Lieutenant-Governor, and they are all the reasons which he himself specifies, and as is shown by the correspondence, he insisted on July 13th, when His Honor, according to his own language, first signified to Mr. Turner "that my confidence in yourself and your colleagues as advisers was gone."

We must seek, therefore, for other reasons. There is a pronounced disposition in many quarters to discover this unsuspected cause of the Lieutenant-Governor to set his son in the cabinet. To what extent this may have influenced his mind, or whether it did so at all, must be left wholly to inference from the fact that Mr. Turner and young Mr. McInnes had negotiations on foot looking to that result. As we desire to treat the matter with absolute fairness, we must concede that inferences in more than one direction can be drawn from the facts as far as they are known. This feature of the case at the most only touches the motive of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the present advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor will probably repudiate any responsibility for his undisclosed motives. If the Lieutenant-Governor himself is ever on trial, this will be a proper matter for consideration. At present what we are concerned with is what Hon. Mr. Semlin and his colleagues have to answer for, and that is the act of the Lieutenant-Governor in withdrawing his confidence from the Executive on July 13th, and the quotation from his letter of August 15th, may be dismissed from consideration, so far as an explanation of his action goes. We need hardly add that it is now too late for anyone to assign new reasons for the action of July 13th. We come, therefore, to this proposition which Hon. Mr. Semlin and his colleagues must be prepared to defend:

"A lieutenant-governor may, without assigning any reason, withdraw his confidence from his ministers and dismiss them from office, no matter what support they may have in the legislature. But while the rest of the correspondence cannot be cited to uphold the action of the Lieutenant-Governor on July 13th, it may properly be referred to for the purpose of showing the danger of the principle involved in the position taken by the Hon. Mr. McInnes. In his letter the Times is unable to understand the principle involved, and upon which parliamentary government has been carried out by Great Britain for two hundred

large majority of the Legislature. He claims the right to take cognizance of the manner in which the sessions of the legislature are conducted, and to hold his advisers responsible therefor. He claims the right to criticize and hold his advisers responsible for the decision of the legislature upon a point of order. He claims the right to listen to anonymous protests against an act of the legislature, which he himself had assented to, and to dismiss his ministers because of such protests. He claims the right to be the sole judge of when and how the votes granted by the legislature shall be expended. He claims the right to decide for himself how the legislature will vote on a question of want of confidence, and that, too, before the result of the elections is known. And crowning the whole of these extraordinary pretensions, he claims the right to dismiss his ministers without any specified cause, and to call in the people and without a single follow-up in the legislature. Events subsequent to the correspondence show that he holds it to be constitutional for ministers to hold office for an indefinite time without appealing to their constituencies for a ratification of their act in accepting office.

We ask the people of British Columbia if we have, in what is above set forth, misstated in the slightest degree the position taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, or drawn an inference from his acts or words not deducible therefrom by the strictest rules of logic. We wish to be on perfectly sure ground in this matter, for, although the principle involved is one upon which the strongest appeal can be made to the indignation of the people, we wish to lay the foundation upon undisputed and indisputable facts and inferences.

Our position is that the correspondence, when stripped of all disputed elements and critically analyzed, shows that the Lieutenant-Governor, acting upon what we claim is a most extravagant and dangerous misconception of his constitutional authority, had determined at some date prior to July 13th to bring about a crisis in British Columbia politics, if the result of the elections afforded him any excuse for so doing. It makes no difference in a constitutional sense whether he did this for the purpose of advancing the interests of any individual or whether he did it from a mistaken notion of duty to the province, if such notion he claims to exercise, are vested in the office of the Lieutenant-Governor, who are living under a despotism, which at any day may find expression in the violation of the most cherished rights of the people. We ask, therefore, all readers to analyze carefully what has been above set out, and, if we are in error in any particular, we shall be grateful to any one who will show it.

THE CONDITION OF FRANCE.

The revival of the Dreyfus case, coupled with the Car's peace manifesto, which indicates that the Franco-Russian alliance is at an end, may lead to very serious conditions of competent observation. It is that France is ripe for another revolution, not one like that of 1789, but a complete change of government, and of course more or less bloodshed. The despatches say that the revival of the Dreyfus case for a time obscures the other sensation, and from all that appears upon the face of it, the Dreyfus case is simply that of a man who has been found guilty, either justly or unjustly, or treason. If this were all there was in it, the case could have been a nine days' wonder, but when we look below the surface, it is seen that the prosecution and sentence of the unfortunate officer are a demonstration of the domination of anti-Semitism, and the Jewish people are both able and willing to see that the wrong done him is righted. This of itself would not be a very difficult matter if justice to Dreyfus did not involve an expression of want of confidence in the army, and just as certain the notion that it must be considered first in everything, that the rules which every one must respect must not be applied to it and that its decrees must be carried out by the courts of law. We regard the condition of France as by far the most disturbing element in European politics to-day. If the unrest of the people finds any expression in reality, the efforts of the powers will be directed towards isolating its effects. If it takes the form, as it may, of an attack upon Germany, for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, before disarmament is completed, there will be at least one more big war before the Emperor Nicholas ushers in the Millennium.

The observations of the Times make it very clear that our contemporary does not understand the very rudiments of responsible government. It seems to entertain the notion that the Crown acts upon its own surmises, suspicions, notions, or conceptions as to the character of ministers. In order to illustrate the principle for which it contends, the Colonist said that a lieutenant-governor's personal views as to the honesty or capacity of his ministers were not a ground of dismissal unless he could state facts in support of them. This may sound strange to the Times, but it is borne out by every writer on constitutional law. Dishonesty and incapacity would unquestionably be good grounds for dismissing either a whole ministry or one or more members of it, but to justify such a dismissal specific acts showing dishonesty or incapacity would have to be alleged by the Crown or its representative. A mere general impression to that effect would not be sufficient. In the resolution states, further, when said 800,000 shares is received, it shall be disposed of by the board of trustees of this company, as follows: Such stock shall be distributed among those stock-

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FREE WATCH FOR ONE DAY'S WORK. Stockholders Vote to Turn Over the Mine to the New B. C. Company.

The annual meeting of the Cariboo Mining, Milling & Smelting Company, operating the Cariboo mine at Camp McKinley, B. C., was held at the office of the company in this city on Friday. The report of James Monaghan, president and general manager, for the year ending July 1, 1898, showed, among other things, that the mill had crushed 6,770 tons of ore during the year, and that it had yielded \$12,272,000 in gold and \$17,943,641 in concentrates. For the same period during the previous year, the records of the company show an output of 6,742 tons of ore, which yielded in bullion \$104,526.09, and in concentrates \$13,513.38. The showing is, therefore, that the output for the past year was an increase of but 28 tons over that of the previous year, while the increase in value of production was \$20,904.00.

The report further showed that the property had been equipped during the year with additional machinery, comprising a hoist, compressor, three boilers, a Corlies engine, 10 additional stamps, a new and complete concentrating plant and new pumps, all at a cost of about \$25,000. There were 695,100 shares of the 800,000 shares of the company's stock represented at the meeting. After re-electing the old board of trustees, a resolution was submitted and unanimously adopted, setting forth that the Cariboo Consolidated Mining & Milling Company of British Columbia had offered to purchase the properties of the company, and to give each shareholder an equal number of shares in the new company for his holdings in the old. It was resolved that the proposition be accepted, and the president and secretary were authorized to execute and deliver the deeds and other conveyances necessary to pass the title to the property, upon delivery to the board of trustees of 800,000 shares of the stock of the new company. The resolution states, further, when said 800,000 shares is received, it shall be disposed of by the board of trustees of this company, as follows: Such stock shall be distributed among those stock-

holders of this company who are willing to receive it in lieu of money, share for share, and it shall be converted into money for those stockholders who do not desire to receive and retain stock in district of the purpose of authorizing the sale, as required by the law of the province. The company will hold a meeting at its office in Camp McKinley, September 27, for the purpose of authorizing the sale, as required by the law of the province. The stockholders also passed a resolution of thanks to the officers of the company for the careful and satisfactory management of the property during the past year. Subsequently the trustees met and organized by the election of the same officers as last year, and then ratified the proposed sale of the property. A dividend of 2 per cent, amounting to \$35,000, was then declared and made payable September 1. The dividends paid by the company for the fiscal year ending July 1 amounted to \$64,000.—Spokesman-Review, Spokane.

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HAS ANOTHER

That Kamloops Standard says a Different

Eastern Authority He is Not "Wa son Tells

"We had intended length with the attacks made upon Thompson by the Standard says the Kamloops Standard in a New Br supplied a flimsy fog bid imagination to ex inhumanly cruel, a tion to the writer to be victims, a woman, and that for a time detained that she ha In response to telegr and in sending the d of the police, of Ip town, Mass., in re as to developments in repudiated developments.

F. B. Page, chief clerk, Mr. P. J. P. plain are content of the Thompson, says: "These stories appo work of sensational after the departure of "There were certa the Sentinel proceed cause of public igno that led up to them, suspicious minds, a death of the first M of Mrs. Murray's son natural causes. He recently proved the fa for though three we since the bodies of a chummed and analyt further action has b matter. Mr. W. J. T in the Sentinel, the facts, which he pub talls are given and s pect is sufficient. I t prejudiced that the been made the victim gers of the most despic re facts regarding the Thompson and Mrs. of his first wife and his children have be which, if fully pube how entirely false he and to do any with public have any right cation of these private ad that Mr. Thomp his present wife, the death of his first w wife took place as e cause of circumst discredited to the e His children have nev and to do any with charge of their pend finding a permanent h about Mr. Thompson in a par with the o worthy of just as muc Mr. Thompson's stat above is as follows: "I left St. Martin's tember, 1886, and com the Emerson-Galloway a special course of el I was sent to Ipswic outside Boston, by D what could be done mission there. I dec church on a strong fo to with \$30 to buy a church, which was dor ing dedicated last w family moved with m went back and forwa to Boston every day o Protestants and Cath to tell upon me. I while preaching one dropped in my pulp, and attended by D again and, unheeding heavier into the wor following Easter serv over. Mrs. Thompson Murray, district nurse 14 days, and I sig without a moment's ordered me away change of scene. The Protestants and Cath The ministers of the t and arranged to take place. My berth was S.S. Canada for Eng I began packing my Thompson, who had months, took down a attended her and a formed. The doctor s and she was in the Murray never board never there until th Thompson's arrival. I requested Mrs. Murray children. She at once I left her home and di while I was in the sal. "I called for Enli heard the S.S. Winn Montreal, returning ray's boy was only s Russell said it was typhoid fever. It wa us all. He was the who had worked her district nurse of Ipsw stands and can be moment.

I owed my life to life was in danger we leave the old scene a "There was no law o of her boy hanged w wise would not have time to come. We w Murray's brother's p July 9. We have names or tried to hid shape or form. Noth were published in the in the Halifax paper Thompson. We left for a convalescent wek there came on came here for the be

OBITUARY Three Victorians V Away From B Elizabeth Smith, John Smith, died at 187 Fort Street, yest deceased nearly 80 year a pioneer of this British Columbia w years ago. The work we send our work-ers is quickly and easily done, and returns \$7 to \$10 per week. For particulars ready to be sent on request to the Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.

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THE CONVENTION.

The Liberal-Conservative convention which closed last night by a public meeting in Vancouver was a great success, whether judged from the standpoint of attendance or its deliberations in the form of resolutions. From the letter of regret from Dr. Wilson to the closing resolution dealing with provincial politics, the tone of the convention throughout was such as will appeal to the sympathy and support of every member of the party. The claims of the province to cabinet representation are so great that the only wonder is that they have been so grossly ignored by the party now in power. The strong expression in regard to the indifference to British Columbia interests, as exhibited in connection with the Quebec conference, are more than justified by the facts, and doubtless the movers of the resolution touching the discrimination against the province in the shipment of militia supplies to the Yukon will agree with us in expressing regret that the rules of debate did not warrant the employment of stronger language. The neglect of the government in supplying the vacancy in the Supreme Court, and the failure to recognize this province in any of the Yukon appointments are matters which have already evoked condemnation from the people, irrespective of politics. The expressions of sympathy with the struggle of the Ontario Liberal-Conservatives for cordial support to Sir Charles Tupper were timely and exceedingly appropriate. In demanding an investigation into the Yukon scandals, the convention voices the sentiments of the whole community, and we regard the suggested duty on lead as a movement in the right direction, being influenced by the views held by the people who are best in a position to understand what the industry needs. The resolution in regard to provincial politics is fully warranted by the conditions now existing, although it will with very great regret that many Conservatives will arrive at the conclusion to which the convention has come. Apparently the convention has suggested the only way by which we can hope to get our local affairs out of the rut into which they have fallen. This departure will mean the breaking of some old ties and the forming of new alliances, but there is no reason why the great interests of the province, which we are all so anxious to promote, cannot be served through the medium of party organization even better than they have been under the existing arrangement.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The theory of responsible government is that the Crown or its representative has no right to do any act of government except on the advice of ministers, who are responsible to the people through their representatives in parliament. From this it does not follow that the Sovereign or its representative is simply a figure. As one authority puts it, "it is as much the duty of the Sovereign to advise his ministers as of the ministers to advise the Sovereign." Indeed one great advantage of our system of government is that it secures, or is intended to secure, a non-political head to the state, whose views, being uninfluenced by popular clamor, are likely to be unpassioned, and who, being not concerned as to the tenure of his office, is able to regard all public questions from a disinterested standpoint. Yet as under responsible government the people are the ultimate source of all authority, the sovereign has no right to force his views upon his ministers, but must give effect to their views, provided his ministers have the confidence of parliament, which in these parts of the Empire, where there are two legislative chambers, means the elective branch. A story is told of an interview between Gladstone and Her Majesty, which, if possibly slightly apocryphal, illustrates this point. It is related that Her Majesty once declined to sign a document, and when urged to do so remarked Gladstone that she was the Queen of the United Kingdom, to which the great commoner replied: "True, madame, but I am the people of the United Kingdom." Whereupon the story says, Her Majesty affixed her signature as desired.

During the reign of William IV, the right of the Crown in this regard was not very well understood, but Todd in his Parliamentary Government in England cites the Earl of Buckingham as authority for the proposition that the King learned "that the mere prerogative and influence of the Crown was insufficient to effect a change of administration unless seconded by the voice of that assembly or the unequivocal expression of popular opinion." This decision was reached sixty years ago, and yet we find the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia doing what the King himself recognized he could not do. He resolved upon bringing about a change of administration even while the general elections were pending, and took the first steps to bring it about in clear violation of the fundamental principle of responsible government.

The Sovereign may not act in political affairs without previous consultation with his ministers. The last instances on record where this was done in the United Kingdom were in the reign of William IV. The King sent a letter to the opposition peers asking them to support a government measure. This was declared to be an unconstitutional interference with the independence of parliament. Compare this with the position taken by Lieutenant-Governor McInnes

that he had the right to dismiss his ministers because the legislature was kept in session all night. Again replying to an address from the Irish clergy the King used some remarkable language, but it was explained that he spoke on the spur of the moment and was led by the general interest taken in the case. "The commission of acts which were irregular and indefensible." Commenting upon the life of this king, Sir Robert Peel said: "His Majesty uniformly acted with scrupulous fidelity towards his advisers, whatever might be their political bias." This is the constitutional attitude of the Sovereign to his ministers under responsible government. Compare it with the action of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes in receiving protests from Kootenay and in cutting out pieces of paper, which he imagined were designed to trap him into signing blank warrants.

Earl Gray has thus defined the right of the Crown in the selection of ministers: "Public opinion determines in the last resort to what hands authority shall be entrusted; for though the ministers are servants of the Crown, and are appointed by the Sovereign, yet as the Sovereign must choose ministers who can command the confidence of parliament, it is practically the people who decide, through their representatives, by whom the powers of government shall be wielded." Compare this with Lieutenant-Governor McInnes' action in calling upon Mr. Beaven, who was not a member of the legislature and had not a following in the house, to form a ministry, and afterwards entrusting the task to Mr. Semlin, who he had no reason to suppose could command a majority.

THE ONTARIO SCANDAL.

The action of Premier Hardy in introducing and passing through the Ontario legislature a bill to legalize elections, which under the law as it stands might be declared void, calls for severe condemnation, and though it specially touches the province only, it ought not to be allowed to pass without protests from the other provinces, because if such things can be permitted, the integrity of our institutions is in danger. In a few words, the case is as follows: At the late provincial elections in Ontario, the constables attending the polls voted. This seems to have been the only way in which the constables should have been the practice of constables to vote, but this could hardly be regarded as making any difference as to what the law was. It was conceded that the votes of the constables elected a sufficient number of government supporters to give them a majority in the new house, and that if the constables should be disqualified, a sufficient number of Liberal members would be unseated by the Conservatives a majority. Mr. Hardy thereupon called the legislature together and legalized the votes of the constables. This is a high-handed piece of business, and although we have followed what has been said in defence of it as well as time would permit, we have seen no justification of it. We do not deny that a colorable case has been made out, but more than this ought to be required before a legislature, presumably illegally elected, should have been permitted to declare itself a legal body. It is very clear that if this sort of thing can be done, there is no limit to what an unscrupulous ministry and a dishonest legislature may do. If illegally elected members may declare themselves lawfully in possession of their seats in one case, why may they not do so in another? At what point will the apologists of Premier Hardy suggest that the line should be drawn? Truly, with the assumption of imperial powers by Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, and the assumption of the right to overrule the law under which they were elected by the Ontario Liberals, Canada is falling on evil times.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

It appears that the proposed improvement of Fernwood road and the much-talked-of paving of Port street must remain in abeyance for the present because of a defect in the municipal law, which prevents the city from charging its share for such improvement upon the property benefited. It appears that if any such work is to be done, the city would have to take its share of the cost out of ordinary revenue or else make it a charge upon the whole city. The latter would not be sanctioned by the taxpayers, and the former, in the present state of the city's finances, is out of the question. Under these circumstances, it is clear that, until the law is amended, we may as well give up any hope of any local improvement.

the city, in time to secure such legislation as is necessary. Something in the nature of a Citizens' League is wanted, which will devote itself to bringing out and electing good men, and the advocacy of necessary improvements.

A CHALLENGE.

The Times does not know how funny it can be when it does not try. It justifies the action of the Lieutenant-Governor by saying that the constitution "lays down this plain direction to the representative of Her Majesty, that the grounds of dismissal must be such as are capable of being stated and defended." We had not supposed that anyone thought this expression, which the Colonist has quoted several times, was found in the constitution of British Columbia, but it seems that the Times thinks it is. We believe in a constitutional government, but it may read the constitution through from beginning to end, and will not find a word about the Lieutenant-Governor dismissing his advisers, or anything bearing the faintest resemblance to the language which it quotes and upon which it relies. The quotation, which was copied from the Colonist, is from a speech by Lord Brougham, and is not a sentence from the constitution of any thing. It expresses Lord Brougham's idea of what all British precedents establish. It seems ludicrous to discuss constitutional law with a paper which exhibits such absurd ignorance of what it is. Our contemporary says the Colonist has fallen back upon points of law, which is quite true, and the law is a very good thing to have back of you.

The Times states that Lieutenant-Governor McInnes' grounds are capable of being stated. Why, then, does not some one state them? What grounds have been or can be stated for the action of the Lieutenant-Governor on July 13th? The Times says the issue is between honesty and dishonesty. It is not; but admitting that it is, what dishonest act has been or can be stated which on July 13th justified His Honor in seeking to get rid of his ministers? Talk about "eternal edicts" in "letters of gold," and things like that will not alter either the facts or the law. Lieutenant-Governor McInnes has not, in all his correspondence, named a single act which he himself or which any other man with any rudimentary conceptions of honor would say was dishonest. If he has, let the Times mention the act. We promise it to repeat what it mentions in its own language, give what we regard as the answer to it, and permit Colonist readers to judge if the allegation is sustained. Surely nothing can be fairer than this. We make only one stipulation, namely that the allegation shall be of something specific, and that it shall be specifically referred to in the Lieutenant-Governor's letters.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

There is one challenge. Let the Times answer it or stand convicted before the public as a contemptible slanderer.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The new proposition of the Australian colonies in regard to the Pacific cable is that five-ninths of the cost shall be borne by them and New Zealand, and the other four-ninths by Great Britain and Canada. If the contribution of the several parts of the Empire concerned ought to be according to population, this arrangement is a reasonable one, so far as Canada is concerned. Putting the cost of the cable at \$7,500,000 and Canada's contribution at two-ninths, the amount to be contributed by the Dominion would be \$1,666,666. If the immediate construction of the line can be secured for that sum, we believe it ought to be at once undertaken. A million and two-thirds dollars have been spent in Canada before now for infinitely less worthy objects. There is hardly any excuse for the extreme indifference which the Laurier ministry has displayed towards this important work. The direct advantage to Canadian trade, by reason of the establishment of cable communication direct with the Antipodes, would repay the outlay in a year or two. It is to be hoped that there will be little further delay in bringing this great project to a successful issue.

A little Ontario girl, nine years old, was lost for four days and nights in the woods with a six months' baby. They were both rescued and were not very much the worse for their experience. That is interesting in itself; but the way they came to be rescued is even more so. A man was out fishing in a steam launch. A very heavy wind was blowing and the lake was so rough that when he put out into the swell spectators thought he was mad. He says that he did not know why he did it; but he "just couldn't help" going and without knowing why he steamed directly to where the two children were. How do you explain this?

Persia is likely to be the next country where European nations will scramble for supremacy. Here, as in China, the principal contestants will be Russia and Great Britain. Persia is naturally one of the finest countries in the world. There is perhaps no land where there are greater natural resources and less developed. There has already been a clash between the two powers above-named in regard to a proposed Persian loan, but nothing special has come of it, although the end is not in sight.

election was held so short a time ago probably nearly every one is registered who ought to be, but it is well to direct attention to the law. In the absence of any provision to the contrary we assume that any one, otherwise entitled to vote, may register up to the last day practicable before the election.

Replying to a correspondent we may say that the Rt. Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, lately named viceroy of India, is the eldest son and heir of Baron Scarsdale. He is forty-nine years old. The present baron is the fourth to hold the title and he is in holy orders. His father, a baronet, the title having been in the family since 1836.

One of the expected aftereffects of the late war is the court-martalling of General Miles, who insists that he shall be put on trial, inasmuch that an opportunity may be given him to expose the shortcomings of General Alger, secretary of war. This will be an unprecedented conclusion to an unprecedented campaign.

J. W. Mackay has a very high opinion of British Columbia. His views on this point are worth a good deal, if any man's is.

Current Comment

AFTER JUDGE MCGUIRE.

Vancouver World. The Winnipeg Tribune has done its best to take up the tomahawk, started by the Toronto Globe, against Judge McGuire's scalp. It has recently leaked out that His Lordship of the Yukon is Dawson correspondent of the Toronto Globe has recently written letters for publication condemning the unscrupulous conduct of many of the officials in that territory. He has thus pronounced judgment, as the Tribune says, on the actions of men who may shortly be charged with the crime of prostituting their offices for their own aggrandizement and how can Judge McGuire, who is the only judge in the Yukon, consistently sit in judgment on cases on which he has already given his decision? The administration of justice in that territory is completely such a course of action on the part of any judge. If it is proven beyond a doubt that Judge McGuire is unquestionably the Globe's correspondent the whole affair will border on the scandalous and would certainly destroy his usefulness. But as man is guilty in his own law will prove so it will be well to give him the benefit of the doubt until the evidence is clear. There are many conflicting reports reaching our ears as to the doings of government officials in the Yukon that it is an utter impossibility to make definite allegations. Major Walsh, who reached Seattle a few days ago, certainly would have us believe that the Globe's report is untrue, but there are always two sides to a story and the only hope of getting at the true state of affairs is to trust to Mr. Ogilvie to make a thorough investigation and lay bare the facts of the case for public inspection. It will be well until such time as the report is confirmed in one way or the other. Both sides will be held blameless to a certain extent, but we are confident that the investigation made by the agitators now stranded in the Yukon will be found to be without the slightest foundation.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Toronto Globe. A suggestion which has come to us is that there should be two treaties, one dealing with the question of the extension of trade between the two countries, which is necessary or very convenient to settle, and the other with the extension of trade between the two countries, that if the legislative bodies of any of the countries concerned—for instance, the other four-ninths by Great Britain and Canada—do not accept the trade arrangement, the settlement of the other questions could still be continued. It would be an undoubted advantage. But it would be necessary, if two treaties were made, that each represented a balance of benefits to both sides. As if it were of the highest importance that some treaty should be negotiated. It says: "It is possible that future historians will be surprised at the time had arrived when the relations between Great Britain and the United States were so friendly and the Quebec conference will clear away a number of irritating difficulties, and will establish the prospect of a better understanding between England and the United States as extremely important." It is not surprising that the two countries should be so friendly and the Quebec conference will clear away a number of irritating difficulties, and will establish the prospect of a better understanding between England and the United States as extremely important.

Merciful Darkness Desired.—The more light thrown on the dismissal of the Turner government by the Lieutenant-Governor, the more inexcusable the action appears. His Honor, no doubt, had excellent reasons in his own mind for interfering in matters that the people themselves were best able to settle, but he has cloaked them under an arbitrary use of the royal prerogative, and a clumsy attempt to hide his mistake under the name of a "darkness desired." He is still out of it.—Nelson's Tribunes.

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PORTABLE FARM ENGINES
With iron wheels, not wooden ones, as shown in cut.
Manufactured by the Jas. Lefel & Co., Springfield, Ohio.
These engines are particularly well adapted for farm work, being amply sufficient for running small threshers, feed cutters, grinding mills, etc. The entire boiler is made of steel, and is of the class known as the Cornish Return Tubular Boiler, the safest and most economical boiler made. All kinds of fuel can be used in these boilers. The engine is simply itself, and is made of only the very best materials.
We can refer as to their success to some of the best known farmers in B. C. who have bought them from us.
Our prices for same are very moderate.
Call and inspect these engines at Victoria or Vancouver, or send for catalogues and prices.

Victoria College
Beacon Hill Park.
PRINCIPAL
J. W. Church, M.A.,
RESIDENT TUTOR
L. T. MILLER, B.A.
Autumn Term Begins
Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1898
Three Entrance Scholarships of \$40, and Four of \$20, are open for competition.
FOR BOARDING or DAY PROSPECTUS, apply to Principal J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

TWO HOLIDAYS
Steam Engine
Lito or Locomotive
at Col
Eighteen Dead and Injured—Sitting at Wash
Cohoes, N.Y., Sept. 4, appalling disaster in which wrecker occurred before 8 o'clock of the Troy City rail the night boat speed & Hudson railway the west end of the bridge, which connects the city with the Troy City rail bridge into the air. Eighteen of the 35 and at least ten of die.
The cars entering singburg were crowded returning from a La Lanesville park, at Troy. The crossing occurred in a grade was struck directly in engine of the train was a high rate of speed without the slightest stoppage. The engineer evidently miscalculated the speed of his lever and full speed but his engine was not crowded with blocks from the engine powerful monster of the lighter vehicle. The injured were crowded to overflowing. Those in cars met with the worst of the collision was the greatest degree, being in that section killed.
The sight at the scene was horrible. A man was hurled from the engine less trunks were found feet from the cross-ties the engine was smashed and wreckage were the men. The shrieks of the groans of the dying and the cries of the sengers on the train with the exception of the injured were not heard. The scene was a sight to horrify the most hardened hearts. Those in cars met with the worst of the collision was the greatest degree, being in that section killed.
Washington, Sept. 4, struck an electric car with two persons and injured.
FLAG INCIDENT
Customs Agent David Stars and Officer Strickland.
There was a little Dawson lately, owing opinion between the Agent David Stars and Officer Strickland. A. C. Co.'s store, of being too plentiful in goods, and decidedly a story log building in Bank of Commerce in King Street. Customs are not a feature of U. S. United States consular officials in the same place customs official on the Stars and Strickland. Mr. David Stars, a foreign flag to float over a Dominion govern a result the flag was down and it and the lumber will make a very hard one on the means—and there a Dawson. These undoubted of them, have it with only tents for there are many who spend on charity for.
Sometimes it seems to me that the most certain gain and easiest work becomes a troublesome task. Never and pain harass her more particularly described as follows: Connecting at a point about two miles northwesterly from the cabin, on the west side of the trail from Shallow lake to Bennett, there were 100 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 100 chains; thence west 100 chains to the place of commencement, comprising one thousand acres, more or less.
ROBT. JAMIESON.
NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in Cassiar District, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post about 1 1/2 miles northwesterly from the log cabin, on the east side of the trail from Shallow lake to Bennett, and about three-quarters of a mile therefrom; thence north 100 chains thence east 100 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west 100 chains to the place of commencement, comprising one thousand acres, more or less.
ROBT. JAMIESON.
NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in Cassiar District, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post about 1 1/2 miles northwesterly from the log cabin, on the east side of the trail from Shallow lake to Bennett, and about one mile northwesterly from the log cabin, on the east side of the trail from Shallow lake to Bennett, thence north 100 chains; thence east 100 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west 100 chains to the place of commencement, comprising one thousand acres, more or less.
J. M. FISHER.
A Verdict for Canada.—In many things Canadian laws excel ours and there is not the laxness in enforcing laws that, alas, exists in the States. Law is respected more in Canada than in the States, and so free to wink at offenses and an offender generally pays the penalty. This is as it should be, although justice should always be tempered with mercy. On the whole our impressions of Canada are favorable and it proved to be a region far more advanced in civilization and even culture than we had dreamed of. The people can give their Yankee neighbors no cause for offense. There's no mistaking this.—Berlin, Wis., Journal.