

12 STEARNS BICYCLES AND 27 GOLD WATCHES Given Away Every Month TO THOSE WHO SEND THE LARGEST NUMBER OF

SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS Your Grocer will give you particulars, or drop a postcard to Lever Bros., Limited, Toronto

LIBERAL CONVENTION A convention of the Liberal Party of British Columbia will be held in the

CITY HALL, NEW WESTMINSTER COMMENCING ON Friday, Oct. 8, '97

at 10 o'clock a.m. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THOROUGHLY ORGANIZING THE LIBERAL PARTY THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE AND DISCUSSING ANY MATTERS AFFECTING LIBERAL INTERESTS.

Farmers' Alliance. Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the above society, for the election of officers, etc., will be held in the City Hall, New Westminster, at 10 a.m., on the 6th October, 1897, when a platform and plan of campaign will be arranged for the forthcoming Provincial Elections.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION Of the above Society will be held on October 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1897

NEW WESTMINSTER. \$15,000 IN PRIZES \$15,000 In conjunction with the Exhibition will be held the

CITIZENS' GRAND ANNUAL CELEBRATION SPECIAL DAY FOR CHILDREN. Attractive sports have been arranged for the children.

GRAND BICYCLE MEET. CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE MATCHES, SAULIERS' SPORTS, PROMENADE CONCERTS EACH NIGHT, ILLUMINATIONS, &c.

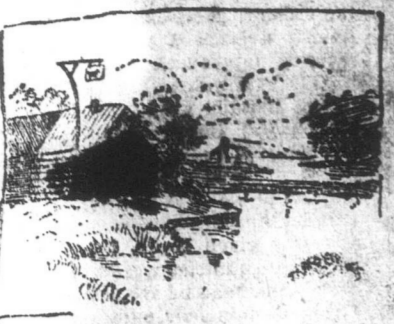
HORSE RACES. SPECIAL RACES FOR FARMERS' HORSES. Write at once for particulars to the Secretary.

The finest bands in British Columbia will furnish music. Excursion rates over all railways and steamboat lines. No charge for exhibits crossing on the ferry at New Westminster.

London, Sept. 24.—There is an alarm of outbreak of typhoid fever at Maidstone, Kent, due to drainage from a hop picker's encampment.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

VOL. 16.



Fifty Years Ago. who could imagine that this should be the place where, in eighteen ninety-three that white world-wonder of arch and dome should shadow the nations, polychrome...

Ayer's Cathartic Pills have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public.

Each Liberal Association in the Province is requested to send delegates as previously arranged for. Liberals resident in localities where Liberal Associations do not exist are cordially invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

50 Years of Cures.

A DAY'S SAD TALE A Chapter of Accidents Occurring at Various Points in Eastern Canada.

Farmer Dangerously Wounded by a Rifle Bullet—A Determined Suicide.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—A farmer named Jos. Larose, in the parish of St. Laurent, was shot in the back by a stray Martini-Henford rifle ball from the Cote Rouge, two miles away, and it is feared the accident may prove fatal.

London, Ont., Sept. 28.—The eight-year-old son of J. A. Nelles, secretary of the Board of Trade, was accidentally struck in the head by a broom handle thrown by one boy to another in play, and lies in a precarious condition.

Hamilton, Sept. 28.—Elgin Tafford has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for bigamy.

At Wolsley a boy named Jordan was killed and another badly injured by the bursting of a gun with which they were playing.

DELIBERATE MASSACRE. How Turkish Kurds Are Allowed to Kill Women and Children.

Tehran, Sept. 28.—Inquiry made into the fighting which took place on the Turko-Persian frontier in August last shows that the assassins were Turkish Kurds who crossed the frontier with full knowledge of the Turkish military authorities, sacked nine villages and massacred 800 Mussulmans and Christians, including women and children. The Persian government is demanding full satisfaction from Turkey for these outrages.

A SERIOUS FIRE. A Great Blaze in Ulster, N.Y., With Fatal Results.

Ulster, N.Y., Sept. 28.—A serious fire broke out at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the wholesale feed and produce store of N. E. White, Broad street. The cornice on the rear building in an alley way fell, carrying down with it two firemen, who were on a ladder. At 2:30 p.m. they were reported missing, buried under the debris. The men buried are John E. Hanlan and Isaac Monroe. Four men are reported injured, seriously.

CANADIAN BRIEFS. Toronto, Sept. 28.—Chief Justice Davie, of B. C., is in town for a few days. He will go on to Quebec.

Hamilton, Sept. 28.—The council last night voted to increase the salary of City Solicitor McKelvan from \$3,800 to \$4,800, the increase to date from January last. The matter will likely cause some opposition among the ratepayers, though the increase was unanimous. According to the returns of the assessor the population of the city is just over 50,000.

Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1897.

NO. 9.

THE STICKEEN ROUTE

First Report from Government Surveyor Regarding Its Feasibility Is Very Favorable. Progress of the Mounted Police Expedition Going by the Edmonton Route.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Mr. Haldeman, the first of the government surveyors to present a report on the feasibility of routes through to the Yukon, is back from the Stickeen, and has sent into the department most of the information which he gained. It is favorable to the opening up of the Stickeen route, and the government looks with favor upon the same.

Reports to the Mounted Police department say that 15,000 pounds of dried meat have been prepared by the Indians around Regina for the administration of the police patrol to the Yukon, which is proceeding by way of Edmonton across the country, reports having crossed the Saskatchewan river at the mouth of the Maceooh river on the 13th inst. They have caught up to a number of parties who are also on this trail, and will make a determined effort to get through this winter.

A police patrol to Jasper House, northwest of Edmonton, arrived at Sturgeon Lake on the return trip on September 4th. They report to the commissioner that windfalls of trees block nearly all the passes, and their progress has been very much impeded.

A dispatch from Skagway to the Mounted Police department says that Inspector Harper had reached the summit of the coast range on the 18th inst. and was expected to reach Lake Bennett by the 16th, and leave there for the north on the 20th, provided supplies were sufficiently advanced. Fourteen miles were built at Lake Bennett by the police, and others are under construction.

Prof. Prince, Dominion fisheries commissioner, reports settling the disputes with the Indians and half-breeds at Edmonton, who wish to fish all the year round. He will look further into the reported deprivations of fishing companies at the mouth of the Saginaw.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier left this morning for Montreal and will be at Halifax on Thursday.

Messrs. Blair and Domville returned here to-day from England. Frank Haldane, government surveyor, who was with McArthur's Yukon party, and who reached here three weeks ago, is arranging to go to the Clondyke on his own account, so well satisfied is he with the country.

Collectors of customs have been notified that an order-in-council has been passed defining the new regulations respecting the payment of a drawback on the material used in the construction of ships and vessels in Canada. The drawback may be granted by the minister of customs on materials used in the construction of ships or vessels built and exported from Canada at the rate of 15 per cent registered ton of iron-keel ships or vessels classed for 15 years; 85 per cent, if classed for nine years; 75 per cent, if classed for seven years; 65 per cent, on all ships or vessels iron-keel and not classed; provided always that the amount of drawback paid on ships or vessels shall not exceed the actual duty on the material used in the construction of the same. Application for the drawback must be made within six months of the date of registration.

A POLITICAL PLOT FEARED. Mexicans Exercised over the Recent Developments.

City of Mexico, Sept. 27.—Arroyo, who assaulted President Diaz September 18 and who was killed the same night in the municipal palace, died at the hands of a band of bravos who were acting a part in a conspiracy.

The first intimation of this fact came from chief of police Velazquez, who confessed that Arroyo had been assassinated and not lynched. Velazquez was placed in prison, but was found dead in his cell the day after he confessed, with a bullet wound in his left temple. The warden of the prison is in turn in jail, under suspicion of having knowledge of the killing.

The assault, the alleged lynching and the suicide have followed each other with such startling suddenness that the public is greatly exercised and the whole republic interested in probing the affair to the bottom to ascertain, if possible, whether or not a murderous plot is in existence to overthrow Diaz by committing a series of murders that would have a tendency to create political revolution.

That Arroyo was murdered by bravos, these bravos being members of the police force, has been made clear by the latest witness examined, a gardener named Cosme Coas, who was on duty near the city hall on the night of the chief's death, and saw them entering the building.

LYNCHING CASE AT DAWSON.

A Brother of the Victim Wants an Investigation. Tekamah, Neb., Sept. 27.—Vigilantes lynched Eugene Cummings at Dawson City last spring. Fred Cummings, the dead man's brother, says the case was clear murder. He is hastening to Washington, D. C., in the hope of securing an investigation, and if not the punishment of the lynchers, at least his brother's exoneration of the offence for which he suffered.

T. E. Boyd, who brings the story here, met Fred Cummings on Puget Sound not long ago. The latter had just arrived from Alaska. As both were going east, they travelled part of the distance together. On the road Cummings told his companion something of the errand on which he left Alaska.

He says that his brother's death was due to a dispute with a miner named Bayner. The two quarrelled over some trifling matter. Soon after Bayner accused Cummings of robbing him of several articles of wearing apparel and a quantity of tools. At his request a vigilance committee ransacked the Cummings cabin, found the articles, and hanged Eugene to the nearest tree. The alleged thief protested to the last that he did not take the goods, did not even know that they were in his cabin, and that Bayner must have concealed them himself.

Bayner was instrumental in saving Fred Cummings, with whom he had no quarrel. From the same fate as his brother, Fred was not grateful for the favor. He vowed vengeance upon his brother's slayers, and Bayner first of all. Finding, he says, that he had nothing to hope from the local authorities, he is on his way to Washington, where he will urge the state department to use its offices with the Canadian government to investigate the matter.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The Central American republics, according to a Pan-American diplomat in this city, are undoubtedly on the eve of a general upheaval.

The success of the revolutionists in Guatemala, attaining the downfall of Basilio, and the elevation of Prospero Morales to the presidency, is believed to be inevitable and is likely to, of itself, bring about a revolution in several of the sister republics.

The imprisonment of the Costa Rican consul general, Don Eduardo Beech, by the Nicaraguan authorities is regarded as a serious breach of international comity that can hardly prevent a rupture.

The seeds of sedition are easily sown in Honduras and the uneasiness in that country seems likely to develop into open revolt against President Bonilla, as an indirect result of the success of the revolution in Guatemala.

Salvador alone of the Spanish-American states at present is at peace and appears quite likely to remain so.

A successful revolution of either of the three republics comprising the Greater Republic of Central America would mean the dissolution of the diplomatic bonds which now unite them and from present indications, another coalition of this nature might be difficult to bring about.

A Pan-American diplomat who is thoroughly familiar with the Central American situation said: "There seems to be every probability that the revolutionists in Guatemala will be masters of the government in a short time and that Barrios will be forced to leave the country, if he is not assassinated."

"One of the strongest and most efficient supporters of the Guatemalan revolution is General Domingo Vasquez, who is now besieging Chignahuila, where President Barrios is, Vasquez about a month ago was President of Honduras, but was driven from the country. He would like to retain the Presidency of Honduras and should Morales become President of Guatemala through his plot will be immediately demanded for the downfall of President Bonilla."

"Vasquez as President of Honduras would be dangerous to the peace of Nicaragua. His hatred of Zelaya would easily find a pretext for arousing against the latter's opponents, who with aid from Honduras and Guatemala, would probably be able to defeat Zelaya, and elevate his rival, Alejandro Chamorro, to the Presidency. These results, I believe, are almost sure to follow a revolutionary victory in Guatemala."

Dr. Horatio Guzman, formerly Minister to the United States from Nicaragua, said: "Under present conditions it is impossible to prevent recurring revolutions in Central America. I have long heartily advocated the establishment of a protectorate of the United States over Nicaragua and other States, if not actual annexation, and in this view I am supported by a majority of the educated and moneyed classes of the Central American States. I see no other means of insuring the benefits of peaceful Republican form of government to Spanish America."

The latest news received in this city from Guatemala is that several engagements have taken place between the government and rebel forces near Quetzaltenango and that each fight has resulted in the defeat of the government troops. The fighting in each instance has been caused directly by the government's efforts to retake Quetzaltenango from the rebels.

A GENERAL WAR

Is Threatened in the Central American States—Seeds of Sedition Sown. The Early Dissolution of Greater Republic Indicated—Annexation to United States.

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The true story of capture by the insurgents of the seaport Omas has just become known. It seems that when the rebels approached Omas the government authorities there made no attempt to defend the town, but took refuge on the steamship Barracouta and were brought to Salvador.

CANADA IN LONDON. About "Scotch" Pork—That Scheme of Coast Defence.

Toronto, Sept. 28.—The following is a special cable to the Evening Telegram dated London, Sept. 28. Considerable talk has arisen among port establishments here because of fines imposed upon certain bacon dealers sold as Scotch bacon, pork imported from Canada, and for this offence they were subjected to fines.

There have been many rumors of the purchase of cannon by the Canadian government for coast defence in the Dominion. Inquiries made at the Woolwich arsenal resulted in a denial by the officials that any arrangement for coast defence had been ordered by Canada.

SUFFERING AND DISTRESS.

Terrible Experience of a Brother and Sister in Cuba. New York, Sept. 27.—Three years ago Miss Eloise Brunel was the belle of Cienfuegos, Cuba. She was healthy and rich. Now she lies on a cot in a ten by ten room in a small house in the outskirts of Philadelphia, her body burning with fever, her mind racked by terror of the Spaniards, her memory full of the horrors of an experience abounding in starvation, suffering and peril.

In a similar condition, aggravated by wounds, is Dr. Andrew Brunel, who served as a major in the Cuban army. The father of these refugees was an American who owned a large estate at Cienfuegos. He died in 1893, and his son, Dr. Brunel, went to Cuba to settle up his estate. The Spanish administration of such affairs made this a long and difficult task.

In September, 1895, General Rego raised the Cuban standard in the Cienfuegos district, and the young Cuban-American was one of the first to join him. It was impossible for his sister to remain on the plantation, and she therefore went into the Cuban service as a nurse. For 20 months she shared the hardships of the patriots.

She remained bravely in the Cuban army, caring for the sick and wounded, helping to cook the scant provisions and proving herself a heroine on many occasions.

After 20 months of this life, they both contracted malarial fever and were so ill that they had to leave the insurgent army and seek shelter, but they found neither and were compelled to take refuge in a cave, where they lived for 23 weeks, having no food but some green pumpkins, sweet potatoes and water from a stagnant pool.

Both suffered terribly from fever and were often delirious. Finally the brother managed to climb a hill and attract the attention of a Spanish planter, who took them to Sierra, whence they were taken by boat to Cienfuegos. When they landed at the wharf Miss Brunel had no shoes, and her dress, which she had worn for three months, was in shreds.

They were almost unable to walk and were dragged along by the Spanish soldiers, who struck and cursed them. The Spanish commander examined them separately to find cause to put them to death, but failing in that he permitted them to go to their sister's, who lived nearly a mile away, on condition that they report in person every three or four days.

This in their condition, entailed the most intense suffering, but the order was pitilessly enforced. Dr. Brunel appealed to the American consul, Owen McGarr, for aid, but it was refused. Then followed a long correspondence with the state department, Washington, and in the end the consul was ordered to help them. They received their passports on the 13th of August and sailed on the 7th of September.

Their passage was paid all the way to New York instead of to Florida. Dr. Brunel and his sister have entered a claim at Washington against the Spanish government for the destruction of their property.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION LANDED. Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 27.—It is known here that the Sommers I. Smith landed at least three expeditions of men, arms and ammunition in Cuba during her 26 days' voyage from Mobile to this port. Her expeditions were without serious mishap, although she was once nearly captured by the gunboat Helena.

The Helena left Pensacola in pursuit one week after the Smith sailed from Mobile. The gunboat sighted the filibuster west of Tortugas and fired a shot to bring her to. The Smith put on a full head of steam and went south past Cape Antonio, followed a short distance by the Helena, which was soon distanced.

The Smith returned the same night and landed her cargo before daylight. On another occasion she was brought to by the Wilgona and searched. She was then returning from a successful trip, and as nothing contraband was found on board she was allowed to proceed.

"Dynamite Johnnie" O'Brien commanded the Smith.

ALL STRIKES ARE LOST. Debs Says the Capitalists Win Every Time.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—About 200 representatives of labor organizations were present in the Shiller building to-day to attend the national labor conference called by the St. Louis labor convention. Many organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were represented, but those delegates said that they were not there in any official capacity.

President Debs of the social democracy explained the objects of the conference. He appealed to the representatives of all labor organizations to work together toward the amelioration of the present conditions of the laboring classes.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. LIFE IN CALIFORNIA. Masked Highwaymen Loot a Stage and Kill a Passenger.

Ukiah (Cal.), Sept. 29.—Two masked highwaymen held up the Moonville stage yesterday, and J. B. Barnett, a passenger, was shot and instantly killed by one of the robbers. As the stage was passing through a heavily wooded part of the road seven miles from here, the bandits suddenly appeared and ordered the driver to stop. Barnett, who was seated on the rear of the stage, heard the order and plunged his hand into his pocket to secure his purse.

The highwaymen thought that Barnett was about to draw a pistol and fired, the charge striking Barnett in the neck, killing him instantly. The robbers then secured three boxes of express matter and disappeared. The sheriff is now tracing the outlaws with blood hounds. If captured they will undoubtedly be lynched.

GREENLAND NEXT

Now Reported that United States Is Endeavoring to Purchase It From Denmark. Union Jack Hoisted Over Baffin's Land—A London Paper on Uncle Sam's Latest.

London, Sept. 29.—The Evening News gives prominence to the rumor that the United States has made overtures to Denmark for the acquisition of Greenland, and suggests that the country is a powerful rival to American land routes.

The Americans have no port leading to the eastern shores of the continent north of Maine, but if they are to participate in the advantages of the Hudson's Bay route, as has been apparently urged, their government must secure some island in the peninsula without delay.

The Evening News adds to this comment an interview with an unnamed Canadian official to the effect that the hoisting of the Union Jack over Baffin's Land is undoubtedly provoked by the reports that the United States government had an eye on it. According to the Canadian official there is nothing to prevent the United States purchasing Greenland from Denmark. In conclusion the Evening News remarks: "If the Americans acquire Greenland there will be difficulties ahead for our trans-Atlantic commerce and international railroads, and if they have not already acquired it, what is to prevent our securing it?"

A FATAL RIDE. Party Tests a Steam Horseless Carriage With Fatal Results.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 29.—Eight persons left the home of Wm. McCarthy at Hazelwood yesterday in a steam horseless carriage, the invention of W. Harles, of Pittsburg. While passing an embankment the wheels slipped and the carriage went over. City Detective Patrick Fitzgerald, his wife, Mrs. McCarthy and her sister and four children were in the carriage when it fell. As the carriage rolled over the second seat exploded. A large section struck Mrs. McCarthy in the chest, killing her. The other three adults and the four children were seriously hurt.

A LIBERAL VICTORY. Result of the Election in the East Division of Denbighshire.

London, Sept. 29.—The result of the election yesterday in the east division of Denbighshire for member of parliament to succeed the late Right Hon. Sir George Osborne Morgan, Bart., Liberal, deceased, is a Liberal victory with an increased majority. Sam Moss, Liberal, received 5,175; George T. Knapp, Conservative, received 2,848. At the last general election Sir George Morgan, Liberal, polled 4,809 votes, and Mr. T. S. I. Ickes, Conservative, polled 3,115 votes.

THE WORLD IN ERUPTION.

The Vancouver World is very angry. The protest against its unseemly conduct in vilifying Liberals who favor a Liberal convention, made by the Times recently, has evoked a characteristically savage reply. Among the insane personalities there is but one that is worthy of attention. The World complains, with extreme bitterness of language, that the manager of the World was not included among those who received invitations to attend the Liberal convention. The complaint is an exceedingly childish one. The circulars sent out from Victoria, and we believe also those sent out from Kamloops, were addressed to the officers of the Liberal Association, whose duty it was to convene meetings for the purpose of appointing delegates. This was done in Vancouver, and the manager of the World was elected a delegate. Notices were also sent to newspapers, the World among the number, and to the Liberal members of the local house. Except in one or two instances, where there are no Liberal organizations, circulars were not sent to individuals, and all told, for associations, newspapers and individuals, only fifty circulars were issued. Messrs Maxwell and McInnes, M.P.'s, received the notification. The convention has not been called by private circular, but by the associations, and the World must see that its pitiful plaint is without rhyme or reason. Now that the World, the one sinner that needed repentance, is in line with the convention, the Times rejoices more than ever the ninety-nine that needed no repentance; and further than expressing the hope that he will stay penitent he will not say anything to disturb the present complacent opinion of the World manager that he has always been, is now and ever shall be the finest specimen of a Liberal politician that the World has yet produced.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

The opponents of the Liberal convention are neither numerous nor influential. That there are opponents cannot be denied, and it would be unwise to underestimate them. Any plan of organization which would increase the working force and power of the Liberal party in this province would be certain to meet with objections. The supporters of Liberalism will only see in such opposition stronger reasons for pursuing their present course.

The Turner government supporters, including the Colonist and Vancouver World, naturally look upon the movement with disfavor. They fear that the convention may by resolution enter upon the discussion of provincial politics. If the convention does so and arrives at the conclusion that it is wise to oppose the Turner government as a party, then the Hon. J. H. Turner may as well throw up the sponge at once. It is therefore to the interest of the Colonist and World to create a sentiment that is opposed to the convention.

The Colonist leads the way by declaring that it is foolish and wrong to introduce Federal issues into local politics. To that proposition we frankly agree. For candidates for the Legislature to discuss the tariff laws, the Manitoba school act, Sir John A. Macdonald's gerrymander act, the railway scandal, the Dominion franchise, would be a crime against common decency. But who proposes to do this? Who ever suggested that any speaker, in inviting an audience to listen to him upon provincial issues, must necessarily introduce Dominion issues? The Colonist knows full well it is drawing a red-hercing carpet across the trail. The Liberal party recognizes that as a party it has much in common in its support of good government and opposing corruption, whether it be connected with Dominion, provincial or civic politics. But to discuss Dominion politics when convened for the purpose of enquiring into provincial affairs would be an absurdity that no candidate of average intelligence would think of doing.

We frankly sympathize with the Vancouver World's difficulty. It has tried too long to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, and the sport is of a critical character. To sit upon two stools at one and the same time is proverbially unsafe. The true Liberal will fight corruption wherever found. He will oppose monopoly, class legislation, unjust taxation and religious disabilities, whether found in Dominion or provincial affairs. And it is due the editor of the World to say that he has had a task set before him that might make the stoutest heart quail in endeavoring to support Mr. Blair in his railway policy without interfering with his duty toward Mr. Turner's administration. But must these opponents hinder a convention at New Westminster? The mere statement of their dissent ought to be the weightiest argument in its favor. If there be any argument in a "Victoria Liberal" letter to the World, published in yesterday's Colonist, it is that certain well-known Liberals of this city did not attend the meeting convened to discuss the business. This may have possibly happened in other cities, although their absence must not be taken for dissent. On the other hand, we have the overwhelming testimony of Liberals from all parts of the province that the convention may be fraught with immense benefit to the party, and we think it shows exceedingly bad taste

and judgment to endeavor to throw cold water upon a representative gathering. We repeat again that the convention is called primarily for the Liberal party to discuss Dominion affairs, and that convention may if it chooses refuse to enter upon provincial politics. If it does refuse the convention will not have been worth convening; if it does not refuse, it may sketch a programme and declare a policy around which true Reformers will be sure to rally, whether those Reformers bear the name of Liberals or Conservative Oppositionists. The Liberals have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the conference, and it may be that the consolidation of the scattered forces of the party will be so abundantly manifest that all dissent will disappear and a strong Liberal contingent will be created to do battle against the combined efforts of the thoroughly weakened and frightened Turner administration.

MR. COTTON'S PLEDGE.

Some days ago we reprinted from the Nelson Miner an interview with Mayor Templeton, of Vancouver, in which that gentleman was credited with the statement that Mr. Cotton could not again be elected in Vancouver, and that he held Mr. Cotton's written pledge that he would not join the government without the consent of the party. That, in effect, was the wording of the published interview, and very naturally it created some surprise and not a little comment in political circles. The Times among other papers expressed astonishment, and called for an explanation. That explanation has at length been given by Mayor Templeton, and we print it in full in another column. The alleged pledge, it will be seen, was the promise given in writing in 1894 by the candidate for the nomination of the opposition convention, and it was to the effect that they would use every legal means to defeat the Davis government. It was a very proper pledge to give, and was asked as will be seen by Mayor Templeton's explanation, because a former representative who had been elected as an independent had "ratified." It was Vancouver that had the "option" on Mr. Cotton, and not Mayor Templeton, and it was quite right, we think, that the representative should stand in that relation to the constituency.

THE MINING REGULATIONS.

We do not hear so much now about the excessiveness of the royalties imposed upon the product of the Yukon mines by the Dominion government. As time has shown the reasonableness of the government's effort to obtain some revenue from a district that was going to cost of many hundred thousand dollars, the protests have diminished. We will have with us in a few days the Hon. Mr. Sifton, who, as administrator of the interior department, is responsible for the regulations, and we feel satisfied he will be willing and anxious to discuss this matter with the board of trade or any private citizen who may feel interested in the matter.

We observe the question is being discussed in some eastern papers, and the view is expressed that the government's exactions will be certain to provoke a lawless condition of society, and to such an extent that the constituted authorities will be defied. This is all the veriest sort of nonsense. The idea possibly grows out of the failure of the mad proposition of a Mr. Kerr, of Toronto, who had the "courage" to ask the government to surrender to a private company the reserved claims in consideration of a certain amount of police duty which the servants of the company would render the government; or, possibly, the company got its idea from the foolish talk about resistance and rebellion, for it would seem to us incredible that a company of respectable men, and many of them good Liberals, would think it possible for the present administration to surrender these reservations to a private company, unless they really imagined that in offering to police the territory they believed they were tendering to the state an adequate quid pro quo. There will be no resistance. There may be attempts to evade the royalty; but there are attempts everywhere and always to evade the payment of duties or taxes of any kind. There will be no lynch law, as the Montreal Witness seems to fear, and there will be little violence of any kind. Why? Because our administration of the law is respected by Americans, and more important still, because the men as a class who have gone into the Yukon country are intelligent and law-abiding.

The Witness justifies the imposition of the royalties principally on the ground that the industry will be transient and that in a few years when the placers are worked out all the gold will have been taken out of the country and nothing will be left. Americans will crack the nut and take away the kernel, leaving only the shell for Canadians. It admits that the "the man who first discovered the richness of the Clondyke district might justly claim a liberal share of the riches he discovered, but the rest, who merely rushed in and took up rich claims, for which they had not labored and had given no return, certainly should not object to being taxed to pay the costs of the administration of the country, and should be willing to share their riches with the owner and sovereign of the soil." We agree with our Montreal contem-

porary in its closing remarks in the article we have been referring to: "All governments exact large royalties, as large as they profitably can, in fact, upon the labor cut within their jurisdiction. Royalties are generally exacted upon coal also. If iron, copper, tin and other metals escape, the reason is that the manufacture of them affords a sufficient return to the country, and the competition of other countries reduces the prices of the manufacture so much as to make the mines unable to bear a royalty. But gold, silver and precious stones that may be easily dug up and carried away without leaving any return to the country in which they are found, may be justifiably subjected to a very heavy royalty indeed. Of the six or seven millions or more of dollars' worth of gold taken out of the streams of the Yukon this year with so little labor, probably not one million, perhaps less than half a million, remains in Canada or in any way enriches Canadian citizens; it has all gone to the United States, which itself enacts laws forbidding Canadians or other aliens from owning mining claims within its territory, in order to keep all its own gold among its own people so far as it can. And Canadians who claim to be 'good citizens' yet object to the Canadian government exacting a royalty upon gold, because they themselves being miners object to paying their share of the general tax on the country. These 'good citizens' would rather see the Dominion government suffer loss to its revenues, would rather the rest of the taxpayers of the country should bear the cost of ruling those who are suddenly becoming wealthy by exhausting the mineral riches of the Dominion; would rather that the Canadian Northwest should become a region of lawlessness and disorder under the British flag than that they themselves should contribute from rich mines in Germany and Switzerland, have followed the example of Goettigen.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

With all due respect to our morning contemporary, and a full appreciation of its motives in seeking to keep Liberalism out of provincial politics, in the coming elections, we are unable to see how its desire in that respect can be fulfilled. Nor is there anything to excite alarm in the Colonist's prediction that if the Conservative lamb were to lie down with the Liberal lion the lamb would soon be inside the lion. We venture to suggest that such a fate, though ignominious, would not be undesired, even the casual observer that the sort of Conservatism which has held sway in British Columbia so long has earned for its disciples the sobriquet of "Mooseback," and as it has been detrimental to the best interests of the province, it ought to be swallowed up or be got rid of in some way, it matters little how. We need not concern ourselves about any issues that may or may not have presented themselves in the local politics of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. They cannot be quoted as object lessons to us, and can be of no interest except perhaps as matters of "ancient history." Besides, the conditions are totally different. In the eastern provinces they have never had any Chinese question with its consequent evils to contend with, nor any shady transactions in land, mining or railway schemes, whereby the government could rob the people and enrich themselves and their friends. It pays our neighbor to indulge in specious advocacy of the present administration and to uphold a system of rule by a small oligarchy with an autocratic premier at its head. It is only to be expected that the Colonist, as the government organ, should act as a shield for Mr. Turner and his friends against the arrows of a criticism which, if truth and candor are to prevail, must be somewhat sharp.

It is time our local politics should cease to be parochial and a government by Bumbles give place to a government by and for the people. What is wanted is a government that can formulate and carry out an honest, vigorous, and progressive policy, a policy based on something better than the "chances of politics," which divide the "ins" from the "outs" and create between them a scramble for office, each seeking the "loaves and fishes." British Columbia is not a parish; indeed, we are proud enough and patriotic enough to regard

Table with 2 columns: Country, Amount. Lists various countries and their gold production for 1896.

Operations Resumed on the New Reduction Works at Rossland. Operations will be resumed immediately on the new reduction works which the British Columbia Bullion Extracting Company will erect on the line of the Red Mountain railway, near the O. K. grade for the treatment of the low grade ores of the camp. In an interview with a Miner reporter yesterday, Mr. L. H. Webber, the general manager of the company, gave an interesting statement of the company's intentions.

The company will give particular attention to the low grade, but highly silicious ores of the camp, which in most cases must be mined in connection with the heavy sulphides. The completion of the plant will make it profitable for mine owners to operate this class of ore instead of dumping it, as at present, with the absolute waste. The company expects to stand ready to buy for cash this ore as it lies on the dump at a price which will help materially to defray the cost of mining. The extraction company does not intend to compete with the smelting industry, as it will handle the low grade highly silicious ores, while the massive ores will be more in demand for the smelters. The extraction company hopes to treat successfully ores of the class named carrying values of from \$6 to \$15. The initial chemical cost of the plant will be 100 tons daily.—Rossland Miner.

An old negro being informed that a member of his race had forged a note on a bank exclaimed: "I got ten chillun, but thank de Lawd, not one dem kin read or write."—Atlanta Constitution.

Dinwiddle—You often say that the street car companies are not taxed sufficiently. Dinwiddle—That is what I maintain. The papers say they were taxed to their utmost in taking people home from the fireworks display.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

It is one of the greatest provinces of a young nation. We aim at a truly national policy as well for the province as for the rest of the Dominion. If we reject Liberalism from our programme we cannot accept Conservatism, of which we have had too much already. Leave out both, what is there left?

The Turnerties are as much terrified at the prospects of thorough Liberal organization as were the Tupperites at that never-to-be-forgotten campaign of 1896.

It is understood that the real object of Tupper the elder's visit to British Columbia is not to engage in mining pursuits, but to study at close quarters the Turner government's method of "exploiting" the resources of the country. Sir Charles is reported to have remarked that he thought he knew something about the art, but was compelled to confess that he is as unophisticated as an infant in arms compared with the colossal ingenuity of the Turnerties in this respect.

The school authorities of Goettigen, a German town, noticing that the children in one school went unwashed, decided on an experiment which has worked well. A spray bath was placed in the school at a cost of less than \$200. No compulsory rules were enforced, but in two months after the introduction of the bath, the children made use of 75 per cent. of the bath made use of by the children in the school. The children were sent down to the basement, in which the bath was placed, in groups of from six to nine. The school programme was so arranged that but little time was lost from the regular work. It was found that a class of fifty-one boys could bathe in fifty minutes. Up to the present about 40 cities in Europe, principally in Germany and Switzerland, have followed the example of Goettigen.

The following is the estimate of the amount of gold produced in the world for 1896: United States, \$52,880,209; Canada, 2,610,206; Mexico, 6,075,108; Argentina, 498,450; Central America, 93,015; Bolivia, 98,211; Brazil, 2,480,400; Chile, 697,830; Colombia, 3,100,500; Ecuador, 78,546; Guatemala, 2,558,000; Guyana, Dutch, 555,568; Guyana, British, 21,077,058; Guinea, 122,945; Holland, 1,662,800; Hungary, 1,227,735; Italy, 10,335; Russia, 31,902,870; Sweden, 627,900; Turkey, 8,000; England, 1,122,425; China, 1,550,750; India, 1,820,800; Japan, 518,750; Korea, 206,700; Siam, 116,750; Transvaal, 41,822,376; All others, 92,715; Total, \$220,181,171.

FOR LOW GRADE ORES. Operations Resumed on the New Reduction Works at Rossland. Operations will be resumed immediately on the new reduction works which the British Columbia Bullion Extracting Company will erect on the line of the Red Mountain railway, near the O. K. grade for the treatment of the low grade ores of the camp. In an interview with a Miner reporter yesterday, Mr. L. H. Webber, the general manager of the company, gave an interesting statement of the company's intentions.

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HEWITT BOSTOCK AT FORT STEELE

Reviews the Policy and Administration of the Liberal Party Since Its Advent to Power.

Yale-Cariboo's Representative Gives an Account of His Stewardship—Hearty Reception.

(From Fort Steele Prospector, Sept. 15th.)

There was a large attendance of citizens at the opera house on Tuesday evening, when Hewitt Bostock, M.P., made an address reviewing the policy and administration of the Liberal party since its advent to power last year.

F. P. Norbury, president of the Liberal Association of this district, occupied the chair. He introduced the member for this constituency in felicitous terms, and in operation to this city, the city and district would go forward by leaps and bounds. He complimented the Board of Trade on the breadth of view they had manifested in all the matters of public concern which they had brought before him. There was no narrow feeling in the schemes they had proposed—they were looking to the general benefit of the whole district. He was naturally proud, he said, of the progress that Liberal political principles had made in this part of his constituency. When he first appeared in Yale-Cariboo as a candidate for election he had been told that it would be fatal to his chances to announce himself a straight Liberal. He advised that he should appear as an independent Conservative or something of that kind. These views he could not entertain because they interfered with principles that he held dear than any election success, and he had nailed his colors to the mast, as he hoped they would always find him doing (loud applause).

When a representative could appear among his constituents only at considerable intervals, it was proper that he should tell them what he had done or attempted to do and to lay before them the purposes of himself and party for the future. He had therefore asked them to meet that night to talk on these subjects. Prior to the general election, the opponents of Wilfrid Laurier had said that he was not a man of force of character and ability enough to carry on the government. But since that time they had changed their views very greatly, and among the ranks of Conservatives were now to be found many of his most ardent admirers and supporters (applause). Those who were chagrined at Sir Wilfrid's success were now saying that it was because he had adopted Tory principles—had stolen the clothes of his opponents. This statement was both untrue and unjust. The policy that Sir Wilfrid had carried out was exactly what he had announced before the general election. While he was a free trader and would exert himself to establish the principles of free trade, he would not rush forward and at a moment annihilate those interests which had been brought into existence by a former policy. The ideals of Sir Wilfrid's policy would be worked up to gradually and in a manner that would least disturb the established order of things. At the Queen's jubilee Canada stood first among the many daughters

of the Mother Land, and the reason was that by the preferential tariff which she had extended to Great Britain which she had recognized the first step towards the Empire (loud applause). In the election of 1896, the school question was the great theme of political discussion. It was a controversy which threatened the very life of the Dominion, yet Sir Wilfrid had settled it, as he had promised to do, in a manner satisfactory to Catholics and Protestants alike; except the extremists, and that the Liberal party could claim credit for having averted a great danger to the country (applause). The opponents of the Liberal party had prophesied that commercial treaties with Britain and Germany in order to allow Sir Wilfrid's treaties had been denounced, and Canada was given a free hand (applause). All other countries were to be allowed to take advantage of the low duties which Great Britain now enjoyed with us, but they first gave us corresponding advantages in their markets. Was not this a direct step in favor of free trade the world over? It was, the speaker believed, the longest step forward that had been taken since the days of Cobden and Bright (applause).

The Crow's Nest railway was perhaps the most important matter, at least as regards this constituency, which the new Liberal government had to deal with. The Conservatives said during the election campaign that if the Liberals were in charge of having that railway built, it would be like all others of the province, built to go to ruin. The railway will be built to Fort Steele within a few months (loud cheers), and built under such favorable conditions that the government are empowered to control the passenger and freight rates in the interests of the people (renewed cheering). The Liberal party was a party of action, not of words or of promises made to be broken. In the past it had been charged that the C. P. Railway Company had controlled the Dominion government. That charge could no longer be made, for the government were now in absolute control of that which had taken the Crow's Nest the government had taken such action as would prevent any possible monopoly, because they kept control of the price that should be charged for coal (applause). These elements were, he believed, but the entering wedge of the wedge by the government to obtain control of railways everywhere and their operation in the interests of the people. In the past the practice had been to give the country's resources away to individuals. This practice was to be changed; the government hereafter would keep them and administer them in the general interests (loud applause).

Mr. Bostock continued to speak in reference to the franchise act, which was dropped at the last session on account of pressure of business, but would be taken up next year. He was in favor of a thorough measure of civil service reform which would do justice to the public. He had faithfully served the people through a lifetime in their official positions. Regarding the improvements necessary for the proper navigation of Kootenay river, he was not given to making promises, because he was often difficult to carry them out, but he had an estimate of keeping up the navigation for as long a period as possible each year, and he would represent the matter to the minister of public works so as to have the government engineer go over the river this year and make an estimate of the work necessary. He hoped that it would not prove too costly and that they would get the improvements that they were looking for.

In concluding Mr. Bostock said that in Canada the Canadians had a splendid heritage, and he advised those Americans who had come in here to live to be good citizens of the country so that they would be able to exercise the electoral franchise and take a part in the direction of the affairs of the nation (loud applause). He then stated that he was ready to reply to any questions on political topics that might be asked, but none being asked, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Bostock, and presided by Dr. Watt, and seconded by Mr. J. A. Harvey.

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WITHDRAWS HIS CHARGES.

Forrester Retracts His Accusations Against Collector McDonald.

J. S. Clute, the customs inspector for this district, who has been engaged for the past week investigating charges preferred against B. R. McDonald, the local customs officer, by Allan Forrester, formerly a clerk under Mr. McDonald, expects to complete his examination tomorrow, when his findings of fact will be forwarded to the department at Ottawa. A decision in the matter will be issued from the department and it will be some time before the result is known. The most interesting development in the case occurred on Saturday night, when Inspector Clute received from Allan Forrester a complete retraction of the charges which he had made against Sub-Collector McDonald. It was these charges, which were very sensational, that caused the present examination of Mr. Forrester. He had been a clerk in his custom house up to the time he filed his complaint with the department, and among other allegations he charged Sub-Collector McDonald with having misappropriated government funds, as well as being in collusion with L. J. Finnegan, the customs broker, to the mutual profit of both. Mr. Forrester accused the sub-collector by having been particularly active when the recent tariff charged had been when, so he said, the official had allowed excessive duties, and pocketed the money. Mr. Forrester's present retraction puts an entirely new phase on the situation.—Rossland Miner.

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CANADA OBJECTED

The Real Reason for Great Britain Withdrawing from the Seal Conference.

Meeting to Be Purely Consultative and to Have No Binding Effect.

New York, Sept. 29.—The English press in discussing the hitch which has arisen in the negotiations for a seal conference assumes that the idea of inviting Russia and Japan was an afterthought of the part of the Washington government.

The state department is charged with attempting to enlarge the inquiry, drawing Russia and Japan into it. Lord Salisbury had specifically agreed on the conference restricted to an exchange of views between the American and Canadian experts. These assumptions are entirely without foundation. When Mr. Foster returned from St. Petersburg last summer, Mr. Salisbury agreed to a conference for the month preceding July 8th, and there had been several conferences with the foreign office, and the desire of the state department that both Russia and Japan should be included was plainly indicated.

The Russian ambassador in London had an interview with Lord Salisbury, the subject at the foreign office. Mr. Foster had a conference with Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the scope of the proposed meeting was fully discussed. The Japanese minister also interviewed himself in the question. For a month preceding July 8th was made of the fact that the United States government had invited Russia and Japan to take part in the conference and was anxious to have Great Britain and Canada co-operate with the United States.

The assumption of certain English journals that the proposal to invite Russia and Japan was an afterthought for his office is a perfectly baseless and Canada into a conference, in as far as the fantastic idea that American diplomacy has devised a fresh expedient for giving the lion's tail another tug. The truth is that the master of the foreign office understood perfectly broad scope of the conference to include Russia and Japan, but accepted the proposal in a guarded way, so that could object to the presence of representatives of those two powers if he so desired.

Ambassador Hay was, however, to the emergency for a perfectly courteous letter of acknowledgment. July 29, he reminded Lord Salisbury that, as he had intimated all along, Russian and Japanese representatives would attend the conference. When Lord Salisbury decided in September to object to the presence of representatives, it was because they had been brought to bear upon the British government, and not because they had been an afterthought or Yankee trick at Washington, as ill-informed hastily assumed.

Lord Salisbury left the bridge for his office, and it is a perfectly correct conclusion that he will cross it and up the conference. On the contrary, it is probable that an international meeting will be arranged. The latest communications from Secretary Sherman on the subject have been felicitously phrased, and have produced an excellent effect at the foreign office. What was needed was tact, which has not been lacking.

England and Canada will probably left at liberty to send delegates to a conference, with the understanding that they cannot be invited to give the lion's tail another tug, and that they retire from it when they choose to do so. The conference will be entirely consultative. It will supply scientific information, and in doing so, in determining the general question of the measures requisite for the protection of the last fur seal herd on the face of waters. It will have no binding effect upon a nation represented in the negotiations.

NO PROTECTION THERE

Americans Warned to Stay Away from Guatemala.

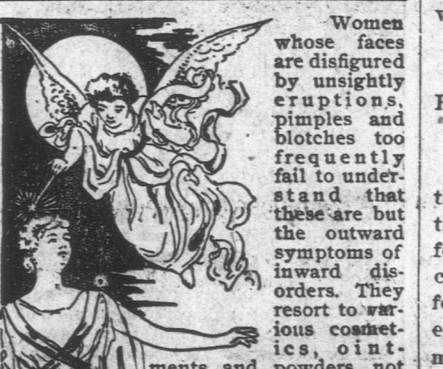
San Francisco, Sept. 29.—Edwin Hunt and Julius L. Bertz, of this city, who recently returned from Guatemala, warn Americans against going to that country. The account of the inadequate protection afforded life and property. Mr. Hunt says: "Arrests are made on the most pretext and imprisonment after detention of a trial. Conduct will be overlooked in the case of the natives. Guatemala is considered a rearrest in the case of Americans on government gives its citizens no protection. The American consul is in business and is afraid to act for fear of offending the government."

The police, who have not been paid months, are openly accused of robbing strangers. President Barrios, says Bertz, has the controlling interest in every new enterprise, and it is as if no one can secure a concession to do business without giving him a man from El Paso, who claim have discovered a valuable mine, says he found the whole project recorded in the name of Barrios, to avoid being cast into jail for profit he left the country.

ACCUSED OF LIBEL.

Editor of the Silvertonian Is Under Rest at Silverton. Silverton, Sept. 27.—James Catlin, editor of the Silvertonian, was at

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Text: 'Insist Upon Hood's Sarsaparilla. Upon having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Remember that all efforts to induce you to buy an article you do not want, are based simply upon the desire to secure more profit. The dealer or clerk who does this cares nothing for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla. An old negro being informed that a member of his race had forged a note on a bank exclaimed: "I got ten chillun, but thank de Lawd, not one dem kin read or write."—Atlanta Constitution. Dinwiddle—You often say that the street car companies are not taxed sufficiently. Dinwiddle—That is what I maintain. The papers say they were taxed to their utmost in taking people home from the fireworks display.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.



Women whose faces are disfigured by unsightly eruptions, pimples and blotches too numerous to mention, and the outward symptoms of inward disease, resort to warlike cosmetics, ointments and powders, not knowing that all the while the trouble is not in the skin, itself, but in the system. It is sometimes absolutely dangerous to use outward applications, for if the skin alone is cleared, the real disease is likely to attack some internal organ of the body, where it may prove fatal to life itself.

In the majority of cases these unsightly skin diseases are due to two things, weakness and disorders of the distinctly feminine organism, and impurities of the blood caused by them. The woman who suffers from disease in a womanly way will soon suffer in her general health. Her stomach, liver and other organs will fail to perform their proper functions, with the result that the blood becomes impure. Left to herself, she will probably resort to cosmetics and ointments. If she consults a physician he will tell her that the stomach or liver only is at fault. Her distinctly womanly ailment is really the first and only cause. For this she should resort at once to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly and only upon the delicate and important organs concerned. It makes them strong and well. Then a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will purify and enrich the blood, and make her anew woman. Medicine dealers sell both remedies. I cannot say too much for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, writes Miss Clara Child, of Bridgewater, Montgomery Co., Penna.: "Being good it did me. If any one doubts this give them my name and address."

What's that? exclaimed the deaf individual who held up by a foot. "Money or my wife? Take her my boy—take her."—Philadelphia North American.

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The Japanese minister also interested himself in the question. For a month preceding July 8 no secret was made of the fact that the United States government had invited Russia and Japan to a seal conference.

The assumption of certain English journals that the proposal to include Russia and Japan was an afterthought for the sake of entrapping Great Britain and Canada into a conference, in which they would be outvoted, is as baseless as the fantastic idea that American diplomats have devised a fresh expedient for giving the lion's tail another twist.

The truth is that the master of the foreign office understood perfectly the broad scope of the conference to which England had been invited along with Russia and Japan, but accepted the proposal in a guarded way, so that he could object to the presence of representatives of those two powers if he chose to do so.

Ambassador Hay was, however, equal to the emergency, for in a perfectly courteous letter of acknowledgment, dated July 29, he reminded Lord Salisbury that, as he had indicated all along, the Russian and Japanese representatives would attend the conference.

When Lord Salisbury decided in September to object to the presence of these representatives, it was because previous to that time he had been assured by the Japanese minister that they would not be invited to the conference.

It is understood in diplomatic circles that the latest communications from Secretary Sherman on the subject have been felicitously phrased and have produced an excellent effect at the foreign office. What was needed was tact, and it has not been lacking.

England and Canada will probably be left at liberty to send delegates to the conference with the understanding that they cannot be outvoted or committed to any definite policy, and that they can retire from it when they choose to do so.

The conference will be entirely consultative. It will supply scientific information, which will be used in determining the general question of the best measures requisite for the protection of the seal fishery on the coast of Alaska.

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A SPANISH COUP

A Bold Philibuster Expedition to Cuba Is Quickly Nipped in the Bud.

Fearing That Many of the Party Were Massacred by Enraged Spanish Officials.

New York, Sept. 30.—A special to the Journal from Havana says: Capt. Jose Montero and a company of marine artillery embarked secretly on the gunboat Nueva Espana some days ago and left Havana in the night. It was rumored that the authorities heard of the destination of the filibusters, and were quietly preparing to seize it. The greatest secrecy was observed. A gunboat waited quietly in the Bay of Corrientes, Pinar del Rio. It is impossible to ascertain how the expedition was captured and the men escaped. Owing, however, to the knowledge of the authorities some days before a gunboat was dispatched, and the unusual official reception, it is to be feared that the whole expedition has been massacred.

From reliable authority it is learned that twenty-eight of the party, including several American artillery men who had been sent down with the cannon, were taken prisoners and summarily executed. It is impossible to verify the latter statement, though many things combine to show there is good ground for believing the story.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS. Madrid, Sept. 29.—The Spanish cabinet has resigned. The Queen has accepted the resignation, and General Azcaraga to continue in office until a solution of the crisis is found. Her Majesty will summon the leaders of the various parties and the presidents of the chambers to-morrow to consult as to the situation. Senor Sagasta has been telegraphed for to return to Madrid. The Liberal leader will be asked to form a cabinet.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Secretary Sherman does not believe that the change of ministry in Spain will materially affect the relations of Spain to the United States or Cuba, which seems to indicate an expectation on his part that when the cabinet is reorganized it will be found to be still of a Conservative tendency. On the other hand, high officials in the administration expect that a Liberal cabinet under the leadership of the veteran Sagasta will be erected on the ruins of the Azcaraga cabinet. If this should be the case, the future is said to be full of promise for Cuba.

The Liberals have not hesitated to express their opposition to the great expenditure of human life and vast treasure in the effort to carry out the representative Conservative programme for the conduct of the war. It is believed that the Liberals are not prepared to go the length of promising freedom to Cuba, but from the expressions of the leaders of the party it is hoped that they are willing to grant a liberal measure of home rule to the island.

London, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Madrid says a rumor prevails there to the effect that a communication has been received by the Spanish government from the leaders of the Cuban insurgents suggesting a basis of a possible settlement of Cuban difficulties.

Madrid, Sept. 30.—As a result of the interviews which Gen. Azcaraga, the retiring premier, and Gen. Polavieja, had at the conference with the queen, her majesty became convinced that it is impossible to reunite the Conservatives in order to form a strong ministry. Therefore she accepted the resignation of the ministry.

THRASHER DESTROYED. One of the Torpedo Bots Coming Here Lost and Three of Her Crew Killed. The officers of the Esquimaux dock yard were busily engaged in placing mooring buoys in Esquimaux harbor for the two torpedo boats, Thrasher and Virago, which are coming to this city from England. The buoys placed for one of the vessels will, however, not be used for a long time to come, for news has come in a dispatch from Plymouth, Eng., that she has met with disaster. In company with Gen. Polavieja, had a destroyer and Lynx she ran ashore during a fog on Dodman's point, near Plymouth. The Thrasher broke in two soon after grounding and it was feared that the Lynx would do the same. A steam pipe burst on board the Thrasher before she broke and three stokers were killed and two injured. The crews of both off. The Thrasher, which in company with the Virago, was soon to have sailed for Esquimaux, was a very swift sailer. She was about 270 feet in length over all.

A WOMAN LYNOCHED. A Notorious Character Strung Up by Negroes in Virginia. Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 30.—A special to the Evening News from Covan's Depot, Va., says: "Peb" Falls, the worst woman in the Virginia mountains, has been lynched. The body was found yesterday dangling from a rope hitched to a sycamore limb. It had been hanging there several days. The lynchers were probably negroes, as "Peb" Falls had not associated with her own race for years. The lynching was done at Massanutten mountain, six miles east of here. "Peb" Falls was as vile a woman as could be imagined, but bad as she was, the citizens and governor will not put up with the lynching of white woman by negroes. The woman fifteen years ago was respectable.

NOT TO KILL THE OZAR. Warsaw, Sept. 29.—Though an official denial will be forthcoming, it has leaked out that there was a deliberate and determined plot against Emperor Nicholas at the time of his recent visit to this city. The scheme was only frustrated by an accident. One hundred and thirty arrests were made. Among those in custody are four disguised German officers, who had been active in the actual work of tunneling a mine. A number of merchants and manufacturers are also implicated.

ACCUSED OF LIBEL. Editor of the Silvertonian Is Under Arrest at Silverton. Silverton, Sept. 27.—James Cameron, editor of the Silvertonian, was arrested yesterday for criminal libel on a charge laid by Constable Hamilton. He was brought before Justice Granville and remanded till Monday, October 4th. This was the first court ever held in Silverton. The town is excited over the matter. Two petitions are being circulated, one for Hamilton's removal, and the other to assist Cameron in his defence. The Hamilton in question was formerly constable at Sandon, where he was charged with manslaughter in office in having attempted to blackmail citizens of that place. The charge was investigated by Superintendent Hussey, of the provincial police, and Hamilton was subsequently removed to Silverton. He was not discharged from the service and the public has never been able to learn if the charge made against him at Sandon was sustained.

SKIES ARE CLEARING Danger of a Japanese Conflict Diminishing—A Settlement Is Proposed. Cash Payment in Gold Would Heal All Wounds—Will Compromise With Hawaii. Washington, Sept. 29.—An official announcement of the departure of the Japanese cruiser Naniwa for Yokohama, together with the statement that the immigration question rages between Hawaii and Japan is likely to be shortly settled without arbitration, has thrown a peaceful aspect around the American question in the Pacific. This cheering news has been communicated to the state department by Minister Sewall, stationed at Honolulu, where his report has just reached the department. The most important statement made by Mr. Sewall is that the Hawaiian-Japanese authorities have estimated that \$100,000 in gold will settle the claims of the natives against the Dole authorities, as a result of the rejection of some 1200 immigrants who came to the islands last spring. Heretofore Japan has shunned heretofore behind the statement that Hawaii must admit first the "principle of monetary liability," and when this admission has been made she would be willing to discuss the amount that should be paid to save the wound her dignity had suffered.

The fact that the mikado is now willing to discuss the amount that she claims is due her, instead of the principle, means, in the opinion of the state department officials, that if necessary the Dole government can rid themselves of a troublesome question before congress convenes, so that Hawaii may present herself for admission to the Union free from foreign questions which might otherwise be a stumbling block in her way to coalition with the United States.

Of course, it is optional with Hawaii to pay this amount and settle the question. The Dole authorities never admitted that they were liable to pay a monetary indemnity as a result of the exclusion of the Japanese immigrants, and they may feel, if they pay the \$100,000 in gold to Japan, that such a conclusion that it will not cross it and break up the conference. On the contrary, it is probable that an international meeting will be arranged.

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THE CAMPAIGN CONCLUDED.

The Insurgent Indian Tribesmen Subdued by British Forces.

Simla, Sept. 30.—The campaign against the Mohmands is successfully concluded, and nothing now remains but to collect the fines. The upper Mohmands have been severely punished, and the lower Mohmands, cowed by the success of the British troops, are accepting terms of the British commander-in-chief. The office of the insurgent tribesmen attacked Simla yesterday, but were easily repulsed. All the English women have been removed to places of safety in Kurram valley.

THE FEVER SITUATION. Great Blockade of Freight Near New Orleans—An Angry Mob. New Orleans, La., Sept. 30.—President Oliphant, Dr. Carter and Dr. Gaiter reached this city early this morning. They left yesterday to meet Dr. Swearing and other health officers with a view to raising the quarantine embargo against Haiti, and had a very rough experience. A mob with shotguns prevented further progress and they were ordered to turn back, which, under the circumstances, they were compelled to do. During the trip they had gathered up twenty-four representatives of the health boards and a meeting at Cade at which they fully discussed the situation here and elsewhere and adopted a resolution tending to relieve the congestion of freight. A committee was appointed to communicate with the authorities of the lines with a view to securing an amelioration of the present oppressive conditions.

Washington, Sept. 30.—A summary of the progress of the yellow fever epidemic up to the close of yesterday, made at the office of the surgeon-general of the marine hospital services, gives a total of 682 cases, and 60 deaths in the entire country.

FROM THE CAPITAL Walter S. Booth Crushed Between Cars—Prof. Dawson Back from His Trip. Sir Oliver Mowat Said To Have Matrimonial Intention—Young Men for the Senate.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Walter S. Booth, a railway mail clerk, nephew of J. R. Booth, who was married eight months ago, fell between two cars on the Canada Atlantic last night and was killed. Deceased's wife was on the train. Prof. Dawson returned here last night from his trip through British Columbia. He reports the mining outlook in Kootenay, excellent, but not any more hopeful than the Lake of the Woods district.

The Montreal Gazette, in its Ottawa correspondence to-day, says that Sir Oliver Mowat is going to be married to a Toronto widow when he goes to government house. Those who ought to know something about it say there is no truth in the report.

H. C. Cook is pressing his claims to the Ontario senatorship. It is not likely he will succeed, as the government are appointing young and strong men to the senate, so as to make up in quality for what they have not got in quantity. In this way the upper chamber may be reformed.

The postmaster-general has approved the design for new postage stamps, which will be issued when the present stock of stamps is exhausted, in about three months.

SCHOONER BRYANT ADMIRTY. Grave Fears Entertained for the Safety of a Port Townsend Craft. Port Townsend, Sept. 30.—The tug Holyoke arrived last night from St. Michaels, having left on September 11th with the schooner J. Bryant in tow. On the 21st of the month, while off Kadik Island, a heavy storm prevailed, and the tug was forced to leave to for 24 hours. During the storm the hawser which connected the schooner to the tug parted and the schooner was blown down to the beach. The schooner has been lost, grave fears for her safety are entertained. She carried a crew of seven men and two passengers.

NEEDN'T LOSE SLEEP. No Reason Why Canadians Should Tremble at the Yantio's Presence. Toronto, Sept. 30.—Speaking of the dispatch of the steamer Yantio to Lake Erie, the Globe says: "The Yantio is a superannuated vessel, which has just been discarded by the United States navy, and its presence in Lake Erie need not keep the people of the north shivering at night. It is altogether unlikely that it is a breach of the treaty for if the United States decide to abolish it, there it nothing to prevent them bringing it to a termination by giving the requisite notice."

CANADIAN BRIEFS. St. Catharines Growing—Steamship Officials at St. John, N. B. St. Catharines, Sept. 30.—The returns for the city show a gain of \$225,000 in property and two hundred and fifty in population since last year. St. John, N. B., Sept. 30.—A number of Dominion steamship officials paid a visit here yesterday and inspected the harbor. They refused to state the object of their visit. Montreal, Sept. 30.—Canon Leblanc, one of the most venerable priests in the archdiocese of Montreal, died this morning, after a long illness. "Does your husband worry about the grocery bills?" asked the nagged-looking lady. "Lay 'em on!" said the lady with the new silk skirt and rusty shoes. "We let the grocer do it all."

WAS HE MURDERED?

W. A. Gordon, of Nanaimo, Arrested on Suspicion of Having Killed His Partner.

He Makes Several Contradictory Statements Regarding His Partner's Disappearance.

These and His Strange Actions Caused His Arrest at Hazelton.

William A. Gordon, a former resident of Nanaimo, is under detention at the provincial jail with the prospect of a serious charge of murder being laid against him. At present there is very little evidence against him, nothing in fact save his own actions, contradictory statements and strange proceedings. The crime which Gordon is supposed to have committed is very similar to that of which Butler, the Australian murderer, recently paid the full penalty at Sydney, New South Wales. Butler, it will be remembered, lured his victims into the wilderness, killed them and stole their effects. Gordon is held under suspicion of being guilty of a very similar crime. He is thought to have killed his mining partner, a fellow Nanaimite, named Isaac Jones, and appropriated his goods. Gordon was brought down from Hazelton by Provincial Police Constable Chapman and arrived at Victoria yesterday evening on the steamer Tees. Immediately the steamer arrived he was handed over to Sgt. Langley, of the provincial police, who was awaiting him, and by the sergeant he was taken to the provincial jail.

He was arrested at the instance of Indian Agent B. E. Loring, whose suspicion that all was not right was aroused by the strange actions of Gordon. He and Jones started out from Ashcroft last spring across the mountains to Germantown Creek, on a prospecting expedition, and from there they intended to go to Findlay and work around that part of the country. Early in July last Gordon returned to Hazelton, avoiding Mansons Creek, through which Jones and he had passed on their way in, when coming out. He immediately began to dispose of his partner's goods at Hazelton, selling the outfit, clothes and everything, including all Jones' personal property. Then it was that the people of Hazelton got suspicious and whispers began to fly about concerning the disappearance of Jones. When Gordon was first questioned about his partner he said he was coming on after him and on another occasion he said that Jones had returned by way of Quesnelle. His eagerness to dispose of his partner's goods and his very contradictory statements as to what had become of Jones, led Mr. E. Loring, the Indian agent at Hazelton, to believe that there had been foul play, and he ordered Gordon's arrest.

When arrested, a \$4000 was found on him concealed in the lining of his coat, at the cuffs and collar. His statement, made at the time of his arrest, was that his partner had been drowned in the Omiceca river. In a later statement he says that he and Jones left Quesnelle early last June to go to the Omiceca country, and they traveled along the trail together until they came to a place where the trail was very bad, where they decided to build a raft, on which to take themselves and their provisions down the Omiceca. They built the raft, and leaving their outfit and provisions on shore decided to test it before putting the supplies and outfit on board. This was on July 12th. Everything was left ashore, and both men had on only their trousers and shirts. When the raft was poled out into the swift water it broke up. Jones was thrown into the river. Gordon says he threw him a rope and made every endeavor to save him, but could do nothing. Seeing nothing could be done he came ashore, packed up all the outfit and equipment, everything down to Hazelton. He intended, he said, to have come right down from there, make a statement and turn everything over to the authorities.

Explaining his contradictory statements at Hazelton, he says that while there he saw people eying him askance and heard whisperings about the disappearance of his partner. Knowing that he could not produce a body, and fearing that he would be held responsible for his partner's disappearance, he decided to dispose of it. He admitted that his action in this regard was wrong, but firmly clung to the statement that his partner had been drowned through having fallen from the raft. He emphatically denied that there had been any foul play, and said that should Jones' body be found there would be no marks of violence upon it.

The case is a strange one, as to-day no one save Jones can say whether Gordon is alive or dead. As stated before, no evidence of any kind can be obtained against him save from his own statements. A story is current at Hazelton that a revolver was taken from Gordon while on his way into the Omiceca country owing to his having threatened Jones with it. But this, as far as can be learned, is but a rumor, and an improbable one.

Both Gordon and Jones are single men of middle age, and prior to now on their prospecting tour worked as coal miners at Nanaimo. No charge has yet been laid against Gordon. No date has been set for the preliminary hearing of the case, but it will undoubtedly take place very shortly.

QUEST OF A KINGLY LOVER. Paris, Sept. 29.—The Radical has a sensational story that King Leopold of Belgium, now on his yacht Clementine, then at Medora, in the Bay of Genoa, is not bound to the Congo, as reported, but is on his way to the United States after the beautiful ballerina of the Paris opera, Cleo de Merode, for whom the king has a violent passion.

PLOTTING AGAINST BRITAIN.

Russia to Join Hands With the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Paris, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Politique Coloniale from St. Petersburg says that the Afghan mission to Russia has departed, bearing a promise of Russian support in the event of Great Britain encroaching on the Ameer's territory.

The dispatch says that negotiations between Russia and Afghanistan continue with the object of establishing a league to oppose a British advance in Africa, and it is added, Russia is about to reach an understanding with the United States with a view of arresting the extension of the British empire in the Pacific.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Happenings of a Day Along the Water Front.

The steamer Tees returned from her extended northern trip about midnight yesterday. She has been as far as Skidgate and called at the different way ports and canneries on her downward trip. She brought a large number of passengers and a very heavy cargo of freight. She was full up to the hatches with salmon and carried many barrels containing about fifty tons of dog fish oil from the Skidgate oil works on her decks. The salmon cargo in all amounted to 11,933 cases, made up from the following consignments: From the Pelton Cannery Co., Naas Harbor, 4,277; from the same company's cannery at Mill Bay, 4,723 cases; from the Balmoral cannery, on the Skeena, 2,031 cases; from the Windsor cannery, on the Skeena, 2,102 cases, and 1,800 cases from the Alert Bay Cannery Co. Among the passengers who came down were Dr. Newcombe, Capt. Smith, master of the steamer Caledonia, which runs on the Skeena river; provincial police constables Wilson and Holden, and W. Gordon, their prisoner, and a party composed of John Hamilton, J. Barber and G. Jones, who have been surveying a trail through the Omiceca country. The Tees is advertised to leave again for the north to-morrow evening. She will go as far as Naas, calling at each of the way ports en route.

On the steamer City of Seattle, which sailed for the north this morning, were a party of six prospectors, the remaining members of the expedition which sailed on the steamer City of Topeka yesterday evening to Sitka, en route to Copper River. The expedition is composed of about a dozen miners, who were passengers on the Bristol on her last and unfortunate northern trip. They have outfitted in Victoria, and have outfitted very completely. Each man is fully armed, the greater number of them being provided with Winchester rifles. They do not fear interference from the Indians, but if the Indians do interfere with them, as they are reported to have done with prospectors working in that district, they will fight. The party are under the management and guidance of an old and experienced miner named Green. They will meet at Sitka, and proceed from there to Yakutat on the steamer Dora. At Yakutat boats will be procured for the remainder of the journey to and up the river.

Notwithstanding the dire stories brought down by the downward steamers arriving from the north, those going northward still carry large complements of passengers. The steamer City of Topeka sailed yesterday evening, and the steamer City of Seattle this morning, having between them over 300 passengers, all bound for the gold lands. The greater number are booked to Wrangell, intending to go in by the Stickeen route; many, though, are still rushing to Skagway and Dyea. Save the members of the Copper River expedition, but few passengers embarked at this port.

The Dominion steamer Quadra left this morning for Vancouver from which port she will take Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, and the party who are bound with him to Skagway. She is expected to sail from Vancouver to-morrow afternoon.

The sealing schooner Carlotta G. Cox has been lying out at the Race Rocks all day. She is on her way to port from the Copper Islands with a total catch of 4,438 skids. The Cox will be towed into the harbor this evening.

"Did you say," said the dramatic critic, "that this pugilistic star is in the habit of making a penning bag of a body who speaks slightly of his histrionic talent?" "That's his custom." "I don't like to mislead the public. I guess the best thing to do will be to refer to him as an actor of great power!" —Washington Star.

"Safe at last." The electricity working up to date 1897 model bug-bull and signed a big sign of relief. "It was a close shave." He wiped his forehead wearily. "But at last the reporters have dropped the case and the police have taken it up. Now I can rest easy." —Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Mrs. Kingley—You say you like colored servants better than white because they are slower. How is that? Mrs. Bingley—It takes them longer to leave.—Brooklyn Life.

"Scientists are talking about the bicycle leg now," remarked Daknot. "At that doesn't need to be wheel-man himself to have that," remarked Gawwell. "Doesn't he?" "Not at all. He needs only a family of legs, and when they are all there he'll be a bicycle shape in no time." —Pittsburg Chronicle.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 30.—Firemen are still playing out the rime of the Central tower station of the Capital Traction Co. this morning. The amount of the loss is roughly estimated as exceeding three-quarters of a million dollars. The Capital Traction Co. loses \$800,000 or more.

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of the Mother Land, and the reason was that by the preferential tariff which had extended to Great Britain the British people recognized the first strong move towards free trade and the federation of the Empire (applause).

In the election of 1890 the political question was the great theme of school discussion. It was a controversy that threatened the very life of the Dominion, yet Sir Wilfrid had settled it, as he had promised to do, in a manner satisfactory to Catholics and Protestants alike, except the extremists, and thus the Liberal party could claim credit for having averted a great danger to the country (applause).

The opponents of the Liberal party had prophesied that Great Britain would never revoke and her commercial treaties with Belgium, Germany in order to allow Sir Wilfrid's policy of preferential duties within the empire to go into effect. But these treaties had been denounced and Canada was given a free hand (applause). All other countries were to be allowed to take advantage of the low duties which Great Britain now enjoyed with us, but these in their markets. Was not this a direct step in favor of free trade and a world over? It was, the speaker believed, the longest step forward that had been taken since the days of Cobden and Bright (applause).

The Crow's Nest railway was perhaps the most important matter, at least as regards this constituency, which the Liberal government had to deal with. The Conservatives said during the election campaign that the Liberals were returned to power there would be no chance of having that railway built. But this, like all others of the predictions of evil that was to follow if the Liberals got into power, had been abundantly shown to be untrue. The railway will be built to Fort Steele within a few months (loud cheers), and built under such favorable conditions that the government are empowered to control the passenger and freight rates in the interests of the people (renewed cheering).

The Liberal party was a party of action, not of words or promises made to be broken. In the past it had been charged that the C. P. Railway Company had controlled the Dominion government. That charge could no longer be made, for the government was now the absolute control of their whole functions. In the case of the coal lands of the Crow's Nest the government had taken such action as would prevent any possible monopoly, because they kept control of the price that should be charged for coal (applause). These achievements were believed, but the entering of the thin edge of the wedge by the government to obtain control of railways everywhere and their operation in the interests of the people, had been invited along with the Liberal party was a party of action, not of words or promises made to be broken. In the past it had been charged that the C. P. Railway Company had controlled the Dominion government.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

The Potato Patch War—Captain Atkinson Convicted of the Charge Against Him.

Matter to Come Before the Vancouver County Court—Some General Gossip.

News from the Behlson Party—Another Smelter Proposition for Vancouver.

New Westminster Exhibition Notes—News from Nelson, Trail and Sandon.

Steveston, Sept. 27.—The potato patch at present the centre of attraction here, and the conflict regarding it has passed through various stages since our last notice.

On Friday morning when the case against Captain Atkinson was called, Mr. Shoebottom appeared for Mr. Lafond, the informant, and Mr. Philip, acted for the defendant.

Captain Atkinson pleaded not guilty. Mr. Shoebottom said his client wished another magistrate to try the case, as he was informed that the stipendiary had been consulted in this matter by the accused.

Mr. Lafond was the first witness called. He said he had been the owner of block 21 since the 10th inst. He purchased the same from B. C. Land & Investment Company, and got immediate possession. He knew there was a crop on the ground, and one object of purchase was to obtain the crop.

Mr. Philip-Witless cross-examined Mr. Philip-Witless did not remember saying to Captain Atkinson that the boys had asked him to tell the captain to leave. There were other persons interested in this property.

Mr. Philip-Witless cross-examined Mr. Philip-Witless knew a number of the blocks were occupied and cropped this season. So far as he knew all are on the same footing.

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recovered consciousness. To-day his condition was worse, and his recovery is not expected.

Surveyors are now engaged in platting the unsurveyed portion of the townsite. The contract was awarded to Smith, Deane & Co. of Rossland.

Trail, Sept. 27.—The last spike on the Trail-Robson branch of the Columbia & Western was driven this morning in the presence of many spectators.

Mr. Sherwood is in the city, having come down recently from the Fort Steele country. Mr. Sherwood is owner of two important claims on Perry-creek, the Red Mountain and Badger mines.

Vancouver, Sept. 28.—Mr. C. L. Behlson received by the steamer Queen a letter from his brother, who is now en route to Steveston.

Sandon, Sept. 25.—Sandon experienced its first fire last night, the dwelling house of N. McLean being the scene of the conflagration.

Nelson, Sept. 24.—Last night R. Marpole, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the C.P.R., arrived in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. T. I. Graham, of Glasgow, Scotland, who are now visiting Mr. Glover, the city clerk, are on their way to Victoria.

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GARDNER WAS ANGRY

Exciting Scene at the Beginning of the Great Chinese Smuggling Case at Seattle.

Judge Humes is Given the Life by a Chinese Interpreter Well Known in Victoria.

The words came out with a snap, and from beneath the witness' dark eyebrows shafts of fire flashed out in an ominous sort of way.

The man in the witness chair who thus relieved the tension of his feelings was Dr. J. E. Gardner, Chinese interpreter and translator, employed by the treasury department to assist its special agents in ferreting out the guilty parties in the Chinese frauds at Port Townsend.

The questioner was ex-Judge T. J. Humes, who conducted a rather searching cross-examination on behalf of his client, Ching Gee Hee, while his associates, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Burke, R. A. Bullinger and Alfred Battle, contented themselves with offering suggestions along the line of examination.

Dr. Gardner was subjected to a most unpleasing series of questions from the defence for an hour and a half after his direct examination in the preliminary hearing of Gee Ching Gee Hee yesterday before Commissioner Kiefer.

Twice during the examination Dr. Gardner gave vent to the hot words quoted above. Then he was questioned Whitehead to preserve his composure and to content himself with answering the questions put him.

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WILL OPEN THIS WEEK

Merchants' Bank of Halifax Ready for Business at Rossland.

John R. Smith, manager of the local branch of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, and W. Spencer, the accountant for the same bank, are here from Halifax, and will start the bank in two or three days.

Mr. Smith was seen last evening at the Allan House. He has the appearance of a conservative, though keen and sagacious business man of a thoroughly trustworthy type.

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wrongful seizure of his schooner in 1895. The two who have as yet not been paid are J. L. Thompson, a Norwegian, who was a boat steerer on the Beatrice, and C. Honley, a Swede, who was cook.

Mr. M. J. Hanev, who has charge of the construction work of the Crow's Nest railway, came over from the Mainland last evening. The work is being pushed forward rapidly and it is hoped that fully 100 miles will be completed this season and that the road will be completed by November, 1898.

Mr. James Barrett, who is a recent arrival in the city, has been from the Western Australia gold fields country of the impression already existing that even from that distant portion of the world there will be a large influx of prospectors.

After a lengthy stay among the Indians of Queen Charlotte islands in search of curios, relics and specimens of every description relating to Indian life, Dr. Newcombe returned to the Mainland yesterday evening.

When the editor of the Rossland Miner was in the employ of the Miner of Nelson, he made himself the laughing stock of the province in the extremity of his abuse of the Turner government and the members of the cabinet.

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