

I Known the Value
Health—Why Did Not
the Friendly Hand
Me?"

ING MEN AND WOMEN—
is dimmed by the loss of that
because the nerves are weak
head is dizzy, and there are

YOUTH

of youthful vigor. Feel the
to your brain. There is a new
Electric Belt. It replaces the
hours at a time. Thousands of
will you. Write to Dr. Sanden.
men or for women, which will
Address

DEN,
Street, PORTLAND Oregon,
this Province.

ROAD.

ment Board of Geographical
"K should always be used for road
is always a consonant as in yest.
should not be used as the vowel.
form should be avoided when
be done without destroying the
changing its descriptive applica-
tions. St. Michael, Cook Inlet,
port."

1 a bushel, Flour must follow.

Whole Wheat Biscuit - 25c.
Sodas - - - - 30c.
ts, 9 lbs., - - - 25c.

H. ROSS & CO.

ISSUE OF

COLONIST

EIGHT PAGES. •

the News

F ALL THE

KON GOLD FIELDS.

formed, you cannot do
WEEKLY COLONIST.

PER ANNUM \$1.50.

or treatment to the Coast. The
tes from one small mill of 30
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eady this letter approaches it
but if it will assist in attraction
of British Columbians
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through line, and the great
Kootenay route, Stick-
Lake route. It will have full-
ission. There is ample time
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as, some return, or the mil-
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the remainder, and all will be

upon it that this railroad would
Victoria and Vancouver to a far
x. The East and South can
share of Kootenay trade, but
Northern British Colum-
Northwest Territory is "our
and is no "poor thing," but
cold indeed, and not lightly to
what we rains are wrought
work of man.

CHARLES W. D. CLIFFORD.

ARRH CAN BE CURED.

Case Record Cured by Jap-
anese Catarrh Cure.

Nott, of Beechville, Ont.
had catarrh for years. My
so stupefied up that I could not
my nostrils; my breath
mon. I had a constant pain
and over my eyes. Nothing
gave me any relief until I
use Catarrh Cure. From the
re the relief, and in a short time
the accumulation so I could
through my nostrils, the pain
was truly wonderful, purifying
every vestige of the un-
dor. Japanese Catarrh Cure
anently cured more cases of
than all other remedies com-
old by John Cochrane and D.
ell. Price 50 cents.

Lining Maps at THE COLONIST

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTIETH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY SEPTEMBER 13 1897.

VOLUME XL. NO. 27

WAR WITH THE STATES

Sensational Story of a Letter Written by the New Spanish Premier.

ANY Interference in Cuba Will Mean Recourse to Arms by the Dons.

New York, Sept. 9.—The Sun's Havana special, dated September 5, says: A great sensation has been caused here by a letter from Gen. Marcelo Arceaga, now Spain's prime minister, addressed to one of the leading Spaniards in Havana, who for many years has wielded decisive influence in all colonial affairs by his social position in the island, as well as by his intimate friendship with the most prominent leaders of the Conservative party in Spain. Though not a word of the letter has been published by the local press, it is publicly known through the high Spanish officials and members of the Union Constitutional party, to whom it was shown at a private dinner at the house of the gentleman who received it.

The letter refers to the answer which the Spanish government is ready to give to any proposal of interference from the United States, and says: "Woodford may make to the court of Spain, and its most important paragraph says:

"The Spanish patriots in Cuba ought to entertain the least apprehension about the mission of Mr. Woodford. According to the government's information, its representative in Washington, in order to secure the recall of the United States ambassador, is probably much exaggerated, and besides, our position is so clear and our determination to repel any unjust pretension of that nation so emphatic that we are resolved before yielding to go to all extremes, even war, to defend our sacred rights in Cuba. Nor, if we go to war, shall we be less confident of the triumph of Spain. We will be champions of the great political principle of European colonization in America against that wrong idea that the United States is the arch enemy of nations in the Americas in the New World. We will have the sympathy of Europe, no doubt about that, and Europe will not consent to our expulsion from Cuba."

"The day in which, by the power of arms, we yield before a warlike pressure from the United States, we shall give Cuba up, that day we shall give up England's colonies from her American colonies. No, Europe will not consent to our failure, and apart from that fact we will have a better occasion to display our strength than in a contest against a civilized country than in guerrilla fights in the mangroves of Cuba, we shall have, even if we fall, a hand to lift us up in the last moments."

Instructions have been cabled from Madrid to General Weyler "to be ready for any emergency from abroad."

TRADES CONGRESS

Pass Resolutions at Birmingham Favoring Biometallism.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 10.—At a meeting held last evening of over 250 delegates to the Trades Union Congress now in session, a resolution was adopted declaring "that the best interests of labor and productive industry imperatively press for an international agreement of the monetary question by means of the restoration to par of exchange be-

EX SHIP BALMORE

60 bbls. English Linseed Oil

65c. PER GALLON
IN 4-GALLON LOTS

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\$5.50 PER 100 LBS.

Pure White Lead

\$6.00 PER 100 LBS.

Pure Mixed Paints

\$1.50 PER GALLON

Roof Paint

\$1.00 PER GALLON

5 Tons Barbed Wire

4 1/2c. PER LB.

Mellor's Ready Carriage Paints

REQUIRES NO VARNISHING, \$1.00.

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Lining Maps at THE COLONIST

ween gold and silver money so as to provide a common standard of values throughout the world. This meeting of representative trades unionists earnestly urge the government to carry out its pledges to parliament on the subject in a nearly liberal spirit, in the present negotiations for an international agreement.

The congress suspended the standing orders in order to discuss a resolution on national federation, introduced by the National Plate Glass Bevellers' Trade Union. It read: "This congress is of the opinion that the nothing of a national federation of all trades industries will relieve workers of their present unsatisfactory condition, and instructs the parliamentary committee to issue a circular based on this national system of federation, with a view to encouraging the co-operation of all organizations of workers throughout Great Britain." The resolution eventually passed with enthusiasm on the urging of one of the speakers, who claimed that a single union was not strong enough to defeat capital, and that the time has come to form such a union.

REVOLT IN CONGO.

Mutinous Troops Have Plenty of Arms and Ammunition.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.—Later mail advices from the Congo show that the revolt in Budu territory is connected with mutinous Congolese troops in the Terro district, who are said to have killed 59 Belgian officers and men, destroyed all the forts and committed depredations right and left. The army is commanded by Mugwani, a Roman Catholic priest, of Budu, and one of the few loyal Buddus. He was dismissed from the army in 1896, and since then has been a private dinner at the house of the gentleman who received it.

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ANOTHER CUBAN SUCCESS.

Capture an Important Strategical Position

From the Dons.

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Lining Maps at THE COLONIST

CHAPLEAU-LAURIER.

"La Patrie" Says That Quebec's Lieutenant-Governor Enters Ottawa Cabinet.

A Leading Montreal Liberal Says That Would Mean the Party's Fall.

TORONTO, Sept. 11.—The World's Montreal correspondent says: "Chapleau-Laurier is the title of an innocent article in Mr. Tarte's paper to-day, but it has given rise to a rumor that the minister of public works is about to be replaced by a leading Montreal Liberal." The work of identifying the dead, actively going on all night, is still so far from being completed that an accurate list of the victims is not obtainable.

Some prominent men of the city have asserted that the miners are in a position to bring about a change in the government by their diplomacy and eloquence. I was there to see the miners drop dead in their own beds under the terrible battle and four more died during the night, and four were added to the record this morning.

La Patrie says that at a French-Canadian convention at Salem, Mass., the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec said he had grown old in the struggle and his health had been impaired, but he had prided himself on always fighting for his race. "When," he said, "the illustrious chief of the Liberal party brought back to us from England the latest of our great political liberties, a right which he derived by his diplomacy and eloquence, I was there to see the miners drop dead in their own beds under the terrible battle and four more died during the night, and four were added to the record this morning.

Speaking of the above rumor, he said: "I am not surprised that Chapleau-Laurier would mean the fall of the party, but I am not so sure that Tarte's triumph over the other sections of the party and the utter destruction of the government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President

Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to-day, after bitterly decrying the killing of the men near Hazelton as a brutal murder, said: "The men were as much to blame as the high officials who had much to do with bringing them to Hazelton or any other place on the public highway as the sheriff or the president. The mine operators, in the madness of their supposed power and in their effort to enslave labor, have used judges and courts to go to the law to stop the flagrant violation of the rights of the miners. In his published explanation, Sheriff Martin makes an effort to secure the favor of our native Americans by repeatedly emphasizing his statement that miners killed were foreigners. It is evident that these were not native Americans, but they were men brought here by the greed and cunning of the mine operators, and so long as they submitted to being starved, he had no right to make of them as he did.

On the City of Topeka Friday evening the men who have been engaged in the party returned to Seattle, there to await the return of their leader, Mr. Henry G. Bryant, of Philadelphia, who stayed off at Juneau with the intention of visiting Skagway and Dyea. They report that after a long and difficult trip of 600 miles, the ascent of 6,000 feet, it will be abandoned owing to the sickness of one of the men, necessitating the leaving of another man with him, which reduced the party to a number considered by the leader to be too small for safety.

The particulars for the map which Mr. Bryant has prepared are his personal case, and will not be made public until he turns in his report to the U. S. government, but the men of the party say that they believe that the most exact and complete map ever made will result from the work done. Mr. Bryant is expected down on the Alki and will leave direct for Philadelphia from Seattle.

TINNED BUTTER.

Experiment to Be Made at Calgary With Some New Packages.

HALIFAX, Sept. 11.—(Special)—The department of agriculture is sending to Canada samples of butter packed in tins.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 11.—(Special)—Mr.

Robert Kerr, traffic manager of the O.P.R. Western lines, returned to-day from the Pacific Coast, and confirmed the information telegraphed Vancouver that the company would establish a smelter service from Vancouver in connection with the contemplated construction of a railway line from the point on the Stikine river to Teslin, which body of water steamers will also place.

Mr. Kerr added that there were numerous projects in contemplation for the accommodation of the traffic that would be going in the direction of the Klondyke. He said: "We are to go to the Klondyke with the help of the manager, White, who left noon for the East. Intimated that while in the West, he had no time to go to the Klondyke, and would be unable to do so for some time to come. The manager, Mr. Kerr, is to go to the Klondyke with the help of the manager, White, who left noon for the East. Intimated that while in the West, he had no time to go to the Klondyke, and would be unable to do so for some time to come. The manager, Mr. Kerr, is to go to the Klondyke with the help of the manager, White, who left noon for the East. Intimated that while in the West, he had no time to go to the Klondyke, and would be unable to do so for some time to come. The manager, Mr. Kerr, is to go to the Klondyke with the help of the manager, White, who left noon for the East. Intimated that while in the West, he had no time to go to the Klondyke, and would be unable to do so for some time to come. The manager, Mr. Kerr, is to go to the Klondyke with the help of the manager, White, who left noon for the East. Intimated that while in the West, he had no time to go to the Klondyke, and would be unable to do so for some time to come. The

(FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, September 10.)

DISGUSTED MINERS.

Committee of "Bristol" "Eugene" Passengers Are Taking Legal Action Here.

Interesting Disclosures Expected When the Case Is Heard Next Week.

The committee appointed by the Bristol-Eugene passengers to look after their interests before the boat left Victoria, and which has continued to act in their behalf ever since, is busy now taking such legal action as is recommended by their attorneys, Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken.

At present, the only legal proceedings instituted have been begun by a number of men who were employed as a part of the crew of the Eugene, and a few of the Bristol passengers who have broken loose from the agreement to entrust the adjustment of the affairs to the committee. These eighteen men have issued a writ of summons by their attorneys, Messrs. Everts & Taylor, against Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co., and the Portland & Alaska Trading & Transportation Company, claiming as follows:

"The plaintiffs claim severally for a return of monies paid upon a contract which was not fulfilled, the particular wherof and the amounts thereof are herewith set forth, and also for joint and several damages against the defendants for breach of contract to carry plaintiffs from Victoria, B.C., to Dawson City in the Northwest Territories of Canada."

These follow the names of the plaintiffs and the amounts claimed by them:

R. J. Young.....	\$100
W. H. Stetson.....	150
J. W. Steele.....	150
Geo. A. Johnson.....	150
E. C. Hungerford.....	150
W. Rendell.....	150
J. L. Kelly.....	100
W. M. Davidge.....	100
W. D. Wallace.....	200
D. J. McFarland.....	150
W. W. Gardwell.....	300
E. E. Ferguson.....	300
J. R. Hayden.....	300
O. J. Switzer.....	300
Samuel Ward.....	300
H. C. Carlyle.....	300
W. D. Wind.....	300

It is noteworthy that of this list the first nine names are those of the men who were employed as crew upon the Eugene, and who in return for working thereon were given passage to Dawson City by the boat, the others are the passengers on the Bristol who have cut loose from their agreement with their companions in distress.

A writ of summons was issued requiring an appearance within eight days. The appearance was entered immediately by Mr. H. E. Robertson, solicitor for the defendants, and the solicitors for the plaintiffs and the Portland & Alaska Trading & Transportation Co. went before Mr. Justice Walkem and got an order for a consent judgment for the amounts claimed, Mr. Robertson endorsing upon the order:

"On behalf of the Portland & Alaska Trading & Transportation Co., St. Sept. 1897, H. E. A. Robertson."

In pursuance of this order judgment was entered, and on an affidavit made by W. J. Taylor, Mr. Justice Walkem granted an injunction restraining the plaintiffs from proceeding to Dawson City by the boat, and the others are the passengers on the Bristol who have cut loose from their agreement with their companions in distress.

"The Engene," says Mr. Milne, collector of customs, "was never licensed to carry passengers. She had no clearance papers from the other side."

Mr. McFarland admits this, but says he was "passed" by the authorities. "She was passed" on the high seas, says President P. G. Taylor, of the passenger committee, and to add the clincher, "She was a coffin-ship," concludes Secretary Van Nest.

Mr. E. B. McFarland had a good many interesting details to add to the account received from the responsible parties. He stated that the party was retained by the firm of Mr. Duff for Messrs. Davidge & Co., and upon application made by Mr. Gregory, acting with Mr. Milne, Mr. Milne & Flocke for leave to intervene as claimants of the money due the Transportation Co. by Messrs. Davidge & Co., Mr. Justice Walkem granted leave to intervene.

The legal aspect of the question thus stands, that the plaintiffs in the action have obtained a garnishee order, and the committee represented by Messrs. Helmcken & Gregory hold an assignment of two thousand dollars to be garnished from Mr. E. B. McFarland. This assignment was made on Tuesday evening by Mr. McFarland individually, and on behalf of the Transportation Co., to Mr. H. D. Helmcken and Mr. F. B. Gregory, who are to hold the moneys received in trust for the benefit of the passengers.

When the case comes up for hearing on Thursday next some very interesting disclosures will be made. It seems certain that at the very time Mr. McFarland signed the assignment of all money due his company by Messrs. Davidge & Co., the party who were members of the crew of the Eugene have all along been looked upon as partisans upon the Transportation Co., and ever since the Bristol left port they have been the recipients of special favors in the matter of accommodation. This refers of course to the who were passengers on the boat, and those who were members of the crew of the Eugene. It is quite certain that a bitter legal fight will be made to obtain a just and equitable recognition of the claims of the passengers, Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, and leave no able leg unturned, and it is also alleged that at least one hundred objections, and all of them sustainable, can be advanced against the consent judgment obtained.

The passengers, as a whole, place implicit confidence in the committee which has been appointed to represent them. It is said that even so late as the evening upon which the Bristol dropped anchor in the Bay these members of the passenger

list, whose names are not included in the list of plaintiffs in the suit, mentioned above, declared their sincere intention of adhering to the decision of the committee and casting in their lot with the remainder of those who were in a similar position to themselves. The fact that they deliberately "went back" upon that promise is naturally regarded by the remainder as a distinct and unpardonable breach of faith, and there is every likelihood that those eighteen men will have a very hard task to explain to justice and the public their extraordinary conduct in abandoning their escape from the boat in company with the purser, their apparent disregard of their promises, and what looks very much like their treachery to those whom they had promised allegiance.

One thing is especially worthy of attention, casting as it does the only ray of light upon the whole affair, which otherwise is a cloudy business. The passengers' unit are loud in their praise of Captain Lewis of the Eugene. "He is no hawser cutter," they say, and if anything dishonorable was done in regard to the slipping away of the Eugene, it was, in their judgment, done without his connivance, and indeed, Captain Lewis is a man of whom the passengers do not hesitate to say that the flight of the Eugene was deliberately planned and executed in the manner most likely to secure her escape. The purser, he says, was not cut, but being passed into the eyelet on the Eugene and secured with a pin being driven through the loop, it was an easy matter to knock out the pin and release the hawser.

No one who talks with the members of the committee can fail to be impressed with the tone of moderation which characterizes their every utterance. They wish nothing apparently but a return of the money they are out of pocket, and a reasonable compensation for the damage sustained by the boat or cargo committed by the Portland & Alaska Trading & Transportation Co. Criminal proceedings, which they are advised would be possible, they do not wish to resort to until every other possible means of securing recovery of their rights have been exhausted; but they are nevertheless a body determined to do little more than to be allowed entry to the champion ship races.

F. B. Gregory stated that he had been consulted by the passengers on the Eugene yesterday, and it is certain that this more than courteous treatment which they are advised would be possible, would go far to remove the bitter feeling otherwise shared by those who have been put to so much inconvenience and loss on this attempt to reach Dawson City by means of the Bristol-Eugene expedition.

On another point must be mentioned. The consensus of opinion among the passengers is that the Eugene was altogether and totally unfit for the trip. It is said that directly she was seen by those aboard the Bristol that opinion was freely and loudly expressed, and it had been possible at that time to take any steps to assert her fitness. In fact, she was a boat which insisted upon another boat being substituted for the cockle-shell which had been provided for the purpose.

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STRANDED YUKONERS.

Charterers of the "Bristol" Make a Statement of Their Side of the Case.

The American Transportation Company the Only Parties Held to Blameable.

A meeting of citizens was held in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday with the object of trying to straighten out the tangle into which the matter of the Bristol-Eugene fiasco has put the affairs of the unfortunate passengers and others concerned in that now historic voyage.

President Kirk occupied the chair and explained that in view of the fact that through the culpable mismanagement of the company, upon whom the blame is otherwise a closely business. The passengers' unit are loud in their praise of Captain Lewis of the Eugene. "He is no hawser cutter," they say, and if anything dishonorable was done in regard to the slipping away of the Eugene, it was, in their judgment, done without his connivance, and indeed, Captain Lewis is a man of whom the passengers do not hesitate to say that the flight of the Eugene was deliberately planned and executed in the manner most likely to secure her escape.

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Mr. W. T. COLLINSON, of Mayne Island, a director of the Bank of British Columbia, is a retired naval officer who has seen much war service.

At a meeting of city school trustees on Tuesday evening it was decided to change the title of school superintendent by which Mr. Eaton is known to his appointment to that of school inspector.

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From all reports that "championship" race meet at Wellington last Tuesday was about the most fearfully and wonderfully directed sporting event ever pulled off in this province. From first to last it was conducted with beautiful disregard for rules, and inasmuch as the racing board of the C.W.A. may possibly inquire what the Victoria Wheelmen found so objectionable, here are a few samples:

First, Victoria obtained sanction for races at Oak Bay on Saturday—then Chief Consul Fuller repudiated the sanction he himself had issued, and forbade the Victoria riders competing at Wellington.

Wellington was included in this prohibition and was refused entry to the champion ship races. He was allowed, however,

to compete in the open professional mile, though how he could be eligible in one case and not in the other passes comprehension.

The case of Maurice Strouse, charged

with the illegal exportation of deerkins,

before Magistrate Macrae for re-

lease, was adjourned to next Monday.

It will be remembered that this case was recently referred back to the magistrate, for re-trial, by Mr. Justice Walkem.

With a view of entering into business

with this province Messrs. Vivian and Sons, smelters of Swansons, have written to Mr. W. Pellow Harvey, of Vancouver, asking to be forwarded from one to twenty tons of rich argenteous or auriferous lead or copper ore, or copper matte.

If sufficient encouragement be given they will establish a regular line of

business between Victoria and Vancouver.

A very enjoyable "at home" was

had by the members and friends of the W. C. W. A. at Mrs. Clarence Cox's, in Chatham street, yesterday afternoon.

The subject of crusade was dis-

cussed at length and volunteers en-

listed to increase the Union membership

during three days next week. Mrs. Win-

Gran and Mrs. Jenkins gave a reading

on "Woman's Franchise," and

Mr. Gordon Gran on the subject

of "Our Boys."

It is only a month since Mr. J. W.

Jones, the Alberni prospector, located

at Sidney harbor, Clayoquot, Mr. Jones

and Mr. Kincard, the partners in

the new location, proposed to

make a trial trip to the

Clayoquot, the

first trial trip to the

Clayoquot, the

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AT THE
MILE
SIGNATURE
OF

H. Fletcher
S ON THE
RAPPER
OF EVERY
TITLE OF
STORIA

put up in one-she bottles only. It
bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell
else on the plea or promise that it
will "sell" and will answer every per-
son that you get O-A-S-T-O-B-A.

H. Fletcher
is on
every
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STERSHIRE

AUCE.

quhart & Co., Montreal.

use itself by continuing to break
its currency and adding to the debt, by
the public service a refuge for
men, and by defying commercial
in matters where commercial
is concerned. It is a
policy. Followed out it will soon
reach a Conservative government.

THEY WANT A MINT.

Kootenay papers are agitating in
of Canadian mint for the coin-
both gold and silver. This is a
in the right direction, and the
should be located in the Western
Canada. This country is now
the larger producers of gold and
and has a population sufficiently
to need a distinctive coinage of its
Rossander.

—
ans steel stoves at Cheapside. x

A PANAMA SENSATION.

Rumored that Great Britain Has
Secured the Franchise to
Construct the Canal

United States Authorities Do Not
Believe that the Report
Is True.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A despatch to
the World from Washington says: "The
World's special cable advises from Colon
to the effect that the franchise hereto-
fore held by a French company for the
construction of a ship canal across the
Isthmus of Panama has been granted to
the government of Great Britain has
caused a sensation here. Officials and
those chiefly interested in the Nicaraguan
canal project frankly admit that if
that transference has really been done
it will effectively prevent the United
States from controlling the proposed
great inter-oceanic water way." At
the same time it is not generally believed
here that the concession has been trans-
ferred to the government of Great Brit-
ain. It is considered possible that an
English company has purchased the
rights of the French company and may
continue the work now in progress, but
that the British government has assumed
control of the project and received
the franchise originally granted by the
United States of Colombia for
the construction of the Isthmus canal to
connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
De Lesseps and his syndicate of
French capitalists, and subsequently
passed into the hands of a French
company. Notwithstanding the difficulties
of the work much headway has recently been made. About
1,000 men have been steadily employed,
but doubt of final success proved a per-
petual source of discouragement to the
French company.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Sher-
man said that while he had no official
information on the subject, he was con-
vinced that there was no truth in the
report that Great Britain had under-
taken to complete the Panama canal.
"England has no desire to embark in
such an undertaking," he said, "and had
no such desire."

CALIFORNIA, Sept. 9.—The auth-
orities decided to repatriate the
African laborers recently imported to
work along the line of the Panama canal,
will send them back to Africa by the
steamer Holyrood which is moment-
arily expected to arrive. The element of
back pay broke out among the elements
who were dosed with thyroid extract
and who were dosed with thyroid extract
until one of them died. The Chronicle
remarks: "Such experiments here
would bring the experimenters before a
grand jury."

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Lunatic Dies Under the Dosing With
Toxine.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—According to a dis-
patch to the Standard from Moscow, a
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ous illustration of a form of religious de-
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the armpits in a cave near the town of
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INTERNATIONAL PARK.

New York State Working in Harmony With
Canada.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—St. Mary Island in the
St. Lawrence is the first land to be
purchased by the state for the establish-
ment of an international park in the St.
Lawrence river. The last legislature
authorized the state fisheries and game
and forest commission to spend \$30,000
on the purchase of land for the use
of the park which will be
maintained by the state in connection
with the Dominion of Canada and
is to extend along the St. Lawrence
river from Messing Springs to Clayton
on this side and an equal distance on
the Canadian side. Points along the
river have been offered to the commission
but it has not been able to secure
any land which it can buy. The island
is one of the most picturesque in the
river group, and is a mile and a half
from Alexandria Bay and close to the
Canadian shore. President Barnet says
that other lands will be purchased as
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until one of them died. The Chronicle
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POKING FUN.

Daily Mail Chaffs Uncle Sam on His
Fireworks.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Daily Mail this
morning, in an editorial on the reported
preparations in the United States for a
fight with Spain, warns the United
States government and the American
that they had better content themselves
with the rôle of spectators and not
rush into battle with stupid Europeans who
mean business and fire real bullets.

SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

Want of Funds May Delay the Advance for
the Winter.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Daily Mail's
correspondent at Cairo says it is rumored
there that the advance of the Anglo-
Egyptian column under General Sir Her-
bert Kitchener to Khartoum will be
delayed until January owing to lack of
funds. The troops meantime will be
concentrated at Berber.

UNION TRADE CONGRESS.

A Sweeping Resolution Passed Favoring
Nationalization of Many Things.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 9.—The Union
Trade Congress to-day adopted a resolu-
tion in favor of the nationalization of
land, mines, royalty, railways, water-
works and docks, and also the municipali-
zation of all water, artificial light and
tramway undertakings, and also adopted
a resolution favoring the nationalization of
the mineral royalties of the country.

YELLOWS FEVER.

The Situation More Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Surgeon-General
Wynan says the yellow fever situation
looks decidedly hopeful to-day. No new cases have been officially re-
ported to him, although there are news-
paper reports of three new cases at Bi-
loxi. He has wired Dr. W. J. Lemon at
Biloxi concerning this report.

SHIPPED.

He Was Not Liked So the Mexicans Es-
pelled Him.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 8.—Josef Ven-
tre, a French anarchist, who recently
arrived here from Spain, will be expelled
from the country as he is a dangerous
agitator. He was deported from the federal
penitentiary. He was deported from
Barcelona merely as a suspect.

Germany Wants a Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—News has
been received from China that the port
of Tung Yung Kow, near Foochow, is to
be sold to Germany as a coal and naval
station. Negotiations have been in pro-
gress for some time, and the Chinese
government has favorably consider-
ed the proposal in recognition of Germany's^s
services in the retrocession of the Liao-
ting peninsula.

JOHANNESBURG PROTEST.

Business Men Fear a Monopoly Will Be
Made in Explosives.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to the
Times from Johannesburg says: "At a
joint meeting of the Chamber and Asso-
ciation of Mines, to-morrow (Friday),
the executive will propose to send a let-
ter to the volksraad with reference to re-
presentations now being made to the
government that the agreement between the
Nobel & Tronka explosives and the
explosives. Consequently the latter under-
takes not to supply explosives to the
Transvaal, places the mining industry
at the mercy of Nobel." The letter de-
clares that these representations are
made on behalf of monopolists.
The mining companies have taken measures
to procure a proper supply of ex-
plosives despite the Nobel combination,
and are prepared to face any conting-
ency.

AFRIDIS IN A FIX.

Stoppage of Their Pay Will Bring Them to
Time.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Times' Simla
correspondent says that the excitement
among the Afridis is increasing, owing to
the stoppage of all government allow-
ances for keeping the Khyber pass open.
It is not unlikely that when the Afridis
learn of the system of the punitive ex-
pedition sent against them they will
elect to yield. The Ameri Governor
Khost, who recently withdrew his
garrison, has received orders to return
and be able to interrupt any tribal
force that may intend to raid the Kur-
dan valley.

STRANGE RELIGIOUS CRAZE.

Russian Monk Buried to the Armpits to
Mortify the Flesh.

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patch to the Standard from Moscow, a
fanatical monk has given another curi-
ous illustration of a form of religious de-
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LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Daily Chronicle
has written the following letter to Earl
Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ire-
land, with reference to the present visit
of the Duke of Connaught. You will
have seen that I am greatly pleased to hear
of the progress which is being made to
maintain the franchise in connection with
the Dominion of Canada and is to be
extended along the St. Lawrence
river from Messing Springs to Clayton
on this side and an equal distance on
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TRADE IN THE DOMINION

Sentiment in Canadian Business Cir-
cles Much Healthier Than for
Years Past.

Farmers Getting Good Prices, and
the Outlook for the Future
Encouraging.

TORONTO, Sept. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s
weekly review of trade in Canada states
that the general report of business in
the Montreal district is of a more
favorable character on the whole, the
demand in several lines showing some
improvement, and country merchants
being evidently more cheerful in their
views as to collections this fall and their
own ability to meet their obligations.

HALIFAX, Sept. 9.—(Special)—When
the Behring Sea Claims commission met
this morning Sir C. H. Tupper resumed
his address on the Right
of Search.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

Published Every Monday and Thursday
by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS - - - - - MANAGER.

TERMS:

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Published Every Day except Monday
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Per week, postage free.....20

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.
Per year, postage free to any part of Canada.....\$1.50
Dominion or the United States.....75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Merchandise and Land Notices—published at the following rates per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of one month, unless specially specified at the time of ordering advertisements:

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents per line.

One fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents per line.

Not more than one week, 20 cents.

At the end of one month under this classification inserted for less than \$2.00, and accepted other than direct insertion, 10 cents per line.

TRANSMITTED ADVERTISEMENTS, 10 cents per line each insertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNCOMPANIED BY SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS INSERTED WILL ORDERED OUT.

ADVERTISEMENTS DISCONTINUED, BEFORE EXPIRATION OF CONTRACT, WILL BE CHARGED AS IF CONTINUED FOR FULL TERM.

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE ON READY AND HALF-READY PRINTING.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement for less than \$2.00.

TRANSMITTED ADVERTISEMENTS—Per line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents each.

Subsequent insertions, 5 cents each.

ADVERTISEMENTS NOT INSERTED EVERY DAY, 10 cents per line each insertion. NO ADVERTISEMENT INSERTED LONGER THAN 15 DAYS.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, \$1.00; FUNERAL NOTICES, 50 cents.

OBITUARIES ARE INSERTED; THEY MUST BE ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

VANCOUVER:

Branch Office of THE COLONIST, 609 Hastings street. A. GOODMAN, Agent.

SOME FINANCIAL INSTANCES.

Under the above heading an article appeared in the Columbian of September 7 dealing with the conversion of the old provincial loans. It begins with the assertion that the government desires the question, as to whether such conversion has or has not resulted in loss to the province, to be relegated to experts. There never has been anything in the action of the government to suggest this, but on the contrary the Minister of Finance has repeatedly in the House and on public platforms carefully explained the reason for the conversion, the method of carrying it out and its effect. Probably the public generally understand the subject fully as well, or indeed very much better than the writer of the article referred to.

Credit, however, should be given to this writer for the improvement in the tone of his article over that of those generally appearing in the Columbian. Indeed it may be said to be the first legitimate and fair criticism of the government's doing that has appeared in that paper, or any of the opposition press. It is almost the first time that an article referring to the government has appeared in the Columbian without any charge of rascality or boddling against some of the ministers.

The article is plausible when regarded from the writer's position, but is evidently written more with the view of prejudicing the public against the government than of giving lucid and useful information, and it will be found on examination to be badly astray in the most important points, and is consequently misleading.

It states that the Finance Minister's whole idea in the purchase of the old loan was to find out at what price the holders would sell and make his bid high enough. Probably the Columbian does not know that in such a transaction as that in question, wherein it was proposed to purchase a loan bearing 6 per cent. interest by giving in exchange bonds bearing 3 per cent., there is a recognized plan for ascertaining exactly what is the parity of the two, that this calculation is made by an actuary and is indisputable in its correctness. This course was taken in regard to the British Columbia loans.

The Columbian goes on to say that the offer made by the Finance Minister was too high and continued too long, and that the reason the excessive price did not induce the holder to sell was because so much of the old loans was held as trust funds. This will hardly be accepted by any business man. It is equivalent to saying that if an offer is made to buy a lot of goods at a much higher price than they were worth, the holders of the goods would not sell because the goods were stored away. The actual facts are that the offer was based on the correct value and the holders of the old loans did not consider it good enough, and consequently not half of the old loans have been converted. The object of the conversion scheme was, however, attained, as will be explained below.

The Columbian says that the government is entitled to no credit for the improved standing of the province as shown by the rise in the loans, and that such rise was to be expected because of railway connection with the East. It forgets that this connection existed in 1891. It further says that owing to the mismanagement and extravagance of the government no such improvement in the provincial credit has taken place. To prove this he says that in 1891 an issue of inscribed stock was made at 85, one in

1893 at 91, and one in 1895 at 95, that the rise was caused by cheaper money and not by the improved credit of the province. It also cites Mr. Sword's observation in the legislature that the rise in the value of British coins was much greater in the same time, these standing at 95% in 1891, 98% in 1893, and 108 in 1895. From this it is argued that the province received really a lower relative price at 95 in 1895 than at 85 in 1891. Whether this is a wilful mistatement, or an unintentional error, we do not know; but it is a serious error. Let us examine his figures:

The B. C. loan in 1891, 86.
The B. C. loan in 1893, 91.
Increase nearly 6% per cent.

Consols in 1891, 95% per cent.

Consols in 1893, 98% per cent.

Increase barely 3% per cent.

The B. C. loan in 1895 was at 95, an increase of 10% over 1891.

Consols in the same time advanced to 106% or an increase of 11%.

At present B.C. 3 cents per cent. are at 103 an increase of nearly 19 per cent. since 1891; while consols have advanced in the same time from 95% to 112% or a little over 17 per cent.

Thus comparing the British Columbia loans with the Imperial funds they have increased a greater degree in value.

It is therefore clear that our credit has steadily improved during the period referred to. True the issue of 1895 shows a slightly less advance than British consols at the same date, but this arose from a cause that the Finance Minister has frequently referred to. The intention was to make that issue at 96% or 96, but owing to the scurrilous letters from British Columbia that found their way into some London papers just before the issue was made, charging the members of the government with being unprincipled boodlers, who were trying to raise a loan for their own selfish ends, it was found necessary to reduce the price to 95, thus causing a loss to the province from these cowardly charges of from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

It can hardly be necessary to explain again the reason for the conversion of the old loans, but as the Columbian refers to it the facts may as well be stated. In 1891 the province had really no credit on the London market. Its loans had been disposed of privately and were held privately. There was no stock to deal in. The 1887 loan at 4% per cent. was sold at 93; to be equivalent to this the 3 per cents of 1891 should only have brought 69. To get a loan on the London market the issue must be public and large enough to make a market and be constantly dealt in. To effect this at the lowest cost possible it was decided to buy up enough of the old loans and by converting them into 3 per cent. make the amount large enough to be dealt with generally in the Stock Exchange.

The result of the performance is as follows: The opposition have got themselves into a position from which they cannot retreat with honor and from which they cannot advance without disaster. They have made redistribution their chief plank. As we have pointed out redistribution means an increase of the membership of the legislature or the deprivation of some of the constituencies of their present representation. Before they appeal to the people for support they must tell which of these courses they propose to adopt. If the membership is to be increased, to what districts will the new members be apportioned? If the membership is to be decreased what districts shall be deprived of representation? It is right to know these things before the election so that the people may know what they are voting on. Then the time when the redistribution is to take place is important. Being a plank in the platform of a party which expects to take power in 1898, the redistribution can certainly not take place before 1899. Now we submit that if certain districts are to be deprived of representatives in 1898, they ought to know it in 1898 so that they can vote on the question. Again, when will the redistribution of their ancestors before the great catastrophe, which traditions we call mythological, but they knew nothing about the ancient inhabitants of the lands to which they came, and hence their legends are silent as to the ruined cities, the stone-covered pyramids, the stone implements and other relics to be found in the lands which their descendants now occupy. In this way only does it seem possible to account for the non-existence of traditions regarding the statues of Easter Island, the mammoth pyramids of Guiana, the hieroglyphics of Central America, the ruined fortifications of South Africa, the Stone Age city of Somaliland and many other things.

The Finance Minister stated when the Inscribed Loan Act was introduced in 1891 that it would cost something to effect its object. He has always said the same thing, but the good arising from the plan has been worth much more than the cost and the good effect is far reaching. The expense attending conversion is now over, and all our future loans can be made without difficulty at a cost to the province of only 3 per cent. interest per annum, instead of an average of nearly 5 per cent., as was the case until 1891.

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The Columbian further says that another cause for the apparent advance in the British Columbia 3 per cents is that money is much cheaper now than in 1891. It will take the trouble to refer to its files it will find that when the loan of 1891 was issued money was only 2% per cent. in London, or nearly if not quite as low as in 1896.

A FARCE IN POLITICS.

We are a little sorry to print the letter of Hon. D. W. Higgins today, but perhaps it is time to ring down the curtain on a ludicrous farce in politics, to which the public have been treated during the last two weeks. It was our intention to have postponed the denouement for a few days longer, but since the News-Advertiser has declared the redistribution of 1890 to be the "first and necessary" issue to be considered in connection with the election of 1898, perhaps it is just as well to have the full absurdity of the claim shown at once. We have already pointed out why it is nonsensical to hold Hon. Mr. Turner and his colleagues responsible in 1897 for what Hon. Mr. Robson and his colleagues did in 1890. Now, when we state the additional fact that Hon. Mr. Robson and his colleagues did in 1890, Hon. Mr.

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY SEPTEMBER 13 1897

THE GREAT CATASTROPHE.

Mr. Seton-Karr discovered last year in Somaliland, Africa, the remains of a city of great extent and clearly, at one time, inhabited by a people who used neither implements than those made of stone. The ruins of the houses, the tools, the wholly finished and half finished work are there to testify with evidence that cannot be impeached. When the city was occupied by living men no one can imagine the date, nor is there any means of approximating the date, further than that it was long antecedent to the oldest civilization of Egypt. We have pointed out in previous articles how the discoveries in Babylon give us a skeleton of the history of that part of the world, back as far at least as ten thousand years. Mankind in the Euphrates Valley had then advanced considerably above the Stone Age. It is necessary, however, to be on our guard against drawing conclusions from insufficient data. There is nothing inconsistent in the existence of a comparatively high civilization in Asia, and of a lower order a thousand miles distant in Africa. Suppose some catastrophe should overwhelm this whole Pacific Northwest and blot out even the memory of its inhabitants, and that centuries hence men should uncover such evidence of our present condition as should stand the wear and tear of time. The ruins of Victoria, the crude implements of the Northern Indian tribes, and those of the Klondyke and those of the Eskimos might seem to the discoverers evidence of the condition of the population here at different and widely separated periods. Indeed the overthrow of our present condition would sink into a common oblivion evidences of the Stone Age, of every primitive civilization and of the highest civilization. We know that these conditions are contemporary but the scientific investigation of a hundred centuries after such a catastrophe might trace out of the ruins of 1897 the origin of mankind from the primeval civilization of the Eskimo, through the Stone Age of the Copper River Indians, and the crude but more advanced condition of the Klondykers up to the high civilization which erected the parliament building, and learned societies might debate how many thousands of centuries must have elapsed between the time of the Eskimo, who knew nothing of permanent structure, to that of the architect and builder of the splendid edifice across James' Bay. Therefore, it is not wise to conclude that the paleolithic city of Somaliland is necessarily in very much older than Babylon.

That which makes it probable that such cities as that now discovered, and other survivals of a Stone Age, are very ancient, is that there are no traditions extant regarding them. We know how long people preserve traditions, yet in many parts of the world are monuments of a comparatively high civilization, and yet the people living in the immediate vicinity have no traditions regarding them. Such monuments exist in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. We think there are more of them in South America and Africa than elsewhere. The statue of Easter Island belongs to the same class. Of these monuments, which vary from flint arrow tips to mammoth pyramids, there are absolutely no explanatory traditions whatever. The inference from this seems to be that some great catastrophe visited the earth ten thousand years or more ago, and completely depopulated large areas of it, the place of the vanished races having been taken by emigrants from other quarters of the globe, where the ruin was less complete. The emigrants brought with them the traditions of their ancestors before the great catastrophe, which traditions we call mythological, but they knew nothing about the ancient inhabitants of the lands to which they came, and hence their legends are silent as to the ruined cities, the stone-covered pyramids, the stone implements and other relics to be found in the lands which their descendants now occupy. In this way only does it seem possible to account for the non-existence of traditions regarding the statues of Easter Island, the mammoth pyramids of Guiana, the hieroglyphics of Central America, the ruined fortifications of South Africa, the Stone Age city of Somaliland and many other things.

The opposition campaigners who addressed the meeting held at Dominion Hall last evening, and who were likely to inspire the electors of this province to redistribute its political collaboratives into a ghost dance over the dead issues of 1890 does not quite compensate for its failure.

The result of the performance is as follows: The opposition have got themselves into a position from which they cannot retreat with honor and from which they cannot advance without disaster. They have made redistribution their chief plank. As we have pointed out redistribution means an increase of the membership of the legislature or the deprivation of some of the constituencies of their present representation. Before they appeal to the people for support they must tell which of these courses they propose to adopt. If the membership is to be increased, to what districts will the new members be apportioned? If the membership is to be decreased what districts shall be deprived of representation?

It is right to know these things before the election so that the people may know what they are voting on. Then the time when the redistribution is to take place is important. Being a plank in the platform of a party which expects to take power in 1898, the redistribution can certainly not take place before 1899. Now we submit that if certain districts are to be deprived of representatives in 1898, they ought to know it in 1898 so that they can vote on the question.

Again, when will the redistribution of their ancestors before the great catastrophe, which traditions we call mythological, but they knew nothing about the ancient inhabitants of the lands to which they came, and hence their legends are silent as to the ruined cities, the stone-covered pyramids, the stone implements and other relics to be found in the lands which their descendants now occupy. In this way only does it seem possible to account for the non-existence of traditions regarding the statues of Easter Island, the mammoth pyramids of Guiana, the hieroglyphics of Central America, the ruined fortifications of South Africa, the Stone Age city of Somaliland and many other things.

The opposition campaigners who addressed the meeting held at Dominion Hall last evening, and who were likely to inspire the electors of this province to redistribute its political collaboratives into a ghost dance over the dead issues of 1890 does not quite compensate for its failure.

The result of the performance is as follows: The opposition have got themselves into a position from which they cannot retreat with honor and from which they cannot advance without disaster. They have made redistribution their chief plank. As we have pointed out redistribution means an increase of the membership of the legislature or the deprivation of some of the constituencies of their present representation. Before they appeal to the people for support they must tell which of these courses they propose to adopt. If the membership is to be increased, to what districts will the new members be apportioned? If the membership is to be decreased what districts shall be deprived of representation?

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