

THE BRIGHAM ASHORE

After Many Unfortunate Experiences She Hires Oself on the Northern Rocks.

Passengers Safely Landed and Vessel Not Yet Beyond Saving Under Fair Conditions.

Through the arrival of the steamship Dirigo from the North yesterday, news was received that the steamship Brigham is a wreck on a reef about a quarter of a mile south of Blashie Island at the head of Clarence Straits.

The Dirigo left her on Sunday afternoon she was on an even keel, but the ebb and flow tide ran through her hull, the wind was blowing from the north, and assistance was soon available the vessel looked beyond salvation.

The Dirigo dropped anchor close by the wreck and, lowering a boat, Captain Hetherington inquired whether he could be of any service. All that was asked, however, was that the Dirigo's passengers be taken aboard the Dirigo and that steamer had 100 passengers of her own—a number that could not be guaranteed.

The Dirigo came to grief on Thursday night last, while on her way from Sound to the Alki. She was wrecked on a reef and the vessel was in a perilous position.

The Dirigo was a fine vessel, built in the United States, and was one of the finest of her class. She was carrying a large cargo of goods and passengers.

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ORDER OUT OF CHAOS.

Miners at Dawson More Satisfied Now That Mr. Ogilvie Is in Command—The Fire Department.

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THE CONGO RAILROAD.

Around the Falls of the Great African River—Unexpected Industry of Native Laborers.

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NEW ZEALAND TRADE.

Government Commissioner in Victoria on His Way Back to the Antipodes.

Tells How the Commerce Between His Colony and Canada May Be Increased.

The enterprise of New Zealand and the efforts that that thriving portion of the British Empire to extend its trade with the outside world was touched on last night by Mr. John Holmes, of Wellington, New Zealand, who in his capacity of commissioner appointed by the government of the colony, has for a year past been visiting Australia, Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

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REMARKABLE NEW PLANET.

A Berlin Astronomer Discovers One With a Strange Orbit.

London Times.

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HOW TO TELL A HORSE'S AGE.

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THE SKY FOR A BLACKBOARD.

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POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

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FIRE PROTECTION.

The statements made by Chief Deasy in yesterday's Colonist are very important, and citizens should lay them to heart. It is not our desire to take the role of an alarmist, but with the experience of New Westminster fresh in mind, it is evident that Victoria needs better fire protection. The proposed outlay being thought necessary by those whose business it is to investigate such matters, if the voters refuse to sanction the loan, the fire underwriters may find themselves compelled by orders from their head offices to increase insurance rates, and this would cost the property owners very much more than the interest and sinking fund upon the \$20,000 asked for. In point of fact the sum which it is thought will be adequate for present purposes is comparatively small. A very ordinary fire, which the new appliances would prevent, would easily entail a loss of a much larger amount. The Chief's statement that "we seldom save a building" above Cook street makes action imperative. Voting on the proposed loan will take place on November 2nd.

THE PROVINCE AND THE YUKON

Commenting upon the suggestion that the Yukon should be annexed to British Columbia, the Toronto Star says that our history "is not calculated to assure the ordinary Canadian that the province is especially fitted to cope with the Yukon problems." The Star has read the history of British Columbia to very little purpose, if it really believes this. The Yukon problem is no more difficult than those with which the province has already successfully dealt, as it is identically the same in character. What is the "Yukon problem"? It is the administration of the law in a mining country. British Columbia has been dealing with such a problem successfully for years in a manner which has given profound satisfaction to very one, and without giving rise even to the faintest breath of scandal. There were the Fraser River, the Cariboo, the Cassiar, the Omineca, and other "rushes," and all were handled without friction and at a very reasonable cost. In later years there has been the development of Kootenay, which presented problems fully as difficult as any which confronted the Dominion government in the Yukon. It was managed in such a way as to call forth the strongest expression of approval from every one who had any means of forming an intelligent opinion about it.

The Star may object that the Yukon is a long distance away. Distance in these days is measured not by miles but by days, and judged in this way, Klondike is nearer Victoria than Omineca, and very much nearer than Cariboo or Cassiar were, when the gold excitement in those places was at its height. The nasty and contemptible insinuation, which the Star has seen fit to make, is probably the outcome of prejudice and ignorance. In common with some other Eastern papers, the Star has been stuffed full of all manner of misinformation about the government of this province. It was led to believe, through its political prejudice, the false and calumnious reports so diligently circulated by the opponents of the late administration. It ought to be ashamed of itself for so basely maligning the province.

The Star gives another reason. It says: "Canadians would not see the care of the Yukon pass into British Columbia hands without some apprehension that the circumstances which have given such trouble to the Dominion government will lead to a serious bungle in the hands of a lesser power."

The Yukon has given no one any trouble. The source of such trouble as has arisen has been Ottawa. No easier problem could be suggested than the administration of the Northern country presented. The men who went into the Yukon, no matter from what part of the world they came, carried with them a profound respect for British law. They went there expecting that the law would be rigidly enforced, and that equal justice would be done between man and man. The Mounted Police will bear testimony that a population more easy to control never went into any country. It is a calumny upon the venturesome miners of the North to suggest that they gave trouble to the Dominion government. The framing of the mining regulations called for the exercise of good judgment, which was not in evidence, while if the British Columbia regulations had been adopted, there would have been no complaining from any quarter. We concede, however, that it was desirable to collect a royalty from the miners, and the provincial regulations do not make such a charge, but it has given no trouble. Possibly in many instances the payment of the royalty has been shirked, but the shirking of taxation is not confined to Klondike, and there has been no trouble of any kind about it. The trouble of which every one has complained was in the Gold Commissioner's office and the alleged post office, and not elsewhere, and the miners here it with phenomenal patience. The good people of Toronto would not have submitted for fifteen minutes to the impositions endured by the rough miners of the North for a twelvemonth. Trouble here never would have been any suggestion of such a thing as Dawson, if the responsible ministers had exercised even rudimentary judgment in dealing with the plain problem before them.

THE PUNISHMENT OF VICTORIA.

The Vancouver World threatens Victoria with the early loss of one of its representatives in the House of Commons, and in so doing uses this extraordinary language: "Victoria has again and again demonstrated the fact that as a people it has little or no sympathy with Liberalism and Reform principles generally, and the dominant party in Canada will not be true to itself or past traditions if it allows a continuance of the system now in vogue regarding the representation of the province in the House of Commons. Our contemporary has certainly the courage of its partisanship. No matter what reasons can be given against interference with the representation of this city as it has existed ever since Confederation, the World brushes them all aside because the voters here have hitherto seen fit to elect Conservatives to the House of Commons. The inference seems to be that if Liberals had been chosen the case would have been 'altered quite.' We hardly think that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will feel grateful to the World for the employment of such language in connection with such a threat. Doubtless there are other constituencies in Canada which are over-represented according to the line of argument favored by the World. If the way the people vote is to be a guide in determining their right to representation in the House of Commons, then after each change of government we may be prepared to look for a gerrymander. We protest that the doctrine advanced by our contemporary is full of danger, and if it is to be acted on, will call forth an indignant expression of opinion from every quarter of the Dominion. The demand that Victoria shall be punished for its conservatism by being deprived of a representative in the House of Commons is so startling that it only has to be mentioned to be condemned."

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

A very marked decline in the value of exports from the United States, as compared with those of last year, is noted by the commercial papers of that country, and some uneasiness is felt because of it. The greatest drop is in cotton, and there is a growing opinion that the production of this crop is larger than the market is likely to call for. Doubtless the Egyptian and Italian supply tends to diminish the demand in the United Kingdom for American cotton. With the opening of Equatorial Africa to intelligent cultivation, it may be expected that large quantities of cotton will be grown there, and while there will undoubtedly also be a large market for cotton goods among tribes, which now use very little dress material of any kind, the probability is that cheaper production and the fact that African cotton can be paid for in manufactured articles will have a tendency to turn the attention of British buyers to that source of supply. Cotton is no longer king in the United States, and will probably never be able to regain its throne. When speaking of the over-production of cotton, we are reminded that the real difficulty is not that too much is produced, but that too little is consumed. If every person in America used all the cotton really needed the supply would be inadequate to the demand. It is a remarkable thing that amid all the efforts made to open new markets, no one seems to think it necessary to investigate how the home market can be increased. We hear at intervals of over-production of this, that or the other commodity, but we do not hear of any reduction in the number of those who cannot get what is absolutely necessary to their comfort. Undoubtedly the purchasing power of the whole civilized world has greatly increased during the present century, but there remains the "submerged tenth," which never can get what it really ought to have. So it comes about that United States' cotton planters are disturbed because they cannot find a market abroad for what ought to be consumed at home.

RAILWAY TICKETS.

There is some agitation in England over the question of railway tickets, the contention being made that a ticket should be good at any time and in any direction. For example, if a man buys a ticket from Victoria to Nanaimo, he ought to be at liberty to use it to travel from Nanaimo to Victoria, and if he buys a ticket limited for a definite time, and is unable to use it within the limit, he ought to be at liberty to travel on it at any time thereafter. The reply of the railway companies to this is that it would entail much more elaborate book-keeping, would prevent the closing of accounts and open the door to fraud. Moreover it is stated that special rates are granted under special circumstances only, and it would be unfair to compel the companies to stand by those rates under normal circumstances. Persons who travel much buy mileage tickets, when they can get them, and such ticket is good at any time and in any direction. On suburban trains out of the large cities commuted tickets are sold at reduced rates, but these are good only under certain specified stations. It is hardly practicable to introduce the change suggested either in England or this country, and while undoubtedly some inconvenience and loss are caused to individuals by existing arrangements, they suffer very much less than the companies would by the adoption of the proposed system. The News-Advertiser wants a Royal Commission to investigate the Yukon scandals. We agree with it as to the desirability of an investigation by commission, but doubt if a "Royal" commission could be appointed for that purpose. One point is only as to the use of the word "Royal" in such a connection. The commission issued to Chief Justice McCall was called a royal commission, but it was not. It was a statutory commission. Royal commissions are those which the Crown or its representative issues by virtue of the prerogative. Other commissions may be either statutory, where they are appointed under a law expressly conferring upon the Crown the right to make the appointment, or parliamentary, where they are appointed in pursuance of a special resolution of parliament. It is desirable not to confuse these terms. We doubt the prerogative right of the Crown to appoint a commission to inquire into matters connected directly under the control of parliament. We assume that the Governor-General-in-Council is authorized by statute to appoint a commission in such a case, and one ought to be named. Parliament has undoubtedly such a right, and should exercise it, if nothing satisfactory is done between now and the session.

The Manitoba Free Press asks why the papers which quoted Mr. H. S. White's letters from Dawson do not publish his denial that he ever said he was going to Ottawa to help him before the government. As the Colonist made the first paper in Canada in which these letters appeared, and as its relations with Mr. White were more intimate than those of any other Canadian newspaper, it is right for us to say that Mr. White never said that he was going to prefer charges at Ottawa against the officials at Dawson. As a matter of fact, it was not Mr. White's original intention to discuss the matter with the members of the government. It was in the Colonist office that the suggestion was made to him that, on his way east, he should see some of the ministers and lay before them a plain statement of what he had already published in the press, and such other matters as he might feel justified in saying. If it has been stated anywhere that he intended to make specific charges, he was greatly misrepresented.

An embarrassment common to every political appointee to a judgeship was experienced by Mr. Justice Martin yesterday. He did not feel like hearing a motion in an election case, because he had taken an active part in the election. The feeling is natural, but unless the judge was an agent for a candidate in the case he is not disqualified, and even then he would be disqualified only as to that case. If the election cases are to come to trial, and any way, in view of the probability of the preliminary points coming before the Full court of appeal, Judge Martin will have to devote his spare moments to schooling himself into forgetfulness of his political career.

Everything looks like a genuine advance in West Coast mining. The outlook is far better today than it has been at any previous date. This shows that development gives greater encouragement. There is room for another Kootenay on the West Coast, and when mining is in full swing, there, Victoria will go ahead by leaps and bounds. All that is required to give the district the needed impetus is the beginning of profitable shipments from one or two mines, and we judge this is not very far off. Next year may witness changes in that part of the province which would concentrate the attention of the investing world upon Vancouver Island to a degree comparable to the interest now taken in Kootenay.

The record of the Calumet and Hecla mine on Lake Superior shows that there is a lot of money in copper. This property has been worked for thirty years, and in that time has paid \$33,850,000 in dividends. It is now valued at \$55,000,000. Its average net earnings are \$6,000,000 a year. Nearly a million and a quarter dollars were spent in developing this mine. Probably no mine would find a purchaser more readily than one giving good promise of copper.

It is said on what appears to be good authority that the reason why the United States warships Oregon and Iowa have been sent to the Orient is not to do duty at Manila, but to be convenient to Chinese waters where it is thought they may have to co-operate with the British navy to maintain the "open door" policy. A private London despatch says that the relations of Great Britain and France over the Fasoda affair are critical. The source of danger is to be found in the internal condition of France. One more serious occasion that country has sought in a foreign war relief from domestic problems. Hawaii is a part of the United States, yet, oddly enough, Hawaiian postage stamps, that is stamps bearing the arms of the defunct republic, are still in use. Alcohol is now being made from gas. A good deal of "gas" has been already produced from alcohol.

It is to be hoped that the fisheries department will see its way clear to make such modifications in the regulations as will prevent any interference with the very important industry to which they apply. We are encouraged in this hope by the observations made by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and the attitude taken by Messrs. McInnes, Maxwell and Morrison at the meeting. The views of Mr. Thomas Earle, who is both a canner and a member of the House of Commons, ought to have a great deal of weight with the department, for he is not only ought to know what the industry requires, but can be held to account for his recommendations upon the floor of parliament. When Col. Prior stated that he was always prepared to support Mr. Earle on this subject, he said what most people will consider a wise thing. In view of Mr. Earle's peculiar dual representative position.

CHURCH OPENING.

The new Presbyterian church in Sooke will be opened for divine worship on Sabbath, October 30, at 11 a.m., by Rev. D. Macleod. A great deal of work has been done since the opening of Spring Ridge. At 7 o'clock Mr. Lyman A. Thompson will preach his farewell sermon. The public invited to all the services.

THE ATLIN COUNTRY.

We print this morning a map and description of the Atlin Lake goldfields. In speaking of this district, it is our desire to employ the language of moderation. At present it seems probable that the region will be the scene of very great activity next season. While phenomenal fortunes will not be taken out in a few months, it is probable that a large number of men will find highly profitable employment and the undoubted presence of extensive quartz veins will establish mining there upon a permanent basis. Among the recommendations of the Atlin country are its extent, its open character, its accessibility, its favorable climate and the very general diffusion of gold. It is perhaps not too much to say that if it is only fifty per cent. as rich as Klondike it would be equally valuable to mine owners. In presenting the matter to the public in this prominent way, the Colonist does not desire to create a boom. The country has not been fully proved, but enough is known to warrant the most hopeful anticipations. The Atlin discoveries will greatly stimulate prospecting in Northern British Columbia and especially on the eastern slope of the Coast range.

DE ROUGE MONT'S ADVENTURES.

The hundreds of people, perhaps it would be true to say thousands, in British Columbia, who are following the story of the adventures of Louis De Rouge Mont, will be interested to learn that he lectured in St. James' hall, Piccadilly, some two weeks ago to a very large audience, that was disposed to be very critical. The London Times describes his lecture as very disconnected, and says that at times the interest flagged, but the meeting broke up with three cheers for the lecturer, who seems therefore to have scored a success. He said that before his story is finished he will dispose of the many questions that have been raised as to his good faith, and in reply to a challenge from a gentleman present, he submitted his arms for examination, for the purpose of enabling a test to be made as to whether they bore any marks showing that he had been in point of service. The examination disclosed nothing of that kind, but the Times says that "the skin of the arms is a dusky brown, as would be the case with a man long exposed to sun and weather." The great prominence given by the Times to the lecture shows the interest taken in the subject in England. There is quite as often a shortage of fishermen as a sufficient supply. As the regulations now stand every holder of a license is supposed to be a British subject, but not very stringent means are taken to enforce this provision. Clause I of the regulations to come in force on January 1st is intended to shut out foreigners, but as was pointed out at the Vancouver meeting, it would also shut out many others. It seems to have been agreed at a round table meeting, that is by the canners and the representatives of the fishermen, that Clause I is impracticable and will have to be changed, unless the fishing industry is to receive a blow that will be little short of deadly. The reduction in the number of licenses issued to canners was very strongly objected to by the canners, and the representatives of the fishermen, that Clause I is impracticable and will have to be changed, unless the fishing industry is to receive a blow that will be little short of deadly.

WOMEN'S WORST ENEMY.

Some hesitate before giving an answer, but those who know best will immediately say HEADACHE. Thousands of women live in misery day after day, and week after week, suffering untold agony from these dreadful headaches. Husbands are disheartened, children neglected, and happy homes ruined. Most women strive to bear in silence, but suffering when they consider part of life without looking into the cause or searching for relief. Food cannot digest without the bile and the liver supplies and hence the necessity of keeping the liver in good working order. To cure the headaches you must cure the liver and thus remove the cause of disease. Dr. Chase spent years of his life in perfecting a medicine which acts directly on the kidneys and liver. Thousands of grateful women have testified during the past ten years to the effectiveness of this remedy for sick headaches. Many a home has been restored to happiness. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the greatest discovery of this great scientist, are put up to sell 25 doses for 25c. All dealers.

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The Leader the Winner the First and Best.
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The Largest Paint, Color and Varnish Factory in Canada.
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With Victoria? Why all this mud throwing by Vics, prosperous children? Bah! Vics can give you a good win, as badly as she is handicapped. It's a dirty bird that fouls its own nest.
Our Blend Tea 20c. lb
Golden " " 40c. lb
Dragon Ceylon Tea, neat Pkgs. 35c. lb
Tetty's " " 50c. lb
Our Fresh Roasted " "
Ground Coffee " 40c. lb
Fresh Frozen P't'n Oysters 75c. tin
DIXIE H. ROSS.

50 Dozen Umbrellas Just Opened
B. Williams & Co.
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS, 97 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA

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Large Pots, 12 1/4 each (English Rate).
Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies for such ills as skin eruptions, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, as well as colds in the chest. In all such cases and, indeed, in a host of others, we have found Calvert's Carbolic Ointment invaluable."
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Awarded 7 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.
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Forty-Five

MURDER OF GALICIAN
Whit Rains Come All
Minister Dryden Treat
Special to the Colonist.

CRIME LAID TO
Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—A
Northwest El
Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—F
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Charles Calder, Conserv
PATRICK L
Hamilton, Oct. 25.—T
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SPAIN'S LOSS O
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—Peace Commission
The Election
Washington, Oct. 25.—
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