

RUSSIA'S AID

In Rebellion—Opin-

on Race.

A special cablegram

the rebellion in form-

ants have organiza-

tive captured 11

that the govern-

bilities calling upon

pressing the rebel-

What is supposed to

ynamite bomb was

the window sill of

the Times publishes

of William Henry

that he died after

illness, most deeply

by his sorrowing

an article on the in-

the Pall Mall Ga-

days there is less in-

New York to-day

Dunraven's previous

America's cup, but

or rash criticisms

in the excitement

competitions tend

as char-

de de Earl Dun-

reinde again it will

be to him and

paper, the Sun, in

that over the claim

ranked as sportmen

there hangs a cloud,

the Sun says, to

be satisfied

dangerous opponents.

6.—Herr Fischer,

of the interior,

in a wood in the

it is supposed he

is watch and chain

6.—Alfred Bingen,

Bing, bankers, of

made a disastrous

rested.

keeps the bronchial

constant irritation,

removed, may

chitis. No prompt-

this effect is immediate

ant.

ch has been moored

days, has been

per at Port Blake

LIGENCE.

esse Giel, Choy Wan,

To-day.

this afternoon heard

evidence relating to

Lee and the

and the custody of the

Mr. J. A. Alk-

Mong Kow and Mr.

other men who were

put in the box and

Fell. He said he

not in the chil-

to the girl's mother

that her husband had

left him for her to

support her family;

asking if he could

be wrote back that

he is the girl who

next year and that

not support the girl

out.

He sent money for

mother \$100 (Mexi-

of her family) but

was still alive to

the premier's return to Ottawa. The hutch

has arisen in connection with the salary

Smith is to receive as deputy minister.

The Treasury board met to-day in ar-

range for the positions of

Foster, Caron and Tupper were present.

It is understood everything has been

fixed, but the council will have yet to

pass upon the matter. Caron leaves to

tomorrow for Quebec to see his sister

away to Jamaica and will not return

this week, so it is not likely that there

will be a meeting of the council until

Eccle reaches here about the begin-

ning of next week.

The government organs stated six

months ago that Justice Fournier had re-

signed. Mr. Fournier's six months

leave of absence have expired and he is

still a member of the Supreme court.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The excursion steam-

er Majestic, drawing 14 feet and with a

party of 750 excursionists on board, was

the first to pass through the Sault Ste-

Marie lock. Superintendent Boyd wired

Mr. Schreiber, deputy minister, to-day

that the gates and valves, which are op-

erated entirely by electricity, worked

smoothly. Electricity as motive power

in this connection is a rarity in anything

thing, Canada being the first country to

adopt it. A gratifying message was re-

ceived at the department to-day from Mr. Wheeler, engineer-in-chief of the

canal now being built on the Michigan

side of the river. It reads as follows:

"Accept congratulations upon the suc-

cessful opening of your magnificent

lock."

Mr. Burgess, deputy minister of the in-

terior, left for New Mexico to-day to at-

tend the irrigation conference.

Mr. Kilvert returned to this city to-day

to resume the duties of acting commis-

sioner of customs for a few days, he and

Mr. McMichael taking turns week about.

Daily Commissioneer Robertson

phatically denies the statement of the

London Agriculturist that filled or ini-

cated cheese made in Canada is now

being sold in London. He says that under

the dairy products act, 1893, the

manufacture of such cheese in Canada

is rendered impossible.

Prof. Robertson leaves for Manitoba

and the coast to-morrow.

Premier Bowell arrived at Regina to-

night after one of the most exten-

sive trips ever undertaken by the first minis-

ter of Canada in the far Northwest.

The Mounted Police at present

are arresting a young fellow named A. Bow-

en, who was wanted in Hull on a charge

of raising Dominion notes. Bowen,

when indicted, was allowed out on bail,

but did not put in an appearance when

court met.

Insurance agents in this vicinity are on

the jump just now. This latest prosen-

tion is in Hull against the secretary of

the local Sons of England Lodge for doing

business without a license.

A private message from Winnipeg says

that Hon. J. C. Patterson received a cor-

dial greeting to-day on his arrival to ad-

sume the duties of lieutenant-governor.

He was met at the station by the late

Sir John Schultz, members of the local government and the city corpor-

ation.

The Lieutenant-governor declined the

escort of dragons tendered to him.

The department of customs to-day is-

sued the first batch of rulings of the new

board, which cover about 50 articles.

NOT A DRUM WAS HEARD."

Hon. Mr. Patterson's Silent Entry
Significant Absence of Political Friends.Montreal's Scandal—Fifteen More
Firebugs Wanted—Heavy Business Failures.

Winnipeg, Sept. 10.—Neither cheer nor murmur marked the entry of Hon. J. C. Patterson to the city yesterday, as Lieutenant Governor of this province. A public effort of a few to get up a hostile demonstration failed utterly. There were several hundred representatives citizens at the depot to meet him. The Canadian lumberman has every advantage on his side. He does not buy his timber; he merely leases it from the government and pays for his logs as he takes them out. His labor costs far less than ours and the average is 25 cents where ours is \$1.

Willis Green, porter on a Great Northern Pullman car, was arrested yesterday for smuggling cigars, tobacco and cigarettes into this country from St. Paul and disposing of them to local retailers.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—In addition to those now under arrest, warrants have been issued for the arrest of fifteen more business men of this city and surrounding towns, as being implicated in the gigantic insurance swindle already reported. The insurance companies have been collecting evidence for a long time, and claim to have straight cases against every one of these men.

E. Frank Mosley & Co., leather merchants and tanners of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, Que., one of the largest and oldest firms in Canada, are in financial straits, and a demand for their assets has been made. The liabilities are said to be in the vicinity of \$400,000, while it is understood that the assets will make but a poor showing.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 10.—The loss by the incendiary fire at Liverpool is \$120,000, with insurance of \$100,000. An investigation was held with closed doors, which it is expected will result in the arrest of the suspected incendiaries.

SMITH AND SCARTH

Are a Source of Worry to the Cabinet—Notes.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—The cabinet has under consideration the question of the appointment of Messrs. Smith and Scarfe of Winnipeg, but the matter will not likely be settled definitely until the premier's return to Ottawa. The hutch has arisen in connection with the salary

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WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

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WM. TEMPLEMAN,
Manager.

MR. OUIMET'S HEROISM.

L. Z. Jonas, M.P., has been letting in some light on the position of Minister Ouimet, and incidentally upon the general status of the school question. Le Moniteur de Lévis, a paper which appears to speak for Senator Angers, had been attacking the minister of public works, and Mr. Jonas thus defended the latter: "Le Moniteur affirms that if Mr. Ouimet is to-day minister of public works, it is because he feared that if he held out Sir Hector Langevin or Dr. Girouard, the member for Jacques Cartier, would immediately fill his place. This is an affirmation which is contrary to the facts, and is an insult to these three men." Sir H. Langevin has been the victim of certain political circumstances which it is not necessary to recall, but nothing justifies the writer in Le Moniteur to state that he was prepared to perform an act unworthy of his political part. And if to destroy these false assertions certain private matters have to be made public, I do not hesitate to speak. I must be pardoned if I am indiscreet. Mr. Ouimet so little feared that Sir Hector Langevin or Mr. Girouard should take his place, that in my presence, on several occasions, he begged Mr. Girouard to accept his portfolio, being convinced that he would best serve the cause of the Manitoba minority by remaining friendly to the administration, but being anxious at the same time to give his friend, Mr. Angers, a token of his sympathy and friendship, he decided during the morning of the 11th of July to remain out of the cabinet, but to continue to support the government as a private member. He informed some of his friends who had met in his office of his decision and employed all means possible to induce Mr. Girouard to take his place. The latter persisted in his refusal. Between noon and 1 o'clock that day another meeting of the friends of the school cause was held and it was only after having received the positive assurance that remedial legislation would be submitted at the opening of the next session, even if negotiations were still pending and after having made sure of the support I have spoken of that Mr. Ouimet consented to return to his place among his colleagues." This seems to make Mr. Ouimet's fidelity and heroism stand out in bold relief, but where does it leave the cabinet?

AFRAID OF THE LIGHT.

Chicago University, which was established practically with money given by John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, started out with a Mr. Bemis as professor of political economy. In the pursuit of his duty Professor Bemis felt constrained to teach his pupils that trusts were wrong in principle and opposed to the public interest. The Chicago gas trust is one of the biggest of its kind, and is upheld by the Standard Oil Company, of which Mr. Rockefeller is the main pillar. Therefore it came about that Professor Bemis had a bad fall. The story is thus told by the New York Voice:

"Not long ago a prominent officer in the gas trust, already controlling the gas supply of over 40 cities, said to the professor: 'Professor Bemis, we are not intended to tolerate your work any longer. It means millions to us. And if we can't convert you, we are going to fire you.' He told the corporation to proceed to down him? First, by refusing to grant the customary reduction in gas rates to the university so long as Prof. Bemis was with it. Now, by securing a call from the subservient administration for Prof. Bemis' resignation. The gas trust, by common report, is being sustained by the Standard Oil Company, the head of which, John D. Rockefeller, endowed the university. Mr. Rockefeller and his business associates have the right to establish a school to teach whatever they like, and to have any professor fired who doesn't suit their views. But, what about those who don't think of such a school and how to discount all its teachings on subjects allied in any way with the money interests of its creators. It can still do a splendid work in teaching the languages, abstract science, and higher mathematics; but when it comes to political science and social science, the world now knows that the stamp of monopoly must hereafter be upon the sort of teaching and upon the professor, whoever he may be, who consents to fill the vacant chair."

"Trusts" cannot afford to have an encounter with economic truths; it pays them better to keep out of the way in the darkness. In that respect protection is one gigantic trust.

PROTECTION AND FARMS.

Free trade is said by Canadian protectionists to be ruining the English farmer, who cannot compete in his own line with the foreign producer. He must have protection in the shape of duties on agricultural products or he will go to the wall. The question naturally arises, why should not the long carriage and several handlings which foreign products must undergo prove sufficient protection for the farmer in Britain? To any person who looks into the subject at all closely there appear in answer. One is the excessive rental which the farmer in the larger portion of the country must pay. The other is the social position of the average English farmer whose business is conducted on entirely different lines from that of the agriculturist on this side of the Atlantic. The average English farmer would be outraged if he were required to work in the field as nearly all Canadian and American farmers do; he looks upon himself as a capitalist who should be able to pay others for the work necessary on his farm. There is one thing certain that the old country agriculturists have not the slightest prospect of inducing the remainder of the population to consent to duties on agricultural products the large majority know quite well that such a step would be suicidal, and the leaders of both political parties understand the situation too thoroughly to invite a knock on the head by proposing agricultural protection. Undoubtedly parliament could help the owners of the land by taxing all the rest of the people for their benefit, but it is questionable whether the man who actually till the soil would be helped materially. And it is rather odd to find Canadian journals expressing the wish that the British parliament may yet be found silly enough to turn the hands on the dial back half a century by decreeing protection. That would mean not only the restoration of the conditions which led to the facts, and is an insult to these three men. Sir H. Langevin has been the victim of certain political circumstances which it is not necessary to recall, but nothing justifies the writer in Le Moniteur to state that he was prepared to perform an act unworthy of his political part. And if to destroy these false assertions certain private matters have to be made public, I do not hesitate to speak. I must be pardoned if I am indiscreet. Mr. Ouimet so little feared that Sir Hector Langevin or Mr. Girouard should take his place, that in my presence, on several occasions, he begged Mr. Girouard to accept his portfolio, being convinced that he would best serve the cause of the Manitoba minority by remaining friendly to the administration, but being anxious at the same time to give his friend, Mr. Angers, a token of his sympathy and friendship, he decided during the morning of the 11th of July to remain out of the cabinet, but to continue to support the government as a private member. He informed some of his friends who had met in his office of his decision and employed all means possible to induce Mr. Girouard to take his place. The latter persisted in his refusal. Between noon and 1 o'clock that day another meeting of the friends of the school cause was held and it was only after having received the positive assurance that remedial legislation would be submitted at the opening of the next session, even if negotiations were still pending and after having made sure of the support I have spoken of that Mr. Ouimet consented to return to his place among his colleagues." This seems to make Mr. Ouimet's fidelity and heroism stand out in bold relief, but where does it leave the cabinet?

THE FACTS OF "PROTECTION."

Canadian farmers are advised by the protectionist to "try to find out what fifty years of free trade has done for the British farmer and farm laborer." Unfortunately for our neighbor, the Canadian farmers are more likely to inquire what protection has done for themselves...and the answer is quite certain to be unfavorable to protection. Moreover, while they are about it they may be curious enough to ask what protection did for the British farmer and farm laborer. They know from their own experience that protection is doing harm to the farmers of this country. They can see from the statistics we quoted yesterday that the tenant farmers are increasing in Canada in greater proportion than the proprietor farmers—in other words, that numbers of men, who are supposed to own their farms, are being reduced to the condition of tenants. All this is a fine tribute to protection."

The removal of Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons from the Manitoba penitentiary is not well thought of by the people of that province. The Winnipeg Free Press quotes the following comments:

"It seems impossible to imagine the motives of the Dominion government in the treatment of Deputy-Warden Fitzsimmons, of New Westminster penitentiary. When the commissioner appointed to investigate the scandals of that penitentiary made his report, Mr. Fitzsimmons was suspended by Sir John Thompson, Sir Hilbert Tupper, however reversed the action of the late premier and reinstated the deputy-warden. This reappointment caused such bitter and universal dissatisfaction, the government, it is said, has been compelled to resign. The chief article of import in the news is the fact that a house on the opposite side of the lake has been severely struck and pierced by rifle balls fired by such "hunters" as sometimes do Shawinigan on a Sunday from Victoria, the honor of a visit."

SETTLEMENT, Cowichan.

THE TRADE OF JAPAN.

United States Her Best Customer, but She Comes From England.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Consul-General McIvor has sent to the department of state a comprehensive statement of the trade of Japan for 1894. The total exports appear to have been \$57,029,011, and the imports \$59,850,833. Of the exports \$2,000,000 were sent to the United States, for which this country returned goods to the value of only \$5,579,139. The United States were the principal importers among the nations of Japanese goods. Great Britain imported only \$3,022,700 worth, and exported to Japan \$2,432,455. They showed that Japan exported \$3,021,005 gold and silver specie, and during the year, and imported \$17,494,688, the largest part of both amounts being in silver. The customs collections amounted to \$2,987,590. The principal articles of export were coal, rice, silks, lacquered ware, matches, mats, copper, and copperware, and of imports, cotton, raw and manufactured, drugs, chemical dyes, paints and colors, rice, locomotives and other machinery (including wheels and looms for spinning and weaving); railway appliances, sugar, steam vessels, wool, and woolen goods. The imported steam vessels were valued at \$4,100,000.

The chief article of import from the United States was kerosene oil, \$2,027,310, and raw cotton, \$1,361,751, in both of which articles Mr. McIvor reports a perceptible improvement in our trade. The imports from this country also include about \$100,000 of cotton manufactures, \$22,938 worth of arms and munitions of war, \$200,000 worth of leather, \$281,028 of locomotives, \$311,133 of flour and about \$260,000 of other provisions, \$121,184 of sugar and \$106,325 of paraffin wax. Of raw silk alone, \$1,100,000 went to the United States, in addition to small manufactures, including \$2,340,376 of botanical silk and \$964,903 of silk handkerchiefs. That Country also sent tea to the value of \$3,198,000 to this country, and considerable quantities of rice, matting and carpets.

St. Cloud, Minn., Sept. 11.—Passenger trains Nos. 2 and 3 on the Great Northern had collision at Melby this morning. Both were running at a high rate of speed, and came together with terrific force. There were five people reported killed and as many injured.

Rev. F. Franklin of Chicago, who has just returned from inspecting the Scandinavian missions of China, Japan, and India, spoke at the Y. M. C. A. last night in Swedish. The lecture was heard with interest by a fair-sized audience,

and the Daughters of St. George will have an interesting programme for their concert at A. O. U. Hall on Monday evening. James F. Gilliland will sing "Faithless Nell," a song by W. W. Clarke and Ernest Wolff. The Little Four, a quartette chosen from the Juvenile Opera Company, Mrs. Rowlands, Miss Wolff and Mr. Penketh will also appear.

At the meeting of the Sons of Erin last night T. M. Jones delivered an interesting lecture on "The Soldiers of Early Irish History." It was very interesting. There was also a musical intermission, in which Messrs. Lang, Wallis, Flint, McDowell and Prosser took part.

In motion Ald. Bragg, seconded by

Ald. Williams, it was decided to invite Dr. Duncan and Sanitary Officer Conlin to attend a meeting of the Board of Health.

The majority and minority reports of the firewards regarding changes in the department which have been "on the table" since June were again laid over on account of the absence of Ald. Wilson, chairman of fire wards.

Ald. Hall complained of the damage done in the park by boys.

The council adjourned about 8:45.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

An Unimportant Session Last Evening Changes in Teaching Staff.

In Ca day last preached preachers Trials Galatians your on not con Haggard earthen holes."

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decided to invite Officer Gorlin of the Board of Trade to give a report on the changes in the law which have been made. He was again laid low by the absence of Aldermen, and the damage was about \$8,450.

BOARD.

On Last Evening.

Trustee Hayes at last evening.

Board of School

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The mission of Jesus was to

destroy the works of the world, the flesh and

the Devil. He says to the men before me: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Believe it or not, man's relations cannot be right while man himself is wrong. No

solution can be found to solve the so-

cial problem, which does not save man

as well as his environment.

Third, I justify my dealing with the

in the pulpit because the

gospel of the New Testament alone can

solve them. The most vital question of our times is this: Is Christianity able to establish right relations between man and man? Can it deal with living issues, can it reconcile conflicting classes, and right existing wrongs? Can it purify politics, can it bring the industrial world under its law of love to one's neighbor, and settle this hellish duel between capital and labor? Can it fit men for earth as well as heaven? If I tell men I answer in the name of God it can.

Fourth, I am under obligation to

preach a gospel calculated to right

wrong, wherever it is found. I am ac-

ceded by all that the church's busi-

ness is to combat evil in the individual.

Can any one venture to say it is less

her work to fight evil in the segreg-

ation of individuals—that is, in society?

The mission of Jesus was to

destroy the works of the world, the

flesh and the Devil. He says to the men before me: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

I address working men and women

tonight because Christ came with a

special message to them; because there

is not a book in the Bible which does

not speak of their troubles; because they

who stand in idleness, around saloons

and tavern doors. There are very few

men who are strong enough in char-

acter to endure continued idleness. You

give them men who do all the work

they can.

But someone says, surely you have no

sympathy with this ruffianism and cut-

throatism in the labor organizations.

Now I am willing to admit that

Labor has made serious mistakes, but

I declare my solemn protest against

charging Labor with that of which she is

not guilty. Let me make it plain to

you who these men and women are

whose cause I am taking up. No great

or strong can be done to the workers

to hold them responsible for the

work of anarchy, which is a blot to

any nation. Why, you cannot hate their

ruffianism and steal their bread be-

fore men. At the head of the

chief paper of the Knights of Labor in

big letters I find the following denuncia-

tion of any connection with cut-throat-

ism:

"Let it be understood by all the world

that the Knights of Labor have no af-

iliation, sympathy or re-

spect for the band of cowardly mur-

derers, cut-throats and robbers known

as anarchists, who sneak through the

TRROUBLES OF WORKINGMEN

Rev. R. W. Trotter Delivers a Discourse on the Evils Which Labor Suffers.

Relations of Capital and Labor—Woes Which Workingmen Incur Themselves.

In Calvary Baptist church on Sunday last the Rev. Ralph W. Trotter preached the following sermon on the Trials of Working Men:

Galatians 5, 15—"If ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another." Haggai 1, 6—"He that earneth wages put them into a bag with holes."

After preaching last Sunday night, I felt like an emancipated slave. There is something divine in having spoken the truth. The past week has been a very trying one to me. The trials have brought me much happiness, for the blessing of thankfulness has brought to me the earnestness of hard working men to reform, lifted by the vociferations of this wolf in sheep's clothing.

The cry of our working men has been characterized as the voice of infidelity. All anarchists are infidels, and all Nihilists are infidels, but Labor is divine. I proclaim it as the foundation of all salvation, with God laid in Eden. Oh working man! shut connection with this despiser as you would the deadly plague. This monster stands by my side at the funeral of your darling child and would blot out the buried service of the dead. The cross of sacrifice is more than an emigration scheme to popular heaven. Being reconciled to God means more than surviving certain trials at God's hand; it means that strong drink with all the concentrated energies of my soul I hate it. Don't tell me a man can be happy when he knows his wife and children are breaking his heart and clothe his children in rags. Thus they mercifully die.

Grope you way up rotten staircases and find them.

By the dozen in a room. 'Tis but love and blind affection that can bind.

To such wretchedness and gloom. See the mother round the living cinders crooning;

See the father in despair; See the daughter in consumption—she is swooning.

From the foulness of the air. Hear the cooing and the crying, and the groaning.

With the bare boards for a bed; Get the coat-ache with this

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Hirst, Miss McGuire and two children of the former were driving along Victoria road on Sunday evening when the horse bolted and dragged the buggy clear over a bank. Miss McGuire is in failing received a nasty cut on the forehead, but the others escaped injury. Dr. McKechnie was called in and dressed Miss McGuire's forehead.

Ald. Davison's by-law for the offering of a sum for the purchase of the Nanaimo waterworks passed its second reading last evening.

There does not seem to be much interest displayed in the approaching agricultural show to be held here on Friday and Saturday.

Nanaimo, Sept. 11.—On Tuesday evening a Sister Mary Florence was passing through a doorway in the convent of St. Ann's on Wallace street, she slipped and fell, and in so doing broke her left knee cap. Dr. McKechnie set the knee and the patient was taken to the Sister's hospital at Victoria.

The charge against Mrs. Gowland of supplying liquor to Indians was dismissed yesterday, on the argument advanced by W. W. B. McInnes, prisoners' counsel, that the prosecution had not proved that Mary and Jim are Indians.

Some of those who bet on the yacht race on Tuesday, are now in a fix to know how to raise the money they drew from the stakeholders on the announcement that the Valkyrie had won. Some of them felt so elated that in the evening they called their friends together and had a good time. But now the men who bet on the Defender are demanding their money and trouble is likely to result.

The Silver Cornet Band has been engaged to discourse music at the opening of the Horticultural and Agricultural Society's show to-morrow.

GALIANO ISLAND

Galiano Island, Sept. 9.—The new post office on this island was opened on Monday the second instant. Galiano now rejoices in the many advantages enjoyed by her neighboring islands.¹² The mail bag is closed for Victoria on Mondays at 4:30 p.m., for New Westminster on Fridays at 9:30 a.m. There is now full scope for a general store, for which there is ample room, to justify any person to undertake such an enterprise.

The fires that have been raging on this island for the past few weeks were greatly subdued by Saturday's rain. Almost the entire north end of the island is a blackened mass. It is supposed that the fires originated by some unfortunate fishermen who were driven across the Gulf from the Fraser river by a storm. Indians also are partially responsible for the damage that has been done.

Grain harvest on Galiano has been completed under most favorable circumstances. The yield all through has been particularly heavy. The crops are pronounced to be the best that have been known for years.

A congregational meeting was held last Friday evening in the school house, and there was a very large attendance. Mr. F. W. Rudd was elected to the chair. The meeting was convened for the purpose of electing a committee to manage the affairs of the church for the ensuing year. Messrs. Stephen H. Hoskins, J. T. Seabrook and J. W. Rudd were elected. Mr. Seabrook has since resigned in favor of Mr. Robert Grubb, J. P.

Mr. W. M. Robson of Mayne Island, is building a large addition to his hotel.

SLOCAN.

Nelson Miner

At the R. E. Lee ten men are employed putting out ten tons of ore a day.

The assay office and storehouse at the Washington mine have been burned by forest fire.

Phil. Aspinwall's interest in the Rambler and Tiger, have been bonded for \$7,500 by J. B. McArthur. First payment due 15th inst. A shipment of ore will shortly be made from the Rambler.

A 3% interest in the L. H. on Eight Mile creek is reported bonded for \$50, but so far no papers are on record.

Tom Mulvey is endeavoring to get pack horses to pack down the ore from the Tiger claim, situated on the divide between Springer and Slocan creeks. The claim was only struck in July, but the owners have already got enough ore to ship besides building a trail.

In the 12 months prior to May 31, 1895, 335 claims were recorded at New Denver and in the same period 410 assessments were recorded. Since June 1, 1895, in three months, 400 locations have been entered on the books.

A huge ledge is reported from a locality described as 14 miles southeast from the head of Springer creek. Here on the top of the mountain two men, W. B. Young and W. K. Hammond claim to have found a ledge 100 feet in width, which is 100 feet above the surface. They staked four claims on it and left the rest of the party to stake extensions. Of the samples brought in three assayed the following results: \$36.65 gold, 82.5 ounces of silver; \$7.70 gold, and 149.25 ounces of silver; \$8.65 gold and 54.5 ounces of silver.

NELSON.

We understand that Mr. D. M. Bigle has sold the Rossland Miner to a syndicate of Trial Creek mine owners. Mr. Reavis, late secretary of the Spokane Board of Trade, will be editor.

The Nelson and Fort Sheppard depot is to be moved to its present site high up on the mountain and placed on the end of the Five Mile Point line in Dogus Town. The situation is almost as inconvenient as the other. The steam shovel came in on Monday last and has commenced.

The Hall Mines recently shipped 67 tons of ore out of its warehouse to the United States. Half of the shipment was sent to Newark, N. J., and half to Butte. The ton of ore were weighed in tons and alternately dispatched to the two smelters. The freight rate to Butte is \$8—Newark \$15, yet the returns from Butte were \$100 per ton less than those from Newark.

Mr. McGrath and J. Blair were shooting the other day on the stony ground just beyond the Kootenay bridge, having with them a large black dog. Suddenly the dog, which was hunting in some bushes, gave a howl of pain and died on the spot. The poor beast stood rigid for a few minutes as if paralysed and then fell dead. It was supposed that it was bitten by a rattlesnake. These reptiles, though exceedingly scarce in Kootenay, have been known before. Some were

killed on this very spot during the construction of the railway.

Nelson Tribune.

Up to date two thousand tons of bullion, which represents about 20,000 tons of crude ore from the Blue Bell mine and about 1000 tons of dry ore from other mines.

The first new snow of this season can be seen on the tops of the high mountain ranges bordering on Kootenay lake. The snow fell on Wednesday.

Hewitt Bostock, of Victoria, who is a candidate to represent Isle-Caribou district in parliament, was in Nelson this week, accompanied by his friends and little political supporters.

On completion of the Nelson & Fort Sheep Railways from Five-Mile point to Nelson, the Standard Oil Company will put in storage tanks and make Nelson a depot for supplying all points in Southern Kootenay.

The Kootenay hotel lot and building on Vernon street, Nelson, was sold this week to Mary Mellette and William Peters for \$1500 cash.

G. A. Bigelow, T. Moffet and A. O. Mooers returned to Nelson to-day from a prospecting trip to the head of Crawford creek. They claim that country is a good mineral one, and that trails were made up Crawford creek and its main branch (Hoover creek), a total distance of 12 miles. A number of claims now located will be developed. The cost per ton will be about \$2000.

On Monday the men employed as shovellers on the crib work for the Silver King ore bins were informed that their wages would be cut from \$2.50 to \$2 a day. All shovellers, except two, quit work, not being willing to work for so low a rate of wages. Up to yesterday only three men had been taken on in place of those who quit.

Engineers are now locating a spur from the Columbia & Kootenay railway to the mouth of Kootenay river, a distance of less than a mile. It is the intention to operate the Columbia & Kootenay this winter, as the traffic between Nelson and Trail Creek, between Nelson & Fort Sheep Railways at Five-Mile Point. A switchback will be built first, then the five miles of track between the point and Nelson will be put in shape for use. Whether it will be used is a question.

Tracklaying has been delayed for several days on the Kaslo & Sicamous, because of the lack of rails. A track is now within a short distance of Sprout's, 15 miles out of Kaslo. The delay will enable the contractors to finish the large bridge in that vicinity and some heavy rock work, which also remains to be completed, so that when tracklaying is resumed there will be no further detention.

The large force of men are at work clearing the right of way and grading the Canadian Pacific extension from Three Forks to Sandon, and the road will probably be in running order by the 15th of October, and the company has contracted to deliver the machinery for the Slocan Star concentrator by that date. The roadbed of the Sandon spur of the Kaslo & Slocan road is completed with the exception of a trestle across Sandon creek. This being a fact it may be expected that some of our enterprising citizens will enter into it next year as a means of livelihood, which certainly would prove profitable, when the present high freight and express rates that are paid are considered, and consequently high prices for all things in this line. Fruit could be grown, and should be.

When we consider the fine opportunity that New Denver is favored with in regard to town site and any quantity of land that could be grown, and should be.

The new Denver people who have gone into gardening this year have not only enjoyed seeing the wonderful growth but are now enjoying a rich harvest, and it is quite evident that a host of vegetables can be grown with the greatest profit and little labor in our district. This being a fact it may be expected that some of our enterprising citizens will enter into it next year as a means of livelihood, which certainly would prove profitable, when the present high freight and express rates that are paid are considered, and consequently high prices for all things in this line. Fruit could be grown, and should be.

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all that is required

of 48 Oswego died this morning at a short illness. Decedent was 58 years a family of seven. Notice of his sons. Notice of given later on. From the hospital to the parlor.

ved yesterday after death in Beech county, Quebec, son of Mrs. Sarah Roderick Finlayson the family telegram announces the young man, followed by the one. The deceased for the last eleven in Quebec, where he. The body will be

final home for the aged home for the aged pips were being ready for number of old men to-morrow. They of David Anderson. Those are R. Copeland, J. and J. Dargan, Jas. of the home but are cared for at the, will also be taken who are being admiring the kind for the first

Gaudin, agent of the department, leaves the steamer Quadra to inspect the new fort just been completed for the defense of the island and is placed in command. It should be Captain of the marine and will take over the contractors. It will crew to fix up the dry dock for use.

men are not in-story of the seizure of the shipping sea for break-limit. Two of the a, who came down with the ship never came in the humor of her seizure. Ellinger, it appeared that it was the Rush got the to does not come in regarded as nearly still hunting unno-

ll, general passenger in Pacific lines, is on and is quartered at San Francisco. This less pleasure trip who has not been out our years, and he is lay and at the same various offices along about the city in which there had not of the crop affected, there was a feeling of in consequence of st. Everybody was will commence their. They had hope-power, but as there being here to-day plans.

RIAN MISSIONS.
Subject Last Event-Andrew's.

of the Presbyterian mary matters was in the lecture room Rev. Dr. Robertson, the general assembly superintendent of

Rev. Mr. Gordon, present. Rev. W. L. and after opening Dr. Robertson. The progress of the house west and British settled out the needs latter. He had visited and found a number of services of any kind

which were specially re-in in this line. The interesting account of church west of Lake years ago there and missionar. es there are now 752. The members from 1153 to 18,000. I risen from \$15,000. There is still need of

told of the work in he said that he had and found people but it was in to contribute to Canada. He had by a pamphlet con- map showing the extent of missionary ter- however, managed to missions, some for ditory for five. Last the old country had hands for the mis- the same amount of the opinion that the importance

on motion of Dr. Rev. D. McRae.

Baking Powder
Medal and Diploma.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

YACHTING.

New York, Sept. 11.—Crippled but still heading far over in her strength and swiftness, Defender followed Valkyrie across the finish line yesterday. Less than half a mile separated the two, and anxious eyes kept pace around to see what the two indicators as they moved around and when it was seen that the American Defender had not only lost nothing in the last 20 miles of the course, but had actually gained a great lead, shot up for the gallant struggle she had made. There were hearty cheers for the victor too.

It was a grievous accident that ruined the Yankee boat's chances, an accident which under the hair-splitting circumstances of jockeying at the starting line looked to be unavoidable. Early in the morning the racers had leisurely made their way down to the Yacht fleet Bay Ridge, white-winged and beautiful. They had been racing Saturday, and the English skipper prepared to regain the fame which had preceded him. They maneuvered swiftly after the preparatory gun had been fired and with Valkyrie in the windward, Captain Haff made every effort to gain the position. Just before reaching the line, when Valkyrie was still to windward, and Defender to leeward, a length astern, but still onward, the wind shifted and set the American astern was hauling her, the American boat was blanketed so much that her baby jib topsail and jib sheet were set. The last leg was by compass direction northwest by west, half west, and sheets were hauled aft so that the vessels would meet the wind abeam. As soon as the boats had both laid their course for home, the Defender, with her son ridding to windward, began to rapidly overhaul the Valkyrie. The Valkyrie took in her balloon jib topsail, and replaced it with a baby. She also set a balloon staysail, but do what she could, the cripple overhauled her in a ridiculous manner and gained on the English boat so fast that when the finish was reached Valkyrie had only 2 minutes and 18 seconds.

Now the wind had shifted to southwest by south and slowed down to 8 miles an hour. The last leg was by compass direction northwest by west, half west, and sheets were hauled aft so that the vessels would meet the wind abeam. As soon as the boats had both laid their course for home, the Defender, with her son ridding to windward, began to rapidly overhaul the Valkyrie. The Valkyrie took in her balloon jib topsail, and replaced it with a baby. She also set a balloon staysail, but do what she could, the cripple overhauled her in a ridiculous manner and gained on the English boat so fast that when the finish was reached Valkyrie had only 2 minutes and 18 seconds.

After the Valkyrie's hull had been scrubbed free of debris to windward, the last leg went up with裕裕. Capt. Cranfield stood on deck discussing yesterday's occurrence, but nothing could put him ashore to talk for publication.

The conditions are favorable for fair weather, with a brisk sailing breeze from a southwesterly quarter, for to-morrow's yacht race, according to the local yacht.

The regatta committee has decided, in favor of the Defender. The committee's

crowd for giving the race to the Defender was on account of the Valkyrie

fooling her at the start.

THEIR REASONS FOR IT.

New York, Sept. 11.—The letter of the regatta committee sustaining the Defender is as follows:

"New York Yacht Club, Sept. 11.—C. Oliver Iselin, dear sir—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, protesting the Valkyrie.

We have the matter under our careful consideration and believe that the foul occurred through the miscalculation of the distance between the two yachts at a critical moment. From our observations, sustained by that of others who were in a good position to see, we find that the Valkyrie, in contravention of section 2 of racing rule 6, had been slow in getting away from its fastenings and had gained a good bit by the Defender's disaster and probably a little more than half a mile advantage at the end of the first leg in the triangular course over which they sailed. Her gain was something less than four minutes in that from windward. From that on however, the Defender, while not perceptibly closing the gap between them, lessened the gap and they crossed the line not much more than two minutes apart.

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PREVOST'S HEARING.

Charged With Appropriating Money Received as Compensation for a Sealer.

Accountant Goffin tells How the Registrar's Banking Account Was Kept.

The preliminary examination of James Charles Prevost, late registrar of the supreme court, commenced this afternoon at the city police court before Police Magistrate Macrae. The court room was crowded, a great deal of interest being taken in the case. Prevost felt his position keenly and was very nervous.

Superintendent Hussey swore to the information issued since Prevost was in court and the case was proceeded with. The first charge was that J. C. Prevost, on or about December 22nd, 1893, being then in the employ of Her Majesty, did steal the sum of \$3154.49, the property of Her Majesty.

Mr. A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, appeared for the crown, and Mr. J. A. Alkmann for Prevost.

Mr. Smith put in the British Columbia Gazette of May 3, 1879, containing the notice of Prevost's appointment as registrar, and three orders of the supreme court in the case of the Bank of British Columbia vs. the Vancouver Ship and Trading Company. The first of these orders appointed Prevost temporary receiver of the estate of the defendant company to receive money due by the Dominion government to the company. The second order made him permanent receiver, and the third made him receiver in the suit of a number of residents of Vancouver against the same company.

Alfred Flett, deputy minister of finance, was the first witness. He identified several letters written from the treasury department to J. C. Prevost, who was then registrar.

C. A. Goffin, accountant of the Bank of British Columbia, was the next witness. Defendant had two accounts at the bank. One was "J. C. Prevost, registrar's account," and the other "J. C. Prevost, the account." On the 20th of July, 1892, a new account was opened in the name of "The Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia for the time being." That account was opened in accordance with written instructions from the treasury department. The amount transferred to that account was \$5679.27. On June 24th, 1893, a deposit of \$5112 was received from J. C. Prevost and placed in his private account.

The deposit was made up of two cheques, one drawn by A. R. Milne on the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, for \$5102. The balance of the deposit was made up of a cheque for \$10 on Bodwell & Irving. He recognized a cheque produced for \$3154.49, drawn by J. C. Prevost upon the account of "the registrar of the Supreme court of British Columbia for the time being." The amount was paid out of and charged to that account. That was not the account to which the deposit of \$5112 was made.

A. R. Milne, C. M. G., collector of customs, was called. In 1893 he and Captain Gaudin were deputized by the imperial government through the department of marine and fisheries at Ottawa, to distribute the amounts awarded by the imperial government for loss sustained during the year 1891 by British shipping vessels by reason of insufficient notice of the modus vivendi in Behring Sea.

A claim was put in by the owners of the Vancouver Bell, the Vancouver Ship Building and Trading Company. There were other contestants for this claim. The amount awarded was \$5102 in all, including \$100 allowed for preparing the claim. The amount was paid to James C. Prevost by order of the court. The receipt was produced. It was signed by J. C. Prevost. The amount was paid by a cheque in favor of J. C. Prevost, receiver of the supreme court, dated June 24th, 1893.

P. A. Irving, of the firm of Bodwell & Irving, testified. He recognized the cheque produced, made out in favor of Bodwell & Irving, and signed by James C. Prevost. The amount of the cheque, \$3154.49, was received by the firm as agents for Corbould, McColl, Wilson & Campbell, of Vancouver. It was in payment of three judgments against the Vancouver Ship Building and Trading Company.

From Wednesday's Daily. When the Times went to press yesterday afternoon Mr. Irving was just concluding his evidence. That closed the first case for the crown, and Mr. Alkmann waived the right to have the evidence of all the witnesses read, and added that he had no evidence to offer. The accused was then ordered to stand, and the formality of asking him if he had anything to say was gone through. The magistrate gravely stated the legal conditions attached to the same and at the conclusion the accused said that he had nothing to say. He was asked to sign a statement to that effect and did so.

The second charge was then taken up without any order from the magistrate as to the former, and Mr. Smith put in a number of exhibits, including orders of the court in 1892 appointing Prevost administrator of the Brothie estate, with power to sell or lease property; also, a court order confirming in April,

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Rev. F. Francon, of Chicago, having just returned from a tour of inspection to the Scandinavian missions in India, China and Japan, will preach to Swedish to-night, at 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

Improper and deficient care of the scalp will cause grayness of the hair and baldness. Escape both by the use that reliable specific, Hall's Hair Re-newer.

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Swedish to-night, at 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

Now we come to the school question. Let me say that education is too sacred a matter to be used by designing politicians as an instrument for party intrigues and other partisan purposes.

When the time comes to use our franchise

TO THE ORANGEMEN.

Provincial Grand Master Sparling Writes an Open Letter to His Brethren

The Manitoba School Question and the Duty of the Lodges Thereon.

To the Editor.—Since an open letter to Orangemen, by W. C. Sawers, of Peterboro, Ont., has appeared in the public press, I kindly ask that you will publish this open letter, in which I seek to place before the public the stand taken by the Orange society on the great public question of the day. In doing so I shall find it necessary to criticize many of the statements contained in the letter of Brother Sawers. At the outset, for general information of the public, I wish to remark that the letter in question, like others that have been floating around for the past two months, have been traced to the celebrated "letter factors" at Ottawa, from which prominent members of the order have been receiving neatly type-written epistles. These letters have all the same ring and were undoubtedly prepared in hopes to win over the rank and file of the order to the support and endorsement of the Dominion government, in its coercive attitude towards Manitoba.

It is not necessary for me to rehearse the objects, aims and principles of the Orange Order, since these are well known to all. The address of Brother Sawers was intended to have been delivered at Millbrook on the 12th of July last, but a shower of rain evidently interfered with the proceedings. It is a remarkable fact that this brother who poses as the apologist for the acts of the Premier of Canada, remained as dumb as an oyster while the Manitoba school question was being warmly discussed by members of the Grand Lodge, during the last session at Halifax. There certainly was no better opportunity of seeking to enlighten the public than the present. I desire to point out that all the arguments brought to bear, and the earnest invitations for full discussion, very weak were the attempts on the part of the Premier's so-called defenders. Since Brother Sawers has undertaken to enlighten the brethren of this province, I deem it fit to call attention to the blighting effects of the recent decision of the Privy Council and not like to impugn that separate schools should be restored, but the result of the order did so and that the present Premier has taken his stand. The most eminent legal authorities claim that the finding of the Privy Council was simply an opinion expressed on the right of the minority to appeal. The government has the right to hear the appeal, but nothing either in the British North America Act or the Constitutional Act of Manitoba can force a truly loyal people to be coerced by the federal government.

It may be an honor to the society that three of its members have held the honourable and exalted position of Speaker of Canada, and on the other hand, if there were simple members of the order for what support and influence they could secure from it, then so much the worse for the order. Take the cases of Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Abbott, it would be of interest to know what these men ever did for the Orange society. Where has there been any self-sacrifice to advance our principles? Where has there been any earnest devotion to the principles we hold so dear? Not one single instance in either their public or private careers can be adduced.

It may be an honor to the society that

Macdonald kept the separate schools.

The three Bills of Rights drawn up had no mention of schools of any kind. The so-called fourth bill has been proved to be a false one. On the latter the Premier bases his contention. Prof. Bryce of Winnipeg, has had more to do with school matters in Manitoba than perhaps any other man in the province, declares that the fourth bill was a forgery.

The grievance claimed by the Catholic minority, cannot be said to be a substantial one, since a just and fair system has been adopted by which all can be thoroughly educated. It is not to be wondered at that Manitoba takes the strong stand she does.

If one sect or nationality receive a special privilege, then others will make a similar demand, and as a result trouble and illiteracy will be common. Brother Sawers quotes Principal Grant as an authority in support of his contention. Is he reliable? Let us see. Principal Grant may be, and doubtless is, a very able theologian, but since he began to play the role of politician he has been very erratic in his course. Several years ago he was noted for his fierce denunciations of corruption in government officials and others, and longed for that fact of whistling the "Protestant Boys" when Grand Master Wallace was being castigated for his utterances on Home Rule. What was his attitude when the Jesuit Estates Bill was under discussion? Notwithstanding repeated calls from the Opposition and from French members, Past Grand Sovereign Bowell remained silent in his seat and voted, as he afterwards stated, to uphold provincial rights.

The Irish Home Rule question was under discussion in the House of Commons on another occasion. Let us see what was the attitude of Sir Mackenzie Bowell at that particular time. During the session of 1882 the Dominion Parliament undertook to lecture the Queen and Imperial Parliament on its manner of dealing with Irish affairs. On the 20th of April in the same year, Hon. John Costigan, the Irish Catholic representative in the Dominion cabinet, introduced a series of resolutions, six in number, all advocating a system of Home Rule for Ireland. Costigan's speech was moderate in tone. Hon. Bowell spoke for a rowdy lot. I could plainly understand his idea for upholding everything the Government has done (which is very little good). Some parties at the meeting were so overjoyed, and such staunch followers of the Government that they wanted the voting to take place there and then, thinking that Mr. Bowell had things all his own way. I venture to say that Mr. Huff, the other candidate, had many friends present at the meeting, but if one attempted to speak he was promptly snatched from the floor. The confusion and noise would begin, compelling him to sit down. Mr. Huff did not have much to say, but at every meeting at which he has spoken he has shown himself to be a man of common sense and good judgment. There is one fault with him, however, and that is he is a supporter of the Government. Still, for all that, he does not uphold all the unnecessary expenditure that has been made. His views on most questions are with the approval of the majority of the electors, and I think that with all the spite against him he will be returned at the head of the poll. As there is no Opposition candidate, I shall give Mr. Huff my vote.

VOTER.

COWICHAN-ALBERNI.

To the Editor: On the evening of the 4th there was a meeting at Duncan's, called by Mr. R. B. Halsted, one of the candidates for Cowichan-Alberni district. I noticed particularly that when any person him what his ideas were concerning the Government spending money where it was not needed, he in every instance upheld the methods of the Government. In the matter of the appointment of an extra constable at Duncan's he was fully in accord. He said he would like to see more police protection, showed of course that he thinks the people have a rowdy lot. I could plainly understand his idea for upholding everything the Government has done (which is very little good). Some parties at the meeting were so overjoyed, and such staunch followers of the Government that they wanted the voting to take place there and then, thinking that Mr. Bowell had things all his own way. I venture to say that Mr. Huff, the other candidate, had many friends present at the meeting, but if one attempted to speak he was promptly snatched from the floor. The confusion and noise would begin, compelling him to sit down. Mr. Huff did not have much to say, but at every meeting at which he has spoken he has shown himself to be a man of common sense and good judgment. There is one fault with him, however, and that is he is a supporter of the Government. Still, for all that, he does not uphold all the unnecessary expenditure that has been made. His views on most questions are with the approval of the majority of the electors, and I think that with all the spite against him he will be returned at the head of the poll. As there is no Opposition candidate, I shall give Mr. Huff my vote.

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To the Editor: On the evening of the 4th there was a meeting at Duncan's, called by Mr. R. B. Halsted, one of the candidates for Cowichan-Alberni district. I noticed particularly that when any person him what his ideas were concerning the Government spending money where it was not needed, he in every instance upheld the methods of the Government. In the matter of the appointment of an extra constable at Duncan's he was fully in accord. He said he would like to see more police protection, showed of course that he thinks the people have a rowdy lot. I could plainly understand his idea for upholding everything the Government has done (which is very little good). Some parties at the meeting were so overjoyed, and such staunch followers of the Government that they wanted the voting to take place there and then, thinking that Mr. Bowell had things all his own way. I venture to say that Mr. Huff, the other candidate, had many friends present at the meeting, but if one attempted to speak he was promptly snatched from the floor. The confusion and noise would begin, compelling him to sit down. Mr. Huff did not have much to say, but at every meeting at which he has spoken he has shown himself to be a man of common sense and good judgment. There is one fault with him, however, and that is he is a supporter of the Government. Still, for all that, he does not uphold all the unnecessary expenditure that has been made. His views on most questions are with the approval of the majority of the electors, and I think that with all the spite against him he will be returned at the head of the poll. As there is no Opposition candidate, I shall give Mr. Huff my vote.

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