

The Colonist.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896.

A CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

A few days ago it was believed that the Government of Great Britain had determined to take measures to put a stop to the persecution and slaughter of Christians by the Turkish Government, altogether independently of what the other Great Powers of Europe might do or refrain from doing. But appearances were deceptive. It may be that Lord Salisbury had received secret assurances of sympathy and co-operation which have been since withdrawn. At any rate, for some reason or other, there is no longer any talk of Great Britain's bringing the Sultan to book independently of the course taken by the other nations of Europe. It appears that the tone assumed by the Government of Great Britain aroused the jealousy of continental nations, for we see that there was an outburst of the press of Europe against Great Britain.

It is hardly to be expected, horrified and outraged as the British people are at the inhumanity of the unspeakable Turk, that they desire their Government to attack Turkey single-handed, when it is known that the leading powers of Europe disapprove of its action and will, in all probability, take the part of Turkey. The British people are ready to do a great deal to protect and succor the persecuted Christians in the Sultan's dominions, but it is not to be supposed that they are prepared to fight the greatest military powers of Europe unaided in their behalf. And it is evident that something like this was the alternative which Lord Salisbury had to face.

It was supposed that the Russian Minister of War, the late Prince Lobanoff, was the Sultan's protector, that he stood between the tyrant and those who wished to call him to account for his cruelty and oppression. But this, it appears, was a mistake, for though that statesman is dead the Sultan is to-day as secure as ever he was. He goes on persecuting and, it is said, murdering the Armenians knowing that the Christian powers of Europe are too jealous of each other to permit Great Britain to administer to him the punishment he so richly deserves.

What is to be the end of Turkish oppression and misgovernment. Heaven only knows. The Christian powers, with the single exception of Great Britain, regard with stolid indifference the massacres and the other horrible outrages which the Turks are continually committing in Armenia and other parts of the Sultan's dominions. It is said that the people of the United States are disposed to go to the rescue of the suffering Christians of the East. But it is not likely that they will take an active part in European affairs. It has always been the policy of the government of the Western republic to keep clear of European complications, and it is not likely that it will now depart from its traditional policy. Besides, the attention of the American people is just now almost wholly monopolized by the very important political contest in which they are engaged. They will for a few months have hardly a thought to give to any other subject, so that it is highly improbable that the United States will interfere in the Eastern question. The Sultan, we suppose, with the complicity of professedly Christian nations will keep on in the abominable course which he has been for some time pursuing until he is overtaken by the vengeance of Heaven. There are signs that even his own Mahomedan subjects are disgusted with his rule, and that energetic men among them are looking about them for some way of putting an end to the misgovernment of the country. They may be successful sooner than most people expect.

HARD TO PLEASE.

The Toronto Globe has of late adopted high Tory principles. It seems to think that it is a serious offence in a Canadian journalist to criticize the acts of the Governor-General or to show by any sign that he does not approve of the course he has pursued. "Fifty years ago," it says, "the Tories who objected to the Governor-General signified their displeasure by pelting him with rotten eggs and burning down the Parliament buildings. To-day they are satisfied with sulking."

The Liberal organ is hard to please. What would it have the Tories, who believe that the Governor-General has acted unconstitutionally do? We know how the Grits would act under such circumstances. They would abuse him, and keep on abusing him until many of those who agreed with them would be disgusted and would sympathize with the man whom they were persecuting.

It will have to be admitted that there is at least room for two opinions respecting the matter about which the Governor-General and Sir Charles Tupper disagreed. Sir Charles, it is allowed, took what under ordinary circumstances was the proper constitutional view. The Governor-General believed that the circumstances under which Sir Charles Tupper took office were not ordinary, and that, therefore, he was justified in departing from the usual course. The question is, had

the Governor-General the discretion he claimed and exercised? Surely a Canadian can believe and contend that he had not without being either disloyal or disrespectful to the Governor-General; and if, after having expressed his opinion, he said nothing more about the subject, it is nonsense to say that he sulks. Such sulking is in our opinion far preferable to the impertinence and insolence of Grit newspapers, when they comment on what they disapprove in the acts of the Governor-General or any one else. It does seem as if those newspapers knew of no medium between servility and insolence.

MR. LISTER'S ASSAULT.

The following is what the Ottawa Journal, a professedly independent paper, but which appears lately to have been leaning very decidedly to the Government side, says about the wanton attack which Mr. Lister made on the Leader of the Opposition:

The debate or rather altercation which was aroused in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Lister's attack upon Sir Charles Tupper was the first discreditable occurrence in the new Parliament of Canada. Parliament had seemed to be rising to a higher level than the people were previously accustomed to, and something like pride, unconscious perhaps, was being taken in the fact. The row yesterday was a descent and a disappointment, and it is difficult to acquit Mr. Lister, the Liberal member for West Lambton, of the entire blame. Mr. Lister, without apparent good reason, made a speech implying that Sir Charles Tupper had fraudulently acquired money in connection with financial transactions by Conservative governments. Whether the accusation was true or not does not matter, if Mr. Lister had no available proofs to support it, the matter was being probed elsewhere. Mr. Lister was aware that the charge had been made before in a Liberal paper, and that Sir Charles had taken an action for libel, which action is pending in the courts. Under the circumstances, to repeat such a charge in a place where the victim could not hold the maker responsible (a member of Parliament cannot be sued for what he says in the House) is a thoroughly discreditable proceeding. If anything would justify the reiteration of the accusation, it could only be the making of it in a place or way in which Sir Charles Tupper could hold Mr. Lister responsible.

An attack of the kind is not creditable to the House of Commons, it is a mistake in a party sense, and as regards the man who makes it without any proofs to offer in support of it, it argues either a lack of political common sense or an uncontrollable temper, or both.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

"There is nothing new under the sun." Most intelligent people smile derisively when they hear of attempts to manufacture the precious metals. They know that the alchemists of the darker ages spent laborious days and sleepless nights in the attempt to transmute metals. Their labor was in vain. The base metals obstinately refused to be transmuted into either gold or silver. Those alchemists also tried to discover the philosopher's stone, which should convert all it touched into gold. Some of them spent years in the attempt to brew or distil the elixir of life, which was to renew the youth of those who tasted it and prolong men's lives indefinitely. But the discoveries were never made. The alchemists discovered many things that were afterwards found to be useful and laid the foundation of the science of chemistry, but they never attained the great object of their labors. The transmutation of metals, the philosopher's stone, and the elixir of life remained undiscovered, and until very lately, were all regarded as undiscoverable.

But now, in this prosaic, matter-of-fact Nineteenth Century, practical chemists, respectable and presumably veracious men, claim to have discovered a process by which silver can be changed into gold. There is no deception about the matter. Dr. Stephen H. Emmens and three other chemists, who form a kind of syndicate, believe that they can transmute silver into gold. Dr. Emmens positively refuses to reveal to any one the secret of the process. He says, in a letter to Mr. R. P. Rothwell, the editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal: "I do not agree with you in thinking that the interest of the public would be served by proof being given at the present time of the possibility of manufacturing gold. I am of opinion that if such absolute, incontrovertible proof were made public at the present time, the effect would be to strike away the foundation of all commerce, and thus cause widespread confusion and ruin to prevail. I do not regard the discovery of the transmutation of metals as a beneficial character; and its only legitimate development will, in my judgment, be attained by keeping it in as few hands as possible."

It is just possible that Dr. Emmens and his associates have been mistaken. The substance which they by their "process" produce may not be gold, although it may resemble it very closely, and even if it is gold it may not be possible to produce it artificially in such quantities as to affect the supply of gold at all materially.

It may be taken for granted that their secret, if they have made the discovery, will not remain a secret long. Scientific discoveries in these days are often made simultaneously, or nearly simultaneously by persons working at places distant from each other and unknown to each other. Then the rumor that Dr. Em-

mens has made the discovery will stimulate others to work in the same direction and with the same end in view. If they are successful it is not likely that all of them will be as scrupulous as the chemists are who form the Emmens syndicate.

The announcement of this wonderful discovery was made in some of the daily papers of New York city a little more than a month ago, and the correspondence between Dr. Emmens and the Editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal is dated August 23rd and the three days immediately succeeding. A good deal more will no doubt be heard about the transmutation of silver into gold when the scientists have had time to consider the matter and to make inquiries. As it there seems to be no doubt about the sincerity and good faith of Dr. Emmens. He and his associates believe that they have made the discovery whether they have or not.

AUDACIOUS CRIMINALS.

The newspapers that came by the last English mail contain a detailed account of the riots and massacres in Constantinople. The disturbance was commenced by the Armenians. The audacity of these men is most amazing. A handful of Armenians in a Turkish city undertook in the open day to take possession of a great bank. They, some time before, had secretly placed explosives in the building. They skillfully posted their men, and when the time for action came they took the building by surprise. The bank officials did not offer any resistance. They fled as soon as the alarm was given to the upper part of the building, leaving some fifty thousand dollars on the desks and counters. It is but fair to say here that the conspirators would not allow a single coin or bank bill to be touched. The city was immediately alarmed and the troops marched to the bank, but its doors were barricaded and they could not effect an entrance. Demonstrations were made in other parts of the city by the Armenians. Revolvers seem to be the only weapons used by the revolutionists, and bombs the only other means of destruction.

The enraged Turks filled the streets. Their anger was directed, not against the men who had invaded and taken possession of the Ottoman bank, but against the unarmed Armenians whom they met in the streets, or who fled for safety to their dwellings. These were killed indiscriminately. They do not seem to have offered any resistance. They were knocked on the head and their throats were cut as if they were beasts to be slaughtered. "All night," says the account in the Times, "the Mahomedan populace took free vengeance on the Armenians, murdering, wrecking houses and pillaging shops, while the authorities exercised no restraint upon them. The number of persons killed between Wednesday and Sunday is estimated by the Embassies at between 5,000 and 6,000, largely belonging to the class of street porters. About 1,000 more are missing. The rioting continued from Wednesday until Sunday."

Singular to say, that while innocent and unoffending Armenians were being butchered by the thousand, the men who caused the disturbance were out of danger, with no fear of being punished for the dreadful crime they had committed, and the awful death the bank against all assailants. Some of them were killed, whenever they showed themselves, by the soldiers who surrounded the building, but the survivors with bombs repelled all attacks. At midnight they found means to communicate with the Russian Embassy and the bank officials. They offered to evacuate the building if their lives were spared and they were put in a place of safety. These terms were agreed to and the fifteen survivors of the twenty-five who took possession of the bank were escorted to Sir E. Vincent's yacht, lying at Kadikien, whence they were to take passage to Marseilles.

Sir Edgar Vincent was afraid that if the Armenians were driven to despair they would blow up the bank, thereby causing great loss of property and the lives of eighty men of the bank staff, whom the Armenians had retained as hostages. The Times, commenting on the terms allowed the men who had been the cause of the disturbance, says:

"The result proved the wisdom of choosing a bank for their fortress. Had they been anywhere else they would have been allowed to 'stew in their own juice,' and would in no long time have been ready to surrender at discretion. But capital is proverbially timorous; so at the first sign of compromise Sir Edgar Vincent and the Russian dragoon hurried to the bank and held parley with its occupants under cover of their revolvers."

There can be no excuse for the Armenian revolutionists. It is hard to understand how sane men could agree to carry out such a scheme. They must have known that it could not be any possibility be successful. It might be supposed that a moment's thought would have convinced them that they would be overpowered by numbers. That the Turkish soldiers would storm the bank and put every one of them to the sword is what they might have expected, and the wonder is that they did not do so.

But while the Turkish authorities would be only doing their duty by do all

that was possible to make captives of the invaders of the bank they acted most atrociously in permitting the mob to murder the defenceless Armenians who had committed no crime. How they allowed the work of massacre to be continued for several days is more than civilized men can comprehend. This is what makes the crime of the Sultan's Government even worse than that of the brutal mob that committed the butchery.

THE TRUE SITUATION.

The situation in Manitoba is interesting. The Laurier Government is most desirous to settle the school question by what they designate conciliation. People who are not so fond of pretty names for things as the Leader of the Government, are beginning to call the process by a plainer and a coarser name. It was supposed a little while ago that the conciliation had been very nearly effected, but it turns out that the means used were not conciliatory enough, and that, such as they were, they were not properly applied. The Nor' Westers, in describing the situation, use terms which are not pleasing to the very delicate ears of the political purists of the Government, but it will have to be admitted that, coarse as they are, they are the only ones by which the transaction can be properly described. This is what it says:

The settlement of the school question is evidently a price of the portfolio, and if the latter is to be obtained by Mr. Sifton he must effect the settlement of the former. Mr. Greenway is apparently not in any hurry. He has nothing to gain, but on the contrary stands to lose if he does not remain consistent with the position which he has heretofore occupied in opposition to separate schools. The other members of the government are in precisely the same position, with the exception of Attorney-General Sifton, who has the portfolio of the Interior in sight, and who is naturally extremely anxious, for selfish motives, that a settlement should be reached. Mr. Laurier is shrewd enough, or possibly is in such a position that he must demand the delivery of the goods before paying the price for them. So long as Mr. Greenway and the other members of his government, therefore, decline to put Mr. Sifton in a position to deliver, there appears to be no probability that a Minister for the Interior will be appointed.

It is very unkind and not quite polite in the Nor' Westers to talk of a "price" in connection with the conciliation negotiations, and it is actually vulgar when it uses the phrase "delivery of the goods." The idea of placing the transaction on so low a level as that of bargain and sale must be most distasteful to high-minded patriots like Messrs. Laurier, Sifton and Martin, but it appears in that light to the Nor' Westers and, we fear, to a good many others. There is, we have to admit, a very great descent from Mr. Laurier's sweet talk about "sunny ways" and "conciliation" to the act of tempting ministers to be false to their professions and their pledges by dangling the position of cabinet minister before their eyes, but as everyone knows the contrast between theory and practice is often very striking and deplorably great. The patriotic orator who expresses high and pure sentiment from the platform is, one would suppose, a very different person from the political Mephistopheles who to gain his own ends artfully offers a most tempting bribe to a servant of the people to betray the trust they have confided in him. Yet it is impossible to deny that the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier has acted in both these roles.

DYNAMITERS.

It is a little difficult to know exactly how much credit to attach to the accounts of dynamite conspiracies and schemes that come to us by the ocean cable. The manufacture of sensational news has in these days become a business. On a very narrow basis of fact are constructed blood-curdling accounts which have all the appearance of being true. Yet, when they come to be examined they are often found to be not only false but flimsy. The impudent way in which news caterers in these days trade upon the credulity of the public is most surprising. The slightest hint will set the manufacturers of news at work, and it is astonishing what an imposing structure of romance they will weave out of a very small quantity of material.

We are, however, far from saying that the accounts of dynamite plots that reach us are false, but we believe that they should be received with a good deal of caution. The very word "dynamite" is sufficient to excite the imagination of the telegraph romancer. It was some time ago associated in the minds of most people with awful catastrophes. The effect of the explosive was described as little less than miraculous. Consequently when the public heard that conspirators and anarchists intended to use dynamite in the furtherance of their diabolical schemes they were naturally greatly alarmed. Fortunately it has been found that dynamite in the hands of traitors and plotters is not so very formidable. It often turns out to be more dangerous to the plotter than to the public. It is, it appears, very difficult to use it without being discovered. The manufacture of bombs cannot be carried on for any length of time in any place without discovery, and the men who carry bombs are surprisingly soon spotted by the police. It is many years now since society and civilization were threatened with destruction by means of dynamite,

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yet the fears of the timid have not been realized. Some horrible murders have been committed by means of the explosive, but the wholesale destruction of life and property once talked about and feared has not taken place and is not likely to take place.

The men who have recourse to dynamite to carry out their designs are despised as well as hated and feared. Those who to effect a political change or a social revolution are ready, secretly and suddenly, to destroy the lives of innocent persons—women and children—as well as the men who are actively opposed to them, are regarded with horror by all persons of rightly constituted minds. The wonder to us has been that the communities in which dynamite outrages are attempted do not rise against the dynamiters and destroy them like vermin. If Lynch law is under any circumstance excusable it is in the case of men known to use dynamite to effect their purposes. They have, one would suppose, placed themselves outside the pale of human sympathy. They are monsters of cruelty, whom, when they are sane, it seems almost a crime to pity. Happily the dynamiters lately discovered in Belgium have been arrested before they were able to put their plans into execution. It is to be hoped that they will all suffer the punishment due to their terrible crime. They were, it seems, very clumsy conspirators, for the London police have known for months who they were and what were their plans.

FOOLISHLY PUGNACIOUS.

Our American neighbors seem to be dreadfully exercised over the Alaskan boundary, particularly respecting that part of it about which there cannot be the possibility of a doubt. The boundary in that district where gold mining is carried on is not an artificial line. It is the 141st meridian west, the determination of which is a mere matter of observation and calculation. That line cannot be moved by human means. If British and American engineers are such blunders that they cannot find out precisely where it is, the best thing that the Governments interested can do is to employ French or German engineers to make the survey.

The intelligent reader sees that nothing can be more absurd than to make a fuss about a boundary line of this kind, and those who do it betray an ignorance of which any man who can write his own name ought to be ashamed. American newspaper men should be sufficiently intelligent to be certain that there is not the slightest fear that any part of the gold fields of Alaska can be taken possession of wrongfully by either the British or the Americans. All that is required to be done is to find out exactly where the 141st meridian is and the whole question is settled definitely and forever.

THE "SUNNY WAYS."

The "Behind the Scenes" column of the Toronto Mail and Empire contains the following conversation, of course imaginary:

Mr. Sifton—"Gentlemen, Rome has been the curse of the people through all shackled intellect. Upon us she has stood her separate schools. Let us stand together and oppose her special privileges. Let us say 'that we never, never will be slaves, and—'"

Mr. Laurier—"How much are you paid for saying that?"

Mr. Sifton—"Three thousand."

Mr. Laurier—"Would \$7,000 conciliate you?"

Mr. Sifton—"Well, on second thought, I do think that Rome is entitled to some slight consideration."

The illegal shooting of pheasants in the vicinity of Oak Bay has reached such a development that the law-abiding sportsmen are becoming thoroughly indignant and the birds are likely to be driven out of the neighborhood altogether before the season opens. The provincial police have now taken a hand in the game and a special officer will be detailed to watch out for offenders in that locality.

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Mr. Wolf will for a week or two longer continue during the afternoon of each day to give tuition free in the making of Lamp Shades, Flowers, etc. Parties desirous of securing instruction will require to call soon, as it is Mr. Wolf's intention to visit Vancouver at an early date.

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"CONCILIATION."

The Winnipeg Nor' Westers, which is always very well informed on local affairs, has this to say about the progress of conciliation in Manitoba:

Mr. Laurier's "sunny ways" of mark, Manitoba's premier, seeing his own political life in danger, has positively refused to grant concessions to the Roman Catholic minority of this province, sufficient to satisfy the Quebec following of the Dominion premier. This is the information obtained by a representative of the Nor' Westers, and its source is of such a character as to guarantee its authenticity. At a cabinet meeting held some few days ago, Mr. Sifton approached the premier of the province on behalf of Mr. Laurier and urged him to grant a measure of redress which would be acceptable to His Grace of St. Boniface. The Attorney-General had before him the portfolio of the Interior; it was dangling before his eyes as an inducement to bring about a settlement of this troublesome question. He used all his strategic ability in this direction, but from reports to hand he failed miserably. Mr. Greenway, however much he may be inclined to relieve Mr. Laurier of the responsibility of dealing with the school question at Ottawa, is not of such a calibre as to endanger himself for any man or any party, and in this respect he is the Attorney-General other than that it is politically impossible for him to do for Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper, and accordingly he has declined to oblige his bosom friend, Clifford Sifton. It is further reported that the cabinet meeting ended up with a very wide gap existing between the premier and his attorney-general.

Cognizant of this fact Mr. Martin's followers called a meeting and drafted resolutions endorsing his candidature for the vacant cabinet position. It is known that a very strong feeling existed at that meeting, which went so far as to threaten the premier of Canada with open desertion should he fail to oblige "Martin" Liberals of Winnipeg. It was further agreed that should Mr. Sifton be the appointee, Mr. Martin would oppose him in Brandon as an Independent. Mr. Martin is now at Ottawa, while Mr. Sifton is at Brandon.

GUELPH, Sept. 18.—Ex-City Treasurer Harvey has been fully committed for trial on various charges of embezzlement, etc., from the city. Bail was renewed at \$10,000, but owing to the absence of one of the bondsmen Harvey is at present in custody.

Tom Spain, the holder of the Canadian amateur mile record, is spending a fortnight in town and will train for the Westminister meet on the Oak Bay track.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Accidentally Shot While Hunting—Interest Increasing in the Golden Eagle Mine.

Westminster's Exhibition—Mining News From Alberni and Kootenay—Hop Picking.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 18.—Still another fatal shooting accident has taken place. An Indian named Thomas Baker, 20 years of age, while hunting at Howe Sound set his gun on the ground. By some means it went off, the charge entering his body at the armpit. The poor fellow paddled all the way to the city in a canoe but died a few hours after he got here.

Word has been received that the house of Charles Phillips, Wharlock, has been entirely destroyed, Mr. Phillips losing everything. A bush fire was the cause of the conflagration.

The Golden Eagle mine, in which many Victorians are concerned, is creating considerable interest in Vancouver. The proposition is situated in a hill on Cayouse creek, Lillooet. The vein has been traced for 500 feet around the hill and some 1,300 feet beyond, around a larger hill adjoining. The vein has been tapped the whole distance on the first hill and shows enough ore in sight, allowing for water, etc., to produce \$1,250,000 at \$100 a ton. It is impossible to say as yet what the ore will run, but samples have been taken out assaying \$1,000 and a special sample \$16,000. The ore is free milling, and a stamp mill is being erected on the spot. There are one hundred tons of ore in the bins. The last sack full of ore sent to Vancouver is white quartz and can be crushed with a hammer. It is profusely spotted with yellow metal, which can be seen with the naked eye at a considerable distance. Mr. Patterson, of Victoria, who sees the mine, says that 100 tons of ore a day could easily be taken out.

Rev. W. Meikle, of London, Ontario, has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church in place of Mr. Maxwell, resigned. Sergeant-Major Cornish is to be given a reception in the market hall on next Wednesday as a recognition by the citizens of his prowess at Shoeburyness on the occasion of the Canadian team winning the Queen's Cup.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Sept. 18.—Judge Bole went to Victoria to-day. To interview Admiral Palliser in regard to having one or more vessels of the fleet at Westminster during exhibition week. The kennel club building at the fair grounds is being rebuilt.

Several sturgeon trawls and 765 hooks have been seized in Pitt lake. In the case of Herbert Chadsey, accidentally shot at Sumas mountain, the coroner's jury have returned a verdict of accidental death.

Burglars having made themselves scarce in Vancouver, are frantically hunting in Westminister, Green's vegetable market, the Holbrook house and the Methodist church having been entered. Considerable booty was secured in the shape of carpenter's tools, etc., in the church. The other two places escaped without serious loss.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Sept. 18.—Mr. Neil McClean, for some time on the provincial police force of Nanaimo district, has sent his resignation to Superintendent of Police Hussey, to take immediate effect.

Sample of rock taken from the tunnel now being driven by the Alberni Consolidated at Alberni have been submitted for assay, with the following results: One specimen assayed \$6 per ton, another \$20 per ton, the third one \$30, and the richest \$143.30 per ton. In the latter sample the rock was readily picked out with a penknife. A beautiful specimen, in which the gold bristled from all points, has been forwarded to Mr. James Dunsmuir, the president of the Alberni Consolidated.

According to arrangement, the committee of the city council and the committee of the fire department met and resolved to submit to council the following scale for the payment of firemen, etc., when at fire: The maximum active membership to be thirty (30). At all fires \$1 per hour shall be paid for each fireman at work up to three hours; for the fourth and fifth hours, 75 cents per hour; and 60 cents per hour for each subsequent hour. If two drills will be held each month, the payment to be 50 cents each fireman per month. The chief of the department shall decide the number of men required at a fire, not to exceed the maximum of thirty.

EAST KOOTENAY.

(From the Spokane Spokesman Review.) Barney Quinn, who has spent the past four months in the Fort Steel mining district, furnishes some interesting information relative to that country. He says: "Mineral locations have been made along the Kootenay from Elk river, near the International boundary, to Golden on the Canadian Pacific railway. The country abounds in mineral, free-milling quartz and high-grade galena. It is certainly an interesting district and one well worth visiting. The ledges in the district are unusually large and the ore of excellent grade. I think it is safe to say there are 500 locations in the Fort Steele district. The recorder told me recently that the locations this season far exceeded those of last season. Fort Steele is the supply point for all that district. The population is about 350, but during the past season there has been a large floating population. The government is building a trail from Fort Steele to the summit of the Selkirk to connect with the trail to Kootenay lake."

VERNON.

(From the News.) The September meeting of the Presbytery of Kamloops was held in the Endersby Presbyterian church on the 12th inst., Rev. Thos. Peton presiding. Rev. T. S. Glassford was appointed moderator for the next twelve months. The

call from the Kamloops congregation to John C. Stewart, licentiate, was approved and the 22nd inst. fixed for the ordination and induction. The owners of the Bon Diable mine back of the B. X. ranch, as well as satisfied with the appearance of the rock which they think is improving in quality as they go down. A large pelican, which measured 8 ft. 7 in. from tip of tip of its outspread wings, and 5 ft. 7 in. from beak to foot, was shot by Mr. Edward Richter, of Osoyoos.

The Morning Glory mine on the west side of Okanagan lake near Vernon, is promising good returns. An assay of rock taken out at a depth of six feet showed the ore to carry: Gold, \$32, silver \$42 and zinc \$2 per ton. The shaft is now down about forty feet on a large and well-defined ledge.

Hop picking commenced last week on the Coldstream ranch. The crop this season is unusually heavy and if prices are at all good the forty acre yard on the Governor-General's estate should prove a profitable investment.

At a meeting held at Enderby gentlemen interested in the proposal to establish a creamery in that town, a committee was appointed to deal with the matter, and the enterprise is to be vigorously pushed forward.

The meeting for the purpose of organizing a board of trade came off at last on Monday afternoon, and as an outcome of it this much needed business institution was given a start. It was unanimously decided to launch the new institution under the title of the Okanagan board of trade, with head offices at Vernon. It being necessary to secure 30 charter members, a committee was appointed to secure the requisite number of names.

Another fire occurred on Sunday evening at White Valley, at the house of Mr. Ewen Campbell. Nothing could be done to check the spread of the flames, and it was with difficulty that the fire was prevented from spreading to the outbuildings. The house, which cost about \$1,000, was partially insured.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Rosslander.) The 1,000-foot diamond drill hole on the Mugwump is going down rapidly. At 1 1/2 feet from the surface the drill is in solid ground and is working finely. The Mugwump working tunnel, which is being driven toward the deep drill hole, is now forty feet underground, and is being pushed day and night, except Sunday.

An impudent strike was made yesterday afternoon on the Evening Star, one that takes away every particle of doubt that the claim will make a front rank mine. On Monday afternoon the tunnel broke into a fine body of high grade ore. This ledge, from which \$30 and \$40 assays were obtained, is now proven to a depth of 200 feet, which in itself is sufficient to take a long time to mine, while the sinking from this lower level may reveal still richer ore of unknown depth. It is probable that a spur of the Columbia & Western railway will be built to the mine, which has not more than 100 tons of shipping ore on the dump, and can fill several cars a day with the ore produced.

On the Nest Egg chalcopyrite has appeared amongst the ore, which so far has not run very high copper, but has been chiefly iron pyrites. This adds considerably to the value of the ore, and shows that as depth is reached the ore of the South Belt is found to be of the same nature as that found in the older mines on Ross mountain. Less than two weeks ago Robert Scott, who for several years was Mayor of Galt, Ont., J. Smith, H. Kennedy and Geo. Moore, all of Galt, arrived in Rossland, and within a week purchased the Electoral district of Red Mountain, and mineral claims on Green mountain, to the north and west of Red mountain, from S. H. Bryan. Two shifts will be kept at work sinking until fifty feet at least is reached. Very little work has so far been done on Green mountain, some of the claims being tied up by litigation, but Mr. Scott and his associates thought it preferable to explore in a comparatively new district to paying a high figure for a claim in a more fashionable locality.

The Walters Company, now in charge of the Union, have dispatched men and supplies to that property, to resume active development. The Union is an attractive proposition. It is perhaps the furthest north of any of the Crown grant Rossland properties. The Union shaft is now down about sixty-five feet, and discloses a well defined streak of shipping ore from top to bottom. Development work is to be actively pushed, and a trial ore shipment will soon be made.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

TORONTO, Sept. 18.—(Special)—The Globe, concluding a leader on the proposed increase of the tax on Chinese immigrants, says: "It is doubtful whether we benefit the masses of the Chinese by allowing them to come here and gather a portion of the fruits of our civilization without assuming any of the responsibilities of citizenship. To the extent we allow them to lower our standards, we diminish our own power of doing good in the world. A missionary spirit, whether in religion or civilization is a noble one; but the success of our effort to spread the light depends upon our keeping the light itself burning with undiminished brightness and steadiness. It would be mistaken generosity to part with or allow to be impaired every source of our strength as a nation."

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

ROME, Sept. 18.—The charge of theft of jewelry brought against Sig. Hummi Crispi, lawyer, a natural son of the former premier, is creating a sensation. It appears that the lawyer had relations with Countess Cellarey and obtained a latchkey to her house. In 1895 jewelry valued at \$6,000 was stolen from her apartments. Suspicion pointed to the lawyer. The police refused to prosecute him. He threatened to bring proceedings against the Countess, claiming she simulated the robbery. The charge against young Crispi is now renewed and being investigated. It is alleged that a political ally of the ex-premier, when the charge was first brought against the lawyer, offered to recompense the Countess, admitting that young Crispi was a kleptomaniac. The accused lawyer is now in Buenos Ayres.

POSITION OF ITALY.

Strained Relations With the Powers—Gold Exports From England—Troops for Cuba.

The Sultan's Reply to Demands for His Abdication—Havana's Financial Crisis.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A Rome dispatch says: "It is stated upon semi-official authority that the communications between the Italian government and the powers show that their relations are strained to the point of rupture and that a cabinet council has been summoned to discuss the situation."

The Italian flying squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Aenavoro, which has been ordered to proceed to the Levant at the earliest possible moment, is made up of two steel barbettes armored battleships Sardegnia and Sicili, one of 13,800 tons, and the other 13,298, each having an armament of four 47-ton guns, eight 59-10-inch quick firing guns, sixteen 47-10-inch guns, and 34 small calibre and machine guns, each having five torpedo tubes. The complement of men for each ship is 785, and their speed is 19 and 20 knots. The third vessel of the squadron is the steel torpedo gunboat Eridanio, 800 tons, carrying one 7-10 inch quick fire gun and nine smaller guns, five torpedo tubes and 111 men. The speed is 19-8-10 knots an hour.

The sum of \$229,000 in gold, of which \$23,000 was in United States coin and \$41,000 in bar gold, was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day. Of the total amount \$215,000 was for Egypt and \$50,000 for Rio de Janeiro.

Additional reinforcements of 2,600 troops have embarked from Barcelona for the island of Cuba.

The home secretary, Sir Matthew White-Ridley, replying to a letter from Mr. Henry Seymour, secretary of the Maybrick committee, says that the committee's report on the case of Maybrick received the same consideration as the cases of other convicts who are ill."

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna says that the inspection of the forts of the Dardanelles by a Russian general is the Sultan's reply to England's efforts to force him to abdicate. It is also the response of Russia, which has taken the Sultan under its protection, to England's menace.

The Spanish bank of Havana has suspended the sale of drafts on Spain payable in bank notes, and has bought of a well known banker a draft for \$100,000 on the United States, paying for it a premium of 10 per cent. The bank has caused a heavy depreciation in the bank notes, and to-day they are at 13 per cent. discount. A financial crisis is feared.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Times says: "The minister of police yesterday discovered a bomb and other explosives and incriminating documents, and the arrests of the leaders and members of the Armenian committee at Scutari, which completely uprooted the revolutionary organization."

A Vienna dispatch to the Daily Mail says: "Within a few days seven persons have perished in an attempt to reach the Sultan's private apartments in the Yildiz Palace, which is known that five of these intended to murder him."

It is reported that the Duke of Fife, son-in-law of the Prince of Wales, is negotiating with one of the Vanderbilts for the sale of Mar Lodge, Braemar.

The sensation story circulated in the United States to the effect that the Prince of Wales had been injured while out shooting at Tulchan Lodge, Sessouls Place, in the Highlands of Scotland, is a canard.

A party of fifty prosperous Armenian refugees has arrived at Marseilles on their way to the United States.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—As straight as an arrow and in the pink of condition Jake Gaudaur, the champion single sculler of the world, stepped down the gang-plank of the American liner St. Louis this evening. His companions on the voyage were his backers, Mr. Smith, of Toronto, and his brother-in-law. The champion said that he had had a first-class time while in England, and modestly spoke of the race in which he defeated Stanbury and won the championship of the world, the Sportsman's cup and a purse of \$2,500. The champion said that thus far he has no engagements, but of course will stand ready to defend the honors he has won, if challenged by any one of sufficient reputation to be recognized. He will, however, claim the right to choose the course when the contest will take place. Gaudaur said that it is likely that during the season he may row some exhibition races.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 18.—(Special)—The weather suddenly turned very wintry like last night. At Pilot Mound, Crystal City and Boissevain snow was falling for most of the morning. It is cold all over the province. The final dividend which pays the full amount due to the creditors has been declared by the liquidators of the Commercial bank of Manitoba. Aschbacher, manager, is expected to reach here on Wednesday.

FAST STEAMSHIP LINE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—The utmost indignation exists here at the action of Hon. Mr. Dobell in opposing the twenty knot steamship line at Ottawa, and a number of his Liberal supporters here talk of calling a meeting to ask him to resign his seat.

EASTERN QUESTION.

A Warning—Russia Will Not Tolerate Any Coercion of the Sultan.

British Fleet at Lemnos—Lord Cecil's Letter—Grand Vizier's Threat to Resign.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—An editorial in the Times, after remarking that for the present the indignation against the Turk is confined to England and the United States, which abstains from all intervention in European questions, calls attention to the remarkable letter of Lord Hugh Cecil, the Marquis of Salisbury's son, as an indication of the views of Lord Salisbury and the cabinet. Lord Hugh said in this letter that it would be dangerously misleading the Armenians for England to make them believe she alone could save them.

The Times also calls attention to "the notorious fact that Russia will not tolerate any coercion of Turkey," and appeals to the country to consider well the members of the Armenian committee on the part of England.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the Times emphasizes the fact of the paralysis of trade there and the jeopardy of the 400,000 sterling of European capital engaged in Turkey.

The police of Constantinople announce that they have made an important discovery of bombs and other explosives and incriminating documents in an Armenian house in the Faubourg Scutari. Two of the leaders and many of the members of the Armenian committee have been arrested in connection with the discovery and have confessed their guilt. They have also denounced many of their accomplices to the police.

More conflicts are reported to have occurred between Turkish troops and insurgents in Macedonia. News has been received that 100 insurgents have been captured at the convent of St. Denis, near Caraya.

The British Mediterranean fleet as expected arrived at the Island of Lemnos (Island of Stalimino) to-day. Active operations for sea are daily proceeding among the vessels of the British Black Sea Squadron. The official communiqué prohibits a meeting of foreigners and says all foreigners who do not enjoy the confidence of the government will be expelled.

A special dispatch received from Rome says that Vice-Admiral Canvero, with the flying squadron, leaves for the Levant at the earliest possible moment.

With reference to the public agitation for intervention in Turkey by Great Britain, Lord Rosebery, the Liberal ex-premier, writes as follows: "For England to interfere in Turkey without the consent of the powers, would involve a European war. Lord Rosebery continues that he holds this opinion because he does not suppose that Russia has modified the attitude which she declared in 1895, of opposing separate action in Turkey by any power."

THE DYNAMITARD.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—M. Bossux, deputy public prosecutor at Boulogne, in charge of the case against P. J. Tynon, the alleged Irish dynamiter, received a violent letter this morning informing him in the name of the committee of Invincibles and Anarchist Brotherhood, that unless Tynon is released within 24 hours, he (Mr. Bossux) will be blown up with dynamite. The letter is written with a red ink believed to be blood, is dated September 17, and was posted at Laon, the capital of the department of Aisne, about 80 miles from Paris.

The Daily News, in an editorial, thinks that there is evidence in what the Scotland Yard detectives have found out of traces of a serious conspiracy, not against the Queen, but possibly against the Czar, and certainly against the peace and safety of the realm. The Daily News thinks this evidence is conclusive, and says: "We owe a great national debt to the energies of the detectives."

As a result of the alleged disclosures said to have been made by the finding of documents upon the person of Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, of New York, who has been brought to this city from Glasgow on a charge of being concerned in the dynamite conspiracy, the number of policemen on duty in plain clothes at the houses of parliament, Mansion House, Royal Exchange, National gallery, British museum, St. Paul's cathedral, Westminster abbey, and other public buildings has been doubled. The war office has taken additional precautions to guard the powder magazines at Woolwich.

New York, Sept. 18.—The only Edward J. Ivory in the New York city directory is given as doing business in liquors at 2021 Lexington avenue, and 2018 Eighth avenue. About two weeks ago Ivory went on a vacation, leaving his saloon in charge of the head bartender. He is supposed to be in Boston. The bartender wrote him a few days ago and on Tuesday received a letter from Ivory telling him about certain matters concerning the saloon. Another Ivory kept a saloon at East One Hundred and Eighteenth street. Some time ago he mysteriously disappeared. In spite of the statements of the bartender, there is good reason for the statement that Bell and Ivory are one and the same person.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—According to the official returns, the number of men suffering from yellow fever in the military hospitals throughout the state is 1,116. The death rate is said to be fifteen per cent. The insurgents have burned the tobacco plantation of San Lorenzo, Matanzas, belonging to the Arroyo Co., of this city. Loss, \$110,000.

WELCOMED TO NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 18.—John Murphy, who under the name of George Albert Whitehead served thirteen years in the English prisons, having been convicted of having dynamite in his possession and who was released some weeks ago, arrived here on the steamship Lucretia this afternoon. He was accompanied on the voyage by his brother James Murphy. The Cunard steamship pier was crowded with former friends and present sympathizers of the released convict, who cheered him to the echo the moment he appeared at the gang-plank. He was at once taken charge of by the committee organized to receive and care for the prisoners as soon as they should arrive. A cab was called and Murphy was at once driven to an up-town hotel.

His brother's authority for the statement that Whitehead is perfectly sane. On the voyage over here the two had many conferences. The ex-convict explained his sudden disappearance from Skibbereen by the statement that he was afraid of too much excitement. It appears that his friends in Ireland wanted to get up a demonstration in his honor, which he did not want. In order to avoid that, as well as all excitement, he was afraid of too much excitement. He said that he had spent the first night of his visit home. He said that he found employment on a farm a short distance away and worked for eight days, when he made his way to Cork, where his friends found him wandering almost senseless.

In spite of the brother's statement as to the sanity of the ex-prisoner, the physicians who were among the number of those on the pier to meet him had no hesitation in pronouncing him insane. He seems to have lost all recollection of old friends and refuses to shake hands or to greet any of them. He seemed to be under a constant fear that he was being watched and that there were spies all round him. Neither could he tell the place where he had formerly lived in this city and he positively refused to say a single word about his prison experiences.

WISDOM OF SILENCE.

The Lesson Emphasized at the Liberal Caucus—Minister Blair's Departmental Doctrine.

Trade Returns Make a Satisfactory Showing—Joe Martin's Claims and Charges.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—At the Liberal caucus to-day several back bench members came in for a severe wiggling for their propensity to talk. There was a big row on the subject of dismissals for political partisanship.

Practically no progress was made in the house to-day. Hon. Mr. Blair on the intercolonial estimates laid down the doctrine that if any Liberal member or Liberal candidate reported against an employee of the intercolonial as a political partisan he, the minister, would accept such declaration and protest, and the employee would have to go. This doctrine evoked a storm of protests from the Conservative side as being one of the most pernicious ever heard of in Canada. Member after member protested and no progress was made. The discussion was very heated.

The letter of General Gascoigne to the General Cameron suggesting the latter's resignation as commandant of the Royal Military College was presented to parliament to-day. It shows that the duty was imposed by the government on General Gascoigne of securing General Cameron's resignation. He says he writes privately, though by order.

The trade returns for the two months are very satisfactory. The exports show an increase of a million and a quarter, and the imports an increase of a million and a half. A delegation of Winnipeg Liberals are here to urge Mr. Martin's claims to a portfolio. Mr. Martin, however, will not get it. It is said to be on the cards to appoint him to the vacant British Columbia judgeship.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Sept. 18.—(Special)—At a meeting of veterans who have served in the British army for ten years and received honorable discharges held here yesterday, it was decided to send a petition to the British government and also to Her Majesty the Queen, through Lord Aberdeen, to have the provisions of the present pensioners' warrant extended to ten years men.

G. Montague Harris, of London, England, general manager of the London and North-western railroad, is here. His visit to this continent is for the purpose of inspecting the different systems of railways in operation here. The chief constable has received silver medals from Li Hung Chang's secretary for presentation to the four policemen who carried his chair on the occasion of his visit to the exhibition. The souvenirs were presented to the men this morning.

Michael Cashman, chief mail clerk on the Globe newspaper, was waylaid and robbed early this morning by two thugs. He received a stunning blow on the back of the head, which laid him out for some time, but he was not permanently injured. The thugs were captured and locked up. They are outsiders.

GOLD FROM CARIBOO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The lump of gold taken to the treasury yesterday, and said to be the largest ever received at the assay office, came from the Cariboo Mining Company, of Cariboo, British Columbia. It was valued at \$85,000 and weighed over 4,737 ounces. It was taken from the Grand Central depot and down Broadway to the United States assay office in Wall street in a common express wagon, guarded by five detectives. It was shipped to the assay office by the Bank of Montreal.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE

Movements of the Nile Expedition—Dervishes Retreat Before the Troops.

Prospects of an Early Engagement—The Sirdar Anxious to Meet the Enemy.

SHERIDELLA (ON THE NILE), Sept. 18.—

The Nile expedition, under the command of the Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener, left Berjis, the camping place last night, at daybreak this morning and, after a hard march of four hours, arrived here. Part of the way was over very difficult rocky ground, and the rest was through deep sand. With the intense heat added, it was a trying day. After the midday pause here it is intended to push on six miles further this afternoon, which will bring the column within striking distance of the Dervishes' post at Kerma. Various small bodies of dervishes were discerned to-day hanging about the flanks of the column, but at a safe distance. They were apparently only scouting parties sent out to watch the advance of the expedition and carry back news of their whereabouts. They made no attempt to attack the outpost of the expedition, but retreated promptly when the column came in sight. The scouting parties sent out from the column have not discovered any considerable force of the enemy, who show no disposition to advance to an attack. If the dervishes make a stand at Kerma there will be a battle to-morrow, as the Sirdar is prepared to make an aggressive move on that place. It is the general expectation among the officers that to-morrow will see a battle in which the British and Egyptian forces will be the attacking party. The men of the party are in splendid form and are anxious to meet the enemy.

BANK OF B. N. A.

A general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America was held at the offices, Clement's Lane, Lombard street, on the 18th inst. There was a moderate attendance. Mr. Gaspar Farrer presided. The report stated that the profits for the half year, including £3,726 7s. 9d. brought forward from last account, amounted to £25,251 15s. 10d., out of which the directors reported the declaration of an interim dividend of 20s. per share, free of income tax, leaving a balance of £25,251 15s. 10d. to be carried forward.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said: "The figures in the balance sheet differ surprisingly little from those of the corresponding period of last year, and there is therefore little for me to say about them. As regards the business of the year it has been one of exceptional difficulty for this bank, and for all Canadian banks as regards profit-making. The dullness of the current year, and the general depression of a general election and a pending presidential election in the United States. Happily Canada is free from the currency troubles of her neighbor, but we must not on that account lose sight of the fact that the primary cause of the depreciation in the United States is the low prices of her products—of what she has to sell—and that those low prices prevail in Canada as elsewhere. While I cannot hold out any hopes of a general and immediate revival of trade in Canada, still there are signs of improvement in places—improvements in the methods of business. A general stand is being made against the system of long credits. There are also some revivals in the timber business on the Pacific Coast, and an excellent run of salmon for the canneries; and last, but not least, the mining enterprise in British Columbia has made a great step forward. We have opened a branch at Rossland, in the Kootenay district, and, being first in the field, we hope to get a good share of the business there. We cannot predict what is to be got out of the bowels of the earth, but there is no doubt that large beds of valuable ore have been found, and that American gentlemen and other people of mining experience and success have been and are still investing large sums of money to develop mining enterprises."

EXTENSIVE MINING DEAL.

SEATTLE, Sept. 17.—The largest transfer of mining property executed in this city was consummated when Col. Charles F. Fishback deeded to the British North-west Gold Mining Company for an expressed consideration of \$6,000,000, extensive mining concessions in the Cariboo district in British Columbia. The properties embraced in the deed are said to be those of the Mand Hydraulic Gold Mining Company, consisting of 570 acres, and the property of the Quesnelle Gold Mining syndicate, consisting of twenty miles of the main Quesnelle river. The president of the purchasing company is J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, while George A. Kelly and Edward F. Geynor, of New York, respectively secretary and treasurer of the corporation, are reported to represent George Gould's interests. The two last named were members of a party that recently made an extensive examination into the property, and on their return to this city closed up the deal.

The Spokane Spokesman-Review of the 18th inst. says that a meeting of the Northwest Miners' Association held the previous day, a committee was appointed to solicit subscribers to the Northwest Miners' Association and to notify active mining brokers of the action taken at the meeting. Arrangements for the coming banquet in October were gotten well under way and it was to acquaint all those interested in mining that the committee was appointed. The fund to defray the expenses of the banquet has already reached a respectable size, and more will be subscribed. It is expected that 2,000 men interested in mining will be the guests of the Association, and no one will be permitted to go away without partaking of the hospitality of Spokane to its fullest limit.

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B. C.'S SALMON FLEET.

Vessels Under Charter to Convey the Cannery Output to the British Market.

More Sealers Home—The "India's" Cargo—Str. "Maude's" Arrival—Cutters Returning.

So far as known, the fleet which this year is to carry British Columbia's salmon output to the British market have all been chartered and, with but two exceptions, have arrived. There are seven ships in the fleet, representing a total tonnage of 8,757 register, and of these five are to load at least a portion of their cargoes at this port, the others receiving their consignments on the Fraser.

There is a large fleet of vessels for Victoria now waiting in the Straits for a favorable breeze to bring them to port. Three of the number are sealers hailing from the Copper Island coast which have been beflagged and becalmed for the past few days.

Shortly before noon yesterday the C. P. N. steamer Maude, Capt. Roberts, which made a special trip for the Tees while the latter was north for salmon, returned from the west coast, having experienced very foggy and smoky weather.

A San Francisco special says: The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Yaquina had an exceedingly close call on her recent voyage down the coast from Seattle.

It is about time for the return of the fleet of United States revenue cutters now in Behring sea, says yesterday's Post-Intelligencer.

The demand for deep water tonnage is on the increase, says the San Francisco Call, and in consequence a number of vessels are on their way to that port in ballast.

The R.M.S. Empress of India sailed from Yokohama for this port on the 11th instant. She has on board 35 saloon and 20 steerage passengers.

The steamship Danube, Capt. Meyer,

sailed for Northern British Columbia ports last evening, carrying among her passengers the following: Mrs. Corker, Rev. Mr. Gard and wife, Miss Falconer, Mrs. Osterhout, Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Mrs. Smith and family, H. D. Morton, Mrs. Rudge, Hon. P. O'Reilly, Ashdown Green, L. B. Hamlin, Dr. Bolton, H. Anderson, T. Callan, and Mrs. Trenton.

On several recent trips the California steamships inward bound have had very light passenger lists for Victoria, and the City of Puebla, arriving here from San Francisco yesterday afternoon, was no exception.

Another large consignment of destitute Cook Inleters arrived on the schooner George W. Prescott on Thursday. There were twenty-two on board, five of the number but three brought down gold dust.

The steamer Wellington passed out yesterday with coal from Departure Bay for San Francisco.

There are two things in this world which Mr. John Gibbons, a resident of Queen's Avenue East, will henceforth place implicit confidence in. One is the judgment of his wife and the other the curative qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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Mr. Gibbons is a well known man here, and his wife is a well known woman. He is a resident of Queen's Avenue East, and she is a resident of the same street.

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THE CITY.

Mr. W. J. ALEXANDER, of this city, has just completed a stirring campaign song, to march music, which will be entered in competition for the New York World prize.

This year's crop throughout the Saanich district appears to be an exceptional size and fine quality. A large portion of the crop finds a local market, but there will also remain some heavy consignments for England, where they cannot but advertise the province advantageously.

Residents of Victoria West, after waiting patiently during three months for the city to restore the communication destroyed by the Point Ellice disaster, are circulating a petition requesting at least a free ferry until some sort of a bridge is completed.

The charge brought by H. Pinckney, mate of the sealer Beatrice, against Captain Jones, representing the charterers of the vessel, was heard yesterday in the provincial police court.

The fifth anniversary of the local organization of the Epworth League occurs to-morrow, but it is intended that the anniversary ceremonies shall extend over the following day also.

The Sir William Wallace Society's open meeting last evening was well attended and a very interesting programme was given.

The potlatch question. To the Editor:—In your semi-weekly edition of August 24 you publish a paper headed "The Potlatch Question."

When Mr. Stone says "young men" does he mean white men? I have been asked by several people who the parties are. If so, will he be man enough to give names.

Mr. Stone does not say how the dog was killed. The live dog was torn to pieces by the Indians with their teeth, and was eaten by the natives.

PHILIP DAYKIN, Keeper Carmanah Light Station, Carmanah, Sept. 12.

A MESSAGE TO MEN. Proving that True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

AUTUMN DAY'S SPORT

"Capitals" Have Still a Chance for the Coveted Lacrosse Championship.

Y.M.C.A. Regatta a Great Success—The Road Race to Sidney.

By defeating the team sent out from Westminster yesterday, in the last series match of the season, the Capitals have still a living chance for the championship.

Yesterday's game, while interesting from start to finish, was not remarkable for brilliancy on either side. On the clean play, it was an object lesson in clean play, the winners being ready to disgrace themselves and inflict telling blows on the game and their opponents.

The protest made by the Capital Lacrosse club against A. E. Suckling, of the Vancouver, on account of alleged unfair play at the match between Vancouver and the Capitals on September 4.

It was decided after some discussion to leave it to the Westminster contingent to say whether or not the protest should be disallowed on the technicality raised, and the Westminster delegates handed in a written declaration to the effect that the protest should be dismissed.

The entries closed last evening for the British Columbia stakes to be run for at the Driving Park on Saturday, Oct. 17 next, the second day of the fall meeting.

Dr. Chase's Ointment Will Cure Them at a Cost of But 20 Cents.

Why Suffer with Piles? Piles, scrofula, spermatic eruptions, scald head, salt rheum and all other annoying and painful skin diseases can be easily cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Deming and Wolff the winners. By arranging simultaneous amateur and professional races over the same course, a test was had yesterday of the relative strength on the road of Albert Deeming, the professional champion of the province, and Ernest A. Wolff, the present champion of the V.V.C.

VICTORIA

Roller Flour Mill

BEST FAMILY FLOUR, XXX Brand.

GRAHAM FLOUR, SELF-RAISING FLOUR.

GROUND FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC.

RICE MEAL AND CHIT RICE.

If your Grocer does not keep these in stock, write direct to the Mill.

"Missing Link" Mineral Claim

Situated on Mineral Creek, Alberni District, north of the Alberni and Victoria Mineral Claims.

WANTED I can employ five men and three ladies to work at and around home.

I MAKE MAN.



THE GREAT HUDYAN. This extraordinary... Constitution, disordered, falling in 20 seconds, nervous, twitching in 1/2 of 1/2.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER. HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA.

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART. Is through his stomach, so if you would have your husband cheerful, loving and kind, do your baking with

White Star Baking Powder. WHICH ALWAYS PRODUCES PALATE-PLEASING PASTRY.

NOR... Stairwa... The ci... fair to b... for the... points w... make the... the tech... great de... mittee of... 5 o'clock... the evide... and at ad... his exam... Mr. W... engaged a... board in... Wardsech... plans an... explained... found the... notices... Two plac... inches, ar... had found... brace of t... and show... plans call... onal but... building... not resting... plans, wh... matter of... diagonal... matter of... them und... was there... of the dia... having p... shrinkage... and there... shown in... plans by... tions from... tions might... but it wa... factor to g... such as... matter as... which wer... the dia... were the... written in... tractor... shown on... thick, wh... composed... ed together... jecting in... were bette... together a... not. The... together, and... such as... beat... the trust... at the end... strong as if... not think... with diag... the weight... of the dia... These dou... rested the... specification... they had 20... the archite... 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NORTH WARD SCHOOL.

W. Ridgway Wilson Gives Evidence as to Defects Discovered in the Building.

Stairways Not According to Specifications—His Opinion as to the Roof.

The civic inquiry into the defects of the North Ward school building bids fair to be decidedly long and tedious, for the mass of detail and technical points which have to be explained to make the matter properly intelligible to the technically uninitiated takes up a great deal of time.

Mr. Wilson stated that he had been engaged as an architect by the school board in August to examine the North Ward school building, and by means of the plans and by blackboard diagrams he explained the condition in which he had found the structure.

After a lingering illness Mrs. Wallace, relic of the late Charles Wallace, passed away in the Jubilee hospital yesterday morning. She was well known in this city and leaves many friends to mourn her loss.

John W. Horth, a Nanaimo youth not yet seventeen years of age, occupied a lonely corner in the city court dock yesterday morning, charged with the serious crime of theft.

The fair is under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier and Minister of Agriculture, and of Samuel M. Robins. The board of management consists of Ex-Mayor E. Quennell, president; H. L. Bates, vice-president; W. H. Martin, secretary; George Norris, treasurer; district vice-presidents, J. H. Hilbert for Nanaimo and city, W. M. Hilbert for Esquimalt, J. G. Cassidy for Oyster district, James McKay for North Gabriola, and H. Peterson for South Gabriola.

Yesterday morning was devoted to judging, the doors not being opened to the public until three o'clock in the afternoon. The president being still confined to his room, the results of the severe accident that recently happened to him, his place was filled on this occasion by Mayor Davison, who being introduced by Mr. A. Haslam made a brief opening address.

At this point it was decided to adjourn the inquiry until Tuesday evening, when the committee meets at the city hall at 7:30.

THE CITY

Very Gratifying Results of the Society's Efforts During the Past Three Seasons.

Particularly Creditable Exhibits of Vegetables, Fruit and Flowers.—The Prize Lists.

NANAIMO, Sept. 19.—(Special)—The third annual exhibition of the Nanaimo District Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which opened here yesterday, is chiefly remarkable for the improvement shown compared with the two preceding fairs.

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ALBERNI-LAND OF GOLD

Mr. Thomas Kitchin Returns and Prophecies Great Things for 'This Rich Country.'

'No Other Camp Could Make a Better Showing in So Short a Time.'

Mr. Thomas Kitchin, mining broker of this city, returned on Wednesday from a visit to Alberni, where he visited several of the mining properties of the district. He is delighted with the prospects and the country, and believes the section is progressing rapidly.

Mr. Kitchin arrived at Alberni on Saturday at two o'clock, and meeting there many old friends and others wishful to make the acquaintance of a man who they were told could bring their claims before the notice of the investing public both here and in the Old Country.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896.

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Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:
More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents.
More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.
Not more than one week, 30 cents.
No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every-day insertion.
Theoretical advertisement, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.
Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.
Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.
WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.
TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS—Per line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.
Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

REBUKED.

It is significant that the Toronto Globe the chief organ of the Government does not say one word about Mr. Maxwell's speech on the Chinese question. It is noticed by all the other papers, but the Globe ignores Mr. Maxwell's existence. How is this? The Toronto Mail and Empire notices the reverend politician's effort in its Ottawa correspondence. This is what it says:

Parliament devoted some attention today to the countrymen of Li Hung Chang. From the far off Pacific coast, where the Chinese are quietly monopolizing the washing business, comes a cry voiced by the Rev. Geo. Ritchie Maxwell for the exclusion of the subjects of the Celestial Empire. It was the strong point in Mr. Maxwell's campaign in Burrard that the Chinese must go. In that policy he had received, it seems, encouragement from his leader, and consequently secured a mandate from the people to erect a wall against the invasion of cheap labor from Asia. But the chivalrous disposition of Sir Henri Joly, who has lately been basking in the sunshine of Li-Hung's viceregal smiles, revolts at the idea of Canada striking a mortal blow at the big empire across the Pacific. The reverend gentleman from Burrard, who, being a good Presbyterian, agreed that a Chinese may freely enter paradise, thinks the same person ought to pay five hundred dollars for the privilege of placing his foot upon Canadian soil.

The following is the protest made by Sir Henri Joly, who represented the Government on the occasion of Li Hung Chang's visit to Canada as their guest. It is evidently a verbatim report of what the Controller of Inland Revenue said on the occasion:

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, immediately after recess, rose and said: "I desire to ask a great favor from the House, I may even say a personal favor, but I will not occupy the time of hon. members for more than two or three minutes. I had the honor of being chosen by the Government of Canada to go as its representative and meet Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of China. I have spent some time with him in friendly intercourse, and I have heard him express the gratitude which he entertains, and which he acknowledges, for the urbanity shown him in Canada. Let me tell the House that almost the last words he said to me before I took leave of him were these:—"Do not abandon us—do not abandon us." I told him I would not abandon him. He is about to sail from Canada, the cheers with which he was received everywhere still ringing in his ears. To-morrow he will see the attack brought against his country to-day, Mr. Speaker, I do not in any way desire to comment on or to say whether that attack was just or unjust, but I appeal to all the members of this House as Canadians to give me the chance of showing that a Canadian can keep his word. I want him to know before he abandons him I meant to keep my word, and when I am allowed to open my mouth on this subject I shall seek to dispel that dark cloud which is hanging now over the reputation of the countrymen of the viceroy who was welcomed so heartily in this country. I merely ask the house for permission to make this statement in order to let him know before he leaves this country that when the time comes for me to speak, when the rules of the house allow me to speak, I shall endeavor to clear, as far as lies within my power, the reputation of his countrymen. Then it will be my duty to do it, and I will do it. I thank hon. members with all my heart for the attention they have given to my remarks. (Applause.)

Sir Henri Joly said this for the honor of Canada. He evidently does not wish it to be thought either in Canada or in China that Mr. Maxwell's discourtesy to a guest whom the people of Canada were bound by the laws of hospitality to treat with the greatest consideration and kindness was countenanced or encouraged by the Government of the Dominion.

If Mr. Maxwell had not been a supporter of the Government the rebuke administered to him would not have been inferential or indirect. If he had

been a member of the Opposition he would have been severely and sharply reproved by more than one Minister of State for having wantonly insulted a foreign dignitary whom it was his duty as long as he remained the guest of the Government to have treated with at least ordinary civility. If Mr. Maxwell was as intelligent as a man in his position ought to be, he would have known that in treating the guest of the Government with discourtesy, he offered a gross insult to the Government which invited him to visit this country. A man of honor considers an insult offered to his guest as far less excusable than an insult offered to himself at his own residence. As it is, Mr. Maxwell will not readily forget the rebuke administered to him by the Government which he supports, for Mr. Joly's speech exonerating himself and his colleagues in the Government from any complicity in Mr. Maxwell's act of discourtesy must be regarded as the speech of the whole Government, of whom Mr. Joly was on the occasion simply the mouthpiece.

RECIPROCITY—WHAT KIND?

The Leader of the Government has, we see, announced that some time after the Presidential election he will send commissioners to Washington to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. There can be no doubt that if reciprocity can be obtained on fair terms it will be an advantage to the people of this Dominion; but Mr. Laurier must have changed his views on this matter of reciprocity very materially before he can negotiate a reciprocity treaty which will be acceptable to the people of this Dominion. Not very long ago Mr. Laurier and some of his present colleagues in the Government declared themselves desirous to obtain commercial union with the United States. As this meant not only the adoption of the McKinley tariff by Canada but also discrimination in trade against Great Britain, the people of Canada soon let Mr. Laurier know that they were not favorable to the kind of reciprocity with the United States which he advocated. Finding that the people of the Dominion did not approve of Commercial Union the Leader of the Liberals changed the name of his scheme and called it "unrestricted reciprocity." As this kind of reciprocity also implied discrimination against Great Britain and was, moreover, as the Hon. Edward Blake declared, nothing more than a preliminary to annexation, the people of the Dominion rejected it. If Mr. Blake's letter had been published before the election instead of after it, the Liberal party would, we verily believe, have been swept out of existence.

Mr. Laurier's ideas of reciprocity, so far, have not been acceptable to the people of Canada. Has he said or done anything since 1892 to lead the people of this Dominion to believe that he has changed his mind as to the sort of reciprocity he would like to see established between Canada and the United States? We do not think he has. If the commissioners which he proposes to send to Washington are empowered to negotiate for either Commercial Union or Unrestricted Reciprocity they might as well be authorized openly to negotiate for political union with the United States, because those schemes are, as Mr. Blake declared, nothing more nor less than the preliminary steps to annexation.

The people of Canada, too, have the best reason for knowing that there is a large party in the United States which is determined that the price which Canada must pay for reciprocity in trade with their country is annexation, or as it was put by the New York Sun, "Political Union." It is necessary that the people of Canada should keep these things in mind, for it is well known that there are men in this country and in the United States who are determined that Canada shall become, by hook or by crook, an integral part of the United States. It is necessary that the Commissioners shall be men of undoubted loyalty. Not one of the men who have been coquetting with the United States, who have been giving American politicians pointers as to how Canada can be best brought to accept annexation as the price of trade privileges, should be allowed to have anything whatever to do with trade negotiations with the United States. It will not do for Canadians to be too confiding in this matter. If reciprocity can be had without undermining the loyalty of the people of Canada and treating our Mother Country with injustice and ingratitude, let us have it by all means.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

The following paragraph commending the pluck, the endurance and the good discipline of an English regiment is clipped from a column in an American newspaper—the San Francisco Chronicle:

The North Staffordshire Regiment, which is now taking the lead in the advance up the Nile, is composed of good men. Several months ago the regiment was required to make a forced march all night across the desert from Assouan. The route lay through a sandy waste swept by fierce winds, and though the troops escaped the severe heat of the day they were exposed to blinding and suffocating clouds of dust, taken up by the wind and cast squarely into their faces. They covered the distance in good time, and not a single man dropped out of the ranks. This speaks well for the efficiency of men who will soon be called upon to bear the brunt of the charges of the cavalry of the Mahdi.

SPINNING IT OUT.

The present session of the House of Commons opened on the 19th of August. The thirtieth day of the session is the 18th of September—to-day and there is no sign of its closing. If Parliament sits more than thirty days its members will be entitled to the full sessional allowance. We were told that, in order to save the people's money, the short session would not exceed thirty days. We have not seen that the Government have been very eager to get through business in the shortest time possible. They and their supporters have taken things easy. A prominent supporter of the Government, Mr. Lister, a few days ago laid himself open to the charge of raising a row in the Commons for the express purpose of spinning out the time. He, when there was no necessity in the world for it, fiercely attacked the Leader of the Opposition, accusing him of pocketing a commission on a Government loan, and he something more than insinuated that the Hon. Mr. Foster had in some way profited by that or some other transaction.

It can easily be understood that neither Sir Charles Tupper nor Mr. Foster would or would allow such accusations to be made without calling upon their accuser to prove his charges. This they did in a way that Mr. Lister will not forget in a hurry. Proof of the charges or a retraction was demanded. When proof was not forthcoming and when Mr. Lister refused to retract, the assailant of the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Foster was shown in the plainest way the contemptible position he occupied; and it must be admitted that the man who, under the shelter of his privileges as a member of Parliament, makes charges that he dare not repeat outside the purlieus of the Parliament building, is in a position which no honorable or many man would care to occupy. Mr. Lister was challenged and defied to repeat outside the House what he had so loudly said inside the Chamber of the House of Commons, but he did not accept the challenge. He knew that if he did so he would be compelled to prove the truth of his accusations in a court of law, or pay heavy damages for having slandered and calumniated innocent men. But Mr. Lister is not the man to run a risk of that kind. He chose, rather, to repeat his accusations where it was safe to do so, and stood a self-convicted slanderer when he declined the challenge of the men whom he had vilified.

Of course time was wasted in preferring the charges and consumed by the men accused in defending themselves. But the economists of the Government did not appear to regard the waste of time as at all blame-worthy, and no doubt a good many of the rank and file were sorry that the disturbance had not lasted longer.

We will, no doubt, by and by see the Opposition reproached for wasting the time of the House for the express purpose of making the session exceed the thirty days' limit. The organs of the Government have, in fact, begun to do so already. But they must show that the Government and its supporters have within their grasp the means of their accusation will have the appearance of plausibility.

PERSISTENT.

As an example of the way in which the persevering American interviewer endeavors to extract information from Mr. Chamberlain we reproduce a passage from a conversation which he had with a reporter of the New York Herald, which Canadian readers may regard as interesting:

"Are you going to Canada?"
"No, I am not. I have had an invitation to go to Toronto and visit the exhibition there, but I have personal reasons for wishing to remain here during my short stay in this country. I shall go directly back to England."
"There is something being said, Mr. Chamberlain, about a Canadian Zollverein."
"That is ridiculous," said he. "The man who talks about a Canadian Zollverein is ignorant. It is an English Zollverein that is being talked of. However, there's really nothing of importance in a public way in England. Everything is at a dull point here, and as having their summer holiday and things are quiet."

"What of the Pacific cable?"
"Well, there's been very little done about that. A small committee has been appointed, who will report at a future session. It is proposed to lay a cable between Canada and Australia. I really do not know much about it."
"But are you in no way interested in it?"
"Oh, yes, as I am in all public matters concerning English interests. I believe in any improvement which shall be of benefit. I think such a cable might be of commercial value, and as such should like to see it put through. Its success depends somewhat on the way the colonies take hold of it. The committee will consider the matter of all three—England, Canada and Australia."

The following is a copy of the patent—granting the silver medal of China—given by the Emperor of China to the following Chinese residents of Victoria: Loo Gee Wing, Le Mong Kow and Lee Chang (of Tai Yuen & Co.):
We, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, grant unto Sieur Loo Gee Wing a medal of silver as a reward for services rendered.
In testimony of which we deliver the present brevet sealed with our seal and accompanying the medal before mentioned. Signed the 13th September, 1896.

There is no signature used, only a large seal of the Ambassador, which states the countries to whom he is accredited. The seal is engraved in the old and new Chinese characters.

HONESTY AND ECONOMY.

(From the Mail-Enterprise.)

Conservative rule has made a new province of Quebec. Wonderful has been the change wrought in that province by a few years of honesty, economy, and fostering policy in the administration of its affairs. Its finances, which five years ago were in a condition well-nigh hopeless, have been nursed out of danger; its credit has been lifted from the lowest to almost the highest rating; the productive energies of its people have been freed from the shackles of old ideas and primitive methods, with the result that they have shown an outburst of agricultural activity scarcely equalled in any other part of the country.

Instead of the huge deficits of 1891 and 1892, the ordinary revenue of the last two years has exceeded the ordinary expenditure by a considerable surplus, that for the last fiscal year being about \$220,000. The controllable expenditure has been brought down from \$3,701,446 in 1891 to \$2,542,750 in 1894. At the same time the Taillon Government spared liberally of its income to develop the farming and other natural industries by assisting the spread of agricultural education, by bounties on dairy produce, and by furthering the work of colonization and immigration. Of the judicious outlay on this account the province is reaping the fruits from its expanded and improved agriculture. Last spring the government floated a 4 per cent. forty-year loan on the London market to the amount of £20,000. The price realized was 105, making the interest slightly above 3 1/2 per cent. Two years ago the best offer made for a Quebec 4 per cent. loan was 98. This latest loan shows a considerable rise in the credit of the province, even in a period when its finances were on safe ground. The £20,000 thus borrowed adds nothing to the liabilities of Quebec. It was used to pay off her other liabilities, part of it being applied to the conversion of a portion of the funded debt, and part of it to the payment of railway subsidies previously granted, and the repayment of railway guaranteed deposits which had been squandered by Mercier.

In these circumstances the well-nigh bankrupt province turned to the Conservative party. Its affairs were taken in hand by the De Boncherville government and afterwards by that of Mr. Taillon. The latter entered the Dominion government last spring and was succeeded by Mr. Flynn, who had previously been at the head of the Crown Lands department. The policy of retrenchment and recuperation laid down at the commencement of the Conservative regime has been followed through all the changes of government. In his speech at St. Jean d'Iolac, on the 10th of last afternoon, Mr. Flynn showed that he was working on the lines of his predecessor, Mr. Taillon. Agriculture and the policy of husbanding the crown lands, which has yielded a steadily increasing income while preserving the estate, is to be continued; the railway policy is to be kept up, so far as past engagements are concerned; more help is to be given to education.

When in 1892 the province was rescued from that politician it was little better than a financial wreck. He had "plunged" on the Dominion elections in the previous year, and lost all the funds entrusted to his keeping in the effort to secure the triumph of the Liberal party. If that party had won, Quebec would have got back the money its Premier had gambled away in the speculative business of corrupting its voters. But all the money spent in the effort to elect Mr. Laurier was sunk. The Liberal party, which was to have paid it back in the form of an increased Dominion subsidy, did not reach the treasury benches, and its leader was therefore unable to implement his election promises.

Last year the financial situation had become sufficiently easy to allow of the abolition of the direct taxes on certain persons and manufacturing and trading licenses. This lightens the public burden by about \$140,000. Now Mr. Flynn is able to promise that the tax on the transfer of real estate will be dropped as a source of revenue as soon as the legislature meets. This means a further relief of about \$185,000 in the load of provincial taxation.

To restore the shattered finances a somewhat severe regimen had to be prescribed by the Taillon Administration, and this purpose these taxes now remitted were materially repaired since it passed from the control of Mr. Mercier. The associates and political heirs of that leader will make a desperate effort to get possession of the province again at next election, and they will have all the assistance that Mr. Laurier, the friend of Mr. Mercier, can give them. Their success would reduce the government to the public service, and probably the treasury of the province, to mere engines for the machinery of the Liberal party for the Dominion. Quebec has been in that position before, and if it is capable of learning by experience, it will not be dragged into it again.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—Rev. Abbe Proulx, Cure of St. Lin, has left for Rome on an important mission. A few days ago the Abbe received the following message from Ottawa: "Every-thing is ready, come here." (Signed) W. Laurier. Next morning the Abbe took the train for Ottawa and the following day he left for New York, where he took a vessel for Europe. The nature of the Abbe's mission is a profound secret.

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