

CAVARIAN DESPATCHES

Washington, Oct. 25.—Rev. George Calvin Hall, archdeacon of Wilmington, Del., nominated by the house of bishops of the Episcopal church yesterday for missionary bishop of Kwato, Japan, failed of election by the deputies to-day.

Wheat Has Come All Right Through the Rain and Premature Snow.

Minister Dryden Tries a New Constituency—Steamer Sank in St. Lawrence.

Special to the Colonist.

CRIME LAID TO INDIANS. Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—A Dominion City despatch says Indians are now suspected of having murdered the Galician family of Boiceko Brechokas at Stuarburn last week.

Wheat Crop All Right. Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—Reports from the western portion of the province to-day are most encouraging. The snow which covered the fields a week ago is gone and threshing is now in progress.

NORTHWEST ELECTIONS. Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—A vigorous election campaign is being fought in both North and South Regina for seats in the Territorial assembly.

CONDUCTOR KILLED. Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—Conductor Rutherford, employed on the new Southwestern railway, was crushed between cars at St. Anne's station to-day, and died of his injuries. He leaves a wife and child at Port Rowan, Ont.

SUNK IN ST. LAWRENCE. Quebec, Oct. 25.—Passengers arriving from St. Croix report that the night the steamer "Purage" was wrecked, the crew were taken off by the Purage and proceeded to Montreal.

DRYDEN'S SECOND CHANCE. Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Nominations for the territory in the last session of the Dominion government are now being made.

SPAIN'S LOST COLONIES. Extension of Time for Cuban Evacuation—Peace Commission Loiters for the Elections.

Washington, Oct. 25.—At the cabinet meeting to-day the situation in Cuba was gone over for the information of members who did not see the President yesterday.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The Gaulois to-day, referring to yesterday's joint session, says: "It is certain both sides will endeavor to gain time, the Americans not wishing to take up the Philippine question before the United States congressional elections have taken place, and they do not want a certain alleged minority previously disclosed by the Gaulois to become known at present."

PORTY-SEVEN DROWNED. Caravan Engulfed in Macedonian River During Terrible Storm—Other Loss of Life.

Solonica, European Turkey, Oct. 25.—Terrible storms have swept over Macedonia, doing enormous amount of damage and causing considerable loss of life.

In one instance a caravan consisting of 47 persons and 100 horses were engulfed in the river Galico, and all were drowned.

TOO OLD AT FIFTY-TWO.

Nominee for Missionary Bishop in Japan Rejected on That Ground.

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DR. IRELAND LOCATED. Believed to Be on a St. Lawrence Liner Bound for Glasgow or Liverpool.

Father Point, Que., Oct. 25.—(Special) It is the impression here that Dr. Ireland, who disappeared mysteriously in Montreal about a week ago, is on his way to Glasgow or Liverpool on board either the steamship Tritonia or the Scotsman.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL. General Gascoigne Has at Hongkong Appointment Better Than Canadian Command.

Mail Subsidy Asked for Milford Haven Steamers—Control of Ontario Fisheries.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Lord Herschell visited the Supreme court to-day, and was invited to sit with the judges.

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FRENCH MINISTRY OUT

Deputies Vote no Confidence in Premier Brisson Who Forthwith Resigns.

Failures to Deal With Attacks on the Army Immediate Cause of Trouble.

Minister of War Sentencing the Storm Resigned Ahead of Colleagues.

By Associated Press. Paris, Oct. 25.—The vote of confidence in M. Brisson was rejected by 235 to 256 in the chamber of deputies to-day and the Brisson ministry has resigned.

During the suspension of business of the house discussion in the lobby was animated on General Chanoiné and his unprecedented course in resigning in the midst of a session and without giving a previous hint of his intention to his colleagues.

The moderate republicans maintained that in view of General Chanoiné's act all political differences disappear and republicans of all shades unite and face the situation.

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A FEELING FOR WAR.

If There Must Be Conflict With France It Cannot Come Too Soon.

Such the Sentiment of Mr. Chamberlain and Many of His Countrymen.

British Sentiment That France Must Quit Fashoda Without Any Compensation.

By Associated Press. New York, Oct. 25.—A London despatch to the Sun to-day says: "There can be no doubt that the opinion of the nation is overwhelmingly in favor of war unless the British contention is conceded by France without reserve."

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CUBANS PLAN FREEDOM

Committee Will Ask McKinley to Give Effect to Resolution by Congress.

General Garcia Taking Foremost Part in the Assembly Just Convened.

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THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Events in the Philippines Have Given a Great Impetus to the Proposition.

London, Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the chairman, said the company's claim against the United States for cutting the Manila cable has not yet been admitted.

A HERO OF SCIENCE. Such Will Be the Fame of the Victim of Self-Created Bubonic Plague.

Vienna, Oct. 26.—Excitement caused by the prospect of an outbreak of bubonic or black plague here has subsided, and, thanks to energetic measures, the danger is greatly diminished.

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ROCKWELL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

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ROSEBERRY'S ATTITUDE

Liberal Leader Again Strongly States His Support of Salisbury's Nile Policy.

He Would Hold Fast All Fruits of Campaign Ending at Omdurman.

A Cordial Reference to Evidence of Friendship of the United States.

By Associated Press. Perth, Scotland, Oct. 22.—Lord Rosebery, the Liberal leader and former Premier, in receiving the freedom of the city of Perth today, referred in the most cordial terms to the good understandings between Great Britain and "our kinsmen in the United States."

Continuing Lord Rosebery said he believed the whole history of the ill feeling which existed was one vast misunderstanding. "Since 1776, by the madness of one government and the want of wisdom of another, Great Britain had waged two wars against the United States, in neither of which were we conspicuously successful. But throughout my life I have never been cognizant of an unfriendly feeling in this country towards the United States. On the other hand, the Americans in their wars against the British were fought, and with whom the recollection was most painful, have always had a friendly feeling for our country."

Lord Rosebery then referred at length to the Fashoda question, his remarks having the same tenor as his previous utterances on the same subject. He said: "If I were a British minister now, no man should rob me of one shred of glory of the honor to which the great work of civilization culminating at Omdurman entitles Great Britain and Egypt. If the government does not feel strong enough to both the laurels I am willing to take any share it may hand over to me."

THE EMPEROR'S GAME. Rasafa Views With Suspicion His Quelling With the Sultan—The Cross Over Constantinople.

Berlin, Oct. 22.—Emperor William's tour the East is followed with keenest interest. One of the most significant political features of His Majesty's stay at Constantinople is the hoisting of the German flag with a cross, beside the Turkish crescent. Since the announcement of Constantinople by the Turks, no flag having a cross upon it has ever been officially hoisted there. The Sultan himself gave an order for hoisting the German flag with a cross. In spite of the semi-official denial that the Emperor is asking anything from the Sultan, it is believed that the Emperor is consulting the Sultan with the object of obtaining a concession of some kind. The island of Rhodes, or the port of Haifa, on the Bay of Haifa, at the foot of Mount Carmel. This would seem an appropriate gift, on the suite west of Haifa, at the immediate foot of the mountain, is a German-occupied territory. The Emperor's school, 60 stone dwellings, and manufactures of soap and olive-wood wares. The Emperor's school, 60 stone dwellings, and manufactures of soap and olive-wood wares. The Emperor's school, 60 stone dwellings, and manufactures of soap and olive-wood wares.

Constantinople, Oct. 22.—The German Emperor and Empress left here for Palestine at 5:10 this evening. They received an ovation from the crowds of people assembled to witness their departure.

Beirut, Syria, Oct. 22.—In view of the approaching visit of the German Emperor and Empress to this place, the consular authorities here are closely watching the movements of the Emperor's entourage. It is believed that the Emperor is desirous of acquiring a portion of Ottoman territory.

The Novoe Vremya, writing in this sense, warns Turkey that even a slight cession of Turkish territory will be the beginning of the partition of the Turkish Empire, if it is not.

OPERATIONS ON 'OKANGE. Railroad Stocks Strong on Demand for Wheat-Tobacco and Sugar Show Strength.

New York, Oct. 22.—The stock market showed itself again independent of the depressing influence of London and Europe. International stocks were allowed to fall below the London parity. The selling of stocks on foreign account constituted a considerable portion of the day's business, and they were well absorbed at advancing prices. The buoyancy of the wheat market made the grain-tying rice prominent in the movement, the buying of Indian securities, particularly the preferred, again occupying a conspicuous place. The stocks of all the grain roads were well bought and advanced in price. The market closed with a net gain of 1/4, the underlying strength manifested in the market making the market timid but leaving short contracts uncovered over Sunday. Tobacco market up to 12 1/2, and shorts were driven to cover heavily.

ROSSLAND'S OUTPUT. Rossland, Oct. 22.—Ore shipments from Rossland mines for the week ending October 22, were as follows: Le Roi, 2,700; War Eagle, 1,065; Iron Mask, 70; total, 3,835 tons. For the corresponding week of last year the shipments were 4,292 tons. The output of Rossland from January 1, 1898, has been 87,108 tons.

THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH. Medical Journals endorse and physicians prescribe the "Bible" Efferlag's Salt. The daily use of this standard English preparation will keep you in good health. All lengths, 40 cents. Contains a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

FIRE AT SOMENOS.

David Evans' Barn Burned Together with Indians' Threshing Machine.

Somenos, Oct. 22.—(Special)—Yesterday afternoon the new barn belonging to David Evans, Somenos, was burned with all its contents. Mr. Evans had the barn threshing for him, and while busily engaged at work, an accident broke out in the shed part of the barn, into which the loose straw was being thrown. It spread so rapidly that the Indians had some difficulty in getting their horses out of the sweeps, and were unable to save the threshing machine, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Harry Evans and others. They managed to save the power, but their loss will be very serious.

Unfortunately Mr. Evans' loss comes at the most inconvenient time of the year, just previous to the winter feeding of his stock, so that instead of having an ample supply of grain fodder he is left with only a few tons of hay in another building, and the few bushels of oats they had managed to thresh before the fire. The barn was a new one. The loss will amount to over \$800 and there was no insurance.

Mr. Evans, who is one of the old and respected settlers of this district, has the sympathy of all who know him. Many of his neighbors were soon on the ground to render him assistance, but they could do very little, as the fire was fully developed before discovery. The only cause of the origin of the fire, is that one of the small Indian boys who was observed to be playing with a match on the ground before the fire was observed, had put a light to the straw thoughtlessly.

COBBLE HILL SUFFERS. Duncan, Oct. 22.—(Special)—Fires have been prevalent lately. Mr. W. Rivers' dwelling house near Cobble Hill was burned to the ground a week ago.

INDIANS AND WHISKY. The Indians found intoxicating near Cowichan wharf were fined \$10 each on Tuesday last by Indian Agent Lomas and H. O. Williams, J.E. of the wharf, Mr. Sharp, was sent to jail for two months.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Machine in Local Liberal Politics Slipped a Cog at Recent Meeting.

Russian Orders for Lumber—The Van Anda Smelter—J. M. Draper Dead.

By our own Correspondent. Vancouver, Oct. 22.—The Vancouver World says attempts were made to forestall the decision to be reached at the meeting of Liberals in Vancouver Thursday night, by holding private caucuses during the afternoon, and having resolutions and a course of action cut and dried by two or three individuals before the meeting in such a way as to serve their selfish ends, but this not being approved of by the majority, it is now too late to drag these affairs before the public, particularly as the meeting was harmonious.

DOMINION AFFAIRS. West Huron Politics Entitled—Strathcona Resigns Great Northern Directorate.

Special to the Colonist. ONTARIO ELECTION PETITIONS. Toronto, Oct. 22.—Several election petitions were disposed of at Osprey Hall this afternoon. In the East Northumberland case, where the claim to the seat is made by the Conservative candidate, Dr. Willoughby, had caused serious charges to be preferred against the Liberal member, the claim is abandoned and the charges dropped.

THE QUEEN TROUBLED. The Austrian and German newspapers are full of reports of the friendly relations between Great Britain and France, and while they express the hope that it will be maintained, they also state that the French position is untenable, and that Great Britain is entitled to reap the fruits of victory.

SPILING FOR A FIGHT.

French 8 k Relief From Home Troubles by Squaring Up to Their Neighbor.

What British Arms Have Won Will Not Be Surrendered Says the Thunderer.

The Most Powerful Fleet Afloat Ready for Action Against Any Enemy.

By Associated Press. London, Oct. 22.—Never since Great Britain and France began to dispute over Egypt, nor during the most acute stage of the Niger differences between these two countries, has the situation of the Nile been so ominous as today.

DEADLY FOOTBALL. Team Captain Has Skull Fractured in a Minnesota Game. Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 22.—In a football game this afternoon, between the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin, the latter's captain, had his skull fractured, and is now in a precarious condition.

TRADE REVIEWED.

Victoria Business Healthy With Bright Prospects—Foreign Demand for Grain a Feature.

New York, Oct. 21.—Dun's report tomorrow looking for a recovery in Canadian business are on the whole fairly satisfactory though there is as yet no such increase as might be expected at this season. The trade in staples is generally well maintained at St. John. There is no change in the price of wheat at Quebec trade is quiet, while good in all lines, but at Montreal there is less to be expected. The price of wheat is liberal, but prices are weaker, while collections come in well and trade is satisfactory. Jobbing trade in the money market is stronger with 4 1/2 per cent. asked on call. The weather has not been so satisfactory as it has been in other months. Trade is active in hardware, while groceries, boots and shoes and dry goods are moving satisfactorily. Much wet weather in the Winnipeg region has rather seriously affected local trade.

WHAT FRANCE HOPES FOR. French statesmen, however, still cling to the hope that the Marquis of Salisbury will offer some exchange which will enable them to put a permanent end to the present state of affairs. This hope is based on a conversation between Lord Salisbury and Baron de Courcel, in which the Marquis expressed the belief that Great Britain and France are on the brink of war.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT. New York, Oct. 21.—Bradstreet's report tomorrow will show that the Canadian business is on the whole fairly satisfactory though there is as yet no such increase as might be expected at this season.

BRITISH RIGHTS BY CONQUEST. The Times today, referring to the Fashoda question, says: "It is not we who are trying to humiliate France; it is she who is trying to humiliate us."

FRANCE NAVAL BLUFF. The French naval preparations were at first declared to be merely for the purpose of maintaining the status quo, but they are now admitted to be directed against Great Britain.

DEATHS OF A DAY. Wealthy Octogenarian of Montreal—An Eminent Mason—Commandant in South Africa.

New York, Oct. 24.—J. C. Robillard, a wealthy citizen of Montreal, died suddenly to-night in his room at 55 West Eleventh street. He was found shortly after his death by Mrs. Margaret Keating, the proprietress of the house. She was attracted to the room by the odor of gas. One leg was ignited and a second was turned on. It is believed that Mr. Robillard, who was 80 years old, was attacked with gas as he was sitting in his position to indicate that he had just had a cigar. He was discovered by Mrs. Keating, who was called, and she found the old man had evidently been dead for some time. He had been in the room for some time, and she was unable to find the cause of his death. It was a very sad accident.

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AN ONTARIO ESTIMATE.

One of the Local Opposition Leaders Sizes Up the Ottawa Ministers.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—(Special)—James Clancy, M.P.P., in an address at the Ottawa Conservative Club on Saturday night spoke of the Liberals in power at Ottawa as "brawlers and revellers." He said that the point of a single successful act of the Liberal party, its course had been a succession of crookedness from start to finish. Not a single promise had been discharged. Waxing warmer, the speaker said, they were a dangerous set of men, either cunning or stupid, or a pack of impostors. They have started on the greatest system of pillage ever known in Canada.

They claimed to have redeemed one or two pledges, he went on. The franchise act has been repealed, but there was not ability enough to frame a new one. They had submitted prohibition to a plebiscite, but the moment they had done so they were about to defeat the popular wish so expressed.

By Associated Press. London, Oct. 22.—The French ambassador to Great Britain, Baron de Courcel, will arrive here from Paris to-night, and there is good authority for the statement that he is the bearer of a proposition to the Marquis of Salisbury which may satisfy both governments.

LEISURELY BARGAINING. Paris, Oct. 22.—The United States peace commission held two sittings today to consider the voluminous communication presented yesterday by the Spanish commissioners. This new proposition of the Spaniards looks to be a compromise between the refusal of the Americans to assume any of the Cuban debt and the Spanish proposal that the United States should assume it wholly.

THE BRITISH PREMIER DECLARES THAT NILE VALLEY IS AN EGYPTIAN PRESERVE. The British government will issue another bluebook to-night, the most important feature of which will be a dispatch, dated October 12, from the Marquis of Salisbury to the British ambassador at Paris, Sir Edmund Monson, reporting the previously described interview with Baron de Courcel, in which the latter wished to ascertain what solution of the question was possible, and in which the Marquis of Salisbury says he "generally insisted that the Nile valley had belonged to, and still belonged to, Egypt, and that the British government had been removed by the victory at Omdurman."

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FRANCE NOW BARGAINS.

Ambassador Courcel to Present a New Proposition to Lord Salisbury.

The British Premier Declares That Nile Valley Is an Egyptian Preserve.

Egyptian Protest and Appeal to England Against French Violation of Territory.

By Associated Press. London, Oct. 24.—The French ambassador to Great Britain, Baron de Courcel, will arrive here from Paris to-night, and there is good authority for the statement that he is the bearer of a proposition to the Marquis of Salisbury which may satisfy both governments.

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A TAME TWENTY ROUNDS.

Tommy Ryan Wins at His Ease the Contest for Middle-Weight Championship.

New York, Oct. 24.—Tommy Ryan, of Syracuse, met Alex. Bonner in a twenty-round bout for the middle-weight championship at the Greater New York Athletic club to-night, and although the contest was the limit of twenty rounds, Ryan was never in difficulty and clearly out-classed his opponent.

FROM THE NILE. General Kitchener and the French Despatch Bearer on the Same Steamer.

Cairo, Oct. 22.—General Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, who commanded the successful Anglo-Egyptian expedition to the Soudan, and Captain Barattier, who brought Major Marchand's report to the French government from Fashoda, sailed yesterday from Alexandria for Marseilles on the same steamer.

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RICHES OF THE NORTH.

Omineca Offer Prospects—Returned Canadian Rich Discoveries.

Prospecting Along Trail—Fears of Returning I From Our Own Correspondent.

Fred. W. Vallean, gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate from Manson creek in the Omineca, arrived here by the steamer Queen to-day, on his way to report to the provincial government. Mr. Vallean was at Manson from April 20 to October 1. In that time 780 people interviewed him at his office. Ninety per cent of them have left the country disgusted, not from fault of the country, but from their own fault. They never went 100 yards from the beaten trail for fear of being lost, and as soon as they could get to the Skeena, took canoes and made for home. In almost every instance those who faithfully



ON KLONDIKE ABUSES. Returned Dawson Man Talks Freely on the Official Ways in the Yukon.

Government Favor to Foreign Steamship Company Made Much Trouble.

Alexander Livingstone is a Dawson man who reached Victoria yesterday by the roundabout way of Port Townsend. There were 20 or 30 passengers for Victoria on the steamer Topeka, which reached Townsend on Monday night, but the claims of the Victoria-bound men were disregarded, and the captain refused to take them on board.

Mr. Livingstone was one of the men who started the Klondike Miner, but as his health gave out he had to retire from the newspaper business, and is now on his way to the Old Country to float some of the money which he has accumulated here and there.

What is more, this all came about by the Dominion government's folly in giving the contract for the Yukon supplies to a foreign company to take up the Yukon, instead of giving it to a Canadian transportation line.

As we were nearly six months in the Northwest, visiting a number of places, and in the meantime I had had a chance to mention only a few of the most striking incidents that I witnessed at Fort Rupert, where I spent the month of June.

Commissioner Ogilvie has promised to put on a big staff of clerks to examine these records to the proper books, and he will then allow extracts to be taken, on payment of a fee, to be paid in at the side door, but over the counter.

Speaking of the complaints made about officials, Mr. Livingstone had not the least hesitation in saying that the women were given preference in recording claims, men having to stand aside to give place to the women.

Mr. Ogilvie has already made considerable changes in the conduct of the office. He has strictly prohibited favoritism, and in the 1,500 boxes in the building, so that everything that comes in is filed in the proper place.

Mr. Livingstone says that Mr. Ogilvie has his hands more than full of work, and in addition to all this the commission is to be paid in full.

The beryllium pay the officials receive, which is a good deal more than \$150 a day and board, is calculated, Mr. Livingstone says, to make men dishonest in a place where there is no high and ordinary wages \$10 a day.

Mr. Livingstone had something to say about the latest scandal that has agitated the Klondike, and which is now being reported in Ottawa.

Mr. Livingstone says that the firm which had the claim had a list of all the claims in their possession before September 1. These claims numbered some 200 in all, and before September 1 the firm had treated the claims as if they were willing to go in with them, to furnish the information, as to particular claims, to the man who had the claim.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES. Important Meeting This Evening. Coming Football and Basketball Events.

A meeting of those interested in basketball among the members of No. 1, commencing at 8 o'clock, will be held at 9:30 o'clock to consult with representatives of No. 2 company's team on the question of amalgamating for the coming season in the league games.

The Old County vs. Colonias game has been put off a week and will take place on Saturday, November 5th.

A match has been arranged between the Y.M.C.A. and the Barracks to be played on the Barracks ground next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

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WITH COAST INDIANS. Experience With Them and Their Curious Customs Told by New York Bride.

Mrs. Harlan I. Smith, a New York bride, who spent her honeymoon among the British Columbia Indians this week, has written an account of her experiences.

This is the first time that a white woman has been married to an Indian in a country where no whites had settled, and from which the missionaries had been driven out.

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PROVINCIAL. A JUDGE OF POKER. Miller Leyson, of the Gem Cigar Store, at Greenwood, who was charged with running a gambling joint, appeared for trial before Judge Spinks lately.

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THE RAILWAY TO HOPE. Crow's Nest Coal Company Director Thinks This Line Will Soon Be Built.

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Advertisement for Beecham's Pills, describing its benefits for various ailments and providing contact information for the manufacturer.



THE COUNCIL AND THE SCHOOLS.

The city council has expressed their views of the law and their duty in regard to paying the school janitors. The board of school trustees have expressed their views on the same subject. Now that both have spoken, let us have peace and let the bills be paid. The taxpayers will have to foot the bills in any event, and they would rather pay them without having the cost of litigation added. We thought that to do so, the trustees might have accepted the suggestion of the council as to stating a case for the opinion of the court, but they have not reached this conclusion, and they have of course, as much right to their own opinion as we have to ours or the members of the council have to theirs. The suggestion that if the council will pay the cost of litigation the trustees will agree to have it, does not commend itself to us, because, no matter who pays the costs in the first instance, the people will have to do so in the end. The council to-morrow night had better pay up and let the incident be closed.

UNNATURAL DEATHS.

"Unnatural death" is the happy chosen term which Dr. Hill of Cambridge, applies to the taking off of a very large portion of the population. In a paper read before the British Sanitary Institute, he said that, in round numbers, a million babies are born annually in England and Wales. Of these, 30,000 die violent deaths from accident, 20,000 more unnecessarily from tuberculosis, and 120,000 more from absolutely preventable causes, such as small-pox, measles and scarlet fever. He added that nearly one-quarter of the diseases which destroy life are preventable. Deaths from accident, from preventable diseases and from carelessness in living, Dr. Hill calls unnatural.

One of the great points urged by Dr. Hill is that people eat too much and too fast. The latter he seems to think the more serious fault of the two, for while he says nothing much about limiting the diet, he strongly recommends interspersing the recumbent business of eating with pleasant conversation, and he seems to think that if the talk is frivolous it is all the better. Doubtless many people are committing self suicide at the table. They eat what they ought not to, eat it as they should not, and often eat too much. Too much heavy food is eaten, and too little of the opposite kind. The use of fruit upon the table is growing, and with manifest advantage. In these days, when we are told so much about bacilli and other terrible things, and hardly dare to take a drink of water for fear that we may be swallowing a whole microscopic menagerie, it is pleasant to be told that fruit we can get most of the moisture which the body craves, and get it free from germs of any kind. Perhaps this idea will be upset after a little by someone who will find all manner of dangers lurking in the rosy apple or the blushing grape, but in the meantime it appears reasonably safe to eat ripe fruit. Dr. Hill spoke of the dangers from milk from cows afflicted with tuberculosis, and said that about one-third of the cows in the country are afflicted with this disease, but he added that there was no more danger in a boiled bacillus than in a boiled lion and therefore it was easy to protect health from this danger.

Among the causes of unnatural death are the habit of frequent tipping and irregular eating. The system needs rest. It is unfair to the digestive apparatus to keep constantly heaping work upon it. Some men eat and drink in such a way that their stomachs never get a breathing spell, so to speak. In the long run this will work great injury. The digestive apparatus seems able to adapt itself to almost anything except irregularity. It is curious how differently we treat domestic animals in this respect to the way we treat ourselves. If we want our horses, our cows, our poultry or our dogs to be at their best, we feed them with regularity and with carefully selected materials. If they get out of condition, we look to their food at once. When it comes to our own diet, we disregard every law of hygiene, and when we get out of condition, run to the physician for medicine. It would be a good plan to adopt the alleged Chinese system of employing physicians—that is, to pay them as long as we are well, and to stop the payment the moment we become sick. But what a change this would make in the appearance of the average dining table—that is, if we followed the physician's advice.

Worry is the cause of a good many unnatural deaths. Worry steals our sleep, interferes with our appetite, unfits us for good mental work. Jew and Gentile, Pagan and Christian, all sorts and conditions of men would be the better if they would lay to heart the saying: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Hundreds of people die up to reinforce the evils of today, all the troops of real evils that have gone before during the last twelve months, and all the shadowy troop of imaginary evils that they see coming in the future. Half, and perhaps more, of the greatest troubles we suffer from are those that never happen.

Dr. Hill has done well to direct attention to the number of unnatural deaths, and especially in giving us so excellent a term. It will set people thinking and lead some at least to avoid the causes which lead to such results. We will all die soon enough, no matter how good care we take of ourselves. There is no advantage in giving the grim enemy any advantage by abusing the machinery with which we keep our existence going.

THE STRAIT GATE.

The gospels say that the way to eternal life is narrow, and the gate thereto strait. Hence a few people find it. They are on the lookout for something bigger. An elaborate ceremonial, a formidable creed, a conspicuous demonstration of piety—a very large part of mankind seem to think that these must indicate the way to eternal life. This idea has done a great deal towards hampering the religious progress of the world. Not long ago a somewhat learned clergyman discoursed upon one of Paul's sayings, about which he said theologians were disagreed, and he mentioned three lines of thought which had been followed on the subject. After his sermon he asked one of his congregation which of the three views he preferred, and was somewhat staggered when he answered: "Neither, for I suppose Paul meant just what he said." To this the clerical gentleman replied that this was a common error with people, who did not look for the hidden meaning of the divine word.

The number of books, that have been written to explain what the simple language of the gospel means, is beyond present computation, for happily most of them long ago found their way to the rubbish heap. All men like to make a specialty of their calling, and ecclesiastics all the world over, no matter of what faith, are in this respect no wise different from the rest of humanity. This has led to the growth of sects in all religions. They are found among Christians, among Jews, among Mohammedans, among all nations and peoples. Human thought seems naturally to abhor the simple and choose the complex, although the great discoveries of science are demonstrating that all laws and processes of nature are exceedingly simple. By and by we will be wise enough to see that simplicity is the dominant feature in the moral development of mankind. It is sure, Christ told this to His disciples, but too many church organizations have advanced far enough to rest upon His plain and simple teachings alone.

Another clergyman was once preaching to some soldiers. He described vividly the results of an evil life, depicting those of his hearers to whom his words applied as men marching towards moral destruction and woe. When he had completed the appalling picture, he paused and exclaimed: "But don't you be afraid!" The effect was electrical, and more than one man in the congregation said that those words were a revelation to him. One of them said he had always been told that the change from an evil life to a good one was a tremendously difficult matter, involving the acceptance of a lot of things which he could not understand, but the preacher's command showed him how simple it was after all. Very many and perhaps the most of preachers miss the full effect of their labors by conveying the impression to their hearers that religion is a profession, a trade, a science, an art, a matter of belief, a conformity to ceremonial, anything, in short, instead of being simply the act of marching in the direction of a higher life.

The gate to human happiness is likewise "strait." The majority of mankind go through life looking for something very grand and elaborate in this regard. Great wealth, the gratification of lofty ambitions, the realization of high ideals, such as to the majority the means of obtaining happiness. The Elysian fields to which they aspire are far away, and only to be reached by "restless toil and endeavor." The truth of the matter is that happiness lies all around us, and if we do not get our share of it, we have ourselves to blame. This is a pretty good sort of a world. Most of us may thank our stars if we see as good a one after we leave it. Let us make the best of it while we have it. Let us rejoice in the sight of our eyes, and the strength of our arms, and the music that fills our ears, and abjure all, in the pleasure of good companionship, not forgetting that we ourselves are responsible in most cases for our unhappiness. This is not to say that the pursuit of happiness—that is of enjoyment—is the chief end of life. All that is meant is that everyone needs a little of that sort of thing as he strides across the stage, and it is always very much easier to get than people generally think.

California will, it is said, only yield about \$13,000,000 in gold this year. At the present rate at which gold production is increasing in British Columbia and the Yukon, it is probable that in the course of two or three years both these parts of Canada will surpass the Golden State in the production of the yellow metal. The Yukon will easily surpass it next year, if it has not done so this year.

To be quite entirely and wholly up-to-date in his evening suit, a young man must wear an embroidered lining to his collar, which will show where the silk lining now appears. The edict has gone forth from some authoritative quarter that hereafter there may be worth of color about an evening suit, whereby a guest can be distinguished from a waiter.

The postmaster-general is to visit the Coast shortly. We are glad to know it. In view of his visit the board of trade ought to prepare a full statement of what is needed in the way of new postal facilities. Mr. Mulock will understand the situation much better after being on the ground.

THE ATLIN COUNTRY.

No one supposes that less than ten thousand people will go into the Lake Atlin district next year. In view of this the responsibility of the British Columbia government is very great. Provision ought to be made at once for efficient polling and administration of the law. No thought is to be lost. The first step ought to be the determination of the 60th parallel of latitude, which marks the northern boundary of the province. This is highly important, for prospectors are working very close to the line, and next year it is altogether likely that questions will arise as to whether claims are in this province or in the Yukon territory. The matter is one in which the Dominion government is as much concerned as that of the province, and the expense of fixing the parallel ought to be shared equally between the two. A point ought to be fixed on Taku Arm, Atlin Lake, Teslin Lake and midway between the two latter lakes. This will do for the present.

Roads will be needed early next year. Fortunately the district is one through which roads can be made with small expense. The provincial government ought to make its arrangements for their construction to begin as soon as the snow goes off.

A capable man must also be chosen for the position of Police Magistrate, and the provincial police force will have to be strengthened. The government has an excellent opportunity afforded it to demonstrate that the criticisms passed upon the ability of this province to handle a mining population are without foundation.

Next season the whole district ought to be surveyed and a correct map made of it. At present there is a good deal of guesswork as to its geographical features. Considerable expense will be entailed providing for the necessities of the ten thousand or more people who will be engaged in mining or prospecting there next season, but the revenue will more than meet the outlay.

The Dominion government has also something to do in this connection, and we hope there will not be such an exhibition of delay regarding it as was seen in connection with Klondike and the Stikine. We refer now to the postal arrangements. There is no reason why there should not be a daily mail from Skagway to Atlin on and after the opening of navigation next year, and during the present winter arrangements ought to be made for at least a weekly service as soon as the snow falls and ice makes in the streams.

CRITICISM SHOULD BE FAIR.

The Hon. Francis L. Carter-Cotton, finance minister, is the editor of the News-Advertiser, and its principal editorial articles emanate from his pen. This is a matter of considerable importance, because it is to be presumed that Mr. Cotton will be content to be treated as he treats others. It is useless for the News-Advertiser to attempt to discredit its editors from Mr. Cotton or for Mr. Cotton to endeavor to escape his personal and political responsibility for what the paper says. On Saturday last the News-Advertiser dealt editorially with Mr. Turner's Winnipeg interview. We have no fault to find with the attempt made to dull the point of Mr. Turner's remarks. One objection is to the manner in which Mr. Turner is treated. To accuse him of exhibiting "intellectual and moral defects" is to display an utter disregard of the amenities of public life or, what is more probable, a poverty of ideas which compelled a resort to violent and insulting language. During the years Messrs. Turner and Cotton sat opposite to each other in the house, the latter never employed such language towards him, nor did he ever feel called upon to refer to him as "silly," and yet he applied this adjective to him twice in the article referred to. We suggest to the News-Advertiser that it will place Mr. Cotton in a better light before the public and do very much to soften the asperities of political controversy, if it will exhibit in its editorial references to public men a little of the courtesy of language which Mr. Cotton ever employed in his place in the house.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE GOLD?

The world's product of gold in 1898 will probably exceed \$250,000,000, that of last year being \$240,000,000. The president of the American Bankers' Association puts the yield for the year at \$275,000,000. It is estimated that since January 1, 1894, over a billion dollars' worth of gold has been produced. This wonderful increase in the supply of the standard metal has not had any appreciable effect upon the price of commodities or the condition of the money market. The gold has been absorbed, and there is as much demand for more as ever there was. What becomes of it all? Only very little of it has actually gone into circulation, either directly as coin, or indirectly as a reserve against which bank notes have been issued. Many of the nations have been accumulating it for military purposes, and the change in the currency laws of some of them have called for the maintenance of a large reserve. An interesting quantity is used in the arts. We see it everywhere. It glitters on the bindings of our books, it shines in letters on windows and signboards, it adorns furniture and architecture, dentistry adorns a great deal of it, plate, ornaments and jewelry call for much of it. Every year more of it is needed for these latter uses. Abrasion accounts for some of it. Coin that is in active circulation loses considerable weight because gold is a soft metal. In scores of ways that cannot be enumerated much gold is lost every year. But after allowance has been made for all these causes, the fact remains that no answer can be given to the question: "What becomes of all the gold?"

A LONDON VIEW.

The London Globe discusses "Klondike Abuses" in an article which contains, among much that is hardly warranted by the facts, some statements which are worthy of notice. Among the former is the alleged allegation that good roads are almost non-existent in the Klondike country, and that the measure to provide one, that is a first class wagon road, was thrown out by the senate in the interest of rival routes. The allegation that the 10 per cent. bonus is prohibitory upon mining is not true, although unquestionably it prevents the operation of any but the richest claims under existing prices of labor and provisions. The statement that immigrants are stranded between Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake, unable to go either forward or back, is also incorrect. The Globe thinks that any inquiry made ought to extend to Ottawa as well as to the officials at Dawson, a view in which we think every one will join. In this connection it issues the following severe language:

There are ugly stories in circulation to the effect that some of these concessionaires have been obliged to expend expenditure of palm-oil at Ottawa; and while we should hesitate to believe, in the absence of cogent and convincing proof, that the greatest of our colonial parliaments was amenable to such influences, the investigation which is now to be taken into consideration probably include in its purview Ottawa as well as Dawson City.

No Canadian journal has made any charge of this nature, but the appearance of one in the London Globe, so prominent a paper as the London Globe will, we trust, lead the government to make the scope of its inquiry as broad as possible. It is a very serious thing for Canada that such things are being said about the administration of its affairs by responsible newspapers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier owes it to the whole country to take such steps as will remove any stain from the escutcheon of our country.

The government of British Columbia is, perhaps, the least enterprising of the three provinces of the Dominion. The day the Victoria (B.C.) authorities decided to discontinue their agency-general in London on the ground that they could not justify the expenditure of the £750 annually expended in its maintenance. Considering the importance of the British Columbian mining industry and the enormous strides which the gold production of the province has made during the past two years, this adoption of a penny-wise and pound-foolish little for the statesmanship or acumen of British Columbia; and we should prefer to see the government of the Yukon region pass into more energetic hands.

THE FRENCH CLAIM.

The claim made by France to some recognition of the results of Major Marchand's courage and energy has an aspect which in fairness ought not to be overlooked, and we do not believe the French government has any desire to disregard it. It is of course, a very strange question that France shall be allowed to retain possession of Fashoda and its practically control the avenue of approach to British territory on the upper waters of the Nile, but it may be found possible to make some acknowledgement of the honor due to France by reason of the gallant major's expedition, without permitting anything of that kind. The British people, who love courage and daring in any form, would be the first to concede that Marchand's work should not go unrewarded. To admit this is not to say that the claim to the occupation of Fashoda can be sustained by France for a single moment.

Marchand's expedition set out from French Congo, which is on the Atlantic coast of Africa. He has made what we think is an unprecedented journey. In a direct line, the distance from his starting point on the coast of Fashoda on the Nile is upwards of two thousand miles, and much of it is through a country concerning little, if anything, is known. The general course of his journey was north-east and he passed in the rear of the German possession, then north of the Congo Free State and then across the western portion of what has been usually marked on the maps as British East Africa. The fight to occupy Fashoda would carry with it the possession of Bahr el Ghazal, a very fertile and populous region watered by a tributary of the Nile having the same name, but to claim Bahr el Ghazal as the Hinterland of French Congo would be geographically absurd. It might far more properly be called the Hinterland of the German territory of the Cameroons, but as it is on the Eastern side of the watershed between the rivers flowing into the Nile and the sources of the Congo, it cannot by any process of reasoning be treated as appurtenant to the territory bordering on the Atlantic. Moreover the whole country was formerly in the possession of Egypt and to reconquer Bahr el Ghazal among other territories was one of the objects of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition.

It is fair to say that when Marchand set out on his expedition he supposed the whole Upper Nile to have been abandoned by Egypt and therefore according to the rules which have hitherto governed the partition of Africa, to be open to occupation by the first European government whose flag was carried through it. For him and his courageous and successful expedition, no one can have anything but the warmest praise. It was not his fault that after he was well on his journey, Kitchener was sent up the Nile to overthrow the Khalifa. It was

a lucky thing for him that the Anglo-Egyptian force was despatched, for if it had not been, the name of Marchand would have been added to the already long list of those explorers who have disappeared in the heart of Africa, and never been heard of again. The Khalifa would very speedily have disposed of him and his little force of armed men. Marchand would never have reported anything to his government, if it had not been for the success attending Kitchener's operations. Yet while giving Marchand all due credit, the claim of France to Fashoda must be rejected for it can hardly be seriously contended that when the owner of premises is going in by the front gate to expel a troublesome tenant, he can creep in through a back door in the back fence and acquire title to the property. This is the sum and substance of the French claim.

What recognition can be accorded to the very courageous work done by Marchand we are unable to suggest, but doubtless the ingenuity of the two governments directly concerned will enable them to discover something.

The Lillooet Prospector says that Capt. Clifford, M.P.P. for Cassiar, has declared that if the Semlin government will do what is right by Cassiar, he will support it and work for it. The Prospector's story is built up in this way: Capt. Clifford said that he was elected to represent Cassiar and would support no government that would not do what was right by his constituency. This was what he said in little so as to read that he would support any government that would do what was right by Cassiar. To this there was added an allegation that the Semlin government will do what is right by Cassiar, and from this the conclusion was drawn that Capt. Clifford will support Mr. Semlin. Capt. Clifford himself said that he was prepared to support Mr. Turner in the new house.

THE COMING RUSSIANS.

Some Facts About the Donkohors, Mr. Sifton's Latest Proteses.

From the Montreal Gazette. It is natural that considerable curiosity and some misapprehension should prevail as to Russian dissenters, known as Donkohors. Over 2,000 of them are now in Canada, and they will probably be followed by 5,000 more, so that their settlement is a matter of interest. The name "Donkohors" or "Donkors" is given to them in derision, but, like the early Christians and the Methodists, they have adopted the nickname as a suitable distinction. The sect started about a century ago; a protest against the formalism and petty oppression of the Orthodox Greek and Russian churches, and their desire to emigrate to a more free and open country. They are already current in Canada as to their tenets and practices, most of which are peculiarly harmless and inoffensive people, and their religion is their religious belief to make their presence understood. Their faith is very like that of the English Quakers or members of the Society of Friends. They do not believe in priests or any intermediary between man and God. They accept the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount in its literal signification. They obey the precept "swear not at all" by refusing to take any oaths whatever. They will not resist evil; if a man smites them on the right cheek, they will turn the other. They are not members of any church, and they do not attend to any religious services. They are not members of any church, and they do not attend to any religious services.

USE OF ELECTRICITY.

It is said in the report that electricity has demonstrated its superiority to every other form of power for the manipulation of turrets, hoisting ammunition and operating gun machinery. The guns so operated can be more speedily and accurately laid on the object to be hit; there is no danger from bursting pipes, nor is the temperature raised, as with steam. Altogether, the advantages enumerated in favor of electricity are regarded as overwhelming, all demonstrated by the experience of the bureau with the ships it had already fitted up with electrical plants for gun work. The bureau does not consider the one-pounder guns as of any appreciable value in the economy of a battleship or large cruiser, and will substitute for them on torpedo-boats about to be built three-pounder automatic guns. When automatic guns work well they are ideal, but when anything goes wrong with them the difficulty cannot be quickly remedied, as a rule. The bureau is of the opinion that a uniform calibre and standard small arm cartridge should be adopted for the army, navy and marine corps, and also the militia.

Capt. O'Neill notes with satisfaction that in no case has there been any attempt at extortion on the part of the numerous business concerns with which the bureau has dealt, nor any disposition shown to take advantage of the unusual needs of the government. It is proposed to establish torpedo boats at New York, Norfolk and San Francisco, and to provide some stores for the use of the bureau in the various navy yards. As one of the lessons of the war, Capt. O'Neill says: "While heavy guns in turrets must be regarded as one of the chief charac-

Advertisement for Castoria medicine. Text includes: '900 DROPS', 'Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN', 'Fac-Simile Signature of Dr. J.C. Hatcher', 'NEW YORK', '35 Doses - 35 CENTS', 'EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER'.

to begin with. It is to be hoped that the English committee which is sending the Donkohors out here will not think their duty is at an end when the immigrants are landed on our shores. In the early stages at any rate they will be sure to find friendly counsel and help. If, as is stated, they are simple, kindly, frugal, industrious people, practiced in mixed farming, they will have in Canada every chance of happiness and prosperity. But a very necessary addition to their simple faith and altruistic principles.

ARMAMENT OF BATTLESHIPS.

Those Now in Hand for the United States to Be Equipped With Guns of New Design.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The naval ordnance bureau was one of the busiest branches of the naval service during and immediately preceding the war, and the annual report of Capt. Charles O'Neill, chief of ordnance, to the secretary of the navy, recites the accomplishments of the bureau at that time. He shows that so far the naval ordnance factory has turned out 122 main battery guns, while during the past year 112 guns of calibres from 4 to 12 inches have been completed.

PORTO RICAN.

Protestant Episcopal to Enter the N.

THE SEALING.

Canadian Government Winnipeg on His

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.

of Windsor, N.S., p... city this evening on h... to value the Canadian equipment on the Pa... try to placing before... conference a report o... A representative from... Mr. Taylor has been... ship building industry... years, at Windsor, N.S... Scotia ports.

BROKER GE.

Justice Walkem Giv... Clabon-Scott Cas... ing Rut... In the Clabon-Scott... Justice Walkem gav... \$8,750 in favor of Gray... in regard to an agree... between Clabon and S... former secured and s... other as a director in

SPAIN'S

Finds Herself United States Powers T

Peace Commissi of Comprom Cuban

By Associated Press Madrid, Oct. 24.—General Correa, the Imparcial com... treated the vanqui... States is treating... ment has received... from Porto Rico... the American comm... Spain as the Euro... China. He orders... to embark the rema... troops at Porto R... protest of her capt... to go to Havana t... Our government wh... at the Philippines q... Paris, Oct. 24.—commissioners were from 10 a. m. until they required to the... with which the C... written answer to... Spaniards regarding... stated that the A... certain degree, in... promise proposed... the Porto Rico and... and the American... question, and all the... being carried forw... conclusion. When... up. Of course, the... a disagreement, and... the American to... to assume any port... indebtedness, may ann... ingness to proceed... negotiations based t... The adjournment... commission to-day... last of the Americ... Quam, in the Lad... been chosen by the... United States, unde... protocol, and its e... affirmed by the Span... minor importance a... decided upon in the... sion of Porto Rico... of which is practical... The chief matter... day's session was... to Spain's revised a... tions of the last m... and the American... be disposed of this... have been given out... regarding Spain's pre... known answer to... same, submitted to... TWO BRITISH

Chinese Soldiers Att... Party—Foreign Env... the Out... London, Oct. 25.—T... pondent of the Daily... "China's military... of English engineers... Marco Polo bridge o... railway, which has... ordered and a railway... "The situation the... telegraph wires have... in the United King... The foreign envoy... agency meeting to... STEAMER IN

Plymouth, Oct. 24.—ship Gloria, bound for Montreal, has put pipes damaged. WATCHING FOR... Palestine Police Bou... Advance of the... Arrive... Haya, Palestine, O... made an important... known anarchist... Extraordinary pre... taken to insure the... person will be ar... Victoria. During the... here women will not... streets as the police... might arrest this... Alexandria, Oct. 24... archist has been ar... a passenger on a stea... estine.

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