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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY NOVEMBER 16 1896.

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TOM WATSON, POPULIST

His Letter Accepting Nomination for the Vice-Presidency Finally Published.

Bitter Complaint of the Treatment He Received From His Party.

ATLANTA, Nov. 12.—The letter of acceptance written by Tom Watson, accepting the Populist nomination for vice-president, was yesterday made public. Seven columns of Watson's People's Party paper are devoted to it. The letter is supplemented by four columns of advice to Populists to "sit steady in the boat and hold their party together."

The editorial tone of the paper is one of fulfilled prophecy. Watson declares that the failure of the Populists to support Bryan in the close states brought about McKinley's election. He goes into a long review of the circumstances leading to his nomination, and accepts the vice-presidential nomination "because I said I would." He declares that if the St. Louis Populist convention had nominated a straight Populist ticket it would have been elected. It would, he said, have driven the Hills and Germans where they belonged—in the Republican ranks—and the Bryans and Blands would have joined with the Populists. He complains bitterly of the treatment he has received at the hands of the Populist leaders, and addresses himself particularly to Senator Butler in this way:

"Senator, a reform has no right to exist if it has not valid complaint to make. Populists cannot denounce the sins of the two old parties, and yet go into political co-partnership with them. The moment we make a treaty the war must cease; and when we cease our war upon the old parties we have no longer any excuse for living; whenever right compromises with wrong, it is the right which suffers. The democratic managers seem to resent as a strange piece of impertinence the fact that the Populists dared to nominate a ticket differing at the rear end from theirs. Coming to them with the 2,000,000 votes they were begging for and pleading need, I can say with a perfect assurance of telling the unqualified truth that my arrival on the field of battle was not welcomed as heartily as Blincher was received by Wellington at Waterloo. They want my resignation, but they do not want me to lead them. They need Blincher's troops, but they draw the line at me. That is hardly fair, either to Blincher, nor is it the best way to defeat Napoleon."

"For this attitude on the part of the Democratic managers, I believe you, senator, are largely responsible. You made no effort to have me recognized. You went into the fusion policy over my written protest, with all the zeal of a man who wanted to elect the Democratic ticket. In this I think you were wrong. As chairman of the Populist committee, the party certainly expected you to do all you could to elect the Populist ticket. Had you demurred, Mr. Sewall's withdrawal from the ticket he would have been withdrawn. I have a letter of yours, in which you state the Democratic committee expected you to make the demand, but you did not make it."

"From the pecuniary standpoint, which the Democratic managers have refused to do the right thing by the Populists, it would seem they prefer McKinleyism to anything which might seem to be partly a Populist triumph. Their subtle purpose is to keep the Bryan election with the complete destruction of the Populist party."

"The position taken in this letter will be bitterly assailed. Would that the pathway were always carpeted with flowers. It rarely is. By making myself and the party I represent a mere footstool for Democratic politicians to wipe their feet upon, I could win much applause from that quarter. But if I were now lacking in the loyalty which was expected of me when chosen, I would grieve the men who have honored me, trusted me, and defended and loved me."

"No one regrets more profoundly than I do that the Democratic managers have shaped the campaign by which the South has again been told that she must grovel in the dust, and let an Eastern plutocrat put his foot upon her neck. Nor does anyone regret more than I do that the Democratic managers, in shaping their fusion deals, have considered those Populists only who are getting loaves and fishes. They have lost sight of the great army of private, whose honest hearts and sincere souls form the strength of the reinforcement Mr. Bryan needs. These Populists of the rank and file have the spirit of the crusaders, and they would die for a principle more quickly than they would sell it. These men will not vote for Sewall nor for Sewall electors."

"If Senators Jones and Gorman really wish to defeat McKinley, let them lose no time in realizing this truth."

JOHN SHERMAN'S ADVICE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A banquet which took the form of a jubilee in celebration of the recent Republican victory and a reception by some of the successful candidates was given at the Union League Club at Brooklyn last night. Among those at the guest table were Senator John Sherman, Mayor Strong of New York, Lieutenant-Governor-Elect Woodruff, Hon. Fred Grant, Mayor Wurster, Timothy Woodruff, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren and General Stewart T. Woodruff. Among those who spoke briefly were Senator Sherman, Mayor Strong, President Berry, of the Union League, Timothy Woodruff and Mayor Wurster. Senator Sherman, in his address, advocated conservatism. His advice in his speech may be epitomized thus:

"Pass the Dingley bill, improved if possible, so that the McKinley administration may come into power with sufficient money to meet expenses; no extra session of congress; appointment of a tariff commission; fairness and deliberate consideration of the whole question; take care of the farmers from the point of view of protection; no coinage of the silver dollar until we can put into the silver dollar enough silver to make it equal in value to the gold dollar; welcome all conservative men to the Republican party."

Senator Sherman referred also to the work of the past administration in extremely unfavorable terms.

During the afternoon Senator Sherman talked freely in regard to the outlook for legislation at the next congress. "It will be necessary to pass a tariff measure at once," he said. "The Dingley bill, with some changes, will do for the present. The Democrats made a great mistake in not permitting that bill to pass at the last congress. It was only a temporary measure, intended to raise revenue which the government absolutely needed, and if the Democrats had let it go through there would have been no necessity for bond issues and the Democratic administration would have escaped a great deal of censure and criticism that has heaped upon it. I doubt if the Democrats in the senate will oppose the bill. I am sure the silver senators will not obstruct legislation, and I understand that all the silver men, except Teller and Dubois, are opposed to the policy of obstruction. If the Dingley bill is passed at the coming session of congress, there will be no necessity for an extraordinary session after March 4. Considering everything I think the outlook for the passage of the bill is bright. It is doubtful if the Republicans will have a majority in the senate."

DR. JAMESON'S RAID.

Nothing Heard of Transvaal Indemnity Claim—The Empress Frederick and Bismarck.

Turkish Reforms Begun—The Clericals in France—"Enormous Extension of Monroeism."

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Nothing has been heard here either by the Foreign office, or the British South Africa Company, of the decision of the Transvaal government to claim indemnity from the chartered company for the Jameson raid, beyond the report to the effect received from Pretoria yesterday. The authorities of the foreign office regard the matter as improbable.

Le Figaro to-day published a letter from the Berlin court to the effect that Prince Bismarck's disgrace is due to the ex-Empress Frederick, who, acting upon revelations communicated to her by the Princess of Wales, convinced the Emperor of Bismarck's fatal policy in relation to the Boers, and of the part he played towards the Nihilists, culminating in the Russo-German rupture. The letter adds that Prince Bismarck swore vengeance and hence the disclosures.

A Constantinople dispatch to Le Temps says that the Sultan's entourage are urging him to revive Midhat Pasha's constitution.

A French cabinet meeting held this morning, M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, announced that the execution of the reform had been commenced at Constantinople. M. Hanotaux further stated that active negotiations were continuing to obtain further administrative and financial reforms.

In the French chamber of deputies to-day Mr. Ribot, minister of the interior, for Rheimis, attacked the government for forbidding the congress of school teachers. While showing weakness regarding the clerical anti-republican crusade, as shown in the proceedings of the congress, M. Ribot, minister of education, promised a liberal bill increasing the privileges of teachers and permitting the meeting of the congress. M. Darlan, minister of justice, denied the alleged anti-republican attitude of the clericals.

Only one incident had occurred at Rheimis which the government reproved. M. Millard taunted the government with submitting to the dictation of the clericals. M. Mellé, the premier, then demanded a vote of confidence in the cabinet. The vote was given by 324 yeas to 225 nays.

Le Temps to-day expresses itself as being greatly concerned at the enormous extension of Monroeism involved in the Anglo-American entente, adding: "It confers upon America the right to settle any difference between American states and Europe without the authority of the American state interested. This is a big innovation in international law, and the United States will not be absolute supremacy in their hemisphere." In conclusion Le Temps expresses a doubt as to whether Europe will accept the agreement as a precedent.

The Speaker to-day publishes an article by a leading publicist during which he writes: "The British government's reply to Secretary Olney in regard to Monroeism says: 'An entirely new order of things has been established by the Anglo-American understanding. Mr. Olney's extension of the Monroe doctrine, itself not before acknowledged by any European power, has now received the sanction of Great Britain. But it would be profitable as well as somewhat painful to touch upon this delicate ground. What had to be done when the game is up would be the short of it. We may not like it, but there ought to be no difficulty in choosing between the absurdity of complaining over the inevitable and the dignity of smiling acquiescence. The British government is perfectly right now without being wrong six or ten months ago. It is exactly a case of our policy of staying off as long as possible the domination of Russia, now so complete. To continue that policy when the game is up would be merely clinging to antiquated superstitions and antiquated diplomacy.'"

The Westminster Gazette to-day says it is settled that the defence of Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward J. Bell, the alleged Irish dynamiter of New York, will, if he is committed for trial, be that of P. J. Tynan and others had a mission in behalf of an American filibuster syndicate to purchase explosives and arms for the Cubans, and that the rate of discount to 8 per cent.

KRUGER AND THE KAISER.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Earl of Lonsdale, who enjoys a special intimacy with the German Emperor, speaking at a banquet as the retiring Mayor of Whitehaven, said that he had Emperor William's authority to say that there was nothing in the Emperor's telegram to President Kruger after the Jameson raid, which was meant to antagonize England or Englishmen. Lord Lonsdale said that the true facts were that President Kruger had requested assistance from the Emperor, who declined it.

SEAL LIFE ON THE ISLANDS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—(Special)—James H. Macoun, of the geological survey, who as an agent from the Canadian government has been studying seal life all summer on the Pribyloff islands, has returned. He says that the number of seals on the islands was much greater than had been reported by the U.S. agents last year. The somewhat smaller catch of the pelagic sealers this year is to be attributed, not to the scarcity of seals, but to exceptionally rough weather during the first two weeks of August. The sealers, as a rule, expect to take as many seals during the early part of August as during the rest of the season, but this year there were often several consecutive days when the weather was so rough that a boat could not be lowered. Mr. Macoun will submit his report at once to the minister of marine.

SCHOOL COMPROMISE.

Brandon Liberals Said to Be Satisfied With Hon. Mr. Sifton's Explanations.

Cabinet Vacancy to Be Kept Open No Longer—Duties on Street Rails.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—It is hinted that the school matter is definitely settled, and that the Attorney-General of Manitoba is within a very few days to be sworn in as Minister of the Interior. Report has it to-night that the Premier received notice to-day from his prospective colleague that the Brandon Liberals are satisfied with the terms of the compromise on the school question, and that consequently the barrier to his acceptance of a portfolio is removed.

An important meeting of council will be held to-morrow, at which a formal order will be passed accepting the modifications in the school settlement as agreed upon by Hon. Mr. Tarte in Winnipeg on Saturday. It is said that the cabinet agreement will be handed out to-morrow night.

It is expected that Hon. Mr. Sifton will leave for Ottawa in a very few days, and will be sworn in before the deputy governor, Sir Henry Strong. The new minister will then return to Brandon to seek election to the House of Commons.

Nat. Boyd, before leaving for home, expressed the opinion that Mr. Sifton can be beaten by a good candidate. The electric railways are applying to the city council for a refund of the duties paid on street rails, the judicial committee having decided that the roads are entitled to a remission.

The Comptroller of mounted police received word to-night that the Blood Indian murderer Charcoal was captured to-day near the Blood reserve by the mounted police. Charcoal made a desperate attempt to commit suicide but was disarmed.

THE U.S. AND CUBA.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—Premier Senor Canovas del Castillo denies the statement that the Spanish government has entered into an agreement with the government of the U.S. to terminate the war in Cuba within a stated period.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: "There has been no change in policy of the administration regarding Cuba," said Secretary Lamont, "and as far as I know none has been contemplated. So far as the visit of Consul-General Lee to Washington is concerned there are private rumors demanding his appointment in this country, and he came home to attend to them."

"He took advantage of this opportunity to enlighten the President as to the condition of affairs and the exact situation in Cuba. What the President's intentions may be in this matter are known to himself, and the speculations and surmises about proclamations according belligerent rights to the Cubans are manufactured out of whole cloth. As a matter of fact the President has not even begun the preparation of his annual message. Nobody has been taken into his confidence on the Cuban question, and the people who are attempting to outline a plan are simply indulging in rot."

This Cuban matter has been settled and unsettled so many times by a clique of stock operators that it has become amusing to watch their movements. One day there is a rumor which sends stocks soaring upward and the next day there is a yarn which causes a corresponding depression of the market. It can be put down as a certainty, however, that the President will pursue the same course in regard to Cuba that has marked his administration, regardless of clamor from the outside.

"It should be borne in mind, too, that the President is by no means unacquainted with the people and conditions of Cuba, for at the close of his first administration he went down to the island and studied things very closely. There has been no communication between the President or secretary of state and the representatives of any foreign government in regard to the Cuban situation, and consequently no member of the diplomatic corps is competent to give any information concerning the plans of the administration."

One of the leading foreign representatives, who voices the feelings of the Spanish government, inclines to the belief that the president of the United States will make a recommendation in connection with the policy already indicated in a former dispatch. That course is to throw the entire responsibility upon congress. This diplomat has had interviews with Consul-General Lee, Secretary Olney and the Spanish minister within the last week, and is convinced that nothing will be attempted by the United States before the reassembling of congress. "It is not for any lack of sympathy with the Cubans," said the representative, "but because it seems a proper time for the United States to interfere."

Another argument against the intervention of the United States in Cuban affairs, is that there is a tendency on the part of the Cubans themselves to oppose any fraternization with the Anglo-Saxons.

A siding is being put on the Red Mountain railway near the O. K. mine and beginning with this week all goods for Rossland coming over that line will be brought that far and teamed in. A customs officer will be appointed to go out and check over the goods after they are cleared at the Rossland office. This arrangement will last for about two weeks, by which time it is expected the rails will be laid into Rossland.

Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GERMANY'S WAR LORD.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Times' Berlin despatch says: "The ceremony of swearing in recruits for the garrisons of Berlin, Spandau, Charlottenburg and Gross-Lichterfelde, this afternoon took place in front of the royal palace. The Emperor William delivered an oration, in the course of which he said: 'You have just taken an oath upon the crucifix, and the standard to me, your war lord, and to the fatherland. Just as the Crown is taught without the altar and honor. The man who insults your oath insults the crucifix, so the army insulting with out the Christian religion. You are called as soldiers in my keeping to serve me in single-minded allegiance. Ever remember that you have received your weapons to protect the crown. In view of the general mistrust now prevailing it is especially your duty, by obedience, always to set a good example. You are entering the army in the year we celebrate as the centenary of the birth of the great Emperor William. Never forget what he accomplished. We are determined to maintain what he created. His eyes rest upon the whole army. God grant that at the call of heaven we may appear worthily before him.'"

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Daily Mail's Berlin despatch says: "The following words, held to indicate his personal feeling at Carlsruhe, occurred in Emperor William's speech: 'Hold your uniform in the pistol upon yourself and end the insults your king; who assaults your king's coat assaults your chief war lord.' The Bruswitz incident, it will be remembered, was that of a German army officer who ran through the body of a working man who had inadvertently brushed against him in a cafe, and who declined to apologise on the ground that no insult was intended."

PEKIN, Nov. 12.—The Tung Li Yamen has received a secret edict appointing Sheng Taotai director-general of railways, and granting him permission to construct the Hankow-Canton-Sonchow line. It also authorizes him to borrow twenty million taels; ten million taels to be furnished by the Tung Li Yamen from the last loan; the Northern superintendencies to furnish three million taels, and the southern superintendencies to furnish seven million taels. About forty million taels will be required for the construction of the line. Native material must be employed as far as possible on the Hankow lines, but foreign engineers may be engaged. It is rumored that the American syndicate tendered for this work may not have been accepted.

Sheng Taotai is the head of the telegraph administration in China, was the late Taotai of Tientsin. The edict for the construction of the Peking-Hankow railway was promulgated several years ago, but on recommendation of Chang Chi Tung, the viceroy of the two provinces, from whom Sheng Taotai has purchased the Hang Yang iron works construction was delayed. Chang Chi Tung was anxious that no order should be placed in Europe, for the material necessary for the line, declaring that in a few years more time this could be supplied from the Han Yang iron works. Hitherto these have been a failure, and it is said more than one attempt has been made to sell them to Europeans. As no orders have been placed in connection with the Peking-Hankow railway and in view of the special requirements of edict that native material must be employed as far as possible it is supposed that the director of railways expects to be able to utilize these iron works for railway construction.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The World to-day publishes the following: "The steamship Boyne, of the Mercantile Steamship Co. of London, arrived in port on Friday last from Gibraltar and Mediterranean ports. To-day Captain Fischer told a remarkable story to Collector Wilbreth, Law Officer Phelps and special duty Naval Officer Gurley of the customs department, as to why he had entered port without a manifest: "The British steamship Boyne lay at anchor off Smyrna, Turkey in Asia, on October 10. There had been several riots in Smyrna three or four days before. The din of another conflict reached the ears of the Boyne's captain about seven o'clock in the evening, and the cries of the victims assassinated came over the water. An hour afterwards a small boat came alongside the British steamship and an aged man begged permission to go on board. With him were six others, three of them women, all of them Armenian refugees. Captain Fischer assented, fed them, cared for them and gave them the protection of the British flag. Captain Fischer said he was bound for America and in order to be on the safe side the refugees registered as passengers."

"Not long afterwards a boat load of Turks under an officer rowed up alongside and the refugees came aboard. Captain Fischer admitted the refugees on his ship, but refused to deliver them over. He drew up his crew of baymen, and the Turkish officer said morning would give the British until morning to turn over the Armenians. After the Turks left the vessel, Captain Fischer manned a boat and moved stealthily from the ship to secure assistance. He visited an Italian man-of-war, and the commander denied his right to interfere. When dawn came the Minnesapolis appeared. Captain Fischer told his story and Admiral Thos. O. Selfridge, jr., said: 'We'll give you all the assistance you want. You'll take the refugees safely out of this port if I've got to bombard the town.'"

"The admiral ordered a barge with a detail of marines and bluejackets over to the British ship, with orders to hold her safe from an attack. The American consul was sent for and it was agreed that the Boyne should be released under escort of the Minnesapolis. The Armenians have just landed on Ellis Island."

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The Bulletin says: "A letter containing a duplicate of mail advices sent by a regular correspondent at Vladivostok to the Hong Kong press was received by the last China steamer, and was turned over to the Bulletin to-day. The communications show that the Czar is massing troops in the Vladivostok district and has already a number of naval vessels concentrated in northern waters."

It seems as if Salmon river, especially the North Fork of it, will be a busy camp throughout the winter months.

James Stinson Wintermute was born April 27, 1880, at St. Paul, Minn. His parents resided in Ontario, Canada. His boyhood years were passed in school in Canada. He entered Ann Arbor in 1879 to study medicine, and afterwards graduated in his chosen profession at Rush Medical College at Chicago. In April, 1883, Dr. Wintermute came to Tacoma, then little more than a village. He at once took a place in the front rank of the physicians of the place.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1896. BUTTER AND CHEESE.

It is often asked how it is that British Columbians do not produce butter enough for their own consumption. A very large quantity is imported into the province every year and the money paid for it goes to enrich foreigners and the people of Eastern Canada.

The dairying industry of Prince Edward Island may be said to be literally the creation of Professor Robertson. Its growth was phenomenally rapid, and, we may add, that both the butter and the cheese produced are remarkably good and command the highest prices.

What is to hinder the farmers of British Columbia following the example of the Islanders on the other side of the continent? The Government is ready to do for them what it has done for the Prince Edward Islanders, and no doubt if they go into the business energetically and co-operate harmoniously the same results will be produced.

British Columbians enjoy advantages which the dairymen and the stock-raisers of the Eastern Provinces would give a good deal to possess. The latter have a long and cold winter to contend against. The winter in many parts of British Columbia is not long and it is not very cold.

Cattle, particularly milk cows, require to be housed and fed for part of the year here, but the period is not nearly so long as in every province east of the Rocky Mountains. The pastures here are good for a considerably longer time than they are in the East.

The colonial policy of Spain is not conciliatory and not calculated to encourage the people to govern themselves. The old idea that the interests of a colony are to be made subservient to those of the mother country, that it must be kept in a state of abject dependence, and that it must pay tribute, is still prevalent in Spain.

Spain has two rebellious colonies on its hands, Cuba and the Philippine Islands. The insurrection in the latter seems to be quite as formidable as that in the former, and General Polavieja's drastic in his methods as General Weyler.

The population of the Philippine Islands is much larger than that of Cuba, being 7,000,000, and seems quite as determined to throw off the Spanish yoke. The colonial policy of Spain is not conciliatory and not calculated to encourage the people to govern themselves.

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paid \$23,000 until the close of the cheese making season. There would be bills of probably \$1,000 to come in after that, so that the total cost to the Dominion Treasury for dairy work in Prince Edward Island up to the end of the cheese making season did not exceed \$500 for the summer of 1895, and we turned out cheese and butter to the value of \$155,000.

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with the character of the journal from which it proceeds. Canadians are not dependent on United States trade for their commercial or their national existence. Properly regulated intimate commercial intercourse between them would be advantageous to both countries.

to the States quite as much as to Canada—but the idea that Canada cannot prosper without reciprocity at any price with the United States is a foolish one, and is not, we are glad to see, entertained by any considerable number of Canadians. The proper attitude to take and to maintain towards the States in the matter of commercial relations is one of complete independence.

Canadians should in all their dealings with the United States exhibit a most friendly spirit, but they should not cringe to their big neighbor or be too eager to obtain from it commercial favors. When the Liberals of this country a few years ago showed that they were prepared to part with their commercial independence to obtain reciprocity with the United States the Americans met their eager advances with coldness.

They wanted not only the commercial independence of Canadians but their political allegiance as well. And they would, no doubt, take the same ground again if the Liberal Government should give them to understand that they believe that reciprocity is essential to the prosperity of Canada.

But it is not; and the Americans should be made to see very clearly that it is not. Our American neighbors should be made to understand that we can hoe our own row just as well, and perhaps a little better, than they can. We shall lose nothing in the matter of trade or any other if we succeed in convincing them that we are independent of them and can get along without their assistance.

Mr. Labouchere writes very bitterly about Mrs. Castle's case. He seems to think that the plea of kleptomania is not valid under any circumstances. If he is right the plea of insanity should never be listened to, for kleptomania is a form of insanity. It is agreed on all hands that there is such a form of mental derangement, and it is naturally more readily recognized in persons who are rich or in easy circumstances than those who are poor.

If a rich woman takes to stealing and stealing things that she has no use for and is not in any way benefited by possessing it is only reasonable to conclude that she is not right in her mind. A little observation and inquiry will show whether the thefts are caused by an inordinate desire to possess the property of other people or by an uncontrollable impulse to steal whatever she can lay her hands on.

When a person commits an act for which no reason can be assigned, and keeps on committing it—tears his clothes, for instance—is it wrong or foolish or unreasonable to conclude that he is suffering from mental disorder? We think that this conclusion is the only one sensible people can arrive at. It is harder in the matter of kleptomania to come to this conclusion in the case of a poor person than in that of a rich one, for the poor man may have a temptation to steal in order to obtain what he really needs, and yielding to a temptation of that kind is weakness and wickedness but not insanity. But that the poor as well as the rich are afflicted with kleptomania is beyond a doubt.

It can easily be understood why judges and juries are unwilling to admit the plea of kleptomania, for if they once did so in what they believed to be a genuine case of mental derangement, thousands of sane thieves would, to escape the punishment they deserved, make the same plea, and it might in time become very difficult indeed to convict a clever thief. The same difficulty has to be met in admitting the plea of insanity in cases of murder. The proof of the madness of the murderer must be very clear indeed before the plea of insanity can be admitted.

It seems to us that a woman in Mrs. Castle's circumstances who steals hotel candlesticks and fans and opera glasses must be deranged and is not fit to be allowed to be at large without a watcher at her side. The most singular part of her case is that her husband did not discover her malady before she fell into the hands of justice. One would suppose that persons living in the same house with a kleptomaniac and knowing her intimately would not be long in finding out her derangement.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

Hon. Mr. Tarte's Movements—Vancouver Assizes—Customs Changes at Westminster.

The Nest Egg Will Have Its Own Compressor Plant—Mining Notes.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Nov. 13.—The banquet to Hon. Mr. Tarte will take place in the Hotel Vancouver on Tuesday evening. The minister is expected to arrive on Monday from New Westminster and will be presented with addresses by the City Council, Board of Trade, Liberal Association and other public bodies.

A letter received from ex-Alderman Gavin by Mr. T. Mathews, his agent here, dated Capetown, October 10, would appear to prove that the rumors of his death are false. Mr. Gavin says that the recent Matabele rising has unsettled business very much, and he thinks it will be some time before the country resumes its normal condition.

The ships lying at Hastings mill were all gaily decorated with bunting yesterday occasioning a good deal of wonder amongst those who noticed the display and were not cognizant of the occasion. Mr. H. J. Newton, cashier of the Hastings Mills Co., was married in the morning to Mrs. H. M. Watmough, late of the city hospital, at St. James church, by Rev. H. G. Levesley-Clint.

Passengers on the incoming train yesterday report snow falling heavily at North Bend as they came through. There is a scarcity of workmen at Quenelle in Cariboo, and Mr. J. J. Nickson, of the Golden River Co., Ltd., has written to Mayor Collins stating that he can give employment to 100 men all winter, as the company's works will be continued until March. The wages offered are \$2.50 per day for earth men and \$3 for good timber men, board costing \$7 per week.

The constitutional duty of the Small Debts court having been established, Police Magistrate Russell holds a Small Debts court every morning at 10:30. Among the passengers for the Slovan yesterday was Dr. Bell-Irving, who goes up on business connected with some of the enterprises with which he is connected. The survey of the line from Hope to Ladner will be proceeded with in a few days by the party who are now in the mountains on behalf of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway.

A trainload of Fraser river salmon was dispatched over the G. N. railway yesterday for Eastern cities. Mr. A. M. Bullock, an insurance agent charged with doing business in the city yesterday deposited with the department the sum required by law, was yesterday fined \$20, and paid the fine under protest. Apropos of this case the following quotation from the Montreal and Financial Chronicle of Monday will be of interest.

"The Citizens' Fire Insurance Co., of Columbia, S.C., has collapsed. Its net worth was 'accept everything and pay nothing.' Its policies were offered by Mr. Frank W. Anthony, of Brooklyn, whose circulars soliciting business have been sent to agents in Canada. The secretary will be prosecuted, as not a few others ought to be who have offered wild-cat insurance in Canada. It is believed policies in this company have been accepted here, but not having complied with the law affecting all insurance companies it had no right to do any business at all.

Mr. F. R. Stewart yesterday picked up a piece of ore from the Two Friends, Slovan, mine in Mr. C. T. Dunbar's office, and as he was a student in the Manchester Mining School, he assayed it himself for practice. It ran 458 ounces silver and 7 per cent lead. The assay is among the richest samples of silver ore ever seen here. A large cash offer was made yesterday and refused by H. P. McCraney, manager of the Big Chief Co., Rossland.

Yesterday Golden Cache changed hands at \$1.50, 5,000 shares being bought by St. Francis parties at that figure. The first transfer this morning was at \$1.55. Mr. C. C. Eldridge, of the late firm of Major & Eldridge, is again in business, having re-opened the retail department of the firm on Water street. The expressions of gratification that Mr. Eldridge has made another start and wishes for his success are universal.

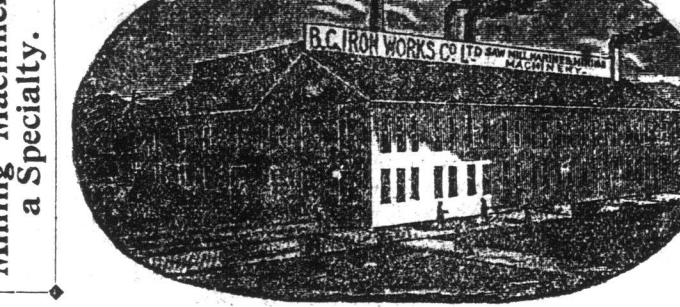
Foot Prints in the Sands of Time.



For others to follow. We are meeting all competition. No use buying wholesale, that is a day of the past, nothing in it. We are retailing at jobbers' prices. We have got them at last—Raisins, Currants and Peas. Look out for us, we have a corker in prices. Everything A 1, or your money back and no kick.

Finest Creamery Butter, 25¢
Finest Dairy Butter, 2 lbs. for 35¢
Cowichean Butter, 35¢
Flour up another peg. Hams and Bacon 50¢

Dixie H. Ross & Co., Government St.



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Corner Alexander Street and Westminster Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
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Yesterday. The interment took place at Odd Fellows' cemetery, Sapperton. Messrs. Layfield & Salt, of this city, will build the new machine works for Mr. John Peck's foundry. Hon. Mr. Tarte and party made a trip up the Fraser to-day with Mr. Coste, C.E., with a view of seeing for himself what are needed as permanent improvements. Addresses were presented by the corporations and Liberal associations en route. Hon. Mr. Tarte said the government would inaugurate a generous policy in regard to British Columbia. The party left Chilliwack this afternoon for New Westminster. To-morrow, Saturday, the North and South Arms and the Sandheads will be inspected.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Nov. 13.—At a conference between a committee of the municipal council, and a committee of the board of trade, it was arranged that the city council would meet Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, on his arrival present him with a civic address, and entertain him at the Hotel Wilson. After this the board of trade will present an address to the minister. It is expected that Mr. Tarte will reach Nanaimo about Wednesday. Arrangements have been completed for the production of "The Pirates of Penzance" by the Nanaimo Operatic Society, at Wellington on Thursday, the 19th, and at Duncan on the 20th. A special train has been chartered to go to Duncan, to leave Nanaimo at 5 o'clock and return at 10 o'clock. The Nanaimo contingent came to come home. The performance is under the auspices of Maple Leaf Lodge No. 15, K. of P., and the lodge is giving a dance and supper in the hall after the performance, to which all present are invited. The regular price of a special train is \$75, and the E. & N. Railway Company have generously intimated that they will give the \$75 as a special donation to the Duncan's entertainment will also be donated by the K. of P. to the Nanaimo hospital.

ROSSLAND. [From the Rosslander.] The excellent showing on the Iron Colt continues and local members of the company are elated with the prospects. Cross-cutting continues from the bottom of the 32-foot shaft on the Phoenix, where a vein running from 18 inches to two feet is being followed. Samples brought in from time to time were put together for assay on Monday and \$34 in value obtained. The tunnel on the High Ore, adjoining the lunge, is in about 100 feet, and work is carried on steadily in it. This tunnel is expected to cross the ledge when run about 200 feet, and then at a depth of 150 feet. Already small stringers of ore have been met. High Ore has a very wide surface showing, and so far as indications go has the Jumbo lead. Two samples taken from the Silver Bell by a representative of the Rosslander, gave a value upon assay of \$72.47 and \$41.16 to the ton, chiefly in silver, but with gold, lead and copper as well. It is evident that the output

will help you. Hadyan is a purely vegetable preparation, but is a powerful one. Hadyan restores, rebuilds, renews the frame of life. It is for man. It is man's best friend. If you suffer from weakness, from impaired or lost vitality, from nervousness, from indigestion, from the method, if you have used up your kidneys or injured your liver you should write and learn all about the Great Hadyan. Circulars and testimonials free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., SAN FRANCISCO, California. The hand of fate hevers over the nurse, the youth who in error has dashed the cup of life to the floor. It is a fearful horror to be as strong as an ox to-day, to be as weak as a kitten to-morrow. It is a solemn warning; it shows the need. Catch yourself in the nick of time. If you cannot help yourself!

HOLLAND LANDING, Nov. 13.—John Grant, an old man who lived in a hole in a bank of earth and covered it with leaves and brush, was nearly burned to death by the brush catching fire, and was sent to Toronto for treatment, but is not expected to recover.

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THE CITY.

Mr. WILLIAM G. McMYN, of Midway, has been gazetted deputy registrar of the County court of Yale.

KASLO City has now a regularly appointed police magistrate in the person of Mr. Ebon E. Chipman.

The capital stock of the Lanark Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. has been increased from \$200,000 to \$375,000.

The Liberal association have decided to entertain Hon. Mr. Tarte at a banquet during his approaching visit to this city.

The Nip & Tuck Gold Hydraulic Mining Co. hold a special general meeting at Vancouver on the 9th prox., to consider proposals for the disposal of the company's property.

MESSRS. J. R. GRANT and E. C. Senkler, the latter a brother of Barrister J. H. Senkler, of Vancouver, have made application to be called to the bar of the B. C. Supreme court.

Mr. J. D. GRAHAM, the government agent at Revelstoke, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate for the Revelstoke, Illecillewaet, Lardeau and Trout Lake mining divisions of West Kootenay.

The British Columbia Electric Co., of Tacoma, was last Monday formally registered to do business in this city. The company is capitalized at \$10,000, and has been organized for the purpose of equipping fire and burglar alarm systems, etc., in this province and in the State of Washington.

BARRISTERS Yarwood & Young, of Nanaimo, give notice in the Gazette of yesterday of an application shortly to be made to the provincial house for the incorporation of a railway company to build from Nanaimo to Alberni, with the usual supplementary and incidental powers and privileges.

The Grand Forks Gold Mining Co., which has just been granted incorporation with capital stock of \$1,500,000, has been formed by Messrs. H. A. Hendrickson, J. A. Elliott, W. K. White, L. R. Perrine and J. K. Johnson, for the purpose primarily of acquiring and developing the "Little Volcanic," "Mascott," and "Indian Queen" claims, at Brown's camp, on the north fork of the Kettle river.

The Cascade Water, Power and Light Co. will seek incorporation by private act at the next session of the provincial legislature, with power to take so much of the water of Boundary and Kettle creeks as may be necessary for the purposes of the company. It is proposed to supply water, light and power to Midway, Anacoda, Greenwood, Grand Forks and Cascade City, as well as to the smelters and mines in the neighborhood.

MESSRS. George Turner, Patrick Clark, J. A. Finch, E. C. Loring and W. S. Norman have given notice of an application for a private bill for the incorporation of the British Columbia Power & Light Co.; their object is to develop and utilize a water power on the "Pend Oreille" and to supply light and power to the mines, towns, cities and villages of West Kootenay—more particularly Rossland and Trail.

HON. MR. JUSTICE McCOILL was yesterday sworn in by Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem, and having taken the usual oaths of office will, it is understood, be prepared to enter upon his duties at once, although three months' leave is usually given to a judge on appointment. Mr. Justice McCoill has been appointed for the New Westminster district, but has the same power as other members of the British Columbia Supreme court bench of presiding in any court in the province.

MESSRS. Isaac Churchill, Robt. Hampton, Thomas Hood, H. Stead, and W. J. Spracklin, all of New Westminster, have taken the preliminary steps towards the establishment of one of the three new canneries to be erected next spring on the Fraser river. In the development of their plans they have organized an incorporated Colonial Canning Co., Ltd., of which they are the provisional trustees. The capital stock is \$30,000 in \$100 shares; the head offices will be at New Westminster; and the manufacture of fish manures, etc., as well as salmon canning is contemplated.

The new mining companies incorporated in British Columbia during the week just passed are somewhat less numerous than usual, Rossland supplying the majority. Here is the list with the amount at which each is capitalized: Bonanza Mountain Gold Mining Co., of Grand Forks; with capital stock of \$1,500,000. Ethel Group Gold Mining Co., of Rossland; \$1,500,000. Grand Forks Gold Mining Co., of Grand Forks; \$1,500,000. Montezuma Gold Mining Co., of Rossland; \$1,000,000. Two Friends Mine, of Vancouver; \$240,000.

An important court-martial over the conduct of stoker Davis, of H.M.S. Imperieuse, was held on board the flagship yesterday, resulting in Davis being sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The charge against the accused has been pending for a long time, and although amounting to the serious one of stabbing one of his shipmates, his brother sailors have had much sympathy for Davis and think his act was largely provoked. The row in which the assault was committed occurred with a man named Foley, but as to how it was brought about there seems to be a diversity of opinion. In the conflict, however, Foley was badly cut and has since been confined to the naval hospital. Another sailor, on board H.M.S. Icarus, was also ordered to be incarcerated yesterday, receiving a sentence of something like 42 days for misbehavior.

The case of Cowan v. Carthew occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Walkem all day yesterday. Plaintiff, under an assignment from her husband, M. H. Cowan, of an alleged claim, brought action for \$1,250 for commission in procuring for Carthew an investment of \$5,000 by Messrs. Munn & Holland in the shares of the Carlisle canneries, managed by defendant at Carlisle, on the Skeena. The evidence for plaintiff was that given by Mr. Cowan, and that for the defence by Messrs. Carthew, Shaw and Joshua Holland. A non-suit was moved for by the defendant, but not granted, as the court decided that the evidence in behalf of plaintiff was insufficient, in view of the statements made

on the part of the defence, to enable the court to give judgment for plaintiff. The action was therefore dismissed with costs. Mr. A. Martin for plaintiff; Mr. A. L. Belyea for the defendant.

The Trail Creek News has recently undergone considerable enlargement and improvement. It is now an eight page six column paper and having within a year had three enlargements, may be considered as very much alive.

The date for the completion of the provincial assessment rolls has been extended until the 31st of December. The duties of the courts of revision and appeal are to be completed and the rolls finally revised by the 15th of January.

The annual general meeting of the Y.W.C.A. will be held at the rooms of the Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday evening next, when the reports of the last year's work will be presented and addresses delivered by members of the city clergy.

At the residence of Mrs. Noah Shakespeare yesterday afternoon the members of the W. C. T. U. attended a pleasant parlor social. There was not a very large attendance, but this was hardly expected in view of the stormy and disagreeable day.

The Mining News is the name of a new journalistic venture in Montreal. It is a large quarto of eight pages and contains a large variety of interesting matter, much of it relating to British Columbia, which has manifestly caught on in Canada's commercial capital.

At a meeting of the directors of the Silver Band Mining Co., Ltd., on Saturday last the first issue of 20,000 shares was closed, all these shares having been taken up by the directors and their friends. A further issue of shares at 25 cents was made, and prospectuses with applications for these shares, and any other information, can be obtained at the offices, 74 Wharf street.

REV. G. H. RALEY, of Kitimaat, who has been making an extended visit to the East accompanied by Mrs. Raley and their baby boy, has arrived here on his way back to his Northern home. During his absence Mr. Raley visited friends in England and also spent some time in Ontario addressing missionary meetings. Miss Long of Toronto accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Raley west, and will act as a missionary teacher at Kitimaat.

PRIVATE letters from Colorado Springs announce the death there on the 1st instant, of Thomas D. Lindsey, for several years a member of the city police force here and Chinook interpreter in the Victoria criminal courts. The deceased was a comparatively young man—still in his thirties—but consumption and years ago laid his relentless hold upon him. He leaves a widow and several children, besides a number of brothers who reside in the Saanich and Lulu Island farming districts.

MR. ROBERT LANSING, one of the counsel appointed to represent the United States at the coming Behring Sea commission, arrived in town last night accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Lansing. The party is from the Driard. Mr. Lansing is from Water town, New York, and is one of the most prominent members of the bar of his state. He was one of the United States counsel at the Paris arbitration, and his present appointment shows that his services have been appreciated by his government.

At the A.O.U.W. hall on Wednesday evening the Companions of the Forest entertained a large number of friends who had gathered by invitation. Mrs. Lang had charge of the programme, in itself a guarantee of enjoyment. Mrs. Dudgeon opened the proceedings with a vocal solo, which was followed by a very cleverly rendered serio-comic song by Miss May King. Mr. T. Dooley, who never fails to provoke laughter, succeeded in his role three times consecutively. Miss Dora Wolf recited with pleasing dramatic effect, and Miss Annie Carter gave a charming little vocal solo in which Mr. James Pilling took the part of the rear assisted with his sweet tenor. Mr. Pilling, who is always a welcome performer, also contributed a couple of solos; and dancing to music provided by Messrs. A. Wolf and F. Sehl closed the proceedings.

THE LAWRENCE CASE

The extended preliminary hearing of the J.A. Lawrence false pretences charge was concluded in the city police court yesterday, the case being sent for trial to the higher court. For the accused, Mr. E. E. Bowell made an exhaustive address lasting over an hour. Reviewing the evidence at length, he claimed that it had not been shown by the prosecution that the accused had made any false pretences. He also endeavored to bring about the sale of the quarter interest in the Goldstream claims. Touching on the contradictory evidence given by Capt. McCallum and Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Bowell argued that Capt. McCallum's account was not supported by any other evidence, and that no jury would convict upon the evidence presented.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, Q. C., followed on the same side, taking similar ground to Mr. Bowell, and arguing that in any event the case should never have come into the criminal courts, for if Captain McCallum had felt himself aggrieved his remedy was by a civil action. Magistrate Macrae in announcing that he would send the case to a higher court for trial, remarked that the direct contradiction of the evidence made the case eminently one that should go before a jury, instead of being decided by him. He would refrain, however, from using the word "commit," as if he did so the judge of the Supreme court, he would, therefore, in sending the case up for trial, bind the accused over in the sum of \$5,000 personally, and one surety of \$5,000, to appear for trial. Mr. M. King, who has been Mr. Lawrence's bondsman since the beginning of the case, again became security for him. Mr. Lawrence against Captain McCallum were called in the police court yesterday morning, but were again adjourned until November 19.

OGALLALA, Neb., Nov. 11.—The Union Pacific passenger, eastbound from Denver, struck a broken rail here to-day. One tourist, two chair cars and one Pullman were turned over in the ditch. A number of passengers were injured, but none were seriously hurt.

MORE WARSHIPS.

North Pacific Fleet to Be Strengthened in the Immediate Future.

A Guardship to Be Stationed at Esquimalt as Auxiliary to the Forts.

From a reliable source it is learned that in accordance with the intention of the Imperial government to strengthen the naval force of the Empire at the principal stations throughout the world, the North Pacific fleet is to be materially added to in the number of vessels and their efficiency also. The present fleet at Esquimalt, with the exception of the flagship Imperieuse, which is a first-class armored twin screw cruiser of 5,400 tons, is in these days somewhat behind the times when compared with the magnificent fighting machines which Great Britain has been turning out of late at a rate that has astonished the world and which other nations cannot hope to emulate. Now before many months, Esquimalt will have a fleet of effective up-to-date warships that will be fit to sweep the seas any force that can be placed in the Pacific by any other power.

The North Pacific fleet at present consists, besides the flagship, of five vessels: the Satellite, third class, screw cruiser, 1,130 tons; the Ionian, screw sloop, 970 tons; the Wild Swan, screw gunboat, 755 tons; and the Comus, third class screw cruiser, 2,350 tons. The first move towards strengthening the fleet has already been decided upon, for in a few weeks the Satellite will be relieved by a vessel three times her size, the Phaeton, a twin-screw second-class cruiser of 4,320 tons. Among the changes, too, will be the stationing of a guardship at Esquimalt as an auxiliary of protection auxiliary to the fortifications, and steel vessels of the latest pattern, speedier, larger and more heavily armed than those now composing the fleet, will be stationed here. How many vessels are to be sent has not been learned, but that the fleet will be made much larger than at present is certain.

All these changes are not made with a view to menacing other nations, but with the intention of guarding Canada's western shores; also to be able to send warships to the East in case of the Suez canal route being closed in the event of a war with European power, and so that on the Pacific there may be a fleet that can co-operate with the North Atlantic fleet if necessary. It may be noted that the British fleet on the North Atlantic is being enormously strengthened, the practice being to station the North Atlantic fleet to make the summer headquarters at Halifax and to winter in the West Indies. The intention is for the future to have two fleets, one at Halifax and the other at Esquimalt.

The Powerful or Terrible, enormous first class cruisers of 14,200 tons, it is thought, will be sent to Halifax, and there will be gathered together such a huge fleet of warships that the Iks has never been seen before in the waters of this continent. The intention is to have the Pacific and Atlantic fleets under such conditions that they can co-operate, and besides this the South African fleet will be in a position to act with the West Indian fleet if necessary.

A recent order-in-council has been passed by the Imperial authorities to the effect that in future three torpedo boat destroyers are to be attached to each flagship. Admiral Palliser could not be seen yesterday in regard to the coming changes in the Pacific fleet, but that changes will be made as indicated is not yet arranged, the details of which will be given in the next issue of the paper.

THE "FLYING DUTCHMAN."

Captain Gustav Hansen, commonly known as "The Flying Dutchman," a pirate and poacher on seal rookeries, etc., is on his way to Victoria. He arrived in Portland some days ago on the steamer Mount Lebanon, having left his schooner, the Josephine, at Yokohama, that he might proceed to Victoria and collect \$12,350 which he claims to be due him under the modus vivendi for constructive damages for having been driven out of Behring sea and thus prevented from sealing. "It is now eighteen years since I first came on the Pacific," the captain in a recent interview remarked, "and during the great part of that time I have been engaged in sealing. I have been kept a prisoner in Siberia for six months, with my crew, without being given a hearing, and escaping from the Russians have on my very next voyage been taken to Sitka as a prisoner on board an American man of war. It was in 1890-91, with the schooner Idalia, sailing out of Victoria, under the British flag, that I and my vessel first gained the "Flying Dutchman" notoriety. One night I slipped out from between the cutters Iral and Beak which were watching me, and by morning had taken 491 skins and was well on my way toward the Japan coast.

In 1893, with the schooner Emma, I was seized by the Russians off Saghalien island and with my crew of ten men taken to Vladivostok. Here we were kept prisoners for six months without being given a hearing. At the end of that time we were all suffering from scurvy. When I was released, it was to be sentenced to four months' additional imprisonment. I knew I could not stand any more of the Russian grub, and when I was released, I bribed the guards and allowed us to reach the steamers. Five of the men stowed away on the English steamer while myself and five others were secreted on board the Japanese ship, all hands being safely landed in Yokohama.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The Kinshui Maru, one of the regular liners of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, arrived on the Sonnd Wednesday after discharging her foreign cargo of tea, silk and curios comes to Esquimalt dry dock for a cleaning up, after which she will return to the Sound and load one of the most important cargoes ever sent out of Seattle. She will take out nearly 1,000,000 pounds of Texas cotton, the first shipment of the kind ever sent from Seattle, and the cargo will also include one thousand tons of steel rails from Eastern rolling mills for Japan and China, and 2,000 tons of flour. The Kinshui Maru is a big vessel, 362 feet long and has a tonnage of 5,400, and will probably have not less than 5,000 tons out.

At 5 o'clock last evening the O. R. & N. liner Mount Lebanon, bound for Hong Port and the Orient, tied up to the outer wharf and will discharge before leaving for Comox this morning nearly 200 tons of freight for Victoria. She also has many passengers, including several Asiatic passengers. After receiving her cargo, coal at Comox, she returns to Victoria, contrary to expectation, and will take on some very heavy shipments for Honolulu and Oriental ports.

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BRIDGE LEGISLATION.

The bridge loan by-law was taken up again, in committee of the whole, when the council met last evening, Mayor Beaven presiding, and Ald. Cameron, Wilson, Sparks, Partridge, Williams and Macmillan, also present. The Mayor called attention to the fact that if the loan is made for twenty-five years, as decided last meeting, instead of for forty-nine years as first proposed, the annual charge for interest and sinking fund will be increased from \$5,500 to \$8,000. He thought this added burden upon the revenue of next year would not be popular and might make it more difficult to pass the by-law, and he therefore suggested that this section be reconsidered so as to make the loan for forty-nine years. This was agreed to. It is provided that the city shall have the right to purchase any of the debentures after twenty-five years. The by-law was reported complete with amendments, read a third time and passed. It was decided that the voting on the by-law by the electors shall take place on Saturday, November 28, Mr. W. K. Bull to be as usual the returning officer.

The regulations to govern tramway traffic on the Point Ellice pile bridge were then taken up in committee. They limit the weight of cars with their loads to 8½ tons, the number of passengers in each car to 30, the speed to four miles an hour; and provide that the distance between cars on the bridge shall be at least 200 feet, and that cars and other vehicles shall not be on the truss at the same time. The regulations were reported, read a third time and passed, and the council adjourned at 9 p.m.

Ald. Marchant has posted up on the city hall bulletin board notice that he will move at the next council meeting that the Wards by-law be submitted to the electors on January 14 at the same time and polling places as fixed for the election of aldermen.

TRAIL CREEK.

(From the Trail Creek News.) The Arlington, on the north fork of the Salmon, has been sold to J. E. Jackson and partners. The average result from a large number of carefully selected samples gave \$72 in all values, gold predominating. The ore is a smelting product. Hugh McNeil, a man of about fifty years of age, has been sentenced to four months in the rock pile at Rossland. McNeil started out to make a clean up in the Creamery district, and came near proving successful. He had prepared a letter, to which he had signed the name of Theodore Day, authorizing McNeil to "regulate" every milk ranch the reservation known as the Trail Creeks district, and this he proceeded to do by assessing each house \$50.

TWENTY-THIRD CELEBRATION.

It was indeed a pleasant experience to exchange the deluge of rain for the festivities of the ball room of the A.O.U.W. hall last evening. The occasion was the twenty-third anniversary of Court Vancouver, No. 5765, and either through the popularity of the order or the well remembered successes of the society's celebrations in the past, there was a splendid attendance. The society's usual decorations ornamented the hall, and the arrangements of the affair were in all the hands of the following competent general committee: Henry Walker, J. Speede, J. Davies, J. Randolph, T. Carter, A. E. Greenwood, W. Hall, W. Bowman, R. Godding and W. J. Wilson, secretary; Wm. Hall, treasurer; W. J. Coward, J. B.; R. Godding, J. B.; and P. Davies, P.O.R.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11.—Governor Oates, in his annual message sent to the legislature to-day, recites numerous cases of lynching in the state during the last two years, and adds that not a single case shows that any person was punished for taking the law in their own hands.

Albion Iron Works Co., LIMITED.

Engineers... Iron Founders. Boiler Makers.

Manufacturers of Marine and Land Engines, Boilers, Etc. Fish Canning and Mining Machinery. Hydraulic Giants, Pipes and Sinking Pumps for Mines. French Ranges, Stoves, Grates, Etc.

Sole Agents for Henry K. Worthington's Steam Pumps. Ingersoll Rock Drill Co.'s Steam Rock Drills.

No. 6 CHATHAM STREET, VICTORIA, B.C. No. 71 STORE STREET.

JUST OPENED... The Meakin Hotel, AT TRAIL, B. C. The best appointed in the Kootenay Country, with all modern improvements. The Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. MRS. M. A. MEAKIN, Prop.

November = and = December. During these months every subscriber to THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST renewing a subscription for one year and enclosing five cents to cover cost of mailing, will receive a copy of the beautiful lithograph "LISTENING TO THE BIRDS."

FREE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO The Semi-Weekly Colonist. Renew now and secure one of these pictures in addition to the paper to the end of 1897.

They Say A good salesman can sell you anything. Our motto is "to sell you what you want," making customers and retaining them; not selling customers and losing them. Jim Maynard's Boot and Shoe Store, Douglas St., opp. City Hall.

LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

TUPPER IN MONTREAL

The Policy of the Conservative Party Outlined by Its Leader.

Action of the Governor-General Criticized—The School Question.

On the occasion of Sir Charles Tupper passing through Montreal en route for England he was tendered a reception by the Liberal-Conservative Club of that city.

The Chairman explained that the meeting was of quite an informal character, a few of the members of the club having met simply to hear from Sir Charles a word or two, en passant, of what happened since they had last had the pleasure of hearing him, and also to wish him bon voyage.

Sir Charles Tupper, whose rising was received with cheers, expressed regret that he had not hitherto had an opportunity of becoming more widely personally acquainted with the supporters of the party in the Province of Quebec.

PROTECTION OF ALL CANADIAN INDUSTRIES that they believed to be absolutely essential to the progress and prosperity of Canada.

A POLICY FOR EVERY SECTION. You found him going in one section of the country and saying what his principles were, and then going into another section and declaring a policy as antagonistic to the other as day is to night.

UNDEFINING AND DISREPUTABLE POSITION for a public man to occupy, he (Sir Charles) could not imagine. They all wanted to see the Manitoba school question settled by a policy that should do right and justice; they wanted to see it removed from the arena of Dominion politics, where it should never have had a place.

dearly purchased if the great party to which he had the honor to belong could be induced to present to the people such a policy and principle that should characterize the leaders of the country.

THE TRADE QUESTION? For eighteen long years they had been telling the people of this country that the National Policy was robbing the mass of the people of this country; that it was a foul injury, and that it was destructive to the best interests of Canada, and after pledging themselves to the utter annihilation of that policy, they were trying to scramble on to the Liberal-Conservative platform and steal their policy.

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MR. LAURIER'S COMMENTS. Severe as necessarily were his own comments in regard to the Governor-General, he considered that Mr. Laurier's were infinitely more severe, because, instead of being able to show the slightest precedent, or ground, or authority for the policy, he had pleaded by himself, he actually claimed His Excellency as his partisan, and claimed the support of the Governor-General as assisting him in reference to the country.

THE WHOLE FOREIGN POLICY of this country. If a member of Lord Salisbury's cabinet of to-day, or of Lord Rosebery's cabinet of yesterday, if an English Minister had been guilty of such an act of complete folly and indiscretion as that the Prime Minister would call upon him, the next hour, to give up his portfolio, and if it were possible to suppose that a Prime Minister in England could be guilty of perpetrating such an act of folly, he would not have a colleague who would be guilty of sitting in his cabinet an hour afterwards. Yet Mr. Laurier went, with an absence of knowledge of everything that was important to the people of this country, by this act of supreme folly and indiscretion, placed himself completely in the hands of the country with which he declared himself willing to hold negotiations for free trade.

ALL THROUGH ONE GATE. Let us fancy a state of affairs like this: Suppose that nothing to eat could be raised or produced in the Empire of Great Britain, which all the ports of England were so effectively and continuously blockaded that no food could be imported for a year.

ONE OF THE MADDEST ACTS ever perpetrated by anybody. If the object of the government of which Mr. Laurier was the head, or supposed to be the head, had been to throw the most complete discredit upon every profession that the party had made, it could not have worked more industriously and successfully than it had during the brief time it had been in power.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY HAD BEEN LOST. He would, he said, only refer to one subject more, and that was one of the greatest and gravest outrages ever perpetrated by any person holding the position of the head of the government. It was in regard to the Governor-General's warrant, the present government professed to be the great reformer, and yet their first act was to assume the responsibility for the acts of the Governor-General as detailed in the correspondence between His Excellency and himself (Sir Charles) and to trample under foot every principle for which Baldwin and Lafontaine fought. He had found in Toronto that if Her Majesty were to commit such an act in regard to any administration, by which she had been surrounded, so unconstitutional and so unparliamentary an act was adopted by the Governor-General, she could not find a single statesman within the realm of the British Empire that would undertake to form a cabinet for her.

THE RETURN OF THE CONSTITUTION. The next thing was when they asked the Governor-General to violate the statute in regard to supplies, a matter which His Excellency had said was foreseen, but which they wanted him to say was unforeseen.

SECOND MATE KELLY, of the bark Speke, now lying at Esquimaux, was going to appear before Mr. E. Baynes Reed, J. P., yesterday, on a charge of aggravated assault. The complaint was made by three of the crew, who alleged that they had been treated badly by the mate on the voyage from Victoria to Esquimaux.

MANILA'S BLACK HOLE.

A Hundred and Sixty-Nine Men Pinned in a Dungeon Forty Feet Square.

Terrific Suffering—Fifty-Four Suffocated Victims—A Veritable Hell Upon Earth.

[From the New York Herald.] HONG KONG, Oct. 1.—The following horrible experiences of the Black Hole of Manila, Philippine islands, are told by Tung Teo a half-caste native, who is one of the leaders in the movement on the part of the islanders to throw off the yoke of the Spanish authorities.

"The Black Hole of Manila? It is a living grave. Its constructor is a high-priest of hell. One day during August I was riding with a hundred Mestizos through the wood near Manila. My brothers, Tung Min and Tung Dow, were with me. Suddenly we heard the galloping of horses. A moment afterward came the rattle of rifles and the clang of sabres. We were surrounded. Back to back we fought down the bloody road to the river. Although I was through the smoke I could hear the clash of swords, the groans, cries and shrill articulations of fighting men. Then I felt senseless from this blow on the head.

BEATEN TO DEATH. My life was saved because I was a leader. My fate was to be a more horrible one. We were marched two and two into Manila as the Spanish horses. We were hooted by the hundreds of men in the streets, and scoured as we passed. We were sullen and silent. Who ever saw a Mestizo complain? A hundred other revolutionists had been captured that day, and we all entered the hole together. The weather was appalling hot and those of us who were out in the light suffered terribly.

DELIRIOUS BERSERKEY. "In their delirium some of the men would moan horrible blasphemies in the darkness. 'The Spaniards are Christians,' a shrill voice would cry; 'we are not. They are torturing us for their Christ, who died to save sinners.'

LIKE WILD BEASTS. "We must have been a source of great enjoyment to the Spanish officers. All the afternoon they came in couples and threes to gaze at us through the gratings. They laughed and talked and asked us how we felt. We stayed and crushed together in gasping silence. What was the use of replying?

TO DEATH? We did not know. Another two hours passed. Two men who had been crushed in the stagnant and stinking corners had died. This meant more air for the rest of us. At six o'clock there came another rattle at the door, another delicious draught of air, and Han Kai's brother was thrust in among us.

FRESH AIR AT LAST. "I reached the little door, toppled over

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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT. Large Pots 1/3 each (English Rate). Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which can safely be used in domestic practice for such ills as rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, inflamed eyes, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, as well as sores on the chest. In all such cases, and, indeed, in a host of others, we have found CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT invaluable."

STATE ONE P. S. BAILY, Presd. Established 1880. Sampling Works. A general Order Market. Largest works in Colorado. Mon. to Sat. 10 to 5. Address STATE ONE, DENVER, CO. Denver, Colo. Gold bullion bought.

Columbia Commercial College. Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. SHORTHAND, TELEGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, LANGUAGES, BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS, ETC.

Co., Montreal. The Policy of the Conservative Party Outlined by Its Leader. Action of the Governor-General Criticized—The School Question. On the occasion of Sir Charles Tupper passing through Montreal en route for England he was tendered a reception by the Liberal-Conservative Club of that city. Mr. Richard White, one of the presidents of the club, occupied the chair and there was a numerous attendance of members and others. The Chairman explained that the meeting was of quite an informal character, a few of the members of the club having met simply to hear from Sir Charles a word or two, en passant, of what happened since they had last had the pleasure of hearing him, and also to wish him bon voyage. Sir Charles Tupper, whose rising was received with cheers, expressed regret that he had not hitherto had an opportunity of becoming more widely personally acquainted with the supporters of the party in the Province of Quebec. He then went on to say that a great deal had happened since he last addressed an audience in this city. The government of the country had changed, and those to whom, for the last eighteen years, had been confided the control of public affairs had taken their seats on the left of the Speaker, and were known—and he trusted they would be known for a short time ("Hear, hear," and laughter)—as "the loyal and constitutional opposition." But, although they had changed sides of the house, they had not changed their principles. ("Never.") They had fallen, but they had fallen in a good cause, and with their faces to the foe, defending the right and those principles that had distinguished the great Liberal-Conservative party of Canada in the past, and to which they still adhered as firmly as ever. (Applause.) They went to the country with an open avowal of their policy; they went to the country maintaining as the great cardinal principle of the party that PROTECTION OF ALL CANADIAN INDUSTRIES that they believed to be absolutely essential to the progress and prosperity of Canada. On another great and important question, and which had unhappily divided the people of this country, perhaps, never before, the Manitoba school question; they uttered no uncertain sound; they stated that they had endeavored to uphold the standard of law and order and the constitution of the country. (Applause.) But they believed that it was due to the country at large that they should hold fast by the principles that were embedded in the constitution of the country, as represented by the British North America Act, under which Confederation took place, and which the Judicial Committee of the Queen's Privy Council gave its decision as to what the constitution required "at the hands of the government," they did not waver or shrink for one moment from endeavoring to carry out the law and constitution of the country, as thus expounded. (Applause.) But they found themselves opposed by gentlemen who, he had no hesitation saying, had obtained power in a manner that reflected no credit upon them. He believed that the history of any country enjoying parliamentary government would be searched in vain to find a parallel for the means by which Mr. Laurier obtained the position he occupies to-day. Instead of meeting the party to whose law and constitution he had a frank, candid and fair avowal of his policy and principles, you looked in vain for any open, candid, frank declaration of the principles that actuated the party of which he was leader. A POLICY FOR EVERY SECTION. You found him going in one section of the country and saying what his principles were, and then going into another section and declaring a policy as antagonistic to the other as day is to night. It would be impossible to find in the history of any country any leader that ever vacillated in the face of an intelligent electorate two policies at the same time diametrically opposed to each other, and utterly incapable of both being carried out. There has also been the humiliating spectacle, degrading spectacle, of dangling a portfolio in the eyes of the people to persuade them to abandon their conscientious convictions. It was a spectacle which had not previously been witnessed since Confederation. Again, Mr. Laurier was to be found engaged in the unflattering business of swallowing himself. He had turned his back upon himself and was, by his speech at Quebec the other night, and by his great visit, Mr. Tarte, at Winnipeg, endeavoring to get from the position he had taken and from the declaration of principle and policy upon which the province of Quebec had given him its confidence and support and clothed him with the power he held to-day. That was the position, and a more UNDEFINING AND DISREPUTABLE POSITION for a public man to occupy, he (Sir Charles) could not imagine. They all wanted to see the Manitoba school question settled by a policy that should do right and justice; they wanted to see it removed from the arena of Dominion politics, where it should never have had a place. And how did it come into the arena of Dominion politics? There was no good reason to suppose that there had been a combination between the Liberal party in Manitoba, and the Liberal party in Quebec to take away the rights of the minority in Manitoba, in order to open a race and religious question, so that the Liberal party should have the means of obtaining power that they would not otherwise have had. While everyone in this country would be glad to see the question removed from Dominion politics, he (Sir Charles) could not but feel that the principles that were now being proclaimed were not such as would commend themselves to the judgment and approval of the intelligent electorate of Canada. (Applause.) Instead of envying Mr. Laurier the position he enjoyed, and instead of envying the great party he represented the position they held to-day, he (Sir Charles) should feel that that power was

The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1896.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

A. G. SANDERSON, Secretary.

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Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States

Six months

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WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion.

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Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents each.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

THE FAST LINE.

The Glasgow Herald asks what has become of the scheme for the establishment of a fast mail steamer service between Britain and Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper, in the speech which he delivered in Montreal last week, answers the Herald's question, we wish we could say satisfactorily.

A tender had been obtained (by the late Government) from Messrs. Allan that would give the cable capable of maintaining twenty knots an hour at sea and affording ample space for all the cold storage that was demanded at their hands.

The Hon. L. H. Davies is reported to have said in Charlottetown lately: "The National Policy, which is embodied in the tariff, the principle of protection, is a tariff, shall cease."

From this we see that the policy of shilly-shally and willy-nilly is alive and at work to the great disadvantage of the people of this Dominion.

The excuse made, if we remember right, was that the subsidized line ought to carry freight rapidly as well as passengers.

Mr. Sandford Fleming, who has given much of his attention to the subject of a fast line in a pamphlet which has lately been published, shows very clearly the folly of attempting to make a useful car horse do the work of a 2:15 trotter.

"The Atlantic crossing," he says, "is every year partaking more and more of the character of a ferry, and the same reasons for classifying traffic as carried on in the smaller ferries apply with equal, if not greater, force to the Ocean ferry."

It is very likely that Mr. Davies attaches a meaning to the word "elimination" in the connection in which he uses it that is not warranted by standard lexicographers or mathematicians.

members of the government and Liberal

considerations; in the transportation of freight economy in transit is the first consideration, and speed takes a secondary place.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the Montreal luncheon on board the new steamer Canada, showed clearly that the establishment of a first-class line, from an economic point of view, is good policy.

In 1888, with the old boats on the route between China, Japan and Vancouver, more than thirty first-class passengers were rarely secured, and during the winter months the number fell to twelve or thirteen.

The Laurier Government must, if it continue in office, adopt the policy of a fast line, if for no other reason than that the Imperial Government will not expand a shilling towards subsidizing a slow composite freight and passenger line.

The faith of Austria in Germany must be undermined since these disclosures, have been made and the French must see that it is hardly safe to place too much dependence on Russia.

AN INDISCREET UTTERANCE.

The National Policy, which is embodied in the tariff, the principle of protection, is a tariff, shall cease.

Mr. Davies could not have given as much consideration to the significance of the words he used as the importance of his utterance as a member of the Government demanded.

Both parties are actively preparing for the provincial elections, which cannot be very far off.

We are quite sure that the Government will not dare to deprive the manufacturers and other producers of the Dominion of the protection they enjoy, and leave them exposed to the fierce competition of Great Britain, the United States and other manufacturing countries.

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members of the government and Liberal

politicians generally will not thank him for using it in the way he does now that the election is over and they are trying to make themselves comfortable in their office chairs.

A SECRET TREATY.

People in Europe and elsewhere have not ceased to talk and write about Bismarck's recklessness in making public what had for a long time been a profound state secret.

The second carload shipment from the Two Friends mine, the Ten Mile Creek West Kootenay proposition, has been returned at the Tacoma smelter and the returns were received yesterday.

The newly organized Cleve Canning Co., formed to take over the old established business of the Texas Lard Ice & Cold Storage Co., are calling for tenders for the erection of a new wharf in New Westminster.

The finance committee of the city council recently appointed Messrs. Weeks & Hutchings to value the goods belonging to Jun Kee, a Chinese merchant, and yesterday the valuers went down to Chinatown to carry out their instructions.

The proposed extension of the waterworks system comes before the ratepayers in the form of a by-law on the 25th inst., and as there is considerable lack of knowledge on the part of voters as to the objects sought to be achieved by the proposed extension a printed circular is being sent forth in detail the advantages which will be secured by the passing of the by-law.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Minister Tarte has written a letter to Le Cultivateur in which he states that with profound sorrow he saw that the French Catholic schools in Manitoba are losing strength every day.

The school board held the usual meeting last evening, and the transactions ordinary routine business, some time ago the trustees, yielding to the pressure brought upon them from various sources, appointed a school attendant, and the wisdom of their action was fully evidenced by the fact that the attendance during the past month was fifty per cent. larger than during the previous month.

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Mr. Tarte, this morning renewed the application made a few days ago that this date be set for the trial, but this was denied. The request that a second panel of jurors be summoned, as the present one expires early next week, was also refused. There is no chance now of a trial taking place until March.

A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Proving That True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

If any man, who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from excess of work, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell and therefore want no money, but as I know through my own experience how to sympathize with such sufferers, I am glad to assist my fellow-men, and I am well aware of the prevalence of quackery, for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy, and I can give a true and reliable account of my recovery, and I am glad to say that I have been cured and the proud satisfaction of having been of great service to one in need will be sufficient reward for my trouble. Absolute secrecy assured. Send 50c silver to cover postage and address, Mr. Geo. G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Vancouver's Waterworks Extension

By-law—Knotty Problem for School Trustees.

Mr. Tarte at Westminster—Hunting Big Game—Gold Fields of British Columbia.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 12.—A meeting of citizens interested in obtaining better municipal government was called for last evening in Suffrin hall and was fairly well attended.

The second carload shipment from the Two Friends mine, the Ten Mile Creek West Kootenay proposition, has been returned at the Tacoma smelter and the returns were received yesterday.

The newly organized Cleve Canning Co., formed to take over the old established business of the Texas Lard Ice & Cold Storage Co., are calling for tenders for the erection of a new wharf in New Westminster.

The finance committee of the city council recently appointed Messrs. Weeks & Hutchings to value the goods belonging to Jun Kee, a Chinese merchant, and yesterday the valuers went down to Chinatown to carry out their instructions.

The proposed extension of the waterworks system comes before the ratepayers in the form of a by-law on the 25th inst., and as there is considerable lack of knowledge on the part of voters as to the objects sought to be achieved by the proposed extension a printed circular is being sent forth in detail the advantages which will be secured by the passing of the by-law.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Minister Tarte has written a letter to Le Cultivateur in which he states that with profound sorrow he saw that the French Catholic schools in Manitoba are losing strength every day.

The school board held the usual meeting last evening, and the transactions ordinary routine business, some time ago the trustees, yielding to the pressure brought upon them from various sources, appointed a school attendant, and the wisdom of their action was fully evidenced by the fact that the attendance during the past month was fifty per cent. larger than during the previous month.

Both parties are actively preparing for the provincial elections, which cannot be very far off.

Mr. Tarte, this morning renewed the application made a few days ago that this date be set for the trial, but this was denied. The request that a second panel of jurors be summoned, as the present one expires early next week, was also refused. There is no chance now of a trial taking place until March.

A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Proving That True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

If any man, who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from excess of work, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell and therefore want no money, but as I know through my own experience how to sympathize with such sufferers, I am glad to assist my fellow-men, and I am well aware of the prevalence of quackery, for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy, and I can give a true and reliable account of my recovery, and I am glad to say that I have been cured and the proud satisfaction of having been of great service to one in need will be sufficient reward for my trouble. Absolute secrecy assured. Send 50c silver to cover postage and address, Mr. Geo. G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

Wilton, now awaiting sentence in New Westminster on a charge of burglary. The trial of McNulty, Stone and Piper, charged with robbery with violence, resulted in a verdict of guilty of common assault against Piper and Stone, McNulty being discharged. The case was brought from Steveston, the row having taken place during the fishing season. The Charteris arson case was heard this morning.

The Golden Cache Company have received a wire from their foreman, Mr. Noel, that a very rich strike has been made on the Golden Eagle mine at a depth of 53 feet. This, together with the news that a private wire had been received that Golden Cache was sold yesterday in Toronto at \$2, has stiffened the stock here and created a sharp demand and shares were transferred at \$1.47 1/2.

Channe stock has stiffened owing to recent reports of several properties of the Channe Co. changing hands to the financial advantage of the company.

The Albion silver claim on Bowen Island is being stocked and shares will shortly be placed on the market for sale. The second carload shipment from the Two Friends mine, the Ten Mile Creek West Kootenay proposition, has been returned at the Tacoma smelter and the returns were received yesterday.

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sample specimens of rock from two of the properties of the Boundary Creek Mining and Milling Co.; the Big Ledge running \$36.13 to the ton, or \$35.42 in gold and 1-10 ozs. in silver, and the S. H. B. \$40.44 for all values. Buildings are to be erected at once and development work commenced.

George Cook has completed development work on the Gem in Wellington Camp by stripping the ledge and sinking on either side respectively for 10 and 12 feet. The ore is copper pyrites, and the lead is supposed to be 75 feet across. There is an immense showing.

An offer has been made by Eastern people for the Minnehaha claim, which adjoins the Cariboo at Camp McKinney. The price is away up in the thousands, and there is every prospect that the deal will go through.

Work is being done on the Sunnyside in Providence camp. On this claim there is apparently an immense body of ore. Recently some very fine specimens of native silver were obtained before the first assessment was completed running, it is reported, as high as 75 per cent in copper.

The tunnel is now in on the Mother Lode some 35 feet in the ore. The rock is phenomenally hard and it is not uncommon for the men to dull in 500 to 400 drills in 24 hours.

C. L. Thomet left on Wednesday for Portland. He expects to return in about ten days' time, accompanied by an expert, who will report on some properties in the camp.

Jack Martin has struck a fine body of ore on his claim adjoining the Adirondack in Kimberley camp.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 12.—Keatsy Jim, a well known Indian who has resided in this vicinity for upwards of a score of years, was found dead in his shack yesterday. An inquest was deemed necessary, a verdict of death from natural causes being returned.

The illness from which Mr. Nathan Woodward has been suffering for some weeks had a fatal termination, his death occurring at the deceased gentleman's residence, Woodward's Slough, on Tuesday evening.

The Hon. Mr. Tarte had a busy day yesterday. Addresses were presented from the City Council, Board of Trade, Liberal Association, and a resolution passed by the Executive of the Fraser River Improvement Association was read by Mr. Justice Bole.

CHILLIWAIC.

(From the Progress.)

Messrs. L. N. Smith, H. Kipp, Rubie Nowell and J. S. Smith held a private meeting last night relative to dyking their properties, and have decided to enter into a mutual agreement to commence and carry on the work without delay.

FORT STEELE.

(From the Prospector.)

Four parallel leads run through the locations on Perry Creek, and there is no doubt this section will make a large gold camp. Perry, Weaver and Hell Roaring creeks and the Moyea river have been noted for placer gold, and the mineral zone can be traced through the country for a long distance.

THE SCHOOL SETTLEMENT.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 12.—(Special)—A Brandon dispatch to the Free Press tonight states that the committee appointed by the Brandon electors to consider the terms of the school settlement has been summoned to meet there tomorrow. Hon. Mr. Sitton will be present.

AWARDED

Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

WHEAT'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.